State and Local Authorities to Manage Michigan's Great Lakes Shorelands

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Overview

- Public Trust Doctrine
- What makes the Great Lakes unique?
- Coastal hazards, and planning for them.
- Legal authorities/doctrines in Michigan



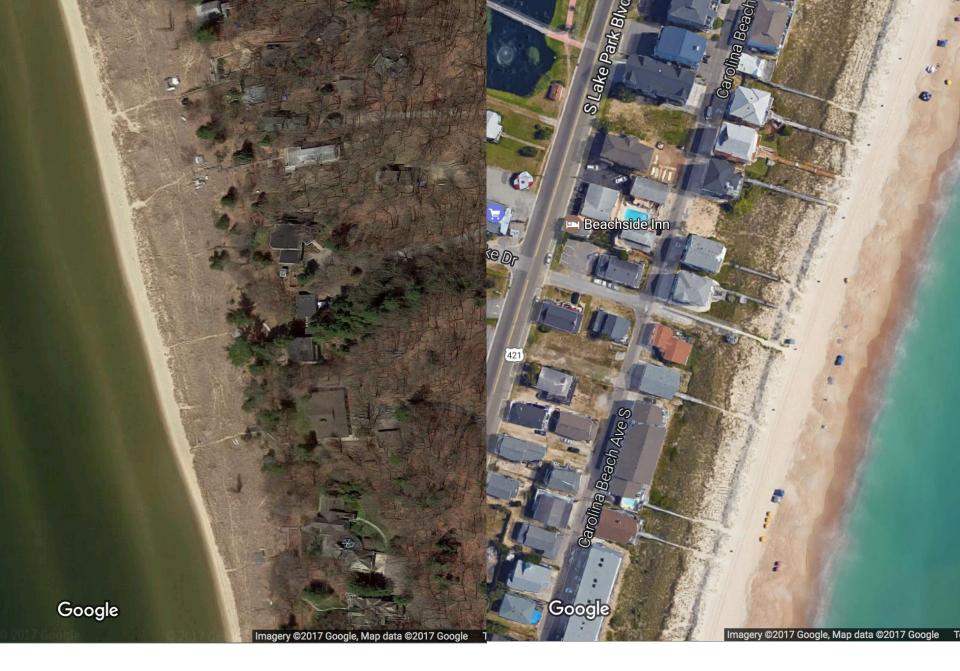




1989 Storm Grand Haven, MI

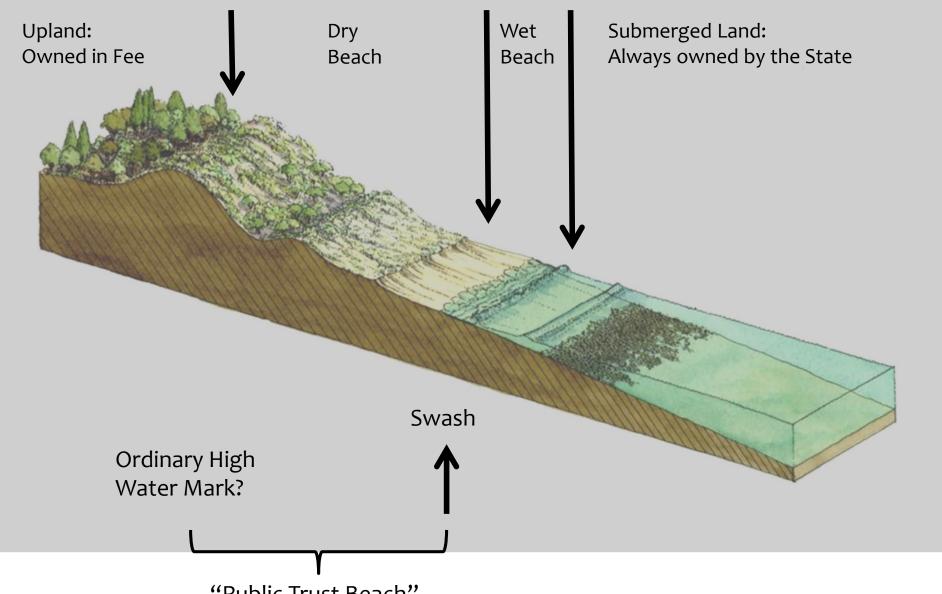
Public Trust Doctrine and Great Lakes Shores

