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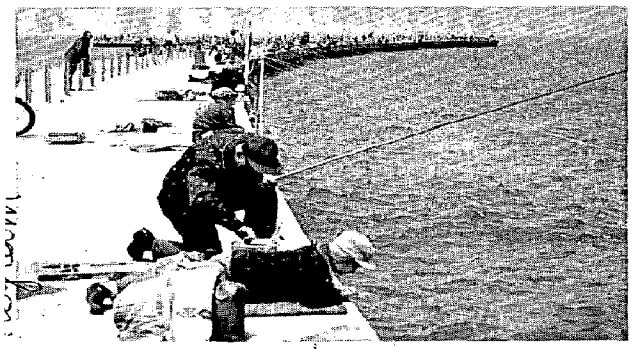
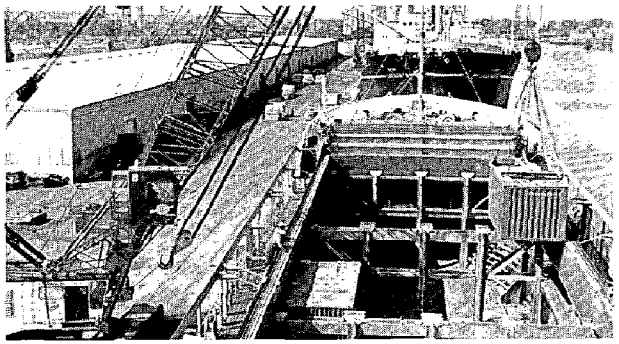
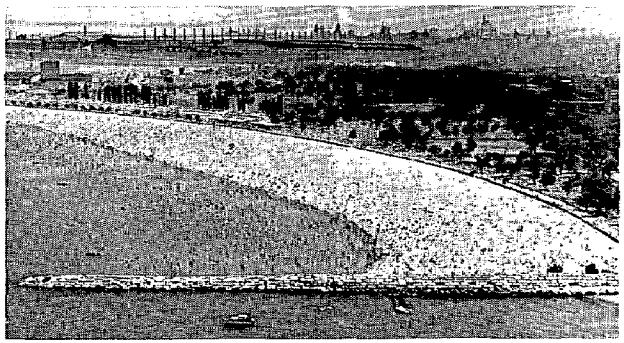
