

# **Department of Natural Resources**



## **FY 2027 Capital Outlay Five-Year Plan**

**Compiled by:  
Finance and Operations Division**

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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## 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 DNR 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 DNR 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), collectively referred to as the quality-of-life agencies.

The DNR manages over 4.6 million acres of land on behalf of the State of Michigan as well as 6.4 million acres of oil, gas, and metallic rights. Beyond the forests, game areas, parks, trails, historical and cultural sites, and boating facilities the DNR's responsibilities include managing beyond the land to the five Great Lakes, over 11,000 inland lakes, and over 36,000 miles of rivers and streams. With this sizeable footprint, the DNR requires an extensive network of supporting infrastructure equipment, staffing and partnerships to be successful.

The uniqueness and quantity of the DNR's responsibilities can't be understated. Collectively valued at over \$1 billion, outlined in this plan are details and needs associated with:

- The largest state forest system east of the Mississippi River
- 13,446 miles of state forest roads
- 113 state game areas
- 6 state hatcheries
- 8 staffed shooting ranges
- 13 customer service centers
- 13 museums and historic sites
- 104 state parks
- 16,211 campsites
- 13,603 miles of designated trails
- 19 state harbors
- 1045 boating access sites

The DNR's infrastructure and assets are primary contributors to Michigan's Economy. Industry sectors of impact include:

- Michigan state parks draw 38 million visitors each year and are a critical piece of Michigan's \$53 billion tourism industry.
- The economic activity associated with Michigan's recreational fishery is at least \$3.9 billion and supports nearly 35,400 jobs.
- The hunting industry generates \$8.9 billion in economic impact and supports 135,579 jobs.
- The recreational boating industry generates \$11.7 billion in economic impact and supports 45,000 jobs.
- The mining industry generates \$3.5 billion in economic impact and supports 31,371 jobs.
- The forest products industry generates \$26.5 billion in economic impact and supports 88,275 jobs.
- The oil and natural gas industries generate \$30.0 billion in economic impact and support 228,000 jobs.

The majority of the DNR's ongoing budget comes from state restricted funds (67%) and federal funds (19%). While 13% of the fiscal year 2026 budget comes from the State's General Fund, that amount represents less than 1% of the overall General Fund that's available. The DNR continues to struggle with long-term sustainable funding that can maintain the existing network of infrastructure and equipment. Because many of the primary state restricted fund sources are experiencing structural deficits, the DNR has relied on one-time General Fund allocations, historical bond programs like the Clean Michigan Initiative, and more recently an infusion of federal funding from the American Rescue Plan Act to address the backlog of infrastructure needs which in this five-year plan have been identified at \$992,346,900 worth of needs.

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 and a subset of the associated infrastructure.

Well-maintained, energy-efficient, functional, and accessible facilities are needed to support programs such as state parks, state harbors and boating access sites, state trail systems, state forest campgrounds, state game areas, wildlife viewing areas, visitor centers, 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 preventative 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. Preventative maintenance and replacement of critical infrastructure that is rapidly aging and deteriorating has become increasingly difficult due to the lack of sustainable funding and continued heavy use by the recreating public. 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 redirected 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, 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, electric vehicle charging stations, and energy-efficient heating and cooling systems throughout the statewide network of infrastructure. Replacement of culverts, removal of dams, pump replacements, carbon storage and carbon sequestration are at the forefront of planning to address volatile weather events as well as reducing the department's overall carbon footprint.

Continuing from the COVID-19 pandemic, the public has continued to significantly increase its use of the public land and recreational options offered by the DNR. This intensive use and demand from the

public has highlighted, accelerated, and exacerbated the need for maintenance and replacement of infrastructure. Unfortunately, because many of the primary state restricted fund sources are experiencing structural deficits, deferring maintenance and capital improvements has been a budget balancing tool the past several fiscal years in certain divisions like Fisheries and Wildlife,

The DNR is continually searching for opportunities to secure additional financial support and leverage existing funding that is available for capital outlay needs and to partner with other state agencies, universities, stakeholders, and local units of government to plan and implement capital outlay projects. For instance, the DNR's capital outlay frequently include grants-in-aid to maintain, build, and expand locally owned recreational facilities related to boating, trails, and other recreational amenities. 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 the Land and Water Conservation Fund to fully utilize available state and 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 and evergreen goals:

- 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 people of all abilities. 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 historical, cultural, and 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 will 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) 2026 through 2030 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.
  - Take advantage of opportunities to secure federal funding for projects.
  - Partner with local government agencies through the grant-in-aid programs, maximizing project funding by supplementing available state funds with local match dollars.
  - Seek public-private partnership opportunities to secure additional match 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 renewable 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 has several legacy databases including the Facility Management System 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. The content in this system is updated annually by division inventory liaisons. 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 and the realignment of customer service staff and facilities to fill current voids.

From 2016 to 2018, the Department worked 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 did not result in an enterprise-wide database. Implementation of an asset management system continues to be a high priority and a critical need for the Department.

The goal of an integrated asset management system remains. The intent is that existing Department inventories could be integrated with SIGMA and GIS servers. In addition, inventorying processes (e.g., work and project requests, identification and prioritization of needs, and completion of inventory audits and inspections) could be streamlined through mobile solutions.

In 2022, the Department presented its asset management needs and strategies to the Information Technology Investment Management Board and was successful in securing \$5 million in fiscal year 2024 (\$3.5 of information technology funding and \$1.5M of Department restricted funds) to purchase and implement an asset management software solution to inventory, assess, track, prioritize, and manage DNR assets. A request for proposal process was initiated through the Department of Technology Management and Budget in the fall of 2023, and the DNR is one of four voting members to select a vendor product/solution. To fully fund five years’ worth of implementation and licensing costs, the Department went back to the Information Technology Investment Management Board with a fiscal year 2026 request for an additional \$6.3M. While it was supported by the Board, the General Fund recommendation was moved from DTMB’s budget to the DNR’s budget and did not make it through the budget negotiation process. While the procurement process that began in 2023 has advanced, viable vendors and software contracts remain to be finalized through DTMB.

To support the management of Department assets and the continued improvement of processes, DNR divisions continue to collaborate in the pursuit of a department-wide asset management system as well as focusing on subsets of critical infrastructure. Examples of these multi-divisional teams include:

- Asset Management Steering Committee – Established in 2018, this committee consists of division and executive leadership to review, prioritize, and make decisions on assets based on long-range strategic visions. The committee is focused on consolidating office space, strategically replacing outdated facilities, eliminating obsolete facilities, and developing best practices for staff placement.
- Fixed Asset Sprint Team – Established in 2020, 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.

- DNR Dam Management Committee – Oversees efforts for annual dam visual inspections and documentation of maintenance activities, as well as monitoring dam inspections for consistency and completeness. This effort enables prioritization across the Department to evaluate which dams should be retained and maintained, and which should be removed.
- Energy Transition Core Team – The focus is on implementing renewable energy options and EV charging stations within DNR facilities.

In addition to the teams above, the Department has 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. Accomplishments in 2021 and 2022 included establishing several power purchase agreements, which allowed for the development of solar arrays on DNR property without having to fund the associated infrastructure costs. As of 2025, the Department has developed twenty-four solar arrays as demonstrations and to offset electrical use in campgrounds, fish hatcheries, and other locations across the state. In addition, the DNR partnered with a national non-profit Adopt-A-Charger and the automaker Rivian to install electric vehicle chargers in a subset of state parks.

The DNR's Newberry Customer Service Center, a leased facility, is within half a mile of 40 acres of public land. Construction was completed to develop a new state office building on this land to accommodate staffing needs, customer service, and public meeting space for the DNR using mass timber construction and other energy-efficient elements. This new facility has eliminated approximately \$65,000 in annual rental fees.

In fiscal year 2022, the Department received a \$250 million appropriation of federal American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to help address the backlog of critical infrastructure needs in state parks. Targeted projects include the replacement and upgrade of buildings, roads, parking lots, recreational structures, historical structures, and utilities. The entire \$250 million is currently projected to be obligated by December 31, 2024.

For fiscal year 2023, the Department received a \$30 million one-time General Fund appropriation for fish hatchery improvements to address backlogged critical infrastructure needs, as well as \$4 million one-time General Fund to replace a Great Lakes research vessel. Additional budget adjustments in fiscal year 2023 included \$23 million federal American Rescue Plan Act funding for Belle Isle Park infrastructure, \$3.2 million state restricted funding for the Lake Linden Trail restoration, and \$1.2 million General Fund to assist with efforts to stabilize the failed Net River Dam in Baraga County.

For fiscal year 2024, the Department received capital outlay investments from federal and state restricted funds for addressing maintenance and improvement needs within state parks, public harbors, and boating access sites, shooting ranges, state forests, and state game and wildlife areas. Additional investments included \$3.7 million ongoing General Fund investment to add and equip wildfire staff to better support wildfire prevention and suppression efforts and facilitate expanded participation in emergency management responses, as well as \$1.25 million one-time General Fund to address dam repairs and removals.

In fiscal year 2025, the Department requested and received several one-time General Fund and state restricted fund supplemental appropriations to address critical infrastructure before experiencing emergency repairs or failures, including:

- Game and Fish Capital Improvements, \$4,900,000:

- \$2,500,000 for dam infrastructure projects
- \$1,400,000 for fisheries infrastructure projects
- \$1,000,000 for state game and wildlife area infrastructure projects
- Capital Outlay – State Parks Repair and Maintenance: \$15,000,000 state restricted to continue to fund ARPA projects that came in over budget
- Northern Michigan Ice Storm, Reforestation: \$14,000,000 General Fund

The final bullet above was to respond to the northern Michigan ice storm which received state and federal disaster declarations. Over 900,000 acres of state forest land across 12 counties were impacted, including most of the red pine production in the state. This will have an ongoing impact from timber sales on this land (nearly 25% of the entire state forest system) which is the primary source of the Forest Development Fund that is the primary source of operational and capital improvement funding for the Forest Resources Division.

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.

## **OPERATING INFRASTRUCTURE DETAIL**

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### **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 10 Field Offices (FOs). 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 23 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 callers 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 FOs to ensure proximity to population centers, recreation destinations, and transportation travel corridors to provide services and information to as many customers as possible.

### **Inventory/Assessments**

Each year the CSC and FO infrastructure is inventoried and assessed for condition, critical needs, and preventative maintenance requirements. The average age of the CSCs and FOs is 40 years. All 23 administrative offices are publicly owned facilities. Six offices have been built or purchased since

1990 (Detroit CSC, Lansing CSC, Sault Ste. Marie CSC, two buildings at Traverse City, and Newberry CSC). Construction was completed on a new office building in Newberry which replaced the old, leased office space in January of 2025.

All remaining state-owned offices need replacement work, accessibility improvements, preventative maintenance, energy-efficiency updates, enhanced safety/security measures, and repairs, all of which exceeds \$1.5M. Various offices across the state need new carpeting, paint, furniture, roofing improvements, and energy-efficiency improvements (e.g., new windows and high-efficiency heating, cooling, lighting, and plumbing systems). Many of these components have exceeded their expected service life.

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 are completed by four Department employees with over 70 combined years of facility management 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**

Capital improvement plans have continued to be developed utilizing asset management practices and prioritization. With these plans in place, DTMB Enterprise Facility funding was secured in the amount of \$600,000 in fiscal year 2023 and \$300,000 in fiscal year 2024 to make improvements to facilities, unfortunately no funding was available in fiscal year 2025. DTMB Enterprise Facility funding remains to be the primary funding source for capital improvements.

#### Enterprise Facility Funding

Recent accomplishments include:

- **Marquette CSC:** new high-efficiency HVAC system. The existing system was installed in the 1960's and included air handlers with wearing and noisy bearings and inefficient motors that used four times the energy to start and run than modern day components. The old system has been replaced with a state-of-the-art combination system using an energy recovery ventilating system in place of air handlers and variable flow refrigerant units to replace heating and cooling elements. The new system has been estimated to provide over 30% of the savings on energy costs.
- **Plainwell CSC:** DTMB enterprise facility funding was used to replace an outdated HVAC system. The HVAC compressors have become unreliable, and one was taken out of service in the summer of 2024 due to a fire in the unit. This caused half of the office buildings to not be cooled down, making some areas uncomfortable for staff. These units were replaced with new energy efficient units. Additionally, a new roof will be installed on the building repairing any structural issues that may have been caused by recent leaking.
- **Gaylord CSC:** Design work has been completed for updating restrooms from their 1980's design to updated and current ADA designs. The design includes structural upgrades needed to the foundation of the building as well as new fixtures and tile work.
- **Crystal Falls CSC:** Design work was also completed for a new roof at the Crystal Falls FO. It was found that the design of the roof was not appropriate for the snow loads realized each year in Michigan's western upper peninsula. The flat roof system will have to be removed so a new trussed roof can be installed. This project is estimated to be close to \$500K.

Projects yet to be completed with awarded funding include:

- **Plainwell CSC:** Since the replacement of the HVAC system, the Plainwell roof has been identified as needing replacements. Soft spots in the structure have been found, and the existing two-dimensional single system is past its life span. The project will also include a new roof gutter system to improve drainage and help with water infiltration into the building basement.
- **Sault St Marie CSC:** This facility was constructed by a developer as part of a land exchange with the DNR. Since opening operations, the private well, which is the facilities' main water source, does not have enough capacity to supply water to the daily operations and serve wildfire suppression efforts. A tank will be installed that can be filled at night and allow fire suppression crews to fill their trucks during operating hours without burdening office employees and their drinking water needs.

#### Renewable Energy Funding:

The DNR facility and operations Division has been fortunate to work with the DNR's Office of Public Lands to facilitate projects improving the department's carbon footprint. The major project supported by this funding was half of the Marquette HVAC project. Additionally, work has commenced on LED lighting upgrades at our Baldwin and Gladwin FOs.

As part of a department wide initiative in energy efficiency, solar arrays are being constructed at the Roscommon CSC, Gaylord CSC, Cadillac CSC, Escanaba CSC, and Escanaba CSC. Contracts have been awarded to the chosen contractor and work is scheduled to commence in the spring of 2026.

LED lighting conversion projects have been completed at many locations across the state. These upgrades include lighting control systems to reduce lighting hours and energy use. Some facilities remain with old fluorescent systems due to a funding shortfall of around \$200K.

#### Safety and Security

The Department has used grant funding awarded by the Department of Homeland Security to upgrade several facilities. These upgrades have included vestibule locking systems on exterior doors to allow the ability to lock down facilities when a threat arises, exterior surveillance systems with monitors so staff can see who is approaching the facility and if they are armed, and security systems that are monitored by a third party to detect break-ins after hours. Additional work is needed such as panic buttons that can summons emergency response in the case of active shooters or irate customers, hardened lobbies that isolate customer service staff from the public reducing or eliminating the threat of physical violence, and improved access control systems to better control staff access to facilities.

#### Technology

Voice Over Internet Protocols (VOIP) phone systems have been installed at most FOD facilities. Several field offices continue to operate with outdated systems, mostly including field offices in the UP. Network upgrades are also needed at many facilities which are still using outdated copper wire internet systems instead of higher speed fiber optic systems.

#### Newberry Mass Timber Facility

Construction has been completed for the new Customer Service Center in Newberry using mass timber technology. The new building accommodates DNR staff from all Divisions and serves as a DNR customer service hub for the area as well as hosting public meetings. Construction of this facility will eliminate approximately \$65,000 in annual lease fees.

This \$13 million project was made possible by a mixture of funding sources including General Funds, Forest Development Funds, DTMB Enterprise Facility Funds and Game and Fish Funds.

### **Priorities**

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.

Our facilities currently have over \$1.5 million in projects needed to sustain operations and make the working environment comfortable for our employees. The projects included in this figure are refined to infrastructure needs and do not include items like new carpet, furniture, and paint. Additionally, many of our facilities are in need of ADA upgrades including restrooms, lactation rooms, and parking lots.

The Department has a critical need for office space to house all employees. With uncertainty about the future of remote work, our priority list now includes expanding our offices through additions or furniture resets to accommodate the current number of staff assigned to our facilities. A recent exercise found that 5-10% of staff would not have a dedicated workspace if they were required to be in the office 3-5 days per week. A figure of around \$2.5M was developed based on each facility needing some type of expansion or renovation to accommodate staff.

Additionally, the Department has begun to study electrical upgrades to support charging stations for electric vehicles which are mandated by the Governors Executive Order 2023-5.

### **Funding Shortfalls**

Considering limited operating budgets are 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.

The DMTB Enterprise Facility funding has allowed repairs and upgrades to be made to several facilities, but the ongoing and growing list of projects continues to increase the deficit of needed maintenance and repair compared to available funding. Department facilities need further infrastructure updates such as energy efficient water heaters and HVAC systems, windows, roofs, insulation, and siding. Additionally, the technological needs for these buildings are growing with outdated analog phone and fax systems and slower than desired network infrastructure. Accessibility and cosmetic renovations are just as important with several facilities not equipped with accessible routes, restrooms, and technology systems as well as worn carpet, paint, ceiling tile systems, and worn furniture.

At the top of the priority list is the Crystal Falls roof. It was noticed last winter that the building began to shift, which caused doors to not open and close and ceiling and walls to crack. Leaks in the roof caused further inspection which revealed that the existing roof was not constructed for maximum snow loads. The building now requires a \$450,000 project reconstructing the roof and adding structural support needed in the foundation of the building. Although there is no immediate threat of health and safety, winters in the UP are unpredictable and a record snow fall could cause catastrophic damage.

### **Fund Sources**

The fund sources that support FOS include Game and Fish Protection Fund, State General Fund, State Park Improvement Fund, and the Forest Development Fund. The bulk of capital outlay projects in FOD are funded with General Fund and DTMB Enterprise Facility funding.

## **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.

To support the management of Department assets and the continued improvement of processes, DNR divisions continue to collaborate in the pursuit of a department-wide asset management system. The Department's Fixed Asset Sprint Team (FAST) was established in 2020 and was tasked with reviewing and updating current DNR policies and procedures which influence the management of Department assets. The FAST group has been leading this initiative in conjunction with the Department Asset Advisory Committee and the Asset Management Steering Committee. With an integrated asset management system, Department inventories can be integrated with SIGMA and GIS servers. In addition, inventory processes (e.g., work and project requests, identification and prioritization of needs, and completion of inventory audits and inspections) can be streamlined through mobile solutions. In 2022, the Department presented its asset management needs and strategies to the Information Technology Investment Management Board and was successful in securing \$5 million in fiscal year 2024 (\$3.5 of information technology funding and \$1.5M of Department restricted funds) to purchase and implement an asset management software solution to inventory, assess, track, prioritize, and manage DNR assets. A request for proposal process was initiated through the Department of Technology Management and Budget in the fall of 2023, and the DNR is one of four voting members to select a vendor product/solution.

In FY 2023, the Division formed a team focusing on field-driven analysis, research, and benchmarking to evaluate the current customer service center model and make recommendations to augment how services are delivered to maximize available staff and resources while supporting the public. The findings of this team surround safety, personnel, and technology and are in the initial stages of being implemented.

## **FISHERIES INFRASTRUCTURE, FACILITIES, AND EQUIPMENT**

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### **General Background**

Fisheries Division infrastructure falls into several major categories, including fish hatcheries, weirs, research stations, Great Lakes research vessels, fish ladders and other fisheries operational facilities. These facilities, with an estimated value of \$400-\$500 million dollars, support recreational fisheries that generate at least \$3.9 billion in estimated annual economic activity. The facilities are all critical to meeting the Fisheries Division's operational goals. The Fisheries Division is also responsible for operating and maintaining 54 state-owned dams. However, DNR managed dams are addressed in the Dams and Impoundments section of this plan.

## 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 also serve as egg take stations; and more than thirty extensive coolwater rearing ponds. DNR hatcheries currently have an estimated capital value of over \$260-\$315 million. Including a significant, but not total rebuilding of Thompson State Fish Hatchery, the backlogged infrastructure maintenance and upgrade needs among the six hatcheries are estimated at \$50 million. The Department's hatcheries typically produce approximately 7 million trout and salmon and up to 20 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, Brown Trout, and Atlantic Salmon. As part of an ongoing FY 2023 capital outlay project, Harrietta Hatchery is slated to complete approximately \$3.6 million in updates and upgrades, most of which are aimed at making the hatchery a more energy-efficient facility.
- **Marquette State Fish Hatchery, Marquette, MI:** The hatchery began operating in 1920 and was substantially renovated in 1994. It is the sole captive broodstock and rearing facility for Brook Trout and Lake Trout. 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. As part of an ongoing FY 2023 capital outlay project, approximately \$3.6 million in updates and upgrades are being completed at Marquette Hatchery, including construction of a new early rearing building for future broodstock.
- **Oden State Fish Hatchery, Oden, MI:** Opened in 1921, the facility was completely rebuilt in 2002. This hatchery is the Brown Trout and Rainbow Trout captive broodstock station and is a major production 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 true isolated rearing facility in the Michigan DNR Fish Production Program. A staffed visitor center including a replica of the Wolverine fish hauling train car is also part of the Oden Hatchery campus. As part of the ongoing FY 2023 capital outlay project, \$2.4 million in deferred maintenance projects are being completed at Oden Hatchery. Virtually all of these projects address previously unmet operational needs or make Oden a more energy-efficient facility. Updates at the visitor center also improved accessibility to the train car and the main visitor center building.
- **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 2004 renovation included replacing the grow-out raceways and adding a waste treatment system. The Platte River State Fish Hatchery is the sole egg take station and production hatchery for Coho Salmon in Michigan. Platte River State Fish Hatchery is the largest Coho Salmon production producer in the entire Great Lakes region and provides Coho eggs to neighboring states. The ongoing FY 2023 capital outlay project includes \$2.8 million in updates and upgrades designed to address operational needs and improve energy efficiency. At 50 years old, most of the buildings at Platte Hatchery will need to be considered for major renovations, if not full replacement, in the relatively near future.

- **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 geothermal groundwater supplies. Current production includes steelhead, Chinook Salmon, Walleye and Muskellunge. The Thompson State Fish Hatchery received FY 2016 capital outlay planning funds and a FY 2018 construction authorization for improvements to steelhead production facilities, and for the construction of a coolwater production facility used to rear Walleye and Muskellunge. Construction was completed in 2021 at a cost of approximately \$9 million. The buildings built during the 1978 renovation are rapidly deteriorating and in need of replacement soon.
- **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 at this facility include Walleye and Muskellunge. Wolf Lake is the only Michigan facility for incubation and early rearing of Muskellunge. A staffed visitor center including a network of nature trails is also part of the Wolf Lake Hatchery campus. Funding was provided in FY 2023 for construction of a new coolwater fish production building to better support Walleye and Muskellunge production and improve overall hatchery biosecurity. This project is still in progress and will likely exceed \$10 million when it is finished. The coolwater building will address a longstanding, unmet operational need. Several other upgrades at the existing facility, totaling nearly \$7.4 million, are included as part of the FY2023 capital outlay work, such as roof replacements production well replacement, HVAC updates, and replacing original electrical distribution system components. These improvements will make preventative maintenance more manageable and make Wolf Lake a more energy-efficient facility.

To complete the fish production mission, the Fisheries Division maintains a fleet of 17 specialized fish transportation trucks that move fish to stocking sites from fish hatcheries. The fish transportation program is managed by the Division's fish transportation coordinator. These trucks include a heavy chassis outfitted with custom designed and built fish hauling tanks, including complex life support systems. The replacement cost of a stocking vehicle is estimated at \$600,000.

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 and 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 performing 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 two system-wide electronics specialists. According to industry standards for commercial and industrial facilities, one to three percent of the capital value should be budgeted annually for facility maintenance, assuming the programmed facility life expectancy is 50 years.

