

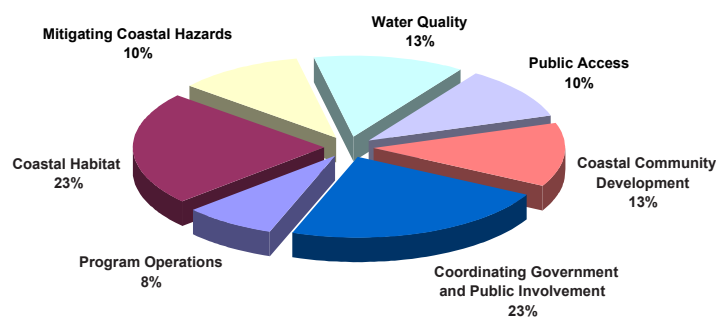
Coastal Zone Management Programs Make Smart Investments to Support Local Priorities

In 2006, Great Lakes states received \$14.6 million from NOAA to administer their coastal programs. Including matching funds from state and local sources, total coastal program investments topped \$27 million. Last year, the states passed roughly \$3.7 million in federal funds to local governments and community groups for locally based projects. The highest priority areas for these projects were protecting and restoring coastal habitats, planning for coastal community development, and enhancing public access to the coast.

State	2006 CZM Funds (federal)	Non-Federal Match	Total
Illinois	*	*	*
Indiana	\$1,200,000	\$1,114,000	\$2,314,000
Michigan	\$2,718,000	\$2,182,000	\$4,900,000
Minnesota	\$1,118,000	\$1,041,862	\$2,159,862
New York	\$2,718,000	\$2,182,000	\$4,900,000
Ohio	\$2,288,000	\$2,108,000	\$4,396,000
Pennsylvania	\$2,227,000	\$2,055,000	\$4,282,000
Wisconsin	\$2,369,000	\$2,178,000	\$4,547,000
Total	\$14,638,000	\$12,860,862	\$27,498,862

* Illinois is currently developing a Coastal Zone Management Program for NOAA's approval

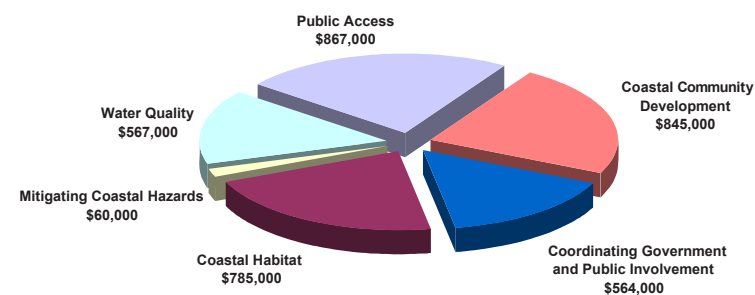
2006 Federal Great Lakes CZM Funding



For more information on the national Coastal Zone Management Program, please contact NOAA's National Ocean Service, Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, at 301-713-3155 or coastalmanagement.noaa.gov

For more information on the Great Lakes state Coastal Zone Management Programs, please go to coastalmanagement.noaa.gov/mystate/

2006 CZM Support to Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations



Coastal Zone Management in the Great Lakes Joining Together to Protect the Region – It Works!

Protecting America's coastal resources is the overarching goal of the National Coastal Zone Management Program.

Along the Great Lakes, tremendous progress has been made as state coastal programs, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), local communities, and regional groups work together to combine resources and address common issues. This effort is paying big dividends, as all entities are rendered more effective by the collaborations.

Each state coastal program has its own management priorities, but they all address common Great Lakes concerns of

- protecting habitats (including wetlands),
- planning for coastal community development,
- managing coastal erosion and other natural hazards,
- improving public access, and
- educating the community about the Great Lakes coast.

The programs manage resources within coastal zones that extend inland as much as several miles. Each state's coastal zone includes major tributaries entering the Great Lakes and all waters out to the Canadian border.

This publication showcases the diverse way these programs are working in concert for the betterment of the Great Lakes and the nation's coastal zone.

The Genesis of the Effort

The Coastal Zone Management Program, created by the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, is a voluntary partnership between the federal government and U.S. coastal states. NOAA supports state programs in their quest to balance the complex demands of coastal resource use, economic development, and conservation. States have flexibility to design individual management programs that accommodate their unique coastal challenges and legal frameworks.

State coastal programs also help achieve goals of the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration Strategy (www.glrcc.us) by

- supporting local smart growth planning and watershed management that lead to long-term sustainability;
- promoting habitat conservation through wetland mapping and management; and
- reducing nonpoint sources of pollution through stormwater management, designing and operating clean marinas, and public education and outreach efforts.

Snapshot of the Great Lakes

- The Great Lakes hold about 90 percent of the nation's supply of fresh water and have a surface area of more than 94,000 square miles
- The lakes have a total coastline of more than 10,000 miles, and they supply drinking water to 40 million people in the United States and Canada
- The Great Lakes watershed covers an area of 288,000 square miles in eight U.S. states and the Canadian province of Ontario, and is home to 35 million people
- The Great Lakes ecosystem contains more than 3,500 species of plants and animals
- Fishing, hunting and wildlife watching generate almost \$18 billion in annual revenues in this region
- About one-third of all registered recreational boats in the United States are located in the eight Great Lakes states, where boating supports close to 250,000 jobs

State coastal programs are working with the Great Lakes Commission and other regional groups to combine resources and address common issues such as coastal community development, ports and navigation, community outreach, and ensuring that managers have the right information to make good decisions.