- Roman law (?)
- Arnold v. Mundy New Jersey 1821
 - Lands subject to tides or submerged by navigable waters = PT
- Michigan becomes a state 1837
- Le Plaisance Bay Harbor Co. v. Monroe MI 1843
 - Michigan owns submerged lands along its "large lakes"
- Illinois Central R.R. v. Illinois U.S. 1892
 - PT → GL / U.S. law / duty that cannot be abrogated (as a rule)
- Prof. Joseph Sax
- Mathews v. Bay Head Improvement Ass'n New Jersey 1984
 - Dry sand shorelands
- Lucas v. S.C. Coastal Council U.S. 1992
 - Background principles of state nuisance and property law
- Glass v. Goekel MI 2005



Grand Haven, MI, Lake Michigan

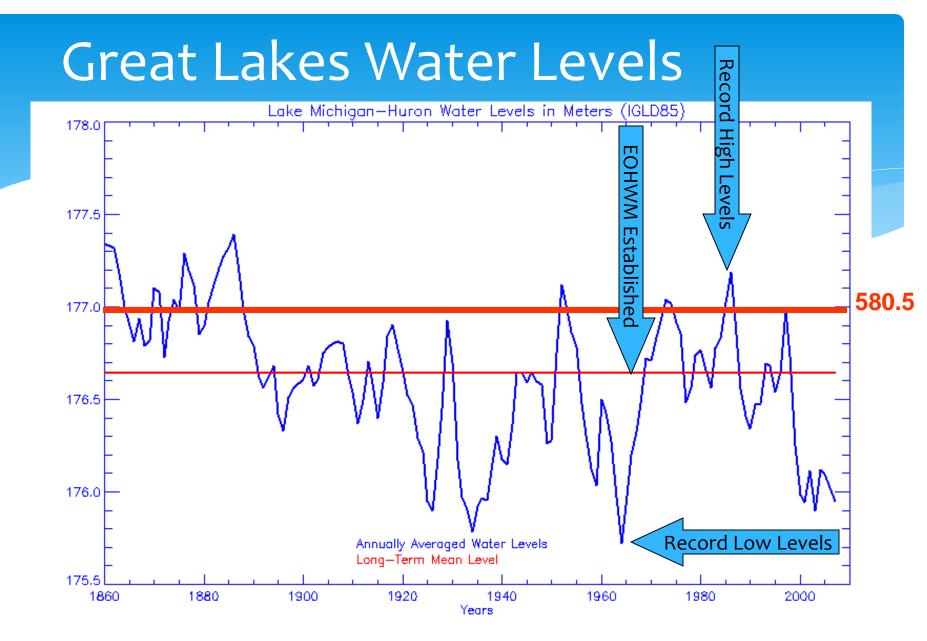
Carolina Beach, NC, Atlantic Ocean



"Public Trust Beach"

- -- Right of public use
- -- Duty to not impair

Non-Tidal Great Lakes Beach



Marking OHW on the Great Lakes (in Theory)

Strong P	ublic Owners	Ordinary High Low Water Mark / Water Mark Swash				
		Fastland	Dry Sand	Wet Sand	Lake	
	Indiana New York	Private Ownership→				
	Wisconsin				←Public Trust	
Overlanding Overland			ry High Low Water Mark / Mark Swash		•	
	Michigan	Fastland	Dry Sand	Wet Sand	Lake	
	Illinois Minnesota Pennsylvania	Private Ownership→				
F					←Public Trust	
Strong P	tucker llussate / lissacrebse		ary High er Mark	Low Water Mark / Swash		
		Fastland	Dry Sand	Wet Sand	Lake	
	Ohio	Private Ownership→				
					←Public Trust	

Ordinary High Water Mark(s) in MI

- MI GLSLA (1955): **OWH Elevation**:
 - Elevation-based mark set by statute for Lakes Michigan and Huron at 580.5 ft (IGLD 1985).
- ▶ Glass v Goeckel (MI S Ct 2005): Natural OHWM:
 - "The point on the bank or shore up to which the presence and action of the water is so continuous as to leave a distinct mark either by erosion, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, or other easily recognized characteristic."