#### Research Stations

The Fisheries Division maintains seven research stations, five of which are staffed. Additionally, the Fisheries Division funds a state cooperative fisheries research unit and the Partnership for Ecosystem Research and Management at Michigan State University. Research station activities include monitoring and assessing economically important recreational and commercial Great Lakes and inland fisheries and aquatic resources, implementing the State Wildlife Action Plan, along with

conducting essential evaluations of new tools and management strategies to enhance fisheries and aquatic resource management in Michigan. Overall, a wide range of specific fisheries issues are investigated to provide information to support fisheries and aquatic resource management decisions. Details about each research station are provided below:

- ***Alpena Fisheries Research Station, Alpena, MI:*** The Alpena Fisheries Research Station was established in 1969. The station was first housed in the DNR Alpena Field Office on M-32, but in 1996, the station was moved to its current location in a former dive shop at the mouth of the Thunder Bay River. The building is believed to have been constructed in the late 1800s. The station staff conduct research and stock assessments to support scientific management of fish populations in Lake Huron, from Port Huron to Sault Ste. Marie. Staff at the station have witnessed and extensively studied the remarkable changes in the Lake Huron fishery that have brought the resurgence of native Lake Trout and Walleye, thriving nearshore fisheries in the Les Cheneaux Islands and Saginaw Bay, and the ability to restore species like Lake Sturgeon and Cisco that once occupied the lake in far greater numbers.
- ***Charlevoix Fisheries Research Station, Charlevoix, MI:*** The station was established in 1967 when it signed a 100-year lease with the City of Charlevoix, taking over a federal fish hatchery that was built in 1918. The station includes a wet laboratory for dissections, a dry laboratory for aging, storage areas, and areas for net construction and maintenance. The station grounds also include a 3-bedroom residence and two 3-stall garages for vehicle and boat storage. The station staff conduct research and stock assessments to support scientific management of fish populations in Lake Michigan. Primary assessments include bottom gill netting to assess Lake Trout, Lake Whitefish, Yellow Perch, and Burbot, acoustic and mid-water trawl surveys to assess prey fish, and bottom trawl surveys to assess recruitment of species such as Bloater Chub, Alewives, Smelt, and Yellow Perch. The station also houses the statewide Tribal Coordination Unit.
- ***Lake St. Clair Fisheries Research Station, Harrison Township, MI:*** The Lake St. Clair Fisheries Research Station was established in 1966 and moved into its current facility at the mouth of the Clinton River in 1974. This station is responsible for fulfilling fisheries managers' science and assessment needs in the Great Lakes waters of southeast Michigan, including the St. Clair River, Lake St. Clair, Detroit River, and western Lake Erie. Staff also assist with fishery assessments on Saginaw Bay in Lake Huron. The work area of the station supports the most intense level of recreational fishing effort in Michigan's Great Lakes and provides world-class fishing opportunities for Walleye, Yellow Perch, Smallmouth Bass, Muskellunge, and the iconic Lake Sturgeon.
- ***Marquette Fisheries Research Station, Marquette, MI:*** The station was established in 1952 and is co-located with the Marquette State Fish Hatchery. Marquette's Great Lakes station merged with the Marquette Fisheries Research Station in 1983 to form a single entity. The station work includes studies on fish species, communities, and ecologies in Upper Peninsula rivers, streams, inland lakes, and the Great Lakes. The mission of the Marquette Fisheries Research Station is to enhance stewardship, long-term health, and balance of Michigan's fisheries and aquatic resources through scientific data collection, analyses, syntheses, modeling, dissemination of results, consultation, and mentoring.
- ***Institute for Fisheries Research (IFR), Ann Arbor, MI:*** The IFR is a cooperative research unit of the DNR that is housed in leased space at the University of Michigan. The use of University of Michigan office space for staff is based on an annual lease agreement between the DNR and the University. The IFR was established in 1930 and is focused on providing fisheries 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 fisheries management strategies and decisions implemented by regional biologists; Great Lakes habitat mapping and management; and other decision support analyses. In addition, staff at IFR develop recreational angler survey tools and refine the creel census program. Finally, the IFR houses the division's library resources that includes original bathymetric maps of Michigan lakes, and original publications produced by staff, many of which were foundational for creating fisheries management principles and recommendations in Michigan.

- ***Saline Fisheries Research Field Station, Saline, MI:*** The Saline Fisheries Research Station was established in 1966. The station is located on 60 acres that is a former minnow farm. The property consists of a two-story residence built in 1912, and 16 drainable ponds constructed in 1952. In the early 1970's, the Fisheries Division added six outdoor raceways, a wet laboratory for experiments and sample processing, two small offices, and a pole barn for storage, fabrication, and maintenance of sampling gear and equipment required for the upkeep of the facility. In 1982, the old sod dam, which supplies water to the ponds, raceway, and wet lab were replaced. The station has been used to address questions about the feeding, growth, and reproduction habits of a variety of warmwater species, and supports a variety of field work to assess inland waters. Staff working out of the station focus on the Statewide Angler Survey Program, Coded Wire Tag Program, Inland Lakes Status and Trends, Wildlife Action Plan, and development of Geographic Information Systems to inform management decision making. In addition, the station supports the research and teaching activities of multiple universities and state and federal partners.
- ***Hunt Creek Fisheries Research Station, Lewiston, MI:*** The Hunt Creek Fisheries Research Station opened in 1939. The station consists of a research area that encompasses 3,000 acres and includes several miles of Hunt Creek. This station 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 research that is a foundation for cold water fisheries management nationally, it is currently not staffed by the Fisheries Division because of resource limitations. However, the station is used sporadically for collaborative research with a broad range of partners. Most recently, research efforts associated with the Michigan Arctic Grayling Reintroduction were conducted in experimental raceways in collaboration with Grand Valley State University.

### Great Lakes Vessels

The Great Lakes are ecologically significant on a worldwide scale, as they contain 20 percent of the world's fresh surface 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 percent 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, fisheries and aquatic resources of the Michigan waters of the Great Lakes and connecting waters. The Great Lakes vessel program conducts sampling to assess and monitor fisheries and aquatic resources in the Great Lakes to evaluate and inform fisheries management for economically important recreational, commercial, and tribal fisheries. In addition to addressing state specific fisheries information needs, the vessels frequently conduct surveys in collaboration with other state and federal agencies or academic institutions to collect information to inform progress towards achieving interjurisdictional fisheries objectives that are identified as part of implementing the Joint Strategic Plan for Management of [Great Lakes Fisheries](#).

The Department manages four large 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 are each currently valued at approximately \$5 to 8 million and include:

- **Lake Superior - Research vessel (R/V) Lake Char, docked in Marquette, MI.** The research vessel Lake Char was christened on May 1, 2007, in Marquette's lower harbor. The vessel was designed by Tim Graul, a naval architect in Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, and built by Dave Andersen of Andersen Boat Works in Douglas, Michigan. The Lake Char provides a platform that allows the crew to work more safely in Lake Superior, which is arguably the most dangerous freshwater environment in the world because of its size and depth. The Lake Char conducts fish sampling on the Michigan waters of Lake Superior as far east as Grand Marais and west to Black River Harbor. The vessel also provides the ability to conduct fisheries assessments and studies at offshore sites, such as Isle Royale, Big Reef, and other offshore reefs in Lake Superior. The operational season typically runs from late April through October.
  - **Specifications:** Length - 56 feet; Beam - 16 feet; Draft - 4 1/2 feet; Displacement - 26 tons; Hull - Aluminum displacement; Engines: Twin Caterpillar C12 diesels; Max Speed - 19 knots (22 mph)
- **Lake Michigan - Survey vessel (S/V) Steelhead, docked in Charlevoix, MI.** The largest vessel in the fleet was constructed in 1967 as a commercial trawler. The T. D. Vinette Company, Escanaba, Michigan designed and constructed the S/V Steelhead for the DNR for the purpose of sampling fisheries and deep-water habitats of the Great Lakes. It has operated out of the Charlevoix Fisheries Research Station since 1968. The Steelhead is primarily setup for gill netting, trawling and hydro-acoustics but has proven to be an excellent platform for other sampling gear. The Steelhead typically operates from April through October on Lake Michigan conducting fisheries assessments. The S/V Steelhead performs the majority of its work out of the ports of South Haven, Saugatuck, Grand Haven, Ludington, Leland and Charlevoix.
  - **Specifications:** Length - 65 feet; Beam (width) - 16 feet; Draft - 6 feet; Displacement - 70 tons; Hull – Welded steel plates; Engines - Twin Cummins NT-380 diesels, cruising speed 10.5 knots,

The S/V Steelhead is in the process of being replaced. Its replacement, the R/V Steelhead II, is currently under construction at Moran Iron Works in Onaway, MI and is expected to be launched and fully operational in the spring of 2026.

- **Lake Erie - R/V Channel Cat, docked in Harrison Township, MI.** The research vessel Channel Cat is a steel hulled fish tug that was designed for a commercial trap net fishery operation, similar to the commercial trap net tugs operating on Lake Erie. This vessel was built for the DNR in 1968 by the Maybee Boat Company. Since that time, the Channel Cat has served as a work platform for Great Lakes fisheries research and assessment. The R/V Channel Cat is involved in annual survey activities on the Great Lakes and connecting waters of southeast Michigan from April through October. The standard annual surveys and assessments conducted by the R/V Channel Cat range geographically from Saginaw Bay in southern Lake Huron to Michigan waters of Lake Erie. The vessel conducts assessments in the connecting waters between Lake Huron and Erie as well. These waters include the St. Clair River, Lake St. Clair, and the Detroit River. The surveys focus on assessing the status of smallmouth bass, walleye, yellow perch, northern pike and muskellunge, Lake Sturgeon, as well as a general assessment of the overall fish community. In addition to these standard, long-term surveys, the Channel Cat occasionally serves as the work platform for short term or one-time studies in support of specific fisheries management information needs.

- **Specifications:** Length - 46 feet Beam (width) – 13 feet Draft - 4 feet Displacement – 15 tons; Hull – Steel hard chine modified deep displacement; Engines: Twin 210 hp 6V 53 Detroit Allison diesels; Max Speed – 12 knots (14 mph)
- **Lake Huron - R/V Tanner, docked in Alpena, MI.** The R/V Tanner is the newest vessel in the DNR fleet and was launched in spring of 2016. The vessel was designed by Seacraft Design LLC in Sturgeon Bay, WI and built by Andersen Boat Works in Douglas, MI. The Tanner brings increased efficiency, safety and scientific capability to the DNR’s vessel-based fisheries research on Lake Huron. The vessel is fully rigged for multiple fisheries assessment methods and is fully equipped with state-of-the-art, scientific equipment including a remotely operated vessel (ROV), side scan sonar and hydroacoustic technology. The Tanner’s season begins in April and goes through October. The vessel conducts fisheries surveys from the Les Cheneaux Islands in northern Lake Huron south to Port Austin. The standard surveys include assessments of lake trout, whitefish and chubs. Additionally, the vessel conducts surveys to assess the status of fish communities in various regions of Michigan’s Lake Huron waters to support fisheries management needs.
  - **Specifications:** Length – 57 feet; Beam (width) – 16 feet; Draft – 5 feet; Displacement – 26 tons; Hull – Aluminum planning hull; Engines (2): John Deere 6135SFM85 (450 HP each); Max Speed – 22 knots (23 mph)

To ensure the Great Lakes research vessels can annually operate in a safe manner to collect the information needed to inform the management of economically valuable fisheries in Michigan, the division has a policy and procedure for large vessel operations (01.03.007: Vessel Operations – Minimum staffing and lines [of authority](#); as amended in 2023). The policy requires minimum staffing levels, and leadership from trained captains that possess a U.S. Coast Guard Merchant Mariner’s Credential of Master, rated appropriately for the gross registered tonnage of the vessel they are responsible for operating. The vessel captains are highly trained to assess marine conditions prior to conducting open water surveys and are responsible for maintenance of the vessel. Furthermore, the Great Lakes vessels are thoroughly inspected and maintained by staff each winter during haul out and approximately every five years the vessels receive a more thorough hull inspection. The qualifications and efforts of the captains allow the division to protect and extend the value of its Great Lakes vessel assets. According to industry standards, the life expectancy for research vessels in navigable waters is approximately 30 years. The Fisheries Division has continuously operated their vessels considerably longer than the industry standard, largely because of the maintenance efforts of staff. It should be noted, however, that extending the vessel use past normal life expectancy comes with increased annual maintenance costs and operations that are less safe and efficient because the vessel does not have the modern safety and operational features that newer vessels provide.

#### Fish Ladders and Fisheries Operational Facilities

The Fisheries Division has operational and maintenance responsibilities for ten major fish ladders and several smaller fish ladders, as well as several warehouses, shops (field offices), garages, and storage facilities that are instrumental to the management of the fisheries in the State of Michigan. Field offices at several locations have needs ranging from renovations to full replacement.

#### **Inventory/Assessments**

Facility inventories are completed annually. The DNR uses a Facility Management Database for collecting and storing facility assessment and maintenance data. This database allows the DNR to identify facilities with structural and maintenance needs. The most recent facility inventory was completed in August 2025. Staff are regularly assessing the condition of Fisheries infrastructure.

- Maintenance staff do a thorough daily inspection of all fish hatchery buildings and life support systems, including all mechanical and electrical infrastructure components.

- Weirs are operated seasonally and get a thorough assessment at the beginning of each operational season, with special notes made of needs that come to light during operation.
- Research vessel captains conduct visual inspections of their respective vessel prior to each sampling trip, with more thorough assessments completed when the vessels are “hailed out” for the year.
- Fish ladder operators visit the ladders twice monthly when they are actively being used by migrating fish and they assess the condition of the structure during each visit. More thorough assessments are done when the ladders are returned to their dewatered state following the operational season.
- Field offices and research stations are continually being assessed, but they get more thorough evaluation each year during the annual facility safety inspections.

Each Fisheries Division section and Great Lakes basin maintain a list of capital outlay and major maintenance needs. Examples of projects included on the major maintenance list are well pump replacement, replacement of dam boards, window and door replacement, concrete repairs, etc. The lists are updated and prioritized annually. At the beginning of each fiscal year, Fisheries Management Team meets to prioritize the division-wide list and to allocate the major maintenance funds as far down the list as they can.

A list of Fisheries Division infrastructure is provided in appendix B.

### **Recent Accomplishments**

The Fisheries Division received a \$2.5 million capital outlay appropriation, funded through the Game and Fish Protection fund, in FY 2021 to begin to address operational needs, deferred infrastructure maintenance, improve energy efficiency, and enhance biosecurity at state fish hatcheries. Use 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. The asphalt repair at Harrietta greatly improved accessibility for staff and for visitors. It also partially funded upgrades to the electrical distribution systems at Platte and Wolf Lake State Fish Hatcheries. The Cherry Creek project was completed in early FY 2024. The asphalt repair work at Harrietta was completed in FY 2025. The electrical distribution work at both Platte and Wolf Lake has been partially completed and the remaining work is expected to be done during FY 2025, due to delays in receiving necessary materials.

In FY 2022, the Division received a nearly \$2 million general fund capital outlay appropriation to reduce energy usage and make state fish hatcheries a leader in the use of green technology. This appropriation was used to fund solar power initiative projects at five of the State’s six fish hatcheries. Marquette State Fish Hatchery is situated in such a way that solar is not a viable option. Oden State Fish Hatchery had two arrays installed, and the other four facilities each received a single array. This project was completed in FY 2024.

In FY 2023, the Division received a \$30 million general fund appropriation to address deferred fish hatchery infrastructure needs, improve energy efficiency, adhere to accessibility requirements, and enhance biosecurity at the state fish hatcheries. The upgrades included construction of a coolwater fish production facility at the Wolf Lake hatchery, which addresses a long-standing operational need that will better support Walleye and Muskellunge production. Insufficient financial resources related to infrastructure still exist and an additional \$50 million would allow the complete list of upgrades and backlogged maintenance needs to be addressed.

In FY 2023, the Division also received a \$4 million general fund appropriation to replace the S/V Steelhead. The FY 2023 funding to replace the vessel was insufficient because of unforeseen inflationary increases in construction and material costs associated with the COVID pandemic. In FY 2024, the Division received a supplemental legislative general fund appropriation of \$2.5 million and a \$500 thousand external grant from the Great Lakes Fishery Trust to address funding shortages associated with the construction of the S/V Steelhead II. The construction is now underway, and the new vessel is expected to be completed and operational for the 2026 calendar year.

## **Priorities**

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 five research stations, including Lake St. Clair Fisheries Research Station, Charlevoix Fisheries Research Station, Alpena Fisheries Research Station, Marquette Fisheries Research Station and Saline Fisheries Research Station. These locations need either a new facility or modernization of electrical, plumbing, and data systems; energy-efficiency improvements, including insulation, new HVAC systems, and new doors and windows; fire suppression systems; ADA accessibility upgrades; and additional climate-controlled storage for security and protection of existing assets such as specialized scientific equipment and fisheries sampling gear. Furthermore, additional climate-controlled storage is needed for new automated electronic sensors and measuring systems that will be employed to increase staff efficiency and effectiveness in collecting and analyzing field data. Such improvements will better address operational needs and make preventative maintenance more manageable.

Renovations at the Saline and Charlevoix Fisheries Research Stations are of high priority for the division. The renovation of Saline station is of high importance because the existing facilities do not provide adequate year-round office space for staff, which requires the division to lease office space at the University of Michigan. A new office building at the Saline station would eliminate the need for the lease and would address concerns with the existing Saline station facilities (e.g., lack modern accessibility and safety features, lack adequate amenities, and outdated HVAC systems). The new office building would also include adequate office space to host visiting researchers from other agencies, further strengthening the partnerships that already exist. The division has invested in creating designs for a new office building for the Saline station and the estimated cost for final engineering and construction is \$8-9 million. The renovations needed at the Charlevoix station are primarily related to enhancing the outdated HVAC and insulation to create a more energy-efficient and safer facility for staff. In FY2025, the division was able to acquire funding to replace the roof at the Charlevoix station, but during that process it was evident that additional HVAC and insulation upgrades were needed. Specifically, renovations to doors, windows, and other infrastructural elements were recommended to increase energy efficiencies and address water damaged areas in the existing building. The estimated cost for renovations needed at the Charlevoix station is \$500 thousand.

Marquette Fisheries Research Station lacks a secure mooring and storage facility for the R/V Lake Char. Ownership of a water-side parcel has been deeded from the City of Marquette to the DNR. This parcel is an appropriate location to construct a secure storage and maintenance facility for the R/V *Lake Char* and Law Enforcement Division patrol vessel(s). The facility would also provide office space and a conference room that would better meet operational needs in the Department. Adequate office would be included to accommodate temporary usage by

researchers from partner agencies, further strengthening existing partnerships. The cost of constructing such a facility is estimated at \$10 to \$12 million.

There are also three fisheries field facilities in need of renovation/replacement, including the Harrietta Field Office and the Fisheries Warehouses at the Plainwell and Baraga customer service centers. The Harrietta Field Office is in need of full replacement. The current office was originally built as cold storage space that was converted to office space more than 50 years ago. The office space for the crew is entirely inadequate, highly energy-inefficient and, as conditions continue to deteriorate, employee safety concerns continue to increase. The Plainwell Fisheries Warehouse needs a new building with offices, heated storage and workshop space, including a small lab. The addition of a small office building at the Baraga Fisheries Warehouse is needed to meet operational needs associated with changes to Upper Peninsula staffing. Renovation/replacement estimates for these facilities are approximately \$4 to \$5 million.

As with the facilities that house employees, fish ladders are an important part of the Division's operations. Deferred maintenance needs on the ladders continue to increase as needs and costs continue to rise. These ladders are concentrated in the southwest Lower Peninsula and contribute significantly to the recreational fishing opportunities in the urban areas of that part of Michigan. The estimated costs of addressing deferred maintenance for critical needs at fish ladders are approximately \$750 thousand to \$1 million.

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 the Fisheries Division has a current capital value of \$400 to \$500 million. With State Building Authority funding to construct facilities comes an obligation to appropriately maintain the facilities. For commercial and industrial facilities, the industry standard is to invest 1-3% of the replacement cost of the facilities in annual maintenance, which provides for a life expectancy of 50 years. Funding allocations for maintenance of facilities within Fisheries Division are far below that amount and have been historically. 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 of funds. While a significant capital outlay appropriation was received in FY 2023 to address hatchery infrastructure needs, rampant inflationary increases in post-pandemic construction costs have rendered the \$30 million appropriation inadequate to address the full backlog of infrastructure maintenance needs. An additional \$50 million would be needed to fully address the Division's backlogged needs and additional funding will continue to be needed to address the required upkeep to maintain the investment in facilities and equipment that will allow facilities to be operated for the full 50-year planned lifespan. Such an appropriation would allow for crumbling asphalt to be replaced, improving accessibility for staff and visitors. Old electric motors would be replaced with high-efficiency motors outfitted with variable frequency drives, making hatcheries more energy efficient facilities. Fish feeders would be replaced, addressing a long-standing operational need. A near-total rebuild of Thompson State Fish Hatchery is also necessary as the facility is nearing 50 years of age.

Similar to the 55-year-old S/V Steelhead that is being replaced, Fisheries Division's research vessel, the R/V Channel Cat, is over 55 years old and needs to be replaced. The R/V Channel

Cat is the oldest in Michigan's fleet of Great Lakes large vessels and requires increasing levels of investment to ensure it efficiently and safely meets the current fisheries and aquatic resource management information demands for Lake St. Clair, Lake Erie, and southern Lake Huron. The R/V Channel Cat is constructed of steel, which requires considerable maintenance compared to newer aluminum alloy vessels. In recent years, addressing corrosion on the hull has increased maintenance costs, but eventually even regular maintenance won't address serious corrosion issues in the vessel's hull and will render the vessel unsafe for operation. The vessel also 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 and aquatic resource assessment missions that require hydroacoustic, towable side-scan sonar, or remotely operated vessels. The estimated replacement cost for the R/V Channel Cat is \$7 to \$8 million. In the future, there may be opportunities to move the fleet to fully electric or hybrid electric power plants to reduce their carbon footprints and potentially reduce operating and maintenance costs. As the newer vessels age, electronics (radar, data, and sonar systems) modernization will be needed, along with standard preventative maintenance that includes engine and hydraulic tune-ups, and hull inspections and maintenance. The annual cost for these standard maintenance items for the fleet is \$100,000 to \$150,000. 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 (estimated at \$2.7 billion) of Michigan's Great Lakes fishery.

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. This facility now has one of the lowest phosphorus discharge for a hatchery of its size and type in the United States. While none of the five other facilities are currently at imminent risk of violating effluent permit limitations, physical changes and structural improvements should be implemented that would limit nutrient discharge even further, reducing potential state liability in this area. Taking steps to reduce nutrient pollution from DNR facilities is an appropriate action and shows good environmental leadership. Such changes include the addition of disc or drum filters to remove waste solids as early in the production stream as possible, 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. The cost of this work would be included in the overarching hatchery infrastructure needs described above. Estimating the cost of this specific component of the hatchery infrastructure work with any accuracy would require engineering to at least phase 100.

#### **Fund Sources**

Primary funding sources for Fisheries Division capital outlay needs include General Fund, Game and Fish Protection Fund and State Building Authority funds.

#### **Programming Changes**

Addressing deferred maintenance and repair needs immediately will decrease the likelihood of failures or forced programmatic reductions associated with infrastructure failure. The inflation rate of

construction costs generally outpaces the general inflation rate so delayed action will result in greater costs if repairs are pushed further into the future. Furthermore, acting sooner will also decrease costs by avoiding the additional “downstream” damage that results from deferring repairs. It is always more cost effective to be proactive rather than reactive in addressing infrastructure maintenance needs.

## **DAMS AND IMPOUNDMENTS**

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### **General Background**

The Michigan Department of Natural Resources (DNR) constructs, maintains, operates, inspects, and removes dams in its efforts to accomplish its Mission: “To protect, conserve, manage, and use the state’s natural and cultural resources for the benefit of current and future generations.”

The dams, dikes, floodings, and water control structures are some of the most valuable and extensive of the DNR’s public assets. The cost of building and maintaining dams, their importance to our connection with the natural resources, and the investment made by users all place a high level of responsibility on the DNR to plan, build, maintain, and remove dams in an efficient and effective manner.

The average age of the dams in the DNR portfolio is 64 years. These dams were built for a range of purposes, including recreation, water storage, and wildlife habitat creation. The American Society of Civil Engineers gave Michigan a “C-” in its 2025 Dam Infrastructure report card citing the need for “new resources to improve the overall condition of dams across the state,” including funding and updated dam safety regulations. In 2016, Michigan’s 21<sup>st</sup> Century Infrastructure Commission Report cited a need for over \$225 million over the next 20 years to manage aging dams. The lack of funding to manage this aging infrastructure could lead to ecological and economic damages and threats to public safety.

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 disruption leads to increased fish management costs and a greater reliance on fish stocking by the DNR to compensate for the loss of stream habitat and connectivity. Additionally, impounded water behind dams can be less conducive to aquatic organisms because of poor water quality, including abnormally high or low water temperatures and accumulated sediment. Removal of obsolete dams improves stream and river habitat for a range of species, which results 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.

While there are dams that continue to provide economic, societal, and/or natural resource benefits for which an investment in maintenance and repairs is justified, many of Michigan’s dams no longer serve a useful purpose.

### **Inventory**

The Dam Safety Unit of EGLE maintains an inventory of dams located in Michigan that meet specific legal criteria. Dams in Michigan are regulated by Part 307 – Inland Lake Levels, and Part 315 – Dam Safety, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act (NREPA), 1994 PA 451, as amended. There are currently 205 dams administered by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, 118 of which are regulated by Part 315, and 4 are regulated by Part 307. Dams are

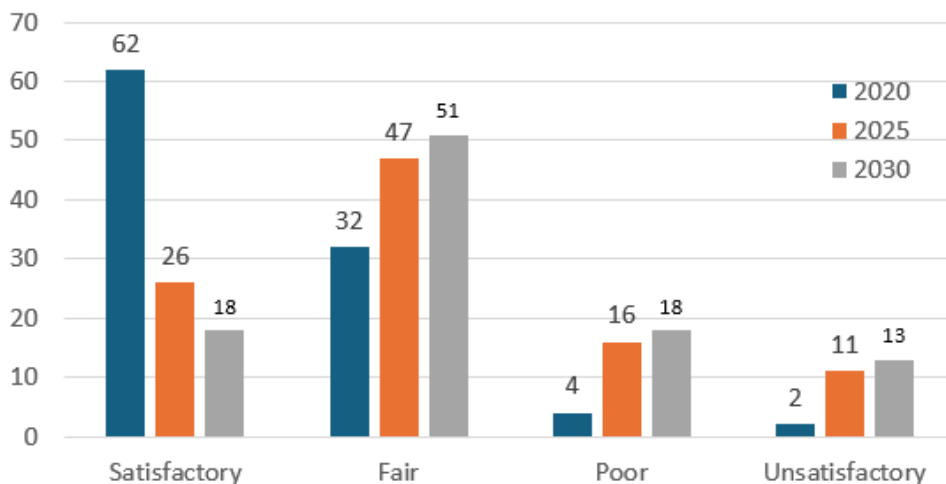
regulated by Part 315 when they are over 6 feet in height and over 5 acres are impounded during the design flood. Dams are regulated by Part 307 when a circuit court issues an order establishing the level at which the lake is to be maintained

**Assessments**

The Dam Safety Unit of EGLE performs ongoing visual 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. The DNR completes annual visual inspections of all DNR-managed dams and documents maintenance activities. DNR hires engineering consultants to perform more detailed assessments on dams when additional evaluation is needed. These assessments allow for the evaluation of the structure to determine necessary repairs.