GREAT LAKES STATES ARE LEADING THE WAY!

Each state coastal program has its own management priorities, but they all address common Great Lakes concerns of protecting habitats (including wetlands), planning for coastal community development, managing coastal erosion and other natural hazards, improving public access, and educating the community about the Great Lakes coast.

Illinois Developing Coastal Zone Management Program

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is developing its coastal program for NOAA's approval. The DNR has engaged the public through meetings and workshops to define the coastal zone boundary and establish program priorities. Program staff are now writing the program document. Volunteer technical advisory groups are preparing issue papers on areas meriting special program attention. NOAA is reviewing the program for approval as early as 2008. www.dnr.state.il.us/owr/CMP_Home.htm



Driftwood along Indiana's Lake Michigan coastline. *Photograph from the Indiana Lake Michigan Coastal Management Program*

Indiana's Stream Restoration

The Indiana Lake Michigan Coastal Program won a national award for restoring a section of Dunes Creek to its natural state. Culverts were removed and vegetation planted to reduce stormwater runoff. The restoration project improved both the creek's habitat value as well as water quality. www.in.gov/dnr/lakemich/

Mapping Conservation Areas in Michigan

The Michigan Coastal Program developed conservation value geographic information system (GIS) models for use in state, regional, and local planning. The models help identify and prioritize tracts of land for protection based on their importance for maintaining biodiversity. www.michigan.gov/deq/0,1607,7-135-3313_3677_3696---,00.html

Creating Public Access in Minnesota

The Minnesota Lake Superior Coastal Program administers a competitive community grants program, providing funding to local and regional groups each year. A recent project constructed a new Harbor Park along the Grand Marais waterfront where an old gas station once stood. Today, visitors can walk the waterfront paths to enjoy unlimited views and access to Lake Superior. www.dnr.state.mn.us/waters/lakesuperior/

Ohio's Coastal Atlas

The Ohio Coastal Management Program recently released the second edition of the Ohio Coastal Atlas, an exciting tool that combines GIS mapping capabilities with text, graphics, pictures, and contact sources to produce an easy-to-understand guide to many resources in the Lake Erie Watershed. By capturing relationships and interactions between natural resources and human actions, the Atlas helps local communities and decision makers make improved coastal management decisions. www.ohiodnr.com/coastal/



Harbor Park along Lake Superior in Grand Marais, Minnesota, was built with a grant from the Minnesota Lake Superior Coastal Program. *Photograph from the Minnesota Lake Superior Coastal Program*



The Erie, Pennsylvania, Maritime Museum is home port to the U.S. Brig Niagara, a replica of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry's flagship from the War of 1812.

Photograph from the Pennsylvania Coastal Management Program

Pennsylvania Celebrates Lake Erie Maritime History

The U.S. Brig *Niagara*, built in Erie, Pennsylvania, was part of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry's fleet in the Battle of Lake Erie during the War of 1812. After Perry's flagship, the *Lawrence*, was disabled by a British fleet, Perry boarded the *Niagara*, raised his battle flag ("Don't give up the ship"), and re-engaged the British, forcing their surrender. The Pennsylvania Coastal Zone Management program supported development of a curriculum package about this exciting stage of history for schools in the region. www.dep.state.pa.us/river/czmp.htm

Revitalizing Urban Waterfronts in New York's Great Lakes Region

New York's Coastal Management Program was instrumental in establishing the Irondequoit Bay Coordinating Committee, which oversees one of Lake Ontario's most important coastal bays, and provided technical and financial assistance toward the completion and implementation of the Irondequoit Bay Harbor Management Plan. Better harbor management planning has led to the redevelopment of underutilized waterfronts, improved public access and recreational opportunities, a greater awareness of natural resources, and improvements in water quality – all of which strengthen the region's economy and revitalize upstate communities. www.nyswaterfronts.com

Reclaiming an Urban Industrial Site in Wisconsin

Milwaukee's Menomonee River Valley, often described as "Wisconsin's Largest Brownfield," is the focus of a large-scale transformation project. The Wisconsin Coastal Management Program supported sustainable design guidelines, a cultural resource inventory, and the design and implementation of a 70 acre stormwater park. The innovative stormwater treatment provides public open space and direct access to the riverfront, and was recognized for design excellence by the American Society of Landscape Architects. www.coastal.wisconsin.gov

Training Coastal Managers at Old Woman Creek, Ohio

This Estuarine Research Reserve in coastal Ohio is a partnership between NOAA and the Ohio Department of Natural Resources that protects over 570 acres. Their training program assisted the Lake Erie Commission in providing Ohio Balanced Growth Initiative best land use practice workshops through an Ohio Office of Coastal Management grant. The Old Woman Creek Reserve also facilitated watershed planning partnerships for Lake Erie coastal tributaries. www.oldwomancreek.org

Protecting Shipwrecks

Located in Lake Huron off the coast of Alpena, Michigan, the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary encompasses one of the most treacherous stretches of water within the Great Lakes system. Designated as a national marine sanctuary in 2000, Thunder Bay protects and interprets a nationally significant collection of shipwrecks. To date, more than 50 shipwrecks have been located within the 448-square-mile sanctuary with many more yet to be discovered. The Thunder Bay Sanctuary and the Michigan Underwater Preserve System are examples of how Marine Protected Areas are used in the Great Lakes to conserve and manage shipwrecks and other irreplaceable records of our nation's maritime heritage. www.thunderbay.noaa.gov/