→ "PUBLIC TRUST BEACH"

Average Standing Water Conditions Water) (Rising \ 580.5 ft September, 2014 **EOHWM**

579.1

evel

Water

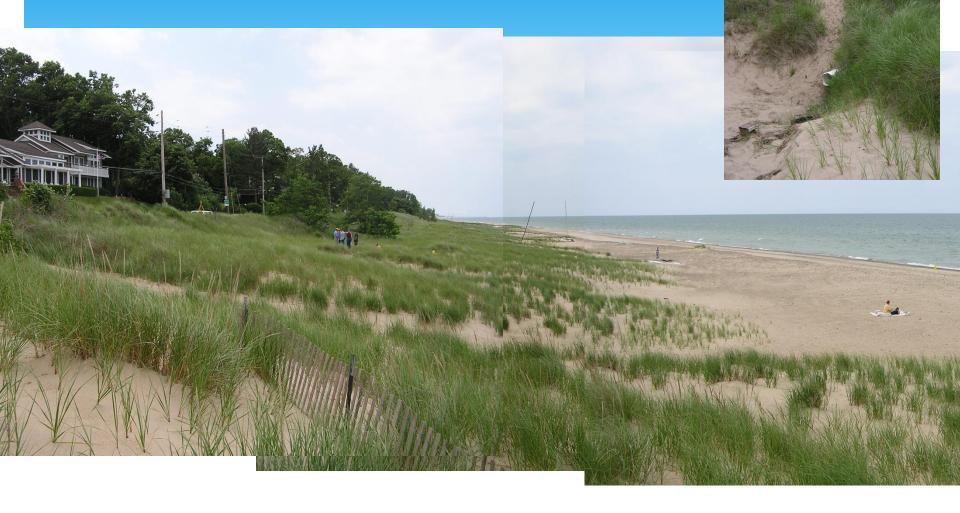
Standing Legend **Traverse Line Meander Line** Potential Range of EOHWM Most Landward Likely Location of EOHWM **Estimated NOHWM** 1,000 Feet 250 500

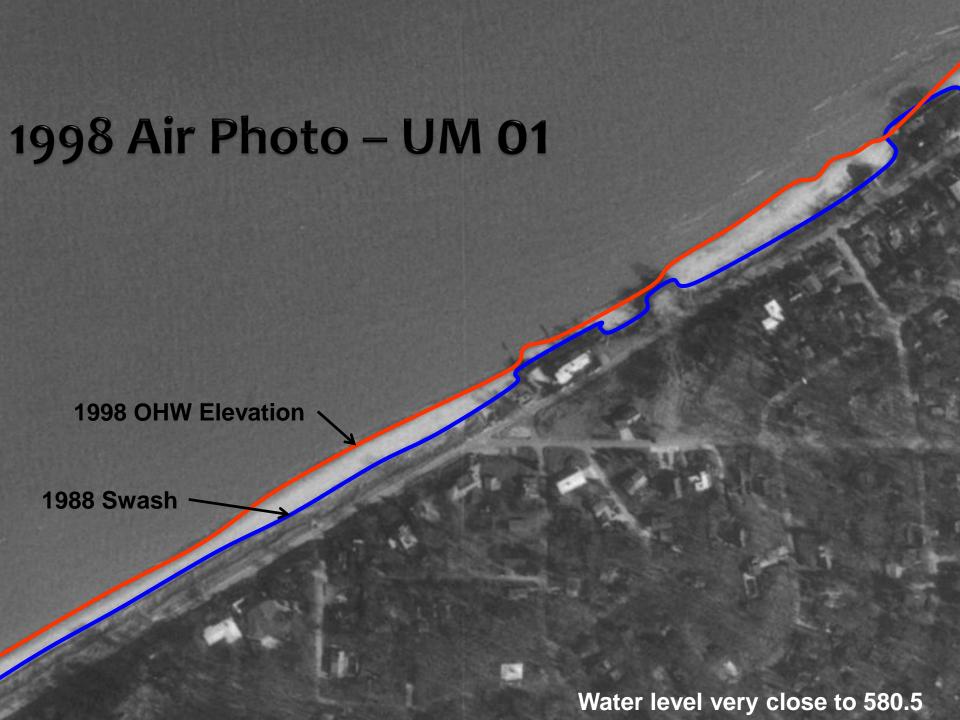
Note: Only the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) can make an official delineation of the EOHWM for regulatory purposes. These images present an estimated location of the EOHWM and NOHWM using methods consistent with MDEQ methods, but they do not present an official delineation made by MDEQ.