The 2025 assessment of the DNR dams inventory shows these dams continue to deteriorate at a rapid rate due to their advanced age. Since 2020, DNR has gone from 6 dams in the poor and unsatisfactory categories to 27 dams in those categories in 2025. It is projected that the number of DNR-managed dams in the poor and unsatisfactory categories will increase to 31 by 2030 if nothing is done.

2020 vs 2025 vs Projected 2030 Condition Rating  
(% of dams per category)



The DNR continues to prioritize the need to secure ongoing funding for the removal of obsolete dams and for maintenance of dams that continue to serve a valuable purpose, and for the assistance of public and private entities in similar efforts. 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 impacts;
- 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; and
- 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 typically repaired, while those no longer providing value are removed and natural channels restored. The DNR strives to manage our dams for public health and safety, natural resources, ecological, cultural, and recreational values.

Projects are underway to remove dams in historically contaminated river areas, such as the Kalamazoo River. These projects, including Trowbridge Dam and Plainwell Dam, involve removal of contaminated sediments, removal of poorly functioning dams, and restoration of the rivers to a condition that enhances recreational value.

Projects are also underway to remove DNR-managed dams that no longer serve a useful purpose or repair dams that provide natural resources, ecological, cultural or recreational benefits. The current list of projects is below:

DAM ID	Dam Name	COUNTY	DIVISION
MI02620	Almena Diversion Dam	Van Buren	Fish
MI01863	Almena Hatchery Dam #1	Van Buren	Fish
MI02519	Almena Hatchery Dam #2	Van Buren	Fish
MI02529	Almena Hatchery Dam #3	Van Buren	Fish
MI02521	Almena Hatchery Dam #4	Van Buren	Fish
MI02522	Almena Hatchery Dam #5	Van Buren	Fish
MI01257	Arfelin Lake Fish Barrier Dam	Marquette	Fish
MI00562	Big Creek Dam	Crawford	Fish
MI01291	Big Trout Lake Fish Barrier Dam	Marquette	Fish
MI00071	Black River Dam	Gogebic	Fish
MI00077	Boston Pond Dam	Houghton	Fish
MI00369	Brockies Pond Dam	Luce	Fish
MI01295	Brocky Lake Fish Barrier Dam	Marquette	Fish
MI01096	Carr Creek Fish Barrier Dam	Delta	Fish
MI00246	Cornwall Creek Dam	Cheboygan	Fish
MI01231	Dana Lake Pike Marsh Dam	Delta	Fish
MI01214	East Fish Lake Dam	Montmorency	Fish
MI00026	Grasshopper Gulch Walleye Pond Dam	Delta	Fish
MI01848	Kings Pond Dam	Schoolcraft	Fish
NA	L-Shaped Diversion Bulkhead	Montmorency	Fish
MI00387	McAlpine Trout Pond Dam	Mackinac	Fish
MI00386	Millecoquins Creek Dam	Mackinac	Fish
MI002486	Mio Walleye Pond Dam	Oscoda	Fish
MI01239	Rapid River Pike Marsh Dam	Delta	Fish
NA	Residence Dam	Montmorency	Fish
MI01165	Roberts Lake Dam	Cheboygan	Fish
MI00252	Sheldrake Dam	Chippewa	Fish
MI00375	Silver Creek Trout Pond Dam	Luce	Fish
MI02513	Thompson Bass Pond Dam	Schoolcraft	Fish
MI02512	Thompson Creek Blocking Weir	Schoolcraft	Fish
MI00330	Trout Lake Dam	Gladwin	Fish

DAM ID	Dam Name	COUNTY	DIVISION
MI02485	East Branch Dam	Oscoda	Forest Resources
MI00362	Groveland #8	Dickinson	Forest Resources
MI00377	Manistique Papers Dam	Schoolcraft	Forest Resources
MI00432	Big Seven Lake Dam	Oakland	Parks & Rec
MI00520	Cheboygan Lock and Dam	Cheboygan	Parks & Rec
MI00765	Hall Lake Dam	Barry	Parks & Rec
MI00236	Hamlin Lake Dam	Mason	Parks & Rec
MI00692	Heron Dam	Oakland	Parks & Rec
MI00467	Lake Hudson Dam	Lenawee	Parks & Rec
MI00757	Lower Chilson Pond Dam	Livingston	Parks & Rec
MI00683	Lower Trout Lake Dam	Oakland	Parks & Rec
MI00759	Maybury Fish Pond Dam	Wayne	Parks & Rec
MI00576	Minnawanna Dam	Lapeer	Parks & Rec
MI00688	Prince Lake Dam	Oakland	Parks & Rec
MI02120	Proud Lake Dam	Oakland	Parks & Rec
MI00794	Sessions Creek Dam	Ionia	Parks & Rec
MI00682	Upper Trout Lake Dam	Oakland	Parks & Rec
MI00276	Wildwood Lake Dam	Oakland	Parks & Rec
MI00327	Winnewana Dam	Washtenaw	Parks & Rec
MI00583	Headquarters Dam	Grand Traverse	Wildlife
MI00354	Petobego Marsh Dam	Grand Traverse	Wildlife
MI01564	Deadhorse Flooding Dam	Missaukee	Wildlife
MI02590	US-10 Wildlife Flooding	Midland	Wildlife
MI00353	Sage Lake Dam	Montmorency	Wildlife
MI02013	Houghton Lake Flats South Unit	Roscommon	Wildlife
MI01518	Peters Bayou Dam (Manistee SGA)	Manistee	Wildlife
MI00217	Hayward Lake Dam	Menominee	Wildlife
MI01190	Pigeon Cove Dam	Chippewa	Wildlife
MI00006	Swan Creek Dam	Allegan	Wildlife
MI00604	Trowbridge Dam	Allegan	Wildlife
MI00358	Featherbed Dam	Mecosta	Wildlife
MI00214	Haymarsh Dam	Mecosta	Wildlife
MI00305	Little John Dam	Mecosta	Wildlife
MI00357	Pickereel Creek Flooding	Mecosta	Wildlife
MI00364	Winchester Dam	Mecosta	Wildlife
MI00131	Net River Dam	Baraga	Wildlife

The DNR provides several funding opportunities that allow state, local, and privately-owned dams to be removed and channels restored or repaired. The DNR provides annual grant opportunities that provide technical and financial assistance in completing these projects. Several of these projects were funded during the last fiscal year, including the following:

- Rapid River Dam Removal in Kalkaska County
- Trout River Dam Removal in Presque Isle County
- Rowe Dam #1 Removal in Newaygo County
- Hersey River Nartron Dam Removal in Osceola County
- Cornwall Creek Dam in Cheboygan County

## **Priorities**

The DNR's asset management program aims to address the structures of critical concern by targeting dams or dam elements rated as being in unsatisfactory or poor condition and to improve and maintain the overall condition of the dam catalog to satisfactory or fair condition through a strategy, similar to either the 'worst-first' or the 'mix-of-fixes' strategies. Therefore, the DNR prioritizes dams for projects by evaluating five factors and prioritizing them as follows: Priority #1 – Hazard rating, Priority #2 – Condition, Priority #3 – Adequacy of structural stability, Priority #4 – Adequacy of hydraulic capacity, Priority #5 – Department/Division priority. There are several components within each factor that are used to arrive at its prioritization ranking. Each project under consideration is ranked and is then compared with other proposed projects to establish a priority order.

The DNR annually reviews the current condition of each of its dams using the EGLE dam safety inspection data, the DNR annual inspection reports, and the DNR Engineer's work recommendations contained in DNR's EGLE Dam Safety Inspection Recommendation prioritization report. The inspection inventory and condition data are consolidated in spreadsheet format for DNR's dams.

DNR then determines management and preservation needs and corresponding actions for each dam including follow-up on EGLE inspection recommendations.

The goal of the DNR dam program is the preservation and safety of its dam catalog; it aims to extend the time that dams remain in good and fair condition, thereby increasing their useful service life and reducing future maintenance costs.

This goal translates into long-range goals of having 90% of its dams rated fair/satisfactory, having less than 10% classified as structurally inadequate, and having less than 10% classified as hydraulically inadequate within a 5-year time frame.

To achieve the goals the DNR needs to rehabilitate/retrofit/or repair 36 dams at a cost of \$74,380,700 over the next five years. Based on current funding levels the DNR can only fund the rehabilitation/retrofit/or repair of 5 dams at a cost of \$6,453,200.

The DNR plans to remove 7 dams at a cost of \$4,036,200. Based on current funding levels the DNR can only fund the removal of 2 dams at a cost of \$558,800.

The DNR will not meet its overall dam catalog condition goals if performing the aforementioned rehabilitation, retrofit, repair, preventive maintenance and removal of dam structures with only available funding.

## **Fund Sources**

DNR uses a variety of fund sources to address dam maintenance, repairs, and removals. There are federal funds (Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act, Dingell-Johnson Sports Fishing Recreation Act), State Restricted funds (Forest Development Fund, State Park Endowment Fund, State Park Improvement Fund), Grant Funds (DNR Game and Fish Protection Fund, EGLE Dam Risk Reduction Grant, Great Lakes Fishery Commission), and General Fund. In addition grant opportunities arise such as the America the Beautiful Act which allows DNR to fund the removal and repair of multiple dams.

## **Programming Changes**

The DNR Dam Management Committee continues to oversee efforts for annual dam visual inspections and documentation of maintenance activities, as well as monitoring of dam inspections for

consistency and completeness. The Committee works with the Dam Safety Unit of EGLE to ensure all DNR-managed dams are evaluated using a standard process and online reporting. This effort enables prioritization across the DNR to evaluate which dams should be retained and maintained, and which should be removed. The Committee has established emergency plans for all dams, regardless of the hazard classification as well as emergency notification procedures. The development of a dams asset management plan is allowing for enhanced planning and development of five-year needs. The DNR has established a goal of ensuring 90% of our dams are in fair to good condition.

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 provides benefits. Often the cost to repair a dam properly is nearly the same or even less than the cost of removal, and removal is a permanent solution to infrastructure responsibility and maintenance. 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 even greater when benefits to fish, wildlife, habitat, and aquatic recreation are considered.

## STATE FOREST SYSTEM

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### 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 the forest for timber production, wildlife habitat, mineral development, and recreation. FRD utilizes its strategic plan to guide management priorities relative to state forest resources and programs within the Division. The [current strategic plan](#) (from 2019) is available on the DNR website with a revision expected by December of 2025.

Management of the State Forest is guided by the [State Forest Management Plan](#). A revision process on these plans was nearly complete when northern lower Michigan was hit by a [devastating ice storm](#) from March 28<sup>th</sup> through March 30<sup>th</sup> 2025. Almost one quarter of the State Forest was affected by the storm, requiring additional modeling and management planning to be re-done before the plan can be completed. It is expected the plan will now be completed in June of 2026. This plan unifies what were previously three regional plans and the overall State Forest plan into a single framework. The plan continues to facilitate the long history of successful co-management of the Michigan state forest by the DNR Forest Resources, Wildlife, Parks and Recreation, and Fisheries Divisions through the provision of landscape-level operational direction and specific goals and objectives for forest cover type and wildlife habitat management for the 2025-2034 planning period. Prior to the ice storm, acreage prepared for timber sales was anticipated to remain at levels comparable to recent years and 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 nearly \$26.5 billion annually to Michigan's economy (per the most recent economic data from 2022), 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. 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. These burns are conducted to achieve a variety of benefits including improvement of wildlife habitat, assistance in the control of invasive species, maintenance of fuel breaks for wildfire suppression, restoration of high-quality natural communities, and reduction of 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, internet/broadband connectivity, garages, and storage facilities. To maximize the effectiveness of capital investments when projects are undertaken, partnership opportunities are leveraged where possible.

Maintaining the transportation and infrastructure systems in the State Forest provides 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 are critical components of the state's economy, particularly in rural areas.

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 preventative 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.

While significant investments in infrastructure have been made in recent years, past limitations in funding continue to leave a backlog of forest roads and facilities in need of maintenance, repair, or replacement. Capital Outlay has historically been funded by the Forest Development Fund (FDF). FDF is comprised of timber sale revenue, and therefore subject to cyclic market and economic forces. When timber markets are down, the FDF fund balance may not support Capital Outlay needs, creating the present situation of a backlog of deferred facility maintenance or replacement.

## **Inventory/Assessments**

### Facilities

The DNR manages many offices and storage buildings shared by multiple Divisions that FRD staff use for offices, equipment storage, and providing access and services to the public for information, permits, and timber sale contracts. In addition to the shared office spaces our staff use, we manage 28 separate field offices, 3 aircraft hangers, 78 storage and workshop buildings, and 6 other miscellaneous structures. The estimated replacement value of these buildings exceeds \$56 million. A full 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 2025 with

the assessment of all FRD structures. The collection of this data allows the DNR to make informed decisions about 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

There are more than 13,000 miles of DNR state forest roads that require administration and maintenance. In accordance with Public Act 288 of 2016, a road inventory and classification are maintained and refined annually. These 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.

An initial bridge and culvert assessment was completed in 2023 and information from that effort being shared with partners via the [Stream Crossing Dashboard](#). There are more than 2,000 stream crossings on State Forest Roads, including 152 bridges and approximately 1900 culverts that have been identified. The total estimated replacement value of these bridges and culverts is more than \$160 million. Most of these bridges were installed over 40 years ago, with some having reached the end of their useful life. In some cases, inspections have resulted in significant weight restrictions being placed on them or even closure of the road. Initial analysis has shown that there are more than 300 culverts on the road system that have moderate or major deterioration and need upgrades or replacement to ensure good passage of fish, to prevent sedimentation from entering streams, and to maintain the integrity of the road, thus avoiding impacts to users of the road system, recreational trails and routes, and negative effects on local economies. An initial conservative and coarse estimate for replacing these culverts is at least \$4.3 million dollars for replacement, with costs likely to increase upon further development of projects. Further analysis of the inventory findings is ongoing, with projects being developed collaboratively to address critical needs across the state forest and other ownerships. This inventory is subject to ongoing refinement and expansion.

In addition, FRD owns and manages some dams that are included in the Department-wide dam infrastructure needs addressed in the Dams and Impoundments section.

### **Recent Accomplishments**

In fiscal year 2025, almost \$2.7 million was spent or encumbered on capital outlay projects (as of July 1, 2025). Roughly \$1.2 million was spent or encumbered on road, bridge, and culvert projects, and \$1.5 million was spent or encumbered on facility improvement projects. An equipment storage facility in Gaylord (Otsego County) was completed in 2023, meeting a significant need in preserving investments made across the Department. In the last year, the new Manistique Fire Shop (Schoolcraft County) was completed, meeting a long-time objective of the Division to consolidate staff and operations on one campus in the southern part of the Shingleton Management Unit. The Stanley Lake Bridge was completed, replacing a rock ford on the Little Fox River and improving access to more than 4,000 acres of State Forest in Schoolcraft County. The Charcoal Grade, a major artery of the State Forest Road network in northern Luce County, has several projects nearing completion, improving access for transportation and recreation on tens of thousands of acres. Work also began this year on a partnership with Chippewa County Road Commission and Huron Pines conservation organization to replace a stream crossing on a State Forest Road that also serves as a Snowmobile

Trail. An engineering study and some subsequent maintenance was completed on Big Erick's bridge over the Huron River (Marquette County), an important connection and throughfare for public access and emergency response across the northern shore of the Western Upper Peninsula.

Construction was completed on the Newberry Customer Service Center mass timber building, with staff moving into their new offices earlier this year. This project received sizable investments from the Forest Development Fund capital outlay appropriations as well as the State's General Fund. This state-of-the-art building consolidates staff and office locations and replaces deteriorated and out-of-date facilities and a leased building. The building includes many energy-efficient features as well as showcases the latest developments in Cross Laminated Timber construction.

The conference room addition to the Finance and Operation Division administered Atlanta Field Office (funded by FRD Capital Outlay) in Montmorency County was completed. This facility improvement fills a void in providing adequate space for staff across the Department to work in a collaborative environment and to hold meetings in a space that the public can easily access. Also completed was a remodeling effort at the Mio Field Office (Oscoda County), and the replacement of the roof at the Gaylord Field Office (Otsego County).

### **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 providing a safe working environment to support the DNR's mission. Having adequate facilities in place protects employees, lengthens the lifespan of equipment, promotes public safety, and facilitates public access to DNR staff. The physical location of offices and how those locations best meet our operational needs are also considered.

Facilities projects are underway at the Kalkaska Field Office (Kalkaska County), Sanford Field Office (Midland County), and Flat River Field Office (Ionia County). These projects are renovations of older facilities and are focused on energy efficiency upgrades such as HVAC, windows, and insulation. In the years ahead, the goal is to use available funding to address the additional facility projects being deferred due to lack of funding. There are currently 60 projects with conservative estimates totaling more than \$4.25 million to complete the projects.

FRD has one dam that is regulated under Part 315 of the Dam Safety Act. It is classified as a low hazard dam and is located on State Forest land that was formerly part of the Groveland mine. Monitoring and maintenance of the dam is ongoing at the former site of the Groveland mine in Dickinson County and is estimated to cost \$10,000 per year.

This year's road, bridge, and culvert projects include improvements to stream crossings on the Deadhorse Creek (Delta county), a new bridge over the Otter River that accesses a Grouse Enhanced Management (GEM) area (Baraga county), and stabilization of the Kamichik bridge over the Sturgeon River (Dickinson county) which is used for public access as well as being a critical recreational trail corridor.

Investments to improve critical stream crossings and maintain access to state forest land have been a major focus of the last decade, yet there is still considerable work to be done. There is a significant amount of deferred maintenance and replacement of stream crossings remaining. Coarse cost estimates for replacing the 300 culverts noted in poor condition and 20 bridges needing maintenance or replacement are \$19.3 million, with costs likely to increase upon further development of projects. Further analysis of the inventory findings is ongoing, with projects being developed collaboratively to address critical needs across the state forest and other ownerships.

## Fund Sources

Presently, the Forest Development Fund (FDF), which is comprised mostly of timber harvest revenue from DNR lands, is the primary source of funding for most state forest activities. These activities include road and bridge maintenance, forest management and timber sales, as well as serving as a significant source of funding for wildfire suppression and prescribed fire. Access to state forest lands is critical for these functions, as well as for providing access to recreational opportunities and mineral extraction. As mentioned above, the commodity driven nature of this fund leaves it sensitive to economic forces beyond the control of the Department, limiting capacity to make consistent capital investments in infrastructure with the resulting backlog of deferred maintenance described above.

## Programming Changes

There are no significant programmatic changes anticipated that affect FRD's capital outlay needs for facilities or transportation infrastructure. The focus for approved projects will remain on maintaining and improving existing infrastructure. Presently, timber sale revenues are in a period of decline. This results in a limited ability to make further capital outlay investments from that fund source. In the meantime, inflation will continue to compound the cost to address the already identified \$19.3 million of deferred maintenance, and needs will continue to be cataloged in the years ahead.

## STATE GAME AND WILDLIFE AREAS

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### General Background

Michigan's State Game and Wildlife Areas, managed by the DNR Wildlife Division (WLD), include 113 State Wildlife Areas, State Game Areas, and State Wildlife Research Areas, totaling more than 453,500 acres. WLD also has primary management responsibility for certain wildlife-focused areas on co-managed state lands such as State Forest and State Recreation Areas and non-DNR partner lands including management of wildlife floodings, critical deer wintering complexes, Grouse Enhanced Management Sites (GEMS), Waterfowl Production Areas, and more, totaling over 223,500 additional acres. Annual routine and non-routine maintenance are required to keep these areas open and operational for public use. Protection, restoration, and maintenance of wildlife habitat and facilities is critical to achieving WLD's mission 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. WLD maintains a [List of State Wildlife/Game Areas](#) that includes location, acreage, and other pertinent information.

WLD-administered lands occur statewide yet are concentrated in the southern 1/3 of the state and the Department continues to prioritize maintaining and creating opportunity in the southern half of the Southern Lower Peninsula (SLP) (see [MDNR Public Land Strategy 2021-2027](#), Goal 2: Strategies 4 & 5, and [Appendix R](#)). This is important because over ninety percent of the population of Michigan resides in the SLP, yet only about sixteen percent of publicly available hunting land is located there. This percentage also includes land such as State Parks and Recreation Areas and other private or government agency-owned land working cooperatively with WLD to provide public hunting opportunities. These cooperator areas are conditionally open to hunting and trapping and may have additional restrictions to accommodate recreational uses that are not wildlife centered. Differences in regional public land, population, and open huntable classifications cause a distinct regional imbalance resulting in a much smaller actual percentage of available hunting land in the SLP and a higher concentration of hunters in State Wildlife and Game Areas. Based on current land use trends on privately-owned land, this public land acreage will become increasingly important to both wildlife and habitat conservation, and to 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, a 2018 [Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation study](#), highlighted participation numbers and economic impacts of hunters and target shooters nationally. According to this national study, consumer spending by hunters and target shooters was \$43.9 billion, adding \$55.4 billion to the U.S. Gross Domestic Product in 2016.

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, furbearers, small mammals, butterflies and other pollinators, reptiles, and amphibians. State Game Areas provide hunting and trapping opportunities for certain wildlife species and observation opportunities for others.

### **Inventory/Assessments**

WLD conducts an annual physical inventory and certification of all Division-administered equipment and facilities to ensure the accuracy of fixed asset data inventories per applicable State and Department policies. The most recent facility and equipment inventory was completed in August 2025. Roads, trails, parking lots, and bridges have not been scheduled for assessment due to a lack of available funding.

The current inventory of infrastructure within Michigan State Game, Wildlife, and Research Areas includes:

- Housing /Residential Structures – 5 with an average age of 60 years
  - Office Buildings – 19 with an average age of 57 years
  - Storage/Workshop Structures – 107 with an average age of 50 years
  - Pump Houses – 20 structures with an average age of 42 years
  - Observation Tower – 1 at 24 years of age
- Total – 152 structures

In addition, WLD owns and manages 102 dams and water control structures. Department-wide dam infrastructure needs are addressed in the Dams and Impoundments section.

A list of WLD-managed facilities (buildings and other non-dam infrastructure) is provided in Appendix D.

### **Recent Accomplishments**

During FY 2024 and FY 2025, WLD continued work on major infrastructure projects, including:

- **Townline Dam Repair** (Clare County) The Townline Dam is an eight bay stoplog structure that impounds approximately 500 acres of water. Due to the dilapidated condition, very high replacement cost, inadequate access, and extensive maintenance needs, the dam is being removed. Funding: Capital Outlay Pittman-Robertson and Game & Fish; \$240,000 spent; project complete.

- **Maple River Dike Repair Phase 2** (Clinton, Gratiot, and Ionia Counties) Work is in progress to ensure the structural integrity of the dikes at Maple River State Game Area. This involves repairing deteriorating sections and reinforcement of the dikes to reduce erosion of the banks. Funding: Capital Outlay Waterfowl, Pittman-Robertson, and Game & Fish; \$778,000 budget; ongoing project.
- **Davisburg Trout Pond Dam Removal** (Oakland County) This project is for the removal and restoration of the Davisburg Trout Pond Dam. The dam was constructed in the 1950s by DNR Fisheries Division and later the Wildlife Division assumed management of the 100-acre area. The dam is no longer used for its original purpose, fish production, and it has adversely impacted the rare fen community that existed there. Funding: Capital Outlay Pittman-Robertson and Game & Fish; \$160,000 spent; project complete.
- **Houghton Lake South Flats Dike Repair** (Roscommon County) This project involves repairs and upgrades to the South and North Flats wetland complex. The work is focused on the infrastructure in the vicinity of the South pump station including pumps, tubes, walkways, pump house, gates, electrical, control structures, and associated dikes. Funding: Capital Outlay Waterfowl, Pittman Robertson, and General Fund; \$3.2 million budget; ongoing project.
- **Pte. Mouillee Big Pump South Causeway Repair** (Monroe and Wayne Counties) This project involved replacing one aging large hydraulic pump that controlled water levels on approximately 3,000 acres in the Pointe Mouillee State Game Area with three vertical electric pumps. Repairs were also done to six control structures with six-foot wide diameter culverts that had rusted in the south causeway in the Humphries Unit. Funding: Capital Outlay Waterfowl; \$1 million spent; project complete.
- **Zone 7 Dike Repairs** (Allegan County) This project involved repairing dikes in the Zone Seven impoundment, located in the Fennville Farm Unit, that had degraded over time and needed to be repaired to operate the impoundment at full pool. Funding: Capital Outlay Waterfowl; \$482,000 spent; project complete.
- **Manistee Marsh Dike Restoration** (Manistee County) This project involves professional evaluation of the dike system within the Manistee Marsh and the public parking areas associated with the dike wetland professionally evaluated and the formulation of a maintenance strategy. This is a popular area for birdwatchers, hunters, trappers, and anglers. The rip rap along the outside edge of the dike also needed to be replaced since the Manistee River runs along most of the outside of the dike and exerts extreme pressure on the outside surface of the dike. Funding: Capital Outlay Waterfowl; \$280,000 budget; ongoing project.
- **Dams in Backus Creek State Game Area** (Roscommon County) This project is to evaluate dam structures and replace the Backus dam, including work to increase the total flow capacities of the new Backus dam structure. This also involved the removal of Denton Creek and Little Mud dams, which were both past their designed lifecycle. These removals restore natural stream flow and will save future construction and maintenance dollars. Funding: Capital Outlay Waterfowl; \$1.3 million budget; ongoing project.
- **Petobego Dam Removal** (Grand Traverse County) This project involves removing the aging Petobego Dam to restore natural stream flow and function of Tobeco Creek. The project aims to promote connectivity of the aquatic system above and below the dam and restore as much

natural river function as possible. Funding: Capital Outlay Pittman-Robertson and Game & Fish; \$400,000 budget; ongoing project.

- **Muskegon Office Remodel** (Muskegon County) This remodel project will update the facility, remove all existing unsafe wiring as well as fix the insulation issues by adding a framed ceiling. This also addresses the floor plan that needs to be adapted to modern uses and will include an addition for office space off the back of the existing building. Funding: Capital Outlay Pittman Robertson, Game & Fish, and General Fund; \$760,000 budget; ongoing project.
- **Barry Equipment Storage Building** (Barry County) This project involves building a heated shop space that can accommodate the equipment used at Barry State Game Area. Funding: Capital Outlay Pittman Robertson and Game & Fish; \$400,000 budget; ongoing project.
- **Net River Dam** (Baraga County) This project involves modernizing and reconstructing the Net River Dam structure to maintain the existing impoundment footprint. The dam failed in April 2022 and temporary repairs, including a temporary diversion channel, occurred in fall 2022. The impoundment is a culturally important site for the wild rice restoration project with the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community. Funding: Capital Outlay General Fund, Pittman Robertson; Dam Management Grant; \$2.4 million budget; ongoing project.
- **Black River Drain Naturalization** (Allegan and Van Buren Counties) This project's goal is to construct a sustainable naturalized stream channel with improved waterfowl habitat, fish habitat, and a reduction of nutrient and sediment inputs. The existing channelized drain is headwaters of the North Branch of the Black River, where there is poor fish habitat, a source of erosion and sedimentation, and no connectivity to the floodplain. Funding: Capital Outlay Waterfowl; \$285,000 budget; ongoing project.
- **Westman Dam Assessment** (Menominee County) This project involves an engineering assessment for the dam to provide options to replace or remove the Westman Dam. The Westman Dam was installed on the Walden River in 1952, and the goal was to stabilize the water in Hayward, Little, and North Lakes and expand the wetland complex upstream of the dam. However, recent evaluations have shown that the dam has a minimal impact on water levels. The Westman Dam also includes a wooden/timber bridge, owned and maintained by DNR Wildlife Division, and removal or replacement of the bridge will also have to be considered. Funding: Capital Outlay Pittman Robertson and Game & Fish; \$65,000 budget; ongoing project.
- **Southwest Region Building Evaluation** The Southwest Region completed an analysis to identify and strategically address gaps in current and projected infrastructure business needs. A final report, prepared by a lead architect and team of engineers, outlines and recommends options to strategically address deficiencies/business need gaps at Allegan, Barry, Crane Pond, Flat River, and Rose Lake State Game Areas. Significant remodels or new builds were recommended at each location. Funding: Capital Outlay Pittman Robertson and Game & Fish; \$100,000 budget; ongoing project.
- **Headquarters Dam Evaluation** (Grand Traverse) The goal of this project is to evaluate the current condition of the headquarters dam and associated earthen dike. The evaluation will provide construction estimates for the significant repairs to the current structure, an estimate for a complete replacement, and an estimate for dam removal and stream restoration.

Funding: Capital Outlay Pittman Robertson and Game & Fish; \$45,000 budget; ongoing project.

- **Deadhorse & US10 Dam Removals** (Midland County) The project is for engineering services to remove the Deadhorse and US 10 dams that are over 50 years old. Removing these dams will restore the natural flow to the wetland systems and remove any future maintenance and costs. Funding: Capital Outlay Pittman Robertson and Game & Fish; \$262,000 budget; ongoing project.
- **Cass City Roof Replacement** (Tuscola County) This project is to replace the roof at the Cass City Field Office which is beyond its life expectancy. Funding: Capital Outlay Pittman Robertson and Game & Fish; \$175,000 budget; ongoing project.
- **Plainwell Spillway Removal and River Restoration Project** (Allegan County) This project is to remove the spillway from the Plainwell Dam following the EPA Superfund cleanup and powerhouse removal project completed in 2009 and to improve the formerly-impounded river section. Eroding banks will be restored, improved fish and wildlife habitat in the river corridor will be established, and floodplain access and volume will be increased. Funding: Enbridge Settlement funds; EPA grant; Dam Management grant; NRDA Trustee funds; Georgia Pacific Settlement funds; \$7.4 million budget; ongoing project.
- **Mecosta County State Game Area Dam Evaluation** (Mecosta County) This project will provide professional engineering services for Study Phase evaluation of 5 Dams – Winchester Dam, No. 364 - Martiny Lake Flooding; Featherbed Dam, No. 358; Pickerel Lake Dam, No. 357; Haymarsh Dam, No. 214; and, Little John Flooding, No. 305. The evaluation and report will include future design and estimates for construction. Funding: Capital Outlay Pittman Robertson, Game & Fish, and General Fund; \$230,000 budget; ongoing project.
- **Sturgeon Sloughs Bridge** (Houghton) The project will replace the Sturgeon River Sloughs State Wildlife Management Area bridge that was damaged and pushed off its abutments during flood events in 2018 and 2019. This condemned bridge was the only link for managers and sportspersons to access a third of the Sturgeon River Sloughs SWMA and once connected the north and south portions of Snowmobile Trail #15, which ran between Baraga and Chassell and is now closed. Funding: Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund and Snowmobile Trail Improvement; \$329,000 spent; project complete.

## Priorities

The land acquisition and infrastructure priorities outlined in this section are based on both the [DNR Wildlife Division's strategic plan – The Guiding Principles and Strategies \(GPS\)](#), as well as the [Department's Public Land Strategy](#).

The statewide focus is on 1) recreational opportunity and 2) renovations and repairs needed to maintain facilities and to keep infrastructure in safe and operable condition. The priorities mirror the higher-level priorities and metrics of the GPS, specifically:

### **Goal 2: Protect, manage, and enhance lands for sustainable wildlife populations and wildlife-compatible recreation.**

- Develop and revise management plans and guidance for priority habitats.
- Implement habitat management for priority species and habitats on public and private lands.
- Conduct research and monitoring to improve management of wildlife habitats.

- Maintain and develop public access and habitat management infrastructure for wildlife-compatible recreation and habitat management purposes.
- Administer and protect Wildlife Division-managed lands for their primary purpose of wildlife, habitat management and wildlife-compatible recreation.
- Align land portfolio with Department and Wildlife Division priorities and goals.

#### Wildlife Division Acquisition

The DNR and WLD are committed to working with partners at the international, tribal, federal, state, and local levels for land acquisition match funds.

- **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.
- **Acquisition of Inholdings:** Secure public access for hunting, resolve current trespass issues, and prevent future trespass along boundary lines.
- **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.
- **Grasslands:** Grasslands are a priority for WLD and for many different partners, including Pheasants Forever, Michigan United Conservation Clubs, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, local conservation districts, and other conservation groups. WLD is working collaboratively to enhance grasslands across the state. The focus is on habitat for upland birds, including pheasant, and pollinators. Targeted acquisitions for the purpose of protecting and maintaining grassland habitat are a priority.
- **Waterfowl Habitat/Wetland and Grassland:** Acquire 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.

#### Wildlife Division Regional Land Acquisition

- **Northern Michigan Region:** Winter complexes for deer, sharp-tailed grouse habitat in Chippewa/East Mackinac Counties, Great Lakes shoreline (piping plovers and other species), elk range acquisition, rare communities and rare species habitat.
- **Southern Michigan Region:** Grasslands for upland birds and pollinators, 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 Major Maintenance and New Construction

- **Buildings:** Major maintenance, improvement, or construction of facilities (e.g., headquarter buildings, storage structures, outbuildings, fencing, and animal holding facilities within game and wildlife areas). There are 65 projects identified with an estimated unfunded cost of \$17.9 million.
- **Dams, Dikes, and Impoundments:** Evaluation (ecological, social, economic), maintenance, repair, and/or removal of structures that impede the flow of water. Infrastructure needs for WLD owned and managed dams is covered in the Dams and Impoundments section.
- **Parking Lots:** Improvement or construction of parking lots for existing game and wildlife areas, landscaping, 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. There is one project identified with an estimated unfunded cost of \$15,000.

- **Roads and Trails:** 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. There are two projects identified with an estimated unfunded cost of \$70,000.
- **Signage:** 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 and maintains conformance with department-wide multi-language sign standards. The cost, which is unfunded, will be determined by the approach taken (replacement of signage, addition of a QR Code to existing signage, or some other solution).
- **Access:** Improvement, or construction of bridges and other access sites to keep existing structures safe and fully functional and to improve access to wildlife recreation. There are two projects identified with an estimated unfunded cost of \$330,000.
- **Recreational Structures:** Improvement, or construction of infrastructure to enhance wildlife recreation including viewing platforms and hunting blinds. There are two projects identified with an estimated unfunded cost of \$150,000.
- **Wildlife Structures:** Improvement, or construction of nest boxes, denning structures, nesting platforms, and other artificial structures that benefit a variety of wildlife species. There is one project identified with an estimated unfunded cost of \$5,000.
- **Equipment:** Major repair or replacement of heavy equipment used statewide. This includes bulldozers, skidders, choppers, hydro mowers, hydro mulchers, excavators, backhoes, draglines, trailers, dump trucks, stake rack 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. There are 24 projects identified with an estimated unfunded cost of \$5.5 million.
- **Refuse Removal and Demolition:** Removal of antiquated buildings and 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. There are 25 projects identified with an estimated unfunded cost of \$1.1 million.

## Fund Sources

Primary fund sources supporting Wildlife Division infrastructure and capital improvements are Federal Pittman Robertson, Game and Fish, Game and Fish Waterfowl Hunt Stamp and General Fund.

## Programming Changes

The division continues to improve infrastructure inventory, prioritization of projects, and cost estimates as needs continue to far exceed available funding. WLD plans to focus more on investment in critical infrastructure at the expense of some equipment purchases and habitat restoration needs.

# STATE PARKS SYSTEM

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## 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 the new state park in Flint. These facilities are dispersed

statewide, with approximately one-third located in urban areas. 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. In fiscal year 2025, only 3% of the system's operating and 6% of capital improvement needs were funded with General Fund tax support.

This system serves as the backbone of Michigan's multi-billion-dollar tourism industry. In 2024 PRD saw an estimated 36 million day-use visits to Michigan's celebrated state parks and 1.2 million nights for camping and lodging. 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. Individual state parks are comparable to a small city, with roads, lodging, water treatment facilities, water distribution lines, sewage treatment systems, electrical systems, playgrounds, etc. all maintained and financially supported by the department. Unfortunately, much of the infrastructure was developed in previous decades and is greatly in need of substantial repair or replacement.

The overall replacement value for Michigan state park infrastructure is over \$1 billion. With that amount of infrastructure, assets are always nearing the end of their useful lives, it is important for PRD to strategically assess, plan, and invest in infrastructure over time rather than react to emergencies as failures occur. Priorities for current and upcoming capital improvement projects continue to focus on public health, safety, and welfare issues. Sustainable development is incorporated into projects and facility management efforts, along with green technology, energy efficiency, and barrier-free/accessible design considerations.

The Michigan State Parks System also requires investments to be responsive to customer needs and to reflect current recreational trends appropriate to a state system. As of July 2025, PRD's Parks Capital Outlay program has documented 610 unfunded infrastructure projects, at an estimated cost of \$522.4 million. This figure represents 70% of the \$748 million total needs of the Parks and Recreation Division, which also manages the trails and waterways facilities for the department (please see their individual sections for more information).

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, improvements are needed to enhance accessibility. 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.

To help address these needs, when the Building Michigan Together Plan was signed into law in March 2022, the DNR-PRD received \$250 million in American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding. An additional \$23 million of ARPA funding was appropriated in 2023 for projects at Belle Isle Park. This \$273 million in federal funding was supplemented with roughly \$34 million in capital outlay appropriations to complete 181 projects that had once been at the top of the parks system's backlog of maintenance, repair, and improvement needs.

To maximize public recreation and conservation opportunities, PRD leverages a variety of grants and partner funds for parks, trails and waterways, recent examples include:

- In 2024, six development projects were recommended for award by the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund (MNRTF) totaling \$2,300,000. An additional \$2,300,000 was

recommended for land acquisition projects. The amount awarded from MNRTF depends on the stock market, 2024 was a banner year for the program. Annually PRD is awarded an average of \$1,000,000 from MNRTF.

- The Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund program was awarded \$2,750,000 in 2024 for two development projects.
- PRD also leverages projects spearheaded by partner organizations. In 2025, PRD matched \$430,000 from partner organizations with \$150,000 of Parks Capital Outlay funds to accomplish 11 projects.
- Alternative Energy – ITC Holding committed \$57,600 to cover the costs of electric to the EV charging stations, ensuring they can be free of charge for users.
- Accessible recreation – PRD has a strong focus on making Michigan's natural resources available for people of all abilities to enjoy, including:
  - Michigan is now home to the largest fleet of track chairs of any state park system in the country with chairs in 33 locations. This is thanks to various foundation grants, individual donors and support from the \$2 Difference Fund (an optional \$2 donation campers and boaters can give when making a reservation) which has totaled about \$600,000.
  - MOD gave \$75,000 from Access to Recreation for the Flint State Park.
  - PRD is now focusing on funding Enchroma viewers to allow the splendor of Pure Michigan to be enjoyed fully by those with color blindness, while accessible kayak launches and mobi-mats are being added through individual and Friends Group donations to provide everyone with access to Michigan's fresh water.
- These Goods are Good for Michigan (goods4mi.com) – This revenue-sharing partnership was created in response to private sector interest to support the places that are meaningful to their customers and employees. Started in 2010, this program has raised nearly \$100,000 from coffee companies, axe makers, apparel providers and more to support youth education programs and stewardship initiatives.
- Michigan Cares for Tourism (MC4T) – Through a partnership with the tourism industry, Michigan state parks have had more than \$1.5 million in labor and materials donated to support historical destinations statewide. With more than 4,500 volunteers who have committed to more than 20 events since 2012, MC4T has created a “voluntourism” model that has created a networking opportunity for industry professionals while supporting state parks with a myriad of projects, from brush clearing to window glazing.

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 Parks System.

### **Inventory/Assessments**

To identify and track needs across the state, PRD inventories all above-ground structures, dams, and below-ground infrastructure systems where possible on an annual or semi-annual basis per applicable State and Department policies. The FY 2025 facility inventory was completed in August of 2025. As part of this, PRD 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.

Currently inventoried infrastructure within the Michigan State Parks System (including Belle Isle Park and waterways facilities administered by Parks) consists of:

- 1,635 total buildings:
  - 270 lodge facilities (standard and alternative)
  - 254 office facilities (including contact stations, registration stations and headquarters buildings)
  - 289 restroom facilities (including toilet/shower buildings and day use toilet buildings)
  - 181 shelter facilities (including pavilions, pedestrian, fish cleaning and campground host shelters)
  - 387 utility support and storage facilities (including pump houses, storage, workshops and greenhouses)
  - 254 visitor/recreational facilities (including visitor centers, nature centers and historical structures)
- 442 miles of roads (272 miles paved) within state park and recreation area boundaries
- 16,211 campsites:
  - 13,257 state park campsites
  - 90 backcountry campsites
  - 165 equestrian campsites
  - 2,699 state forest campsites
- 127 electrical system components (includes distribution and controls)
- 111 sanitary sewer system components (includes distribution, controls, treatment systems, and sanitation stations)
- 37 water system components (includes distribution and controls)
- 40 PRD-owned or administered dams
- 65 bridges within state park boundaries
- 525 culverts within state park boundaries

## **Recent Accomplishments**

### Parks Capital Outlay Program

PRD conducts a “call for projects” each fiscal year to collect and prioritize the 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.

With the infusion of ARPA dollars, the focus of the Parks capital outlay program in recent years has been fulfilling the requirements of that federal program while continuing to address emerging and urgent needs at PRD facilities. In FY24, PRD’s parks capital outlay funded:

- 24 projects, totaling \$6,914,000
  - 14 parks projects, totaling \$4,685,000
  - 6 projects Belle Isle Park projects, totaling \$1,250,000
  - 4 special facilities projects, totaling \$979,000

### American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)

As previously noted, funding from the American Rescue Plan Act have progressed many high priority needs across the Michigan State Parks system. Due to the requirements and deadlines associated

with this program, these projects have been PRD's priority focus. Recent accomplishments of this program include:

- Met the federal funding obligation deadline of December 31, 2024 to encumber all \$273 million.
  - As of July 22, 2025, \$157.4 million (57.7%) of ARPA funds have been expended.
  - 97 projects have been completed
    - 16 building projects, totaling \$25,160,000\*
    - 18 parking lot/road projects, totaling \$24,027,165\*
    - 30 utility projects, totaling \$30,073,500\*
    - 6 historical structure projects, totaling \$3,655,500\*
    - 3 operational structure projects, totaling \$1,200,000\*
    - 2 recreation structure projects, totaling \$450,000\*
    - 22 trail projects, totaling \$18,952,750\*
- \*Amounts reflect initial funding allotments and actual expenditures may vary
- 45 projects are under construction
  - 39 projects are nearing design completion, preparing for bid letting, or under contract and awaiting construction to start.
  - All projects are anticipated to be complete by December 31, 2026, the federal deadline for expenditures.

PRD maintains an interactive dashboard at [www.michigan.gov/stateparksprogress](http://www.michigan.gov/stateparksprogress) to aid in communicating progress.

### **Priorities**

As the ARPA program concludes by the end of calendar year 2026, the Parks Capital Outlay program will refocus on the remaining backlog of infrastructure needs, including any project scopes which were unable to be completed through ARPA due to cost overruns or budget constraints.

Projects are chosen for funding based on the current highest need as recommended by PRD's Planning & Infrastructure Section and supported by PRD Leadership (Division Chief and Section Chiefs). To ensure overall statewide priorities are effectively addressed, the following criteria are used to evaluate projects:

- Human health or safety
- Direct or indirect impact to the environment
- Assessment of the overall age or condition of the assets
- Visitor use, number of communities served, or connectivity
- Operational efficiencies
- Code or regulatory requirements
- Leverages partnerships or other funding sources
- Contributes to a goal, objective, or action from DNR Evergreen Goals, PRD Strategic Plan, or other related guidance documents
- Sustains existing revenue or provides an opportunity to generate future revenue
- Natural or cultural resource preservation
- Historic structure preservation
- Renewable Energy Integration

The following provides a summary of the 610 identified capital improvement needs, estimated at \$522.4 million, of the Michigan State Parks System as of July 2025. These are not all-inclusive and do

not consider annual routine maintenance and repair cost needs but rather focus on the primary infrastructure that sustains the state parks and recreation system. The information below includes needs identified at Belle Isle Park, and special facilities such as the Ralph A. MacMullen Center and the Outdoor Adventure Center.

### Buildings

- Replacement, repair, and demolition of existing structures (e.g., toilet/shower buildings, headquarters, field offices, cabins, garages, visitor centers, registration buildings, contact stations, beach/bath houses, etc.)
- 143 projects identified with an estimated total unfunded cost of \$104.5 million.

### Utilities

- Replacement, repair, and necessary modifications to meet health and safety requirements for utility systems (e.g., water, sanitary, electrical, storm water, gas, communications, etc.)
- 90 projects identified with an estimated total cost of \$62.3 million.

### Roads and Parking Areas

- Preventative maintenance, repair, and replacement projects to address internal roads according to conditional assessments.
- 88 projects identified with an estimated total cost of \$133 million.

### Recreational Structures

- Replacement, repair, and modifications to boardwalks, observation decks, fishing piers, floating platforms, playgrounds, and field/court areas
- 147 projects identified with an estimated total cost of \$71.8 million.

### Operational Structures

- Replacement, repair, maintenance, and modifications of bridges, dams, and other operational features
- 43 projects identified with an estimated total cost of \$32.8 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.
- 37 projects identified with an estimated total cost of \$43.2 million.

### Historical Structures

- Replacement, repair, and accessibility modifications of designated historical structures and amenities
- 53 projects identified with an estimated total cost of \$72 million.

### Habitat Restoration

- Invasive species control, natural resource protection, and the restoration of critical or damaged habitats
- 9 projects identified with an estimated total cost of \$2.8 million.

### **Fund Sources**

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 state park camping fees, concession fees, leases, gifts, 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 go toward capital improvements at Michigan state parks.

Outside Funding Sources – In addition to investing the ARPA funds, PRD will continue to explore the use of partnerships and alternate funding sources, including State General Fund and grants (e.g., Land and Water Conservation Fund grants and Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund grants).

## **Programming Changes**

### Uncertainty of federal funding

While PRD does not rely on federal funding as much as other divisions within the DNR, the uncertainty has required PRD to hold back or divert funds which typically would go towards capital outlay. A conservative approach is being taken until it is understood which federal funds will be available and which will not.

### Aging Infrastructure

Age and condition of infrastructure is coming to a head around the same time. Dams are in fair to poor condition and wastewater systems are reaching the end of their life. Both are regulated by EGLE and require compliance with their associated laws and regulations. Similar issues are being seen across all the underground utility systems such as water, sewer, and electric. Utilities can be invisible to visitors so updating does not create the same level of excitement as new buildings or roads.

### Construction Industry

The rising cost of material and labor, limited pool of bidders/contractors, uncertainty about tariffs, and volume of work being completed nationally has, overall, increased the cost of projects and created delays. Consequently, PRD is being more cautious in the number of projects selected annually for funding, trying to maintain a balance for contingency or emergencies, pushing consultants to provide accurate cost estimates, and value engineering projects which come in over bid.

### Staffing

A key component to successfully implementing the PRD capital outlay plan is staff. With the additional 181 ARPA projects in process on top of normal workloads staff are stretched to capacity. PRD's Planning and Infrastructure Section is responsible for managing and delivering all types of projects. Supporting field planners and operational staff who are working on and through the construction, in addition to maintaining facility operations, continues to be challenging as the ARPA projects progress.

### Technology

Currently, PRD leverages a combination of antiquated Microsoft Access databases, several spreadsheets, Microsoft Teams and email to manage the annual call for projects process. Findings from a 2021 Lean Process Improvement workshop show that the Parks Capital Outlay process can take up to 204 days, and up to 218 days for Waterways Capital Outlay. PRD is actively engaged in the department-wide initiative to implement an asset management system, which will include features such as centralizing data, capital improvement forecasting & analytics, and project management which are anticipated to streamline these processes, give more insight into our backlog of needs, and improve reporting & tracking of needs across the agency.

### 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 capital improvements.

Addressing deferred maintenance and structural repairs has both short- and long-term benefits. Every project completed creates a more welcoming experience for our millions of visitors. It also moves the facilities into compliance with codes, best practices, and provides opportunities to use more sustainable building practices. These upgrades are designed to create efficiencies for the care, maintenance, and operation of each facility.

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**

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### **General Background**

The DNR is responsible for the oversight and management of 13,603 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, Off-Road Vehicle (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, ORV, 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 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 Michigan State Trails Network requires continued investment to be responsive to customer needs and to reflect current recreational trends appropriate to a state system. As of June 2025, the DNR Parks and Recreation Division (PRD) has documented 145 unfunded or partially funded infrastructure projects, at an estimated cost of \$121.3 million. This figure represents 16% of the total need of \$748 million within PRD, which also manages the parks and waterways facilities for the department (please see their individual sections for more information).

To help address these needs, when the Building Michigan Together Plan was signed into law in March 2022, the PRD received \$250 million in American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding. An additional \$23 million of ARPA funding was appropriated in 2023 for projects at Belle Isle Park. This \$273 million of federal funding was supplemented with roughly \$34 million in capital outlay appropriations to address park and trail projects. Of this, PRD's Trails Section received \$42.5M to address 33 projects that were once at the top of the system's backlog of maintenance, repair and improvement needs.

The State's trails are maintained by DNR staff, volunteers, non-profit organizations, local units of government, 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.

Friends Groups, non-profit trail organizations, and local units of government also contribute financially to help leverage funding for trail maintenance and infrastructure improvements. Financial contributions consist of direct monetary donations, in-kind donations, grant matching funds, and volunteer labor. These contributions increase the Department effectiveness and help expedite project timelines.

In return, the Department offers external funding to our partner organizations, most commonly through grants. Department-funded grant programs are through the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund, the Federal Highway Administration's Recreational Trails Program (\$2.9 million), the Snowmobile Trail Infrastructure Fund (\$12.25 million), the ORV Trail Infrastructure Fund (\$11.75 million), and the state's Recreation Improvement Fund (\$2.9 million). The Department's collaborative relationship with its partner organizations is integral to the development and management of the state trails system.