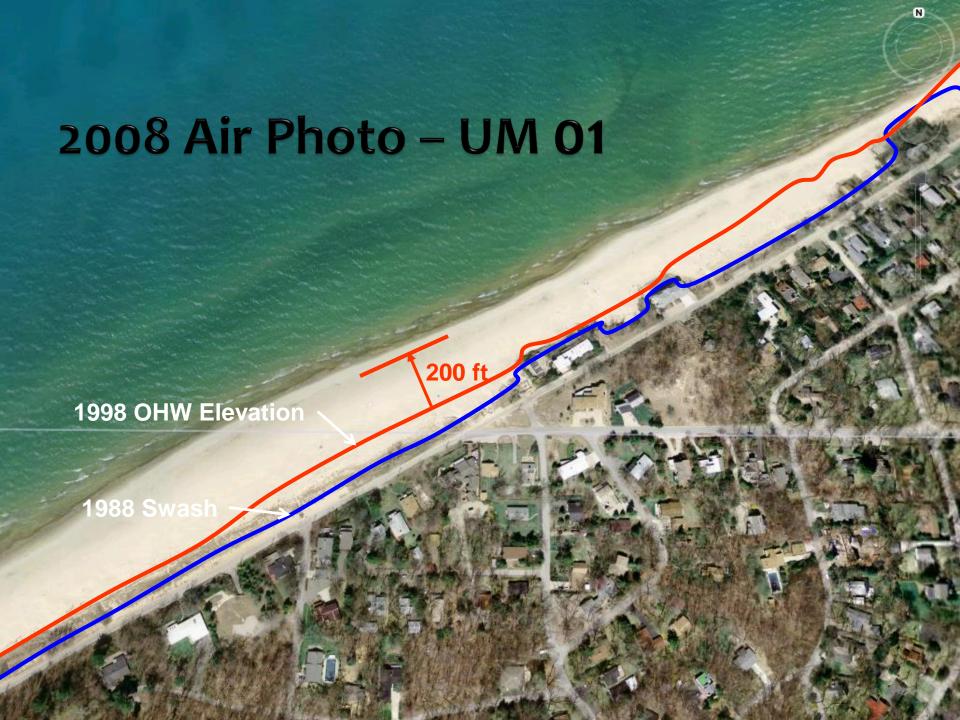
UM 01 - 1988 Beach



UM 01 – 2008 Beach

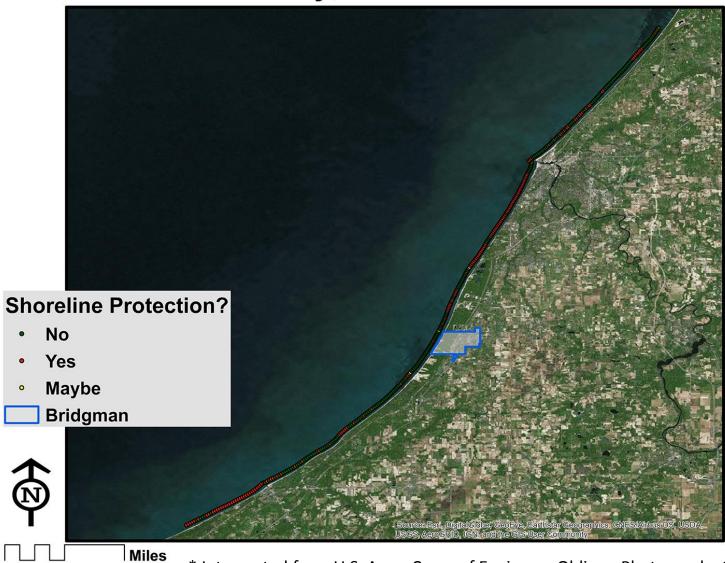








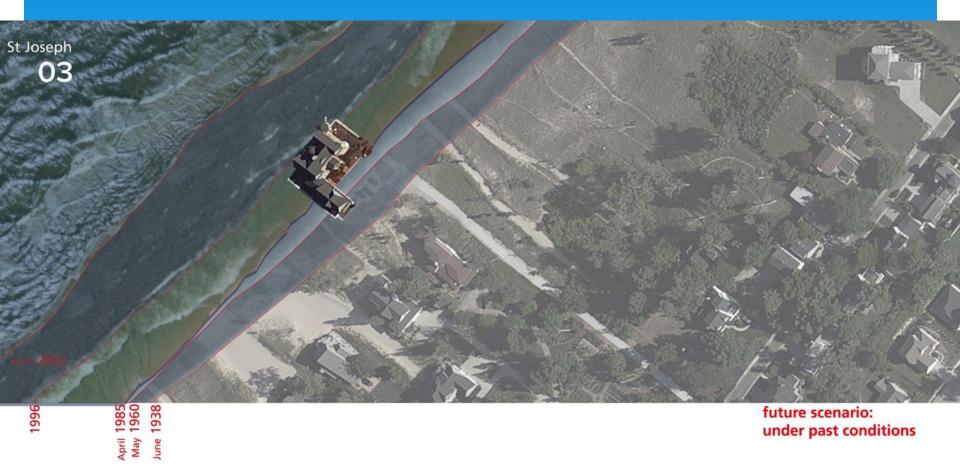
Berrien County, MI Shoreline Protection



About 44% of Berrien County's shoreline has been hardened

* Interpreted from U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Oblique Photography taken in April 2014







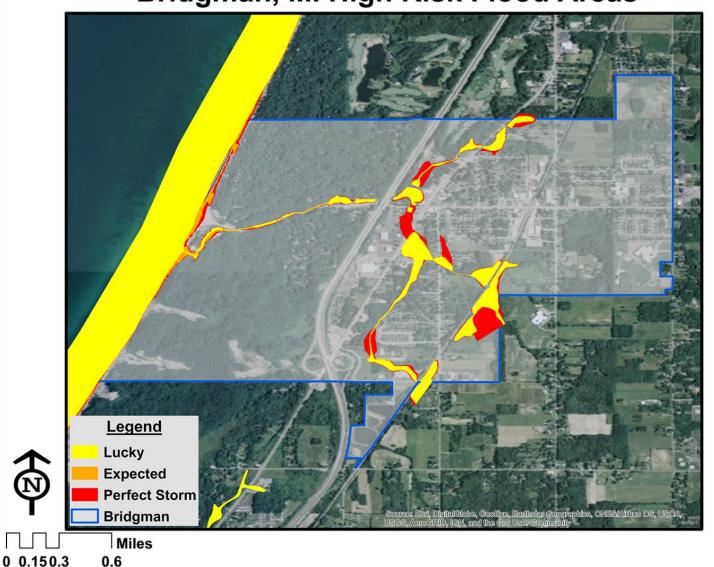


Scenario-Based Planning

	Climate Futures			
Management Options	Lucky	Expected	Perfect Storm	
Current Conditions	Scenario 1A	Scenario 1B	Scenario 1C	
Full Build-Out (Currently Allowed)	Scenario 2A	Scenario 2B	Scenario 2C	
BMP Build-Out (Spatial BMPs)	Scenario 3A	Scenario 3B	Scenario 3C	

Coastal Nearshore Flood Hazards





Mgt Options:

- No build
- Moveable build
- Build/soft armor
- Build/hard armor

Public Trust Interests

- Promote public benefit (access)
- Minimize harm (loss of beach)

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Private Property Rights

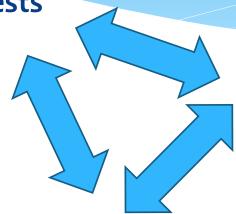
- Autonomy / Enjoyment
- Investment return

Police Power Prerogatives

- Minimize harm (PHS, fiscal, ecological)
- Promote public benefit (Q of Life)

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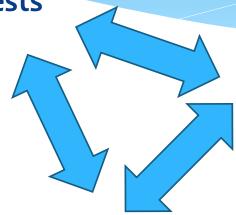
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(Nuisance)

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