According to a 2019 study by the Michigan Economic Development Corporation, outdoor recreation generates about \$26.6 billion in consumer spending in Michigan each year, resulting in 232,000 direct jobs, \$7.5 billion in wages and salaries, and \$2.1 billion in state and local tax revenue. The Department doesn't have comprehensive economic impact data on all trail use, but our partner organizations have completed some user-specific studies. A 2017 study by The American Horse Council determined equestrian trail recreation provides more than \$539 million per year to Michigan's economy. Another 2010 study by Michigan State University found ORV users spend more than \$212 million annually on ORV equipment and related services, and we can only assume that number has grown significantly in the last 15 years.

## **Inventory/Assessments**

The Parks and Recreation Division maintains an ongoing 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 Geographic Information System (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 began to be 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. In 2023, data collection and inventory were completed on a significant number of trails, and this work continues today. 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 Forest Resource Division (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. 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 – 4,717.7 miles
- Motorized – 7,850.4 miles
- Shared Use Motorized and Non-motorized – 1,035.7 miles
- Total State Designated Total – 13,603.8 miles

Trail development and improvement is a top priority in the majority of local park and recreation agencies 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 PRD five-year plans provides 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 improvement 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. One of our strongest non-profit partners is the Friends of the Fred Meijer White Pine Trail, which raised millions of dollars for the development and paving of the entire 92 miles of trail. They also contribute to the maintenance and upkeep of the trail, with help from DNR grants. Another good partnership example is with the North Country Trail Association (NCTA). They receive funds from the DNR each year to help administer the trail, which coincides with over 1,000 miles of the Iron Belle Trail. NCTA's staff and volunteers ensure the trail is well-maintained and managed.

Guiding PRD's efforts are several documents and regular communication with users, stakeholders, and partners. The 2023-2027 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. The following PRD documents provide guidance for trail objectives and address statewide trail priorities: the 2022-2032 Comprehensive Trails Plan and the PRD Strategic Plan. 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 was distributed in fall 2021. The new plan complements the PRD Strategic Plan in format and builds upon established goals.

The goals of the new Comprehensive Trails 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**

- Completed paving of the entirety of the 92 miles of the Fred Meijer White Pine Trail between Grand Rapids and Cadillac.
- Resurfacing and multiple bridge replacements on 17 miles of the 32-mile Kal-Haven Trail in Van Buren County.
- Completed reconstruction of 13 miles of the Musketawa Trail from Marne to Ravenna in Muskegon County.

- Secured over 250 miles of permanent trail easements since 2020 mostly in the Upper Peninsula.
- Completed a \$11 million restoration project on 8 miles of the Lake Linden Trail as a result of 2018 Father's Day Flood, which impacted 171 sites and included 100 culvert replacements in the Keweenaw Peninsula.
- Replacement of 6 culverts, costing over \$1 million, along the Bill Nicholls Trail that had failed and were causing resource damage to neighboring property owners in the Keweenaw Peninsula.
- Replacement of the Sturgeon River Trestle Bridge on Snowmobile Trail 2, totaling \$950,000 in Baraga County.
- Worked in tandem with the MDOT Owners Rep Consultant for engineering and construction oversight on large trail projects.
- Continued updating GIS mapping of Michigan's trails system and adding functionality to online resources.
- Completed paving of a bike loop around Higgins Lake, connecting both state parks on the north and south of the lake in Roscommon County.
- Completed a Memorandum of Agreement with Michigan State University to assist in the funding of a Michigan Trails Law & Policy class to be taught each year through their College of Agriculture & Natural Resources through 2030. The agreement requires students to complete a capstone project for the department and work on trails plans for local communities.
- Awarded \$500,000 in state water trails grants to local trail management partners to improve infrastructure and management of state-designated water trails.
- Continued to work with the Trans Canada Trail, the Community Foundation for Southeast Michigan, and the Waterfront Regeneration Trust on the development of the Bi-National Tourism Trail on the Gordie Howe Bridge between Detroit and Windsor.
- Collaborated with colleagues in Forest Resources Division, Law Enforcement Division, and Wildlife Division to coordinate a response to the Northern Michigan Ice Storm. Together, we successfully cleared and reopened 1,950 miles out of 3,200 miles of impacted trail.
- Work to develop MiGrants continues This \$195,000 system will be used for trail grant applications, agreements, and reimbursements which will create efficiencies for program staff and grantees.
- MiGrants also aligns PRD's grant process with the system used for the Natural Resources Trust Fund and other DNR grants.

## **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 include:

- 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 determine the sustainability of trails and 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; and
- Managing grants in a coordinated manner between all programs.

The following provides an overview of the 145 priority capital improvement project needs, estimated at \$121.3 million, of the Michigan State Trails Program as of July 2025. These are not all inclusive and do not consider annual routine maintenance and repair costs needs.

#### New Development

- Complex and extensive development of currently non-existent trail, typically requiring a phased approach over several years. Examples include new hiking pathways, mountain bike trails, multi-use trails, or pedestrian pathways within parks.
- 20 projects identified with an estimated total unfunded cost of \$12.3 million.

#### Bridge Repair or Replacement

- New construction, preventative maintenance, repair, and replacement projects to address failing or failed bridge structures on trails.
- 32 projects identified with an estimated total unfunded cost of \$35.5 million.

#### Culvert Repair or Replacement

- New construction, preventative maintenance, repair, and replacement of failing or failed culverts of varying sizes. Includes all grading and groundwork. This could also include the removal of failed culverts and naturalization of the trail corridor. Most projects include the replacement of several culverts along a section of trail.
- 18 projects identified with an estimated total unfunded cost of \$30.2 million.

#### Trail Surface Rehabilitation

- Removal, replacement, and repair of trail surface. This could include paving, crushed limestone, gravel, mulch, or other natural materials.
- 55 projects identified with an estimated total unfunded cost of \$41.5 million.

#### Trail Amenity

- New construction, replacement, repair, design and modification to trailheads, staging areas, paddle launches, pavilions, pit toilets, signage, or other trail-related infrastructure.
- 20 projects identified with an estimated total unfunded cost of \$1.8 million.

### **Fund Sources**

#### Recreation Improvement Fund

Restricted funds for the use of administration, infrastructure, programming, and development of recreational resources.

#### Snowmobile Trail Improvement Fund

Restricted funds for the use of administration, infrastructure, programming, and development of snowmobile trails.

#### ORV Trail Improvement Fund

Restricted funds for the use of administration, infrastructure, programming, and development of ORV trails.

#### Recreational Trails Program

Federal funds passed through to the DNR via MDOT from the Federal Highway Administration for the administration, management, and development of both motorized and non-motorized recreational trails.

#### Non-Motorized General Fund

General fund dollars earmarked for the administration, management, and development of non-motorized trails.

### **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.

#### Future Strategies

Trails staff are working to develop process improvements and standardize practices across the trails program. This includes mapping the process for funding trail projects, developing project scoping forms to standardize project steps, developing documentation that clearly defines staff roles and responsibilities, developing a trails standardized design guide, and more. Once completed, these efforts will improve program efficiency, maximize program dollars, and streamline project processes.

#### Uncertainty of federal funding

While PRD does not rely on federal funding as much as other divisions within the DNR, the uncertainty has required PRD to hold back or divert funds which typically would go towards capital outlay. A conservative approach is being taken until it is understood which federal funds will be available and which will not.

#### Construction Industry

The rising cost of material and labor, limited pool of bidders/contractors, uncertainty about tariffs, and volume of work being completed nationally has, overall, increased the cost of projects and created delays. Consequently, PRD is being more cautious in the number of projects selected annually for funding, trying to maintain a balance for contingency or emergencies, pushing consultants to provide accurate cost estimates, and value engineering projects which come in over bid.

#### Staffing

A key component to implementing the PRD trails plan is staff. Within trails there are over 50 projects in process and 121 documented infrastructure project needs. Trail Section staff work alongside the Planning and Infrastructure Section to be responsible for managing and delivering all types of trails-related projects. Trails staff are stretched to capacity. Recent hires have helped alleviate some of the strain on trails staff who are working on and through projects. This will remain a challenge as the ARPA projects progress.

#### Future Strategy

PRD will continue to review and determine the effectiveness of trail infrastructure to have a system that is viable and sustainable, based upon projected revenue and the anticipated levels of available funding for capital improvements. Addressing deferred maintenance and structural repairs has both short- and long-term benefits. Every project completed creates a more welcoming experience for our millions of visitors. It also moves the facilities into compliance with codes, best practices, and provides opportunities to use more sustainable building practices. These upgrades are designed to create efficiencies for the care, maintenance, and operation of each facility.

Based on current and projected funding, the DNR cannot redevelop trails infrastructure to the same level and standards at all locations. A strategic approach to capital improvements will continue to be needed for system-wide reinvestment. Facilities that have the demand and capacity could expand certain aspects to increase access or revenue streams while other locations could reinvent and reduce the 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.

## **MACKINAC STATE HISTORIC PARKS**

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### **General Background**

The Mackinac Island State Park Commission, a Type-1 agency, holds statutory authority for the management and development of Mackinac State Historic Parks (MSHP). This system includes **Mackinac Island State Park**, Michigan's first state park, established in 1895. The park encompasses approximately 1,700 acres, about 80 percent of Mackinac Island, and contains **Fort Mackinac**, an original 18th- and 19th-century military outpost, along with several other historic sites.

On the mainland, MSHP manages **Michilimackinac State Park**, Michigan's second state park, established in 1909. The 38-acre park features **Colonial Michilimackinac**, a reconstructed 18th-century military and fur trade center, and the **Old Mackinac Point Lighthouse**.

MSHP also operates **Mill Creek State Park**, home to **Historic Mill Creek**, a 640-acre site that includes northern Michigan's first water-powered sawmill. The park also offers three miles of nature trails with interpretive signage, as well as a high ropes course integrated with a natural history interpretation program.

For more detailed information, see the Appendix G.

### **Inventory/Assessments**

Due to the size and diversity of properties managed by Mackinac State Historic Parks (MSHP), a comprehensive, system-wide infrastructure inventory has not yet been completed. A full inventory and assessment will be conducted as part of the upcoming *2026–2028 Strategic Plan*.

However, several inventories and assessments have already been undertaken as part of past strategic planning efforts. These include:

- **Mackinac State Historic Parks Strategic Plan (2023–2025):** This current plan outlines targeted strategies in key operational areas including Visitor Services, Preservation, Programming, Human Resources, Marketing, Operations, and Administration.
- **Detailed Architectural Survey and Risk Assessment (1997):** Funded by an Institute for Museum and Library Services grant, this report includes a prioritized list of preservation needs for MSHP’s historic buildings. It is reviewed and updated annually by the MSHP Historic Preservation Committee.
- **Mackinac Island Airport Improvement Plan (2024–2029):** This five-year plan, developed in collaboration with MDOT-Aeronautics and contract engineers, guides infrastructure projects at the Mackinac Island Airport, which is operated by MSHP.
- **Park Facility Inventory and Assessment Report (2014):** This comprehensive report identified 148 buildings and structures across the MSHP system. Of these, 38 were found to be in immediate need of repair. This document remains a critical tool for prioritizing capital projects and evaluating progress.

Projects are prioritized by staff in alignment with MSHP’s institutional mission and are subject to approval by the Mackinac Island State Park Commission. Key factors that guide prioritization include:

- Ensuring public health, safety, and welfare
- Preserving irreplaceable historic structures and resources
- Enhancing the interpretation and recreational experience of MSHP’s historic and natural assets

### **Recent Accomplishments**

In FY 2025, MSHP successfully accomplished numerous infrastructure improvement and capital outlay projects:

#### Major Infrastructure Projects Completed (\$15,000,000)

- South addition to Petersen Center, Mackinaw City
- Renovation of Fort Mackinac Soldiers’ Barracks
- Addition and renovation of Scout Barracks, Mackinac Island
- Renovation of Colonial Michilimackinac Visitor’s Center
- Construction of new Mackinac Island State Park Field Office
- Construction of Mackinac Island State Park Refuse Facility

#### Major Infrastructure Projects In Progress (\$8,000,000)

- East Bluff retaining wall repairs, Mackinac Island
- Renovation of Historic Mill Creek Visitor’s Center
- Renovation of Mackinac Island State Park Visitor’s Center
- Fort Mackinac South Sally entrance
- Mackinac Island Airport Hangar construction

#### Major Maintenance Initiatives (\$310,000)

- Painted 4 structures
- Reroofed 2 structures

#### Other Initiatives (\$100,000)

- Completed repairs to British Landing freight dock
- Completed repairs to Cawthorne Trail

## **Priorities**

Economic conditions and available funding will largely dictate the extent to which MSHP is able to complete these projects. FY 2026 priorities include:

### Major Infrastructure Projects (\$9,000,000)

- East Bluff retaining wall repairs, Mackinac Island
- Renovation of Historic Mill Creek Visitor's Center
- Renovation of Mackinac Island State Park Visitor's Center
- Relocation of Fort Mackinac South Entrance
- Mackinac Island Airport Hangar Construction
- Climate Control of Michilimackinac Archaeological Ruins

### Major Maintenance Initiatives (\$250,000)

- Paint 3 structures
- Reroof 3 structures

### Other Projects (\$150,000)

- Complete public access trail to Sunset Rock
- Upgrades of interiors of seasonal housing units, staff support areas, and restrooms on island and mainland
- Initiate renovations of Mackinac Island State Park Warehouse
- Initiate renovations of Fort Mackinac Laundress Quarters
- New phone system

### Priorities for FY 2027-2030

- Initiate improvements to Michilimackinac State Park picnic grounds funded by capital campaign
- Upgrade restroom facility in Michilimackinac State Park Picnic Grounds
- Repave additional roads in Mackinac Island State Park and entrance drives at Historic Mill Creek
- Continue painting projects
- Continue roofing projects
- Add fire suppression, per plan
- Implement additional airport improvements, per plan
- Secure additional housing for seasonal staff
- Continue upgrades of Mill Creek Collections Storage, including HVAC and fire suppression

## **Fund Sources**

In 2023 MSHP received a \$35 million Michigan Infrastructure Grant. All funds have been committed to be spent through FY 2026. The Mackinac Island State Park Commission continues to 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.

## **Programming Changes**

Planned program changes, including expanded visitor services, increased use of historic structures, and the need to accommodate modern safety and accessibility standards, will place additional demands on capital resources. These shifts will require not only system upgrades but also consistent upkeep of existing facilities to ensure they remain functional, safe, and accessible.

Addressing deferred maintenance and structural repairs immediately, rather than over a five-year horizon, will have significant programmatic benefits. Routine needs such as painting, roofing, and paving, if met now, will help stabilize facilities and reduce long-term costs. Deferring these projects risks accelerating deterioration, leading to more extensive, and far more expensive, interventions later. With construction costs continuing to rise, timely investment is more cost-effective, allowing limited funds to achieve greater impact.

## **WATERWAYS - HARBORS, DOCKS, AND BOATING ACCESS SITES**

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### **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. Per a 2023 study by the National Marine Manufacturers Association, Michigan ranks fourth in the nation with more than \$11.7 billion in annual economic impact.

The Michigan State Waterways Fund (with revenue from state gas tax, watercraft registrations, and other smaller sources) 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 harbors are positioned approximately every 30 miles along the Great Lakes.

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 developed and undeveloped boating access sites. The DNR is involved in the operation of 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 approximately 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.

The Michigan State Waterways Program requires continued investment to be responsive to customer needs and to reflect current recreational trends appropriate to a state system. As of July 2025, PRD has identified 139 state facility needs going into fiscal year 2026, with an estimated cost of \$104.3 million. This figure represents approximately 14% of the total need of around \$748 million within Parks and Recreation Division administrated facilities, who also manages trails and parks facilities for the department (please see their individual program sections for more information). It should be noted this 14% is a minimum as the Waterways estimate of \$104.3 million does not include GIA facility needs.

## Inventory/Assessments

Each year, all state managed 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.

- There are approximately 1,228 public boating access sites,
  - 1,045 administered by the DNR (some are not yet developed).
  - 183 sites are managed by local units of government in partnership with the Waterways GIA Program.
- 83 harbors sponsored by the Michigan State Waterways Program.
  - 19 administered by the DNR
  - 64 harbors are managed by local units of government in partnership with the Waterways GIA Program.
  - 1 Not included under the 83 is a harbor administered by the federal government at the Black River in Gogebic County.

For lists of the various harbors and the state boating access sites, please refer to the appendix J.

The GIA program instituted the mandatory submittal of a five-year recreation 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.

Project infrastructure varies widely between boating access sites, harbors, and lock/dam structures (Cheboygan Lock and Dam). 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 \$5 to \$10 million for a comprehensive upgrade, depending on the facility. Boating access site upgrades typically range from \$350,000 to \$1,000,000 (and can cost more) depending on the scale of the improvements and whether the project is completed in-house with field staff or contracted out to private companies. 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.

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 over 100 likely beyond their infrastructure life expectancy. Furthermore, through the 2020 facilities assessment, the total projection of funding need identified across both state and GIA administered facilities was more than \$755 million over a 20-year period. This is likely the largest studied and documented infrastructure need across the department. Therefore, a continued 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 an increase in frequency of natural climate change conditions such as fluctuating water

elevations that create impacts to infrastructure from forces like wind, wave, and ice forces. Currently, there are approximately 75 waterways capital outlay projects across both state and GIA facilities in various stages of development totaling over \$20 million. This is in addition to the numerous small, routine maintenance and repair projects performed by state field staff.

## **Recent Accomplishments**

### 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. These improvements have not only enhanced safety but provided boaters with notification when issues may arise from their own vessels. To date, 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 (Chippewa County), Port Austin (Huron County), Fayette (Delta County), and East Tawas (Iosco County) for approximately \$2 million.

### MiGrants Development

This \$120,000 online system will be used for GIA applications, agreements, and reimbursements which will create efficiencies for program staff and grantees. It also aligns PRD's grant process with the system used for the Natural Resources Trust Fund and other DNR grants. An initial training will be part of the annual harbormaster meeting in the fall of 2025 in addition to the overall purpose to promote communication and collaboration between state and local GIA harbor facilities.

### Partnerships

To maximize public recreation and conservation opportunities, PRD leverages partnerships with other agencies, local governments, and private businesses. PRD has a team of staff responsible for vetting ideas for potential partnerships at state waterways' facilities to grow recreational boating, increase revenue opportunities, educate on various boating related initiatives, and respond to boating trends within the state.

### Concessions

Currently PRD is reviewing revenue-generating opportunities such as allowing third-party concessions related to marine services to operate at boating facilities. This could be storage, repairs, in & out service, pontoon rental livery, and others.

### Accessibility

Due to PRD's strong focus on making Michigan's recreational facilities accessible for people of various abilities, PRD assesses each project to ensure accessibility is met and consider options to go beyond standards. Carry-down launches (labeled as "accessible" by many groups) supporting canoes, kayaks, and other watercraft have been installed at the widely popular Clinton River Cutoff Boating Access on Lake St Clair. Furthermore, boating access sites design includes wider parking spaces, as much as 10-12 feet wide, in addition to access aisles.

### Public Land Strategy

In 2021, the Public Land Strategy Sprint Team updated the land strategy that was developed in 2013. Among the various lands reviewed some Waterways Program parcels were included 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. In 2024, the process took an even greater step with Waterways Program staff evaluating strictly waterways/boating lands through 2025. Cleaning up these parcels will ensure waterways funding is supporting lands which fit the legislated purpose of the funding.

## Sustainable Development/Green Initiatives

The Renewable Energy Sprint Team is working with Michigan Energy Options to identify DNR facilities with 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 are being 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 being installed in eight southwest Michigan locations. A contract has been initiated with a company to install solar systems at eight locations in SE Michigan, the thumb, the Roscommon CSC, and the Grayling Field Office. One example is a solar panel system installation at Straits State Harbor which includes 100 kWh panels attached to canopies covering the parking spaces on both sides of the harbormaster building. This installation should offset about 50% of the electrical costs at the harbor. The anticipated completion is spring of 2026.

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, 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 allows facilities to upgrade lighting, install solar energy collection systems, and replace gas powered lawn care equipment with battery powered equipment to ultimately lessen the carbon footprint.

### Select State Projects In Progress

- Lexington State Harbor/Sanilac County – \$8 Million – Dock/pier layout redesign and permitting in process
- Cheboygan Lock and Dam/Cheboygan County – \$10 Million – Major lock infrastructure and dam gates construction completed, but further work planned for the downstream lock wall replacement in 2026
- Bowers Harbor Boating Access Site – \$1.9 Million (includes East Arm BAS) – Site redevelopment and paving with construction anticipated in 2026
- East Arm Boating Access Site – \$1.9 Million (includes Bowers Harbor BAS)– Site redevelopment and paving with construction anticipated in 2026

### Select Grant-In-Aid (GIA) Projects In Progress

- Prairieville Township, Upper Crooked Lake BAS/Barry County – \$28,000 state and \$28,000 local match – Boat launch update (new launch pads, skid pier, and shoreline protection).
- East Jordan Marina/Charlevoix County – \$558,600 state and \$581,400 local match – Marina Improvements (Phase 1 and Phase 2 main pier replacements with new utilities)
- Ludington Harbor View Marina Phase 1/Mason County – \$1,486,900 state and \$495,600 local match – Marina Repair/Improvements (A Dock replacement)
- Port Sanilac Marina/Sanilac County – \$22,500 state and \$22,500 local match – Engineering Study/Design

## **Priorities**

The current strategy for project funding is to ensure 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.

Projects are chosen for funding based on the current highest needs as recommended by PRD's Planning & Infrastructure Section and supported by PRD Leadership (Division Chief and Section

Chiefs), with follow-up support by the Michigan State Waterways Commission. To ensure overall statewide priorities are effectively addressed, the following criteria are used to evaluate projects, in addition to staff and program expertise:

- Human health or safety
- Direct or indirect environmental impact
- Assessment of the overall age or condition of the assets
- Visitor use, number of communities served, or connectivity to other amenities or public lands
- Operational efficiencies
- Code or regulatory requirements
- Leverages partnerships or other funding sources
- Contributes to a goal, objective, or action from DNR Evergreen Goals, PRD Strategic Plan, or other related guidance documents
- Directly sustains existing revenue or provides an opportunity to generate future revenue
- Natural or cultural resource preservation
- Historic structure preservation
- Renewable Energy Integration

The following provides an overview of the priority project needs of the Michigan State Waterways System, as of July 2025. These are not all-inclusive and do not consider annual routine maintenance and repair cost needs but rather focus on the primary infrastructure that sustains the state waterways/boating system.

Through the yearly call for projects, the following 139 state facility needs were identified going into fiscal year 2026, with an estimated cost of \$104.3 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.

- Current number of identified projects = 37
- Estimated value of identified projects = \$58.5 million

Parking Lot/Road – 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.

- Current number of identified projects = 78
- Estimated value of identified projects = \$25.5 million

Operational Structure – New construction, preventative maintenance, repair, and replacement of seawalls, docks, launch ramps, locks/dams, and other operational features.

- Current number of identified projects = 13
- Estimated value of identified projects = \$15.6 million

Building – New construction, replacement, repair, and demolition for harbormaster buildings/comfort stations, field offices, pavilions, attendant booths, vault toilets, and other related structures.

- Current number of identified projects = 7
- Estimated value of identified projects = \$4.1 million

Dredging – Excavation of water substrate within or leading to/from a harbor or a boating access site.

- Current number of identified projects = 2
- Estimated value of identified projects = \$400 thousand

Recreational Structure – Replacement, repair, and modification to piers and launching platforms.

- Current number of identified projects = 2
- Estimated value of identified projects = \$200 thousand

### **Fund Sources**

The primary funding sources which are available and used to support Waterways Program operations, maintenance, and capital improvements are:

State Waterways Funds – Revenue primarily from restrictive funds of watercraft registrations and state gas tax legislatively mandated for public recreational boating.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Boating Infrastructure Grant Funds – Federal grant funds for transient marina facilities.

U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Grant Funds – Federal grant funds to support marine safety and education at public recreational boating facilities.

### **Programming Changes**

#### Uncertainty of federal funding

While PRD does not rely on federal funding as much as other divisions within the DNR, the uncertainty has required PRD to hold back or divert funds to operations which typically would go towards capital outlay. A conservative approach is being taken until it is understood which federal funds will be available and which will not.

#### Construction Industry

The rising cost of material and labor, limited pool of bidders/contractors, uncertainty about tariffs, and volume of work being completed nationally has, overall, increased the cost of projects and created delays. Consequently, PRD is being more cautious in the number of projects selected annually for funding, trying to maintain a balance for contingency or emergencies, pushing consultants to provide accurate cost estimates, and value engineering projects which come in overbid.

#### Staffing

A key component to successfully implement the PRD capital outlay plan is staff. With the additional 181 ARPA projects in process on top of normal workloads staff are stretched to capacity. PRD's Planning and Infrastructure Section is responsible for managing and delivering a variety of projects. Supporting field planners and operational staff who are working on and through the construction continues to be challenging as the ARPA projects progress, in addition to maintaining facility operations. Once ARPA projects have been completed, we will be looking to an increased focus on moving forward with more boating facility projects with assistance from program staff to respond to needs across the state.

#### Future Strategy

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. Significant infrastructure needs are also evident for boating access sites and lock/dam facilities under the Waterways Program. However, adequate funding is not available to keep up with the repairs and improvements needed. Therefore, it is important that state-sponsored boating facility needs continue to be evaluated based on several factors, including geographic location, feasibility, economics, water dynamics, occupancy, sustainability, level of use and other factors to assess the overall public value.

Addressing deferred maintenance and structural repairs has both short- and long-term benefits. Every project completed creates a more welcoming experience for PRD's millions of visitors. It also moves the facilities into compliance with codes, best practices, and provides opportunities to use more sustainable building practices. These upgrades are designed to create efficiencies for the care, maintenance, and operation of each facility.

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.

## **HISTORICAL PROGRAM INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES**

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### **General Background**

The DNR operates the Michigan History Center (MHC), which includes the Michigan History Museum System and the Archaeology program. The museum shares a storage facility in Lansing with DTMB Records Management Services and the Archives of Michigan, where historic objects are preserved and made accessible to Michigan's citizens for education, research, and inspiration. By Executive Order, the Archives of Michigan was transferred from DNR to DTMB on December 1, 2023.

The museum system includes the flagship Michigan History Museum in Lansing and twelve historic sites and museums statewide, nine of which are in state parks. The MHC is charged with maintaining the Mann House in Concord and the Julia and Ulysses S. Grant Home in Detroit. Responsibility for general maintenance and operations of the Lansing facility is divided between DNR and DTMB. The MHC shares management of the Great Lakes Maritime Heritage Center with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) but has no responsibility for maintaining the infrastructure. The MHC is responsible for exhibits, interpretive programs, and the care of all historic materials at all thirteen museum and historic sites. More than 450,000 people visit these sites each year.

## Michigan History Center Museums and Historic Sites



### Inventory/Assessments

Assessments are completed on an ongoing basis. Strategic interpretive plans help determine the priorities. The most pressing needs are completing funding for reimagined facilities and interpretation at the Father Marquette National Memorial Site in Straits State Park (\$5.66 million), renovation of the Julia and Ulysses S. Grant Home in Detroit (\$2 million), maintenance and improvement of the Mann House in Concord (\$160,000 short term), modernizing aging second floor exhibits at the Michigan History Center in Lansing (\$1.5 million) and the field sites and museums throughout the Michigan Museum System (\$500,000), modernizing professional-grade specialized storage capacity for the state’s museum and archaeology collections (\$500,000).

At Straits State Park in St. Ignace, funding has been identified to replace the museum that burned in 2000 with interpretation and facilities that recenter the narrative around the thriving Anishinaabe (Odawa, Ojibwe, and Potawatomi) people and cultures whose pre- and post-contact history provide context for Marquette’s experiences and their own continuing story. The project includes Powwow Grounds structures and a Leaning Commons. The total project cost is \$5.66 million of which more than 85% has been raised from grants and donations. We are seeking private donations for the \$350,000 needed to complete the interpretive part of the project. Construction is underway and scheduled for July 15, 2026, completion. Interpretive and furnishings work will follow with a public grand opening in spring 2027.

In Detroit, funding for stabilization and reuse of the Julia and Ulysses S. Grant Home will be supplemented by private funding to complete the renovations for a structure that will be operated in partnership with the Black Bottom Archives, a Detroit non-profit organization. The estimated total

renovation cost is \$2 million. Capital outlay funding of \$500,000 through DTMB has provided architectural work for stabilizing and weather-proofing the structure, and the work is out for bid. We do not expect \$500,000 to cover the stabilization and weather proofing needs.

The Mann House in Concord needs exterior painting (\$75,000), ADA modifications, and electrical and plumbing system upgrades (\$25,000). The renovation of the on-site carriage house for programming space will increase the site's value for tourism and education. The first step beyond the painting is a Historic Structures Report that will guide restoration efforts. We are seeking grant funding (\$60,000) for all or part of that.

About 45% of the 27,000 square feet of long-term exhibits at the Michigan History Museum (MHM) in Lansing are more than thirty-five years old and another 40% of the long-term exhibits are thirty years old. Some of the 78,503 square feet of exhibits in the field sites and museums are even older. Renovations are needed to meet modern exhibit best practices, increase accessibility, and to better serve the 450,000 people who visit annually. The upgrades of the audio-visual equipment and programs for the MHM are complete. Legislatively designated America 250 funding of \$500,000 will start the \$1.5 million of work on renovating the MHM's oldest exhibits on the second floor, as well as providing wi-fi for better access and cameras for better museum-wide security.

While maintenance of facilities in the Michigan State Park sites is the responsibility of the Parks and Recreation Division, the exhibits are an MHC infrastructure responsibility, and many need to be replaced due to age and lack of accessibility. The next immediate need is \$250,000 to create new exhibits at the Michigan Iron Industry Museum that will complement the newly restored Yankee locomotive. The museum is located in Marquette County and is managed by Van Riper State Park.

Museum storage needs involve capital improvements in both the quality and quantity of storage. The goal, estimated at \$500,000 to \$750,000, is to upgrade and use existing state facilities rather than pursue the much more expensive solution of constructing a new purpose-built facility. Adequate shelving, cabinets, and interior modifications will improve environmental conditions for museum and archaeology artifacts. Museum needs are based on 2017 assessments, including the Image Permanence Institute's "Storage Environment and Mechanical System" and the Midwest Art Conservation Center's "General Preservation Needs" (storage fixtures and space). DTMB completed work on new HVAC systems in 2024. An MHC grant-funded purchase of compact shelving was the first step in responding to storage recommendations in these assessments. MHC has since added storage improvements to that shelving and is using one-time appropriated cultural resource funding to redo the archaeology storage area shelving.

### **Recent Accomplishments**

Recent MHC accomplishments include replacing cancelled federal grant funding with a new private foundation grant to keep the Straits State Park - The Heart of the Great Turtle Island/Gchi Mshiikeh Deh Minising (Mackinac County) construction funded and underway. Completing the upgrade of the Michigan History Museum audio-visual equipment and programs; purchasing the compact shelving and beginning the upgrade of the archaeology artifact storage space; and completing the architectural stabilization plans for the Grant House (Wayne County). New and refreshed exhibits were installed at Fayette State Park (Delta County), Fort Wilkins State Park (Keweenaw County), the Michigan Iron Industry Museum (Marquette County), Higgins Lake Nursery and Civilian Conservation Corps Museum (Crawford County), and Cambridge Junction Historic State Park (Lenawee County).

## **Priorities**

### Straits State Park - The Heart of the Great Turtle Island/Gchi Mshiikenh Deh Minising

This project, developed by a coalition of state, local, and tribal partners, combines natural, recreational, and cultural elements, to give Michigan tourists, residents, and children a unique experience. Included in the project are:

- An adaptable learning commons to house exhibitions and year-round classroom/meeting space;
- New, permanent structures at the powwow grounds;
- Refreshed and new interpretive trails; and
- New interpretive panels in the Father Marquette Memorial.

The second effort to bid the construction work after moving powwow grounds shade and program structures to a Phase II project identified an affordable contractor. MHC is working to raise the final \$350,000 to complete the exhibits and furnishings.

### 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. To date, Grant is the only president to have lived in Detroit. The house, which had been moved to the State Fairgrounds in the 1930s, became the responsibility of the MHC. With grant support and partnership with Eastern Market Corporation, the house was moved to its current Eastern Market site. Eastern Market has decided to donate the land it is on to the state. The MHC and Black Bottom Archives are working together to determine future uses of the house and how it can best serve the community. The house was cut in half to be moved, which resulted in significant structural damage and exterior stabilization and repair needs, that are now being mitigated with \$500,000 in DTMB funding. The next stage will address exterior repairs, including new siding, windows and roof; an accessibility ramp and interior lift; and full rehabilitation of the interior for public use. An estimated \$1.5 million in additional funding is needed to complete the renovations. Once the house opens as a public facility, it will need preventative and routine maintenance.

### The Mann House

The Mann House in Concord was owned by a single family until it was bequeathed to the State in 1969. It retains all the furniture and other possessions (approximately 8,500 artifacts) that belonged to the family. The Mann sisters and their mother were all graduates of Eastern Michigan University. Although the house came to the State with some funds, those funds are not sufficient for its long-term maintenance. The immediate needs are repainting the exterior, creating accessible access to the house, and upgrading the electrical and plumbing systems to meet code. Creating programming space in the on-site carriage house would also greatly increase public use. The MHC is creating a maintenance schedule to avoid emergency repairs and maintain its community and tourism use. Immediate repair needs total \$160,000. Further investment is estimated at \$1.5 million to create a sustainable educational/programming venue for this small town west of Jackson and on the Falling Waters Trail.

### Lansing Accessible Exhibits

The oldest exhibits on the second floor in the Michigan History Museum in Lansing date to 1989. These exhibits, created before the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 do not meet today's standards. Plans include accessibility remediation, such as the development of audio and multilingual guides with wi-fi to make them accessible to all and physical adaptations to the gallery spaces and signage to better align with current best practices in universal design. The exhibits themselves also need to be updated to reflect both new historic research and information and modern museum

practices. The \$500,000 in current America 250 funding will be used to fully renovate and install new exhibits in the galleries related to Michigan's statehood, settlement and the Civil War. It will also support updates to the mining and lumbering galleries. It is estimated to cost an additional \$1 million to complete the second-floor renovation, which includes moving interior walls and completely reimagining the sections on Michigan in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The updates will greatly increase the tourism and educational value of the MHC's Lansing facilities.

### Exhibits in Field Sites and Museums

Some of the exhibits that the MHC is responsible for in State Parks were created in the 1970s, including the Garrison Life exhibit at Historic Fort Wilkins. The exhibits are not fully accessible at several of the historic sites, including Fort Wilkins, Fayette Townsite, Tawas Point Lighthouse and Higgins Lake Nursery and CCC Museum, and they could be much more effective in supporting tourism and educational goals. This is a slow process, but a continuous need. At current appropriation levels, the MHC spends \$20,000-\$30,000 in general funds annually. The total estimated need is \$500,000.

### Preserving Michigan's Artifact Collections

The museum has made progress replacing aging and salvaged shelves with museum-quality compact shelving. However, MHC still needs to replace and potentially expand mezzanine level storage in the high-ceiling building, obtain closed cabinets with microclimates for categories of artifacts that need special humidity and temperature or security conditions (such as quilts and weapons), and continue to replace older existing pallet racks and salvaged library and retail shelving with museum-quality open shelving, flat-file cabinets, slotted shelves, and sliding screens. Also, the museum needs improvements to the physical structure of the storage facility. Specifically, a direct vehicle dock to facilitate safer moving and handling of artifacts is needed. In addition, a dedicated airlock entrance is essential to allow staff to safely transfer artifacts without exposing them to weather elements and to help stabilize and maintain appropriate temperature and humidity levels. At current appropriation levels the MHC spends \$20,000-\$30,000 annually. The total estimated need is \$750,000.

Cultural resource management appropriation funding is being used to address similar needs of the state's archaeology collections, including replacing aging shelving that provides inadequate space with museum-quality compact shelving and updating the storage area.

## **Fund Sources**

### General Fund

- Appropriations at current levels provide minimal funding for essential work and smaller projects.
- One-time funding in recent years has allowed major projects to move forward.

### DTMB Small Project Capital Outlay Funds

- The Grant House is the first ever such support.

### Restricted Funds (Earned store and admissions revenue in Operations Fund)

- Multiyear revenues over expenses have been combined to allow a major project to move forward in combination with other funds every two or three years. However, programming, education and public service needs have precedence over capital improvements.

### Private Funds

- Small endowed Michigan History Foundation funds support emergency museum exhibit repairs.
- Grants from foundations (to the DNR and to the Michigan History Foundation) are the major source of funding for large new projects.

- Individual and organization donations to the Michigan History Foundation and the MHC Gift Fund also support capital needs.
- Funds raised by Friends Groups for exhibits in state park facilities.

**Government Competitive Grants**

- Natural Resource Trust Fund is supporting exhibit replacement at Hartwick Pines State Park and the project at the Straits
- The federal National Endowment for the Humanities was also a supporter of the Straits project, but the funding was cancelled, and this is not likely a near-future source.

**Programming Changes**

**Focus on Accessibility and Security**

All sites present accessibility and security challenges. Audio guidance and interpretation using digital programs and good wi-fi access should be available at all sites. This can also be a solution for multi-lingual access. All audio programs should be closed captioned, again with a possible choice of languages.

Most of the historic sites present physical access problems with some historic buildings with stairs or steep slopes and with walkways not easily traversed by wheelchairs or baby strollers. For historic buildings, solutions can be discrete ramps and landscaping, or in some cases video access or lifts. Needed exhibit modifications include ensuring wide turning spaces and good directional signage.

Security is also a growing concern as people are becoming more likely to step over barriers for a good selfie or to move artifacts around. Video camera technology can also be used to discourage and discover “mild” vandalism at remote state park sites. Theft is less of a concern than damaging artifacts and exhibits.

**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  
**Lapeer:** Lapeer, Lapeer County  
**Echo Point:** Allegan, Allegan County  
**Barry State Game Area:** Middleville, Barry County

**Leased**

**Bald Mountain:** Lake Orion, Oakland County  
**Island Lake:** Brighton, Livingston County  
**Porcupine Mtn Wilderness State Park Shooting Complex:** Silver City, Ontonagon County

**Unstaffed**

**Algonac State Park:** Algonac, St. Clair County  
**Lost Nation:** Hillsdale, Hillsdale County  
**Skoglund-Erickson Shooting Range:** Marquette, Marquette County  
**RAM Center:** Higgins Lake, Roscommon County  
**Supply Road:** Fife Lake, Grand Traverse County

**SHOOTING RANGES AND RECRUITMENT, RETENTION, AND REACTIVATION**

**General Background**

Interest in target shooting and the shooting sports continues to grow, along with firearm sales and the overall number of firearms owners. According to the National Shooting Sports Foundation (NSSF), more than 5.4 million people purchased a firearm for the first time in 2021, with almost 30% of all gun purchases that year being new gun owners. Other NSSF surveys show that the percentage of the U.S. population that enjoys target shooting with a handgun increased from 10% in 2009 to 17% in 2022, and research conducted by Responsive Management in 2024 indicated that nearly 77% of the public supports recreational shooting. To support this growing interest, the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (DNR) uses multiple range types and locations to provide recreational target shooting opportunities and encourage continued connection with the outdoors through programming at these locations geared towards recruitment, retention, and reactivation (R3). Revenue to maintain

all the target shooting across the state is generated through two leased ranges and two staffed ranges.

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**

The DNR range inventory currently includes three leased ranges, eight staffed ranges, multiple unstaffed ranges, and over 100 unofficial target shooting opportunities for the public on various DNR-managed properties across the two peninsulas. Many of these shooting ranges include well designed berms, shooting rails/benches, parking areas, restrooms/toilets, sound abatement and safety measures.

### **Assessments**

Internal inventory and assessments are completed on DNR-designated range facilities on an annual basis. Areas where it is known that dispersed target shooting is occurring on DNR-managed public lands are also reported and evaluated each year for safety issues, potential conflicts with other state land users, and opportunities for improvement.

There are ongoing department efforts to embrace and grow partnerships; evaluate geographical gaps in range access; prioritize range renovation and development; improve accessibility, safety, operations, and noise; and resolve areas of shooting conflicts.

The current number of designated ranges remains inadequate and not geographically distributed to accommodate the growing number of recreational shooters in Michigan. In 2010, nearly 10 million firearms were sold in the US, and by 2024 that number was more than 16 million. Other surveys by the Council to Advance Hunting and Shooting Sports showed that a record 32% of recreational target shooters in 2021 were women, up nearly 25% from a decade prior. To that end, DNR will increase accessibility for diverse populations in urban areas and decrease damage to state land and user conflicts through restoration of unofficial target shooting areas. The DNR's range development priorities over the next five years are to expand partner ranges (archery and firearms) across the state and develop DNR ranges in West Michigan, the Eastern Upper Peninsula, and northern half of the Lower Peninsula to reduce gaps and meet user needs for range-related use and outreach.

### **Recent Accomplishments**

The DNR accomplished several long-standing priority projects and made progress in improving outreach efforts. Recently completed projects include the new indoor shooting range and education center in Ontonagon at the Porcupine Mountain Wilderness State Park Shooting Complex and the outdoor Erickson and Skoglund Memorial Range in Marquette County. The Barry State Game Area Range in Barry County was completed with new shooting benches installed and erosion repairs finished. Work at the Echo Point Shooting Range in Allegan County included improved accessible walkways, restored existing berm, and added a new 10-yard berm at the handgun range. Two new maintenance garages were constructed at Ortonville and Pontiac Lake shooting ranges. Island Lake is under construction for improvements that include lead abatement, berm restoration, shooting structure renovations, and new five stand enclosure. Timber removal and demolition of existing buildings has been completed at the future home of the Roscommon County Shooting Range near West Branch, with draft engineering plans developed.

DNR staff and partners performed dozens of outreach events at DNR state parks, partner ranges, at Lake Hudson Recreation Area, on Belle Isle, and at the Hal & Jean Glassen Center. The DNR partnered with Superior Range Sportsman's Club in Gogebic County to improve their 5-stand facility and the Michigan National Guard to make improvements to Goose Lake Road leading to the Erickson and Skoglund Memorial Range. The DNR also partnered with private instructors to train 20 volunteers to assist in management and maintenance of the new range facility in Ontonagon and worked with staff of Kirtland Community College on range design and funding on new range development in Crawford County.

The DNR is in design stages for substantial improvements at the leased ranges at Bald Mountain and Island Lake Ranges that are operated by Michigan Shooting Centers. Discussions include ADA improvements to the range pathways, and installing weather proofing that will provide expanded education, outreach, and target shooting opportunities. The DNR is also in bid stages for an archery and pellet range at Yankee Springs Recreation Area, which will be used to advance educational and community programming. A partnership with Parks and Recreation Division and Hype Athletics to develop archery ranges on Belle Isle State Park is underway, and improvements to the Echo Point range are in process.

### **Priorities**

The overarching goals for the next five years continue to be expansion and improvement to 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; and
- adequate staffing of the DNR shooting ranges and the R3 and Shooting Sports program.

These goals continue to be accomplished through leveraging state restricted and grant funds, as well as donations and program income, with Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration grants (commonly referred to as Pittman Robertson funding) from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). These grants allow the DNR, and partners, a 90:10 cost share for range development. The DNR also receives over two million in federal funds annually through a 75:25 cost share for staffing, maintenance, and operations.

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. Expanding and improving partnerships will also result in groups being more involved in addressing the 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.

If additional match is needed for individual projects due to increased construction bids, the DNR will seek additional funds through added partner in-kind match, private donations, grants from partners like the National Wild Turkey Federation and the National Rifle Association, as well as other state funds, as available. The five-year range development plan will focus on expanding shooting opportunities across the statewide network of ranges, both firearm and archery, that are open to the public.

Locations targeted for facility and staffing improvements over the next five years include:

- Newly developed range sites in the following areas:
  - Roscommon County (\$2.4 million)
  - Bay County (\$400,000)
  - Washtenaw County (\$400,000)
  - Barry County (\$400,000)
  - Crawford County (\$3.5 million)
  - Eastern Upper Peninsula (location not yet identified)
  - Western Lower Peninsula (location not yet identified)
  - Northern Lower Peninsula (Tip of the Mitt – Emmett, Charlevoix, Cheboygan Counties) (location not yet identified)
  - Portage Southwestern Michigan (\$100,000)
  
- Modifications, improvements, or reclamation at existing range sites at the following locations:
  - Bald Mountain Shooting Range, Oakland County (\$700,000)
  - Island Lake Shooting Range, Livingston County (\$400,000)
  - Lapeer Shooting Range (\$500,000)
  - Echo Point Shooting Range (\$2.5 million)
  - Barry State Game Area Shooting Range (\$3 million)
  - Sharonville Shooting Range (\$300,000)
  - Rose Lake Shooting Range (\$300,000)
  - Marquette Shooting Range (\$100,000)

Total estimated costs are \$15,000,000.

Existing range improvements needed vary greatly and could include utilities, electricity, water, and sewer. Other range needs include maintenance garages added, shooting structure renovations, lead reclamation, berm repair/restoration, paving improvements, and accessibility improvements that vary greatly in cost estimates.

### **Fund Sources**

The primary funding source for capital improvements and new range development come from Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Fund (PR) grants. These PR development grants provide 90% of the project costs. The 10% cost sharing portion will come from a variety of sources including Game and Fish, General Fund, other grants, and private funding.

### **Programming Changes**

A new section manager and departmental specialist were recently hired to fill vacancies created from retirement and staff promotion. These staffing changes allowed the DNR to increase outreach efforts and R3 planning through the designation of the specialist position as the state R3 coordinator, working at regional and national levels to increase department effectiveness. Two newly revised and executed Memorandum of Agreements were signed with Pheasants Forever and National Wild

Turkey Federation in 2025, made possible by pass through federal funding. The MOAs allow outreach coordinators to be hired by each of the respective organizations, thereby greatly enhancing R3 programming throughout the state. More than 200 outreach, education, and Learn to Hunt programs will be implemented each year the MOAs are in place.

In FY '25, through our cooperative partnerships with National Wild Turkey Federation and Pheasants Forever, 183 adults, persons with disabilities, women, veterans, and youth gained mentored hunting experience for turkey, deer, and waterfowl; 6,596 new or novice individuals were introduced to the shooting sports by way of 197 shooting events; 376 unique individuals participated in more than 60 Learn to Hunt events; and 5 Hunter Safety Classes were taught involving 159 unique participants.

Additionally, staff are working toward long-term strategies to allow the ranges to have self-sustaining operations and maintenance budgets, extend hours at ranges open only part-time or seasonally, and place full and part-time staff at formerly unstaffed ranges to ensure user safety and enjoyment of range facilities.

The DNR continues to keep range users up to date regarding range improvements and access, events and education opportunities, and programming through the GovDelivery function, shooting range email distribution list, DNR calendar, and postings through DNR partner entities.

## INTERPRETIVE CENTERS

### General Background

The DNR operates eleven visitor centers, eight 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 32,000 hours by approximately 80 seasonal employees. Generally, the DNR Marketing and Outreach Division (MOD) is responsible for programming, while the 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.

<b>Visitor Centers</b>	
<b><u>State Parks</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carl T. Johnson Hunting &amp; Fishing Center – Mitchell State Park</li> <li>Eddy Discovery Center – Waterloo State Recreation Area</li> <li>Gillette Sand Dune Visitor Center – Hoffmaster State Park</li> <li>Michigan Forest Visitor Center – Hartwick Pines State Park</li> <li>Saginaw Bay Visitor Center – Bay City State Recreation Area</li> <li>Wilderness Visitor Center – Porcupine Mountains State Park</li> <li>Beach House Visitor Center – Ludington State Park</li> <li>Upper Falls Fact Shack - Tahquamenon Falls State Park</li> </ul>
<b><u>Fish Hatcheries</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Michigan Fisheries Visitor Center – Oden State Fish Hatchery</li> <li>Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery Visitor Center</li> </ul>
<b><u>Upper Peninsula State Fairgrounds</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DNR Pocket Park</li> </ul>

### Inventory

An inventory of each visitor center is completed annually in coordination with PRD and FISH. Interior and exterior exhibits and displays, programming equipment and storage facilities are included in these inventories. Assessments of the condition of the buildings are also performed annually by the Fisheries Division and Parks and Recreation Division staff on an ongoing basis.

## **Assessments**

As a result of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds, professionally contracted assessments have been completed for three visitor centers in 2023. Highlights from these assessments include accessibility challenges, wear and tear of daily use, outdated messaging, and lack of working space for staff. These assessments are used in the design for upcoming renovations.

As a result of these assessments, updates to visitor centers commenced in 2025 using ARPA funds along with MOD General Fund Dollars. Exhibit updates and building improvements will occur at the Hartwick Pines State Park Visitor Center, the Gillette Sand Dune Visitor Center at Hoffmaster State Park, and the Gerald E. Eddy Discovery Center at Waterloo State Recreation Area.

### Gillette Sand Dune Visitor Center

Work is currently underway to update the elevators, replace the roof, update the masonry inside and outside the visitor center, replace the flooring, replace the HVAC system in the building and replacing the staircase railing to ensure that the railing meets modern safety standards and codes. Additionally, a few exhibits will be updated and the pedestrian bridge that leads to the Visitor Center entrance will also be replaced. This work is being completed with AARPA funds and roughly \$1 million dollars from the general fund and \$14,000 from the Park Improvement fund.

### Gerald E. Eddy Visitor Center

Work on the visitor center began in the spring of 2025 and includes roof replacement, updated restroom facilities, improved sealing of the building to prevent rodent encroachment, new drywall, paint and flooring, updated windows, and a complete re-design of the visitor center exhibits. The work is being completed with ARPA Funds and approximately \$800,000 in general fund dollars.

Additionally, a storage facility will be built at Waterloo to store program materials for Nature Awaits and Interpretive programs. This facility will cost \$300,000 from the general fund.

### Hartwick Pines Visitor Center

Work on the visitor center began in the summer of 2025 and will include roof replacement and auditorium renovation to allow space for classes, groups and events to take place. Exhibits are scheduled to be replaced following the roof/auditorium renovations. This work is being completed with ARPA funds and approximately \$1 million dollars from the general fund.

### Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery

Using MOD general fund dollars and part of the Fisheries Division's capital outlay infrastructure updates, exhibit and building upgrades will occur at Wolf Lake. Roughly \$2.5 million dollars from the General Fund and \$50,000 from the Game and Fish fund will be used for a Lake Sturgeon Touch tank, a Pavillion for school groups and an office expansion to house additional Nature Awaits program staff.

### Tahquamenon Falls State Park

Work is in progress to add interpretive signage to the Tahquamenon Falls Fact Shack and trails using park improvement funds.

### Carl T. Johnson Hunt and Fish Center

The Hunting and Fishing Center at Mitchell State Park in Cadillac will undergo renovations including accessible entrances, and the update of several exhibits. These needs align with preventative maintenance and accessibility Department priorities. The project will be completed using \$300,000 in general funds.

### Escanaba Pocket Park

The Visitor Center will see improvements including an update of existing exhibits and improvements to the visitor center using \$50,000 general fund dollars.

### Belle Isle Park

A three-season pavilion will be constructed on Belle Isle to house Nature Awaits and Stepping Stones programming use \$500,000 general fund dollars.

### Interpretive Signage and Trail improvements

Update interpretive signage at Flint State Park, Belle Isle Park and other urban parks using \$400,000 Broadening Access general fund dollars. Additionally, we will improve bridge and trail conditions at Belle Isle State Park on the Nashua Creek Trail.

### **Recent Accomplishments**

The Porcupine Mountains Visitor Center remodel was completed July 2025. Renovations included complete interior demolition to allow for accessible restrooms, enlarged visitor check-in area and an open concept exhibit area. Other upgrades included a topographical map, taxidermy displays, interpretive exhibits, gift shop and small theater room. This work was completed with ARPA funds and \$300,000 in general fund dollars.

### **Priorities**

Outdoor interpretive signs are in desperate need of replacement throughout the state park system. Over half of the estimated 1,000 wayside exhibits currently placed along trails in state parks and hatcheries need replacement. Each unit is prepared to pay for these signs, but these important and relatively inexpensive displays require a knowledgeable internal employee to facilitate replacement. Many of these locations are near urban areas and align with accessibility prioritization. Additionally, this signage will enhance the interpretive programming associated with the Nature Awaits program. The estimated cost of this position is \$150,000 annually.

### **Fund Sources**

In FY2025, the infrastructure and capital improvements accomplished have been completed with the use of General Fund, Park Improvement and Game and Fish dollars. We have been able to leverage Nature Awaits and Broadening Access funds for improvement projects to make our Visitor Centers safer, functional, and interactive for fourth graders and urban youth. Generally, we use Park Improvement Funds and Game and Fish dollars exclusively for these projects.

### **Programming Changes**

In 2024, with a new team of 7 full-time interpreters and approximately 25 state workers, the first season of the Governor-initiated 4<sup>th</sup> grade field trip program, Nature Awaits, was implemented. To date, over 25,000 students have visited a state park through the Nature Awaits Program. Nature Awaits brings increased traffic to the visitor centers and over 20 additional state parks.

The Education Services Section of MOD recently hired two community engagement coordinators, one in southwest Michigan and one in Metro Detroit to connect youth and families that have historically experienced barriers to outdoor recreation to our state parks. Programming began in late fall of 2024 and to date we have connected with 53 community organizations and have conducted nature-based outdoor programming with over 14,000 participants.

## IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

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Capital outlay appropriations are needed to address priority infrastructure replacements, preventative maintenance, accessibility upgrades, and energy-efficiency improvements across the DNR. Repair and replacement of critical infrastructure that is rapidly aging and deteriorating has become increasingly difficult due to structural deficits with the primary state restricted fund sources, inflation, impacts from tariffs, and uncertainty of federal funding.

Future appropriation requests will reflect the Department's best efforts to identify available funding from restricted sources, match federal and partner funding, align like projects across divisions, and strategically 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. The nature of the DNR's infrastructure not only supports the state's natural, historical, and cultural resources, but also provides recreational opportunities to Michigan's residents, taxpayers and visiting tourists. As the Department moves forward implementing an asset management system, the anticipated tools, including conditional assessments, infrastructure replacement schedules, reports, and projections, will assist in identifying ideal preventative maintenance and capital outlay budgets, as well as prioritized projects.

Identified needs and priority capital outlay funding amounts by section of this five-year plan include:

- Operating infrastructure = \$1,500,000
- Fisheries infrastructure = \$85,500,000
- Dams and impoundments = \$78,516,900
- State Forest system = \$23,550,000
- State Game and Wildlife Areas = \$25,070,000
- Mackinac State Historic Park system = \$9,400,000
- Historical programs and facilities = \$5,760,000
- State Park system = \$522,400,000
- State Trails system = \$121,300,000
- Waterways system = \$104,300,000
- Interpretive Centers = \$150,000
- Shooting Ranges = \$15,000,000

TOTAL = \$992,346,900

## APPENDIX A – FOD CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTERS (CSCs) AND FIELD OFFICES

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<u>CSCs (13)</u>	<u>Field Offices (10)</u>
Baraga	Atlanta
Bay City	Baldwin
Cadillac	Crystal Falls
Detroit	Gladwin
Escanaba	Grayling
Gaylord	Gwinn
Lansing	Ishpeming
Marquette	Naubinway
Newberry	Norway
Plainwell	Stephenson
Roscommon	
Sault Ste. Marie	
Traverse City	

## APPENDIX B – FISHERIES DIVISION FACILITIES

County	Facility Location	Facility Name	Facility Use
Alpena	Alpena Fisheries Research Station	Alpena Research Garage	Storage/Warehouse
Alpena	Alpena Fisheries Research Station	Alpena Office & Lab	Office Buildings
Alpena	Alpena Fisheries Research Station	Alpena Walk-in Freezer	Storage/Warehouse
Alpena	Northern Lake Huron Fisheries Management Unit	James Farm Walleye Rearing Pond Dam	Dam
Baraga	Western Lake Superior Fisheries Management Unit	Baraga Warehouse-shop & Storage	Storage/Warehouse
Bay	Southern Lake Huron Fisheries Management Unit	Bay City Fisheries Warehouse	Storage/Warehouse
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Storage Shed 1 Chicken Coop (log Residence)	Storage/Warehouse
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Garage & Food Room (built In Hill At Log Res.)	Storage/Warehouse
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Caretakers Residence	Housing, staff
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Residence 1	Housing, staff
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Hatchery Building	Fish Production Facility
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	River Pump Station (pump House)	Pump House
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Administration Building	Fish Production Facility
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Food Storage Building	Storage/Warehouse
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Service Building	Workshop/Lab
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Flammable Storage Building	Fuel Containment/ Flammable Liquid
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Residence 2	Housing, staff
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Fisheries Equipment Building	Storage/Warehouse
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Lower Platte Weir Crew Shed	Fish Production Facility
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Spawn Taking Building	Fish Production Facility
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Waste Water Pump Station	Water control
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Head Tank Building	Fish Production Facility
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 C	Fish Production Facility
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Sludge Pump Building	Fish Production Facility
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Raceway Building	Fish Production Facility
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Filter Building B	Fish Production Facility

County	Facility Location	Facility Name	Facility Use
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	UV Building	Fish Production Facility
Berrien	Southern Lake Michigan Fisheries Management Unit	Niles Fish Ladder-Ladder Structure	Fish ladder
Berrien	Southern Lake Michigan Fisheries Management Unit	Buchanan Fish Ladder-Ladder Structure	Fish ladder
Berrien	Southern Lake Michigan Fisheries Management Unit	Berrien Springs Fish Ladder-Ladder Structure	Fish ladder
Berrien	Southern Lake Michigan Fisheries Management Unit	Berrien Springs Fish Ladder Building	Workshop/Lab
Berrien	Southern Lake Michigan Fisheries Management Unit	Buchanan Fish Ladder Viewing Building	Workshop/Lab
Berrien	Southern Lake Michigan Fisheries Management Unit	Niles Fish Ladder	Workshop/Lab
Charlevoix	Charlevoix Fisheries Research Station	Research Office & Lab	Office Buildings
Charlevoix	Charlevoix Fisheries Research Station	Residence	Housing, staff
Charlevoix	Charlevoix Fisheries Research Station	Boat house & Storage Bldg.	Storage/Warehouse
Cheboygan	Northern Lake Huron Fisheries Management Unit	Roberts Lake Dam	Dam
Cheboygan	Northern Lake Huron Fisheries Management Unit	Cornwall Creek Flooding Dam	Dam
Crawford	Northern Lake Huron Fisheries Management Unit	Big Creek Impoundment Dam	Dam
Delta	Northern Lake Michigan Fisheries Management Unit	Escanaba Cold Storage Building	Storage/Warehouse
Eaton	Southern Lake Michigan Fisheries Management Unit	Grand Ledge Dam Fish Ladder-Ladder Structure	Fish ladder
Emmet	Oden State Fish Hatchery	Feed Storage Pellet	Storage/Warehouse
Emmet	Oden State Fish Hatchery	Visitor's Center	Visitor/Nature Center
Emmet	Oden State Fish Hatchery	Main Hatchery Bldg/administration	Fish Production Facility
Emmet	Oden State Fish Hatchery	Broodstock/Cold Storage	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	Residence 1	Housing, staff
Emmet	Oden State Fish Hatchery	Residence 2	Housing, staff
Emmet	Oden State Fish Hatchery	Isolation Building	Fish Production Facility
Emmet	Oden State Fish Hatchery	Drum Filter Building	Fish Production Facility
Emmet	Oden State Fish Hatchery	Head Tank Building	Fish Production Facility

County	Facility Location	Facility Name	Facility Use
Emmet	Oden State Fish Hatchery	Viewing Chamber	Visitor/Nature Center
Emmet	Oden State Fish Hatchery	Rail Car	Museum
Emmet	Oden State Fish Hatchery	Clarifier	Fish Production Facility
Emmet	Oden State Fish Hatchery	Sludge Tank	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
Grand Traverse	Central Lake Michigan Fisheries Management Unit	James T. Price Trap And Transfer Facility	Fish Production Facility
Ingham	Southern Lake Michigan Fisheries Management Unit	Lansing Dam Fish Ladder-Ladder Structure	Fish ladder
Ingham	Lansing FISH	<del>DTMB Lansing Township Annex Building 100</del>	Storage/Warehouse
Ionia	Southern Lake Michigan Fisheries Management Unit	Portland Dam Fish Ladder-Ladder Structure	Fish ladder
Ionia	Southern Lake Michigan Fisheries Management Unit	Webber Dam Fish Ladder-Ladder Structure	Fish ladder
Ionia	Southern Lake Michigan Fisheries Management Unit	Webber Fish Ladder Viewing Room	Workshop/Lab
Iron	Northern Lake Michigan Fisheries Management Unit	Crystal Falls Fisheries Equipment Building	Storage/Warehouse
Kent	Southern Lake Michigan Fisheries Management Unit	Comstock Park Garage - White Block Building	Storage/Warehouse
Kent	Southern Lake Michigan Fisheries Management Unit	Comstock Park Garage - Butler Bldg	Storage/Warehouse
Kent	Southern Lake Michigan Fisheries Management Unit	Comstock Park Main Building	Storage/Warehouse
Kent	Southern Lake Michigan Fisheries Management Unit	6th Street Dam Fish Ladder-Ladder Structure	Fish ladder
Kent	Southern Lake Michigan Fisheries Management Unit	Comstock Park Front Shed	Storage/Warehouse
Luce	Eastern Lake Superior Fisheries Management Unit	Newberry Gas Shed	Storage/Warehouse
Luce	Eastern Lake Superior Fisheries Management Unit	Newberry Fisheries Shop	Storage/Warehouse
Macomb	Lake St Clair Fisheries Research Station	Research Office & Lab	Office Buildings
Macomb	Lake St Clair Fisheries Research Station	Lake St. Clair FRS Storage Shed	Storage/Warehouse
Manistee	Central Lake Michigan Fisheries Management Unit	Little Manistee Weir Spawn Building	Fish Production Facility
Manistee	Central Lake Michigan Fisheries Management Unit	Little Manistee Weir Garage	Storage/Warehouse
Manistee	Central Lake Michigan Fisheries Management Unit	Little Manistee Weir Pump House Electrical Equipment Building	Pump House
Manistee	Central Lake Michigan Fisheries Management Unit	Little Manistee Weir Enhancements	Dam

County	Facility Location	Facility Name	Facility Use
Marquette	Marquette State Fish Hatchery	Main Hatchery Bldg	Fish Production Facility
Marquette	Marquette State Fish Hatchery	Generator & Pump Building	Electrical Distribution System
Marquette	Marquette State Fish Hatchery	Fin Clipping Building	Fish Production Facility
Marquette	Marquette State Fish Hatchery	Cold Storage Building	Storage/Warehouse
Marquette	Marquette State Fish Hatchery	Residence No. 1	Housing, staff
Marquette	Marquette State Fish Hatchery	Residence No. 2	Housing, staff
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	Marquette Research Shop And Shed	Workshop/Lab
Marquette	Marquette State Fish Hatchery	Marquette Hatchery Lower Raceway Ends	Fish Production Facility
Montmorency	Alpena Fisheries Research Station	Hunt Creek Residence Staff Quarters	Housing, staff
Montmorency	Alpena Fisheries Research Station	Hunt Creek Trout Research Station Lab Office	Office Buildings
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 Stilling Well Shed	Pump House
Montmorency	Northern Lake Huron Fisheries Management Unit	Foch Lake Dam Renovation	Dam
Oakland	Lake Erie Fisheries Management Unit	Waterford Fish Station	Workshop/Lab
Oakland	Lake Erie Fisheries Management Unit	Waterford Shed 1	Storage/Warehouse
Oakland	Lake Erie Fisheries Management Unit	Waterford Pole Barn	Storage/Warehouse
Otsego	Northern Lake Huron Fisheries Management Unit	Gaylord Fisheries Bldg	Office Buildings
Otsego	Northern Lake Huron Fisheries Management Unit	Gaylord Gas Building	Storage/Warehouse
Presque Isle	Northern Lake Huron Fisheries Management Unit	Swan River Salmon Harvest Facility	Fish Production Facility
Presque Isle	Northern Lake Huron Fisheries Management Unit	Swan River Salmon Harvest Garage	Storage/Warehouse
Presque Isle	Northern Lake Huron Fisheries Management Unit	Swan River Weir Electrical Building	Electrical Distribution System
Presque Isle	Northern Lake Huron Fisheries Management Unit	Tomahawk Creek Flooding Dam	Dam
Schoolcraft	Thompson State Fish Hatchery	Seven Stall Garage	Storage/Warehouse

County	Facility Location	Facility Name	Facility Use
Schoolcraft	Thompson State Fish Hatchery	Hatchery Resid.no.1 Garage	Housing, staff
Schoolcraft	Thompson State Fish Hatchery	Tech Shed	Workshop/Lab
Schoolcraft	Thompson State Fish Hatchery	Hatchery Residence No. 2	Housing, staff
Schoolcraft	Thompson State Fish Hatchery	Storage Shed-residence No 2	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	Spring Pond Building	Water control
Schoolcraft	Thompson State Fish Hatchery	Pump Station	Pump House
Schoolcraft	Thompson State Fish Hatchery	Shop	Workshop/Lab
Schoolcraft	Thompson State Fish Hatchery	Raceway Building 1	Fish Production Facility
Schoolcraft	Thompson State Fish Hatchery	Raceway Building 2	Fish Production Facility
Schoolcraft	Thompson State Fish Hatchery	Thompson Hatchery Raceway Ends	Fish Production Facility
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Health Lab	Fish Production Facility
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Shop	Workshop/Lab
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Residence 1 House Wolf Lake	Housing, staff
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Residence 1 Garage Wolf Lake	Housing, staff
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Mill House	Fish Production Facility
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Warehouse Almena	Storage/Warehouse
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Muskie Building	Fish Production Facility
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Spring Water Building	Fish Production Facility
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	Electric Distribution System	Electrical Distribution System
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Spring Water Pump House	Pump House
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Solar Generator Building	Power Generator
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Well House Number 7	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 4	Pump House
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Heat Exchanger Building	Fish Production Facility
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Hatchery Generator Building	Power Generator
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Main Hatchery Building	Fish Production Facility
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Oxygen Generator Building	Fish Production Facility

County	Facility Location	Facility Name	Facility Use
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Wolf Lake Fish Hatchery Visitor Center	Visitor/Nature Center
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Pole Building Almena	Storage/Warehouse
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Spawn Building	Fish Production Facility
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Health Lab Oxygen Generator Bldg.	Fish Production Facility
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Fishing Pier	Visitor/Nature Center
Washtenaw	IFR Fisheries Research Station	Saline House Residence	Housing, staff
Washtenaw	IFR Fisheries Research Station	Saline Laboratory	Office Buildings
Washtenaw	IFR Fisheries Research Station	Saline Garage-saline Fish. Res. St.	Storage/Warehouse
Washtenaw	IFR Fisheries Research Station	Saline Dam	Dam
Washtenaw	IFR Fisheries Research Station	Saline Storage Shed	Storage/Warehouse
Washtenaw	IFR Fisheries Research Station	Institute for Fisheries Research	Office Buildings
Wexford	Central Lake Michigan Fisheries Management Unit	Harrietta Field Office Warehouse	Workshop/Lab
Wexford	Central Lake Michigan Fisheries Management Unit	Harrietta Field Gas Storage Building	Storage/Warehouse
Wexford	Harrietta State Fish Hatchery	Main Hatchery Building	Fish Production Facility
Wexford	Harrietta State Fish Hatchery	Fuel Building	Fuel Containment/ Flammable Liquid
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
Wexford	Harrietta State Fish Hatchery	Well House 4	Pump House
Wexford	Harrietta State Fish Hatchery	Hatchery Residence 2	Housing, staff
Wexford	Harrietta State Fish Hatchery	Cascading Aeration Structure	Water system
Wexford	Harrietta State Fish Hatchery	Feed Building	Storage/Warehouse
Wexford	Harrietta State Fish Hatchery	Outside Raceway Cover	Fish Production Facility
Wexford	Central Lake Michigan Fisheries Management Unit	Harrietta Field Pole Building	Storage/Warehouse
Wexford	Central Lake Michigan Fisheries Management Unit	Harrietta Field Inmate Storage Building	Storage/Warehouse
Wexford	Harrietta State Fish Hatchery	Residence	Housing, staff
Wexford	Harrietta State Fish Hatchery	Harrietta State Fish Hatchery-Liquid Oxygen Tank	Fish Production Facility

## 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
Atlanta	Atlanta FRD Field Office	Black Mountain Snowmobile Trail Relocation	Land Improvements
Baldwin	Baldwin FRD Field Office	Steel Weather Tower Baldwin St	Land Improvements
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	Gas Shed	Storage/Workshop
Baraga	Baraga Forest Management Unit	Garage Storage. Foresters paint storage	Storage/Workshop
Baraga	Baraga Forest Management Unit	Metal Storage Building Fire Shop	Storage/Workshop
Baraga	Baraga Forest Management Unit	Donken-tapiola Road North End Bridge	Land Improvements
Baraga	Baraga Forest Management Unit	Lateral Creek Bridge	Land Improvements
Baraga	Baraga Forest Management Unit	Butterfield Lake Road Bridge	Land Improvements
Baraga	Baraga Forest Management Unit	Beaver Creek Bridge	Land Improvements
Baraga	Crystal Falls FRD Field Office	Deerfoot Lodge Culvert	Land Improvements
Belding	Flat River FRD Field Office	Flat River Field Office	Office
Belding	Flat River FRD Field Office	West Cold Storage Bldg	Storage/Workshop
Bellaire	Bellaire FRD Field Office	Bellaire Field Station	Office
Beulah	Platte River FRD Field Office	Fire Equipment Building	Storage/Workshop
Beulah	Platte River FRD Field Office	Forestry Equipment Building	Storage/Workshop
Cadillac	Cadillac Forest Management Unit	Syers Creek Orv Bridge	Land Improvements
Cadillac	Cadillac Forest Management Unit	Morrisy Creek Orv Bridge	Land Improvements

City	Facility Location	Facility Name	Facility Use
Cadillac	Cadillac Forest Management Unit	Little Manistee River Bridge	Land Improvements
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, Mi,49829	Escanaba Hangar	Other
Ewart	Ewart FRD Field Office	Ewart Field Office	Office
Ewart	Ewart FRD Field Office	Pere Marquette Bridge	Land Improvements
Felch	Felch FRD Field Office	Field Station	Office
Felch	Felch FRD Field Office	Metal Garage	Storage/Workshop
Gaylord	Gaylord FRD Field Office	Gaylord Field Office	Office
Gaylord	Gaylord Multi Division Storage Building	Gaylord Multi Division Storage Building	Storage/Workshop
Gaylord	Gaylord Repair Shop	Fmfm Gaylord Repair Shop	Storage/Workshop
Gladstone	Escanaba FRD Field Office	Escanaba Field Office	Office
Gladstone	Escanaba FRD Field Office	FRD/PRD Cold Storage	Storage/Workshop
Gladwin	Gladwin FRD Field Office	Gladwin Equipment Shed	Storage/Workshop
Gladwin	Gladwin FRD Field Office	Field Trial Bldg (alibi Hall)	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
Haslett	FRD SLP District Repair Shop	Regional Repair Shop	Storage/Workshop
Haslett	FRD SLP District Repair Shop	Rose Lake Quonset Hut	Storage/Workshop
Haslett	FRD SLP District Repair Shop	Rose Lake Fire Pole Barn	Storage/Workshop
Haslett	FRD SLP District Repair Shop	Red Barn (former DEQ-LED)Storage Facility	Storage/Workshop
Howell	Brighton FRD Field Office	Fire Office Hq	Office
Howell	Brighton FRD Field Office	Brighton Fire Shop	Storage/Workshop

City	Facility Location	Facility Name	Facility Use
Howell	Tree Improvement Center	Storage Building	Storage/Workshop
Howell	Tree Improvement Center	Cone Processing Building	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	Storage/Workshop
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
Manistique	Thompson Field Office	Storage Bldg	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
Manistique	Wyman State Forest Nursery	Nursery Residence	Housing/Residential
Manistique	Wyman State Forest Nursery	Nursery Headquarters	Office
Manistique	Wyman State Forest Nursery	Irrigation Pumphouse	Utility Support
Manistique	Wyman State Forest Nursery	Cold Storage 40x60	Storage/Workshop
Manistique	Wyman State Forest Nursery	Manistique Fire Shop	Office
Manton	Manton FRD Field Office	Manton Field Station	Office
Manton	Manton FRD Field Office	Manton Field Station Storage Shed	Storage/Workshop
Manton	Manton FRD Field Office	Four Stall Garage W/workshop	Storage/Workshop

City	Facility Location	Facility Name	Facility Use
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
Marquette	Marquette Warehouse And Repair Shop	Icc Pole Barn Cultivation Butler 2 Replacement	Storage/Workshop
Middleville	Yankee Springs FRD Field Office	Fire Shop	Office
Mio	Mio FRD Field Office	Mio Field Office	Office
Mio	Mio FRD Field Office	Mio Multiple Use Storage Bldg	Storage/Workshop
Mio	Mio FRD Field Office	Hangar__ag0002439828	Storage/Workshop
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
Newberry	Newberry Forest Management Unit	Forestry Eqpt Storage Bldg	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
Newberry	Newberry FRD Field Office	Otto Brandt Bridge	Land Improvements
Newberry	Newberry FRD Field Office	Murphy Creek Road Bridge	Land Improvements
Norway	Norway FRD Field Office	Equipment Storage Building	Storage/Workshop

City	Facility Location	Facility Name	Facility Use
Norway	Norway FRD Field Office	Storage Bldg.	Storage/Workshop
Norway	Norway FRD Field Office	Norway Fire Shop	Storage/Workshop
Onaway	Onaway FRD Field Office	Field Office	Office
Onaway	Onaway FRD Field Office	Garage	Storage/Workshop
Onaway	Onaway FRD Field Office	Pole Bldg	Storage/Workshop
Roscommon	Forest Fire Experiment Station	Communications Office (b)	Storage/Workshop
Roscommon	Forest Fire Experiment Station	Communications Wrhse Radio Shp (c)	Storage/Workshop
Roscommon	Forest Fire Experiment Station	Office Shop Bldg 1 (a)	Office
Roscommon	Forest Fire Experiment Station	Stock Room Bldg 2 (e)	Storage/Workshop
Roscommon	Forest Fire Experiment Station	Paint And Oil Shed Bldg 3 (h)	Storage/Workshop
Roscommon	Forest Fire Experiment Station	Forestry Warehouse (k)	Storage/Workshop
Roscommon	Forest Fire Experiment Station	Equip Storage Bldg (i)	Storage/Workshop
Roscommon	Forest Fire Experiment Station	FFES Office & Shop	Storage/Workshop
Roscommon	Northern Lower Peninsula FRD Resource Ops	Roscommon DNR Aircraft Hangar	Other
Roscommon	Northern Lower Peninsula FRD Resource Ops	Butler Building - FRD Equipment Warehouse	Storage/Workshop
Roscommon	Roscommon Forest Management Unit	Field Office	Storage/Workshop
Roscommon	Roscommon Forest Management Unit	Roscommon Equipment & Carpenter Shop aka fish shop	Storage/Workshop
Roscommon	Roscommon Forest Management Unit	Prudenville Bridge Construction	Land Improvements
Sanford	Sanford FRD Field Office	Sanford Field Office	Office
Seney	Seney FRD Field Office	Field Office/Fire Equipment Station	Office
Seney	Seney FRD Field Office	Stanley Lake Bridge	Land Improvements
Shelby	Oceana FRD Field Office	Field Office And Garage	Office

City	Facility Location	Facility Name	Facility Use
Shingleton	Shingleton FRD Field Office	Fire Equipment Storage Bldg	Storage/Workshop
Shingleton	Shingleton FRD Field Office	Forestry Equipment Storage Bldg	Storage/Workshop
Standish	Standish FRD Field Office	Standish Field Station	Office
Twin Lake	Muskegon FRD Field Office	Fire Office	Office
Vanderbilt	Gaylord Customer Service Center	Hudson Tower	Land Improvements
Vanderbilt	Pigeon River FRD Field Office	Small Residence	Housing/Residential
Vanderbilt	Pigeon River FRD Field Office	Manager's Residence/Discovery Center	Visitor/Recreational
Vanderbilt	Pigeon River FRD Field Office	Barn	Storage/Workshop
Vanderbilt	Pigeon River FRD Field Office	Office	Office
Vanderbilt	Pigeon River FRD Field Office	Staff Bunk House	Housing/Residential
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
West Branch	West Branch FRD Field Office	Field Office	Storage/Workshop

## APPENDIX D – WILDLIFE DIVISION (WLD) FACILITIES

City	Location	Building Name	Facility Type
Akron	Fish Point Wildlife Area	Garner Barn	Storage/Workshop
Allegan	Allegan State Game Area	Headquarters Office Building	Office
Allegan	Allegan State Game Area	Headquarters Shop	Storage/Workshop
Allegan	Allegan State Game Area	Headquarters Annex	Storage/Workshop
Allegan	Allegan State Game Area	Headquarters Pole Barn	Storage/Workshop
Allegan	Allegan State Game Area	Oil Shed	Storage/Workshop
Ashley	Rose Lake Wildlife Research Station	Cordray Complex Maple River State Game Area Storage Barn 1- Flooding	Storage/Workshop
Ashley	Rose Lake Wildlife Research Station	Cordray Complex Maple River SGA Storage Barn Maple River Flooding	Storage/Workshop
Ashley	Rose Lake Wildlife Research Station	Cordray Complex at Maple River State Game Area	Storage/Workshop
Atlanta	Atlanta WLD Field Office	Atlanta Storage Barn	Storage/Workshop
Atlanta	Atlanta WLD Field Office	Atlanta Wildlife Garage	Storage/Workshop
Baldwin	Baldwin WLD Field Office	Baldwin Pole Building	Storage/Workshop
Baraga	Baraga WLD Field Office	Small Barn	Storage/Workshop
Baraga	Baraga WLD Field Office	Pump House-Units 2 and 3	Utility Support
Baraga	Baraga WLD Field Office	Pump House-Units 4 - 8	Utility Support
Baraga	Baraga WLD Field Office	Seed And Fertilizer Shed	Storage/Workshop
Baraga	Baraga WLD Field Office	Large Building Sturgeon Sloughs	Storage/Workshop
Baraga	Baraga WLD Field Office	Small Building Sturgeon Sloughs	Storage/Workshop
Belding	Flat River State Game Area	Lean To Flat River SGA	Storage/Workshop
Belding	Flat River State Game Area	Residence Garage 18 X 22	Storage/Workshop
Belding	Flat River State Game Area	Equipment Pole Barn 32 X 60	Storage/Workshop
Belding	Flat River State Game Area	Field Office/Office-Truck Storage-Shop	Office
Belding	Flat River State Game Area	Pole Barn Small with Loft 24 X 24	Storage/Workshop
Belding	Flat River State Game Area	Storage Shed 1-Sign Shed	Storage/Workshop
Cass City	Cass City WLD Field Office	Cass City Cold Storage/Workshop	Storage/Workshop
Cass City	Cass City WLD Field Office	Deford Game Area Equipment Shed	Storage/Workshop

City	Location	Building Name	Facility Type
Cass City	Cass City WLD Field Office	Cass City Field Office	Office
Cass City	Cass City WLD Field Office	Verona Equipment Shed 1	Storage/Workshop
Cass City	Cass City WLD Field Office	Verona Equipment Shed 2	Storage/Workshop
Cass City	Cass City WLD Field Office	Rush Lake Equipment Shed	Storage/Workshop
Cottrellville Township	St Clair Flats Wildlife Area	St. Johns Marsh Cold Storage	Storage/Workshop
Crystal Falls	Crystal Falls Wildlife Field Office	Crystal Falls Wildlife Storage Shed	Storage/Workshop
Dansville	Rose Lake Wildlife Research Station	Hewes Barn	Storage/Workshop
Dansville	Rose Lake Wildlife Research Station	Hewes Lake Storage Building-Dansville	Storage/Workshop
East Lansing	Private Lands Office	Double Garage Unit 11	Storage/Workshop
East Lansing	Private Lands Office	Region III Barn	Storage/Workshop
East Lansing	Rose Lake Wildlife Field Office	Rose Lake Field Office	Office
East Lansing	Rose Lake Wildlife Research Station	Vehicle Garage And Shop Unit 2	Storage/Workshop
East Lansing	Rose Lake Wildlife Research Station	West Equipment Pole Barn	Storage/Workshop
East Lansing	Rose Lake Wildlife Research Station	East Storage Pole Barn	Storage/Workshop
East Lansing	Rose Lake Wildlife Research Station	Rose Lake's Residence's Garage	Storage/Workshop
Fennville	Fennville Farm Unit	Farm Storage-Quonset Building-NW of Headquarters	Storage/Workshop
Fennville	Fennville Farm Unit	Storage Shed-block Building-North of Quonset	Storage/Workshop
Fennville	Fennville Farm Unit	Farm Unit Headquarters	Office
Fennville	Fennville Farm Unit	Storage Shed Farm Unit	Storage/Workshop
Gladstone	Escanaba Wildlife Garage	Escanaba Wildlife Garage	Storage/Workshop
Gladwin	Gladwin Wildlife Field Office	Gladwin Warehouse	Storage/Workshop
Grass Lake	Doyle Road, Unadilla State Wildlife Area	Vigo Barn	Storage/Workshop
Grass Lake	Waterloo Wildlife Field Office	Garage-Wood Shed	Storage/Workshop
Grass Lake	Waterloo Wildlife Field Office	Front Barn-Sharonville SGA	Storage/Workshop
Grass Lake	Waterloo Wildlife Field Office	Second Barn-Sharonville SGA	Storage/Workshop
Grass Lake	Waterloo Wildlife Field Office	Pump House-Sharonville	Utility Support

City	Location	Building Name	Facility Type
Grass Lake	Waterloo Wildlife Field Office	Lost Nation Barn	Storage/Workshop
Grass Lake	Waterloo Wildlife Field Office	Storage Barn 1-Back Tan	Storage/Workshop
Grass Lake	Waterloo Wildlife Field Office	Storage Barn 2, Front Barn Shop	Storage/Workshop
Grass Lake	Waterloo Wildlife Field Office	Waterloo Headquarters Office	Office
Grass Lake	Waterloo Wildlife Field Office	Onsted SGA Barn	Storage/Workshop
Grass Lake	Waterloo Wildlife Field Office	Waterloo Pole Barn	Storage/Workshop
Gwinn	Gwinn WLD Field Office	Pole Building	Storage/Workshop
Harsens Island	St Clair Flats Wildlife Area	Pole Barn-East	Storage/Workshop
Harsens Island	St Clair Flats Wildlife Area	Pumping Station 1	Utility Support
Harsens Island	St Clair Flats Wildlife Area	Pumping Station 2	Utility Support
Harsens Island	St Clair Flats Wildlife Area	Pumping Station 3	Utility Support
Harsens Island	St Clair Flats Wildlife Area	Pumping Station 4	Utility Support
Harsens Island	St Clair Flats Wildlife Area	Equipment Building - West	Storage/Workshop
Harsens Island	St Clair Flats Wildlife Area	Equipment Building - North	Storage/Workshop
Harsens Island	St Clair Flats Wildlife Area	Area Managers Residence	Housing /Residential
Harsens Island	St Clair Flats Wildlife Area	Headquarter Building	Office
Holly	Holly Wildlife Area	Holly R A Wildlife Storage Building	Storage/Workshop
Holly	Holly Wildlife Area	Holly Pole Building	Storage/Workshop
Houghton Lake	Houghton Lake Wildlife Research Station	Houghton Lake Field Office	Office
Houghton Lake	Houghton Lake Wildlife Research Station	Equipment Building	Storage/Workshop
Houghton Lake	Houghton Lake WLD Field Office	N. Unit Houghton Lake Pump House	Utility Support
Houghton Lake	Houghton Lake WLD Field Office	S. Unit Houghton Lake Pump House and Gazebo	Utility Support
Jones	Crane Pond State Game Area	Crane Pond Headquarters Building	Office
Jones	Crane Pond State Game Area	Tan Barn	Storage/Workshop
Jones	Crane Pond State Game Area	Savage Road Green Barn	Storage/Workshop
Jones	Crane Pond State Game Area	Hoffman Street Barn	Storage/Workshop
Kimball	Port Huron WILD Field Office	Port Huron Equipment Station	Storage/Workshop

City	Location	Building Name	Facility Type
L'Anse	Baraga WLD Field Office	Metal Storage Building	Storage/Workshop
Lansing	Wildlife Disease Lab	Wildlife Disease Lab	Storage/Workshop
Lansing	Wildlife Disease Lab	MSU Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory	Storage/Workshop
Lapeer	Lapeer State Game Area	Granary Equipment Storage Building	Storage/Workshop
Lapeer	Lapeer State Game Area	Equipment Storage-Roll Through Barn	Storage/Workshop
Lapeer	Lapeer State Game Area	Equipment Storage "Bat Barn"	Storage/Workshop
Lapeer	Lapeer State Game Area	Lapeer Pole Building	Storage/Workshop
Lapeer	Lapeer State Game Area	Headquarters/Pole Barn	Storage/Workshop
Lawton	Cornish State Game Area	Gray Barn	Storage/Workshop
Lawton	Cornish State Game Area	Cornish Airport Barn	Storage/Workshop
Marquette	Gwinn WLD Field Office	Marquette CSC Deer/Bear Registration Shed	Office
Merritt	Houghton Lake Wildlife Research Station	Gasoline Pump House Porter Ranch	Storage/Workshop
Merritt	Houghton Lake Wildlife Research Station	Browse And Feed House Porter Ranch	Storage/Workshop
Merritt	Houghton Lake Wildlife Research Station	Laboratory/Bunk House/Shop	Housing /Residential
Merritt	Houghton Lake Wildlife Research Station	Tool House	Storage/Workshop
Merritt	Houghton Lake Wildlife Research Station	Residence Porter Ranch	Housing /Residential
Merritt	Houghton Lake Wildlife Research Station	East Barn	Storage/Workshop
Merritt	Houghton Lake Wildlife Research Station	Deer Check Equipment Storage	Storage/Workshop
Merritt	Houghton Lake Wildlife Research Station	West Side Garage at Porter Ranch	Storage/Workshop
Merritt	Houghton Lake Wildlife Research Station	Residence Garage	Housing /Residential
Middleville	Barry State Game Area Field Office	Equipment Building with Offices	Office
Middleville	Barry State Game Area Field Office	Butler Grain Bin	Storage/Workshop
Middleville	Barry State Game Area Field Office	Pole Barn Storage	Storage/Workshop
Middleville	Barry State Game Area Field Office	Shop with Equipment Storage	Storage/Workshop
Naubinway	Naubinway WLD Field Office	Naubinway Equipment Storage Building	Storage/Workshop
Newberry	Newberry WLD Field Office	Newberry Garage	Storage/Workshop

City	Location	Building Name	Facility Type
Newberry	Newberry WLD Field Office	Storage Shed 1	Storage/Workshop
Newberry	Newberry WLD Field Office	Storage Shed 2	Storage/Workshop
Omer	Nayanquing Point Wildlife Area	Wigwam Bay Pole Barn	Storage/Workshop
Paris	Paris Wildlife Office	Paris Garage	Storage/Workshop
Paris	Paris Wildlife Office	Paris Office	Office
Pentwater	Paris Wildlife Office	Riverside Barn	Storage/Workshop
Pinconning	Nayanquing Point Wildlife Area	Pump Station 1 (a)	Utility Support
Pinconning	Nayanquing Point Wildlife Area	Pump Station 2 (b)	Utility Support
Pinconning	Nayanquing Point Wildlife Area	Pump Station 4 D	Utility Support
Pinconning	Nayanquing Point Wildlife Area	Office/Check Station/Storage	Office
Pinconning	Nayanquing Point Wildlife Area	Nayanquing Point North Pole Barn	Storage/Workshop
Pinconning	Nayanquing Point Wildlife Area	C Pump	Utility Support
Pinconning	Nayanquing Point Wildlife Area	Nayanquing Point Pole Barn South	Storage/Workshop
Rockwood	Pointe Mouillee State Game Area Wildlife Field Office	Game Area Headquarters	Office
Rockwood	Pointe Mouillee State Game Area Wildlife Field Office	Pte. Mouillee Equipment Storage Building	Storage/Workshop
Roscommon	Roscommon WLD FOP Field Office	Region 2 Warehouse	Storage/Workshop
Roscommon	Roscommon WLD FOP Field Office	Wildlife Storage Barn	Storage/Workshop
Saint Charles	Shiawassee River State Game Area	St. Charles Field Office Building	Office
Saint Charles	Shiawassee River State Game Area	Equipment Shop and Shed	Storage/Workshop
Saint Charles	Shiawassee River State Game Area	Storage Building, Ott Farm	Storage/Workshop
Saint Charles	Shiawassee River State Game Area	Ott Farm Cold Storage Building	Storage/Workshop
Shingleton	Cusino Wildlife Research Station	Metal Storage Building	Storage/Workshop
Shingleton	Cusino Wildlife Research Station	Lumber Storage Building	Storage/Workshop
Shingleton	Cusino Wildlife Research Station	Cusino Research Station Equipment Storage Building	Storage/Workshop
Shingleton	Cusino Wildlife Research Station	Cusino Wildlife Research Station	Office

City	Location	Building Name	Facility Type
South Rockwood	Pointe Mouillee State Game Area Wildlife Field Office	Pte. Mouillee Marsh Pumphouse	Utility Support
South Rockwood	Pointe Mouillee State Game Area Wildlife Field Office	Area Manager's Residence	Housing /Residential
South Rockwood	Pointe Mouillee State Game Area Wildlife Field Office	Equipment Storage Building	Storage/Workshop
South Rockwood	Pointe Mouillee State Game Area Wildlife Field Office	Equipment Storage Building Pte. Mouillee	Storage/Workshop
South Rockwood	Pointe Mouillee State Game Area Wildlife Field Office	Pte. Mouillee, Creek Pumphouse 2	Utility Support
Traverse City	Traverse City	Traverse City Storage Building	Storage/Workshop
Twin Lake	Muskegon State Game Area	Area Headquarters	Office
Twin Lake	Muskegon State Game Area	Pole Barn	Storage/Workshop
Twin Lake	Muskegon State Game Area	Pole Building	Storage/Workshop
Unionville	Fish Point Wildlife Area	Fish Point Headquarters	Office
Unionville	Fish Point Wildlife Area	Fish Point Equipment Shed	Storage/Workshop
Unionville	Fish Point Wildlife Area	Fish Point Equipment Shed 2	Storage/Workshop
Unionville	Fish Point Wildlife Area	Area D Pump Structure	Utility Support
Unionville	Fish Point Wildlife Area	Refuge/Zone 20-32 Pump Structure	Utility Support
Unionville	Fish Point Wildlife Area	9-13 Pump House	Utility Support
Unionville	Fish Point Wildlife Area	1-5 Pump House	Utility Support
Unionville	Fish Point Wildlife Area	Observation Tower	Visitor/Recreational
Unionville	Fish Point Wildlife Area	Old Refuge Pump	Utility Support
Vanderbilt	Gaylord Wildlife/NEMU	Pigeon River Headquarters Wildlife Garage	Storage/Workshop
Wakefield	Wakefield Wildlife Field Office	Wakefield Equipment Station	Office
Wakefield	Wakefield Wildlife Field Office	Workshop and Equipment Storage Building	Storage/Workshop
Willis	Crystal Waters State Game Area	Equipment Barn	Storage/Workshop

## APPENDIX E – MICHIGAN STATE PARKS SYSTEM

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### **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 - Continued**

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 - Continued**

Wetzel RA  
Yankee Springs RA

**State Scenic Sites (4)**

Agate Falls SS  
Bond Falls SS  
Wagner Falls SS  
Douglass Houghton 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 - Continued**

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 Equestrian 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. Equestrian 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 - Continued**

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  
Ski-kwe zaag'igan 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 Lands (3)**

Gete Mino Mshkiigan, Cheboygan County  
Saginaw River Headwaters RA, Saginaw County  
State Park, Flint, Genesee County

## APPENDIX F – STATE DESIGNATED LINEAR TRAIL MILES

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County	Motorized	Nonmotorized	Both	Total Miles
Alcona	67.7	20.8		<b>88.5</b>
Alger	180.2	126.4	28.8	<b>335.4</b>
Allegan	129.3	95.1	4.7	<b>229.0</b>
Alpena	54.6	40.3	22.0	<b>116.9</b>
Antrim	84.5	124.9	6.0	<b>215.5</b>
Arenac		1.1		<b>1.1</b>
Baraga	180.6	51.1	6.2	<b>237.9</b>
Barry	17.9	77.3	2.9	<b>98.2</b>
Bay		18.3		<b>18.3</b>
Benzie	48.2	44.2	13.8	<b>106.2</b>
Berrien	47.1	11.5		<b>58.6</b>
Calhoun		21.8		<b>21.8</b>
Cass	141.9			<b>141.9</b>
Charlevoix	65.8	33.1	4.5	<b>103.5</b>
Cheboygan	251.4	139.2	81.5	<b>472.1</b>
Chippewa	564.9	99.7	24.5	<b>689.0</b>
Clare	35.9	9.0	16.9	<b>61.8</b>
Clinton		59.6		<b>59.6</b>
Crawford	194.5	98.9	10.8	<b>304.2</b>
Delta	141.9	81.9	19.9	<b>243.7</b>
Dickinson	212.6	50.6	11.5	<b>274.6</b>
Eaton		32.4		<b>32.4</b>
Emmet	148.7	105.8	27.3	<b>281.8</b>
Genesee		88.7		<b>88.7</b>
Gladwin	54.6	49.7		<b>104.3</b>
Gogebic	180.2	143.1	40.9	<b>364.3</b>
Grand Traverse	129.6	126.8	10.3	<b>266.7</b>
Gratiot		8.8		<b>8.8</b>
Hillsdale		0.2		<b>0.2</b>
Houghton	130.9	41.1	81.2	<b>253.2</b>
Huron	2.5	10.8		<b>13.3</b>

County	Motorized	Nonmotorized	Both	Total Miles
Ingham		25.7		<b>25.7</b>
Ionia		96.8		<b>96.8</b>
Iosco	129.3	49.8	0.2	<b>179.3</b>
Iron	186.6	50.3	56.6	<b>293.6</b>
Jackson		112.8		<b>112.8</b>
Kalamazoo		54.5	7.2	<b>61.6</b>
Kalkaska	256.7	77.4	10.2	<b>344.3</b>
Kent	11.2	85.3	6.4	<b>102.9</b>
Keweenaw	163.8	26.1		<b>189.9</b>
Lake	331.8	59.4	15.2	<b>406.3</b>
Lapeer		32.9	8.6	<b>41.4</b>
Leelanau	0.0	14.6		<b>14.6</b>
Lenawee		1.0		<b>1.0</b>
Livingston		119.0		<b>119.0</b>
Luce	314.2	116.3	1.5	<b>432.0</b>
Mackinac	383.9	155.2	23.2	<b>562.3</b>
Macomb		43.0		<b>43.0</b>
Manistee	115.8	36.6	14.1	<b>166.6</b>
Marquette	341.1	170.9	59.6	<b>571.5</b>
Mason	38.4	26.7		<b>65.1</b>
Mecosta			25.4	<b>25.4</b>
Menominee	72.7	40.1	32.8	<b>145.5</b>
Midland		11.6		<b>11.6</b>
Missaukee	132.1	13.0	0.3	<b>145.5</b>
Monroe		25.0		<b>25.0</b>
Montcalm		37.2	12.4	<b>49.6</b>
Montmorency	216.8	50.4	8.2	<b>275.4</b>
Muskegon	95.9	31.6	28.2	<b>155.7</b>
Newaygo	108.1	51.5	2.1	<b>161.7</b>
Oakland		269.2		<b>269.2</b>
Oceana	100.5	9.4	18.9	<b>128.9</b>
Ogemaw	142.0	31.3	0.6	<b>173.9</b>
Ontonagon	240.3	153.8	56.7	<b>450.8</b>
Osceola	21.6	10.4	51.4	<b>83.4</b>

County	Motorized	Nonmotorized	Both	Total Miles
Oscoda	306.3	47.5	11.2	<b>364.9</b>
Otsego	99.4	93.0	25.0	<b>217.4</b>
Ottawa		17.4	9.6	<b>26.9</b>
Presque Isle	101.7	74.3	47.0	<b>223.0</b>
Roscommon	298.5	55.1	11.1	<b>364.7</b>
Saginaw		53.6		<b>53.6</b>
Sanilac	81.2	1.3		<b>82.5</b>
Schoolcraft	227.8	61.1	17.6	<b>306.5</b>
Shiawassee		58.0		<b>58.0</b>
St. Clair		17.8		<b>17.8</b>
Tuscola		12.8		<b>12.8</b>
Van Buren	83.7	4.7	41.5	<b>129.9</b>
Washtenaw		139.8		<b>139.8</b>
Wayne		119.9		<b>119.9</b>
Wexford	183.3	60.7	18.9	<b>263.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,850.4</b>	<b>4,717.7</b>	<b>1,035.7</b>	<b>13,603.8</b>

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

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### 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 over 82 percent of Mackinac Island
- Open all the time - 24 hours a day, 365 days a year
- Visitation - Serves in excess of 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 187,000
    - 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. Operates Milliken Nature Center at Arch Rock and British Landing Nature Center, both featuring exhibits and programs
    - d. Supervision and regulation of privately-owned historic houses on state-leased land
    - e. 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 State of Michigan Governor's Summer Residence
16. Maintain historic Fort Mackinac Post Cemetery as part of the National Cemetery System by agreement with Department of Veterans Affairs
17. Maintain and operate Mackinac Island Scout Service Program, serving 700 boy and girl scouts annually
18. 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 60,000
    - f. Site open early May through late 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 24,000
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**
- 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 early September, with an annual paid visitation of 20,000
- Programs and Responsibilities:
  1. Site of first industrial site in Northern Michigan (1790-1839)
  2. Major archaeological site, the basis of several of the reconstructions
  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
- Petersen Center (historical research facility) in Mackinaw City
  1. Widder Library: 80,000 books, archival documents, photographs, plans, and maps
  2. Archaeological laboratory and artifact storage area with over 1,000,000 artifacts
- Heritage Center (historic object storage area) on Mackinac Island includes original furnishings, decorative arts, tools, firearms, glass plate negatives, archival documents, and surface-find artifacts

## APPENDIX H – MICHIGAN STATE HARBORS

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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
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

County	Site Name
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 Harbor View Marina
Mason	Ludington Municipal Marina
Menominee	Menominee Marina
Muskegon	Muskegon - Hartshorn Marina
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

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### (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

Site ID	Site Name	County
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
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

Site ID	Site Name	County
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
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

Site ID	Site Name	County
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
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

Site ID	Site Name	County
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

Site ID	Site Name	County
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
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

Site ID	Site Name	County
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
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

Site ID	Site Name	County
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
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

Site ID	Site Name	County
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

Site ID	Site Name	County
A-27-001	Cisco Lake	Gogebic
A-27-002	Dinner Lake	Gogebic
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

Site ID	Site Name	County
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
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

Site ID	Site Name	County
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
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

Site ID	Site Name	County
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
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

Site ID	Site Name	County
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

Site ID	Site Name	County
A-41-015	Pratt Lake	Kent
A-41-016	Knapp Street Bridge	Kent
A-41-019	Lowell	Kent
A-41-101	Friske Dr.	Kent
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

Site ID	Site Name	County
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
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

Site ID	Site Name	County
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
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

Site ID	Site Name	County
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
A-52-009	Bass Lake	Marquette
A-52-011	Lake Michigamme	Marquette
A-52-012	Engman's Lake	Marquette

Site ID	Site Name	County
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

Site ID	Site Name	County
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
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

Site ID	Site Name	County
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
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

Site ID	Site Name	County
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
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

Site ID	Site Name	County
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	Paint Lake	Oakland
A-63-014	Lakeville Lake	Oakland

Site ID	Site Name	County
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

Site ID	Site Name	County
A-65-005	Hardwood Lake	Ogemaw
A-65-006	Bougnier 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
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

Site ID	Site Name	County
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
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

Site ID	Site Name	County
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
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

Site ID	Site Name	County
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

Site ID	Site Name	County
A-77-012	Clear Creek Pond	Schoolcraft
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

Site ID	Site Name	County
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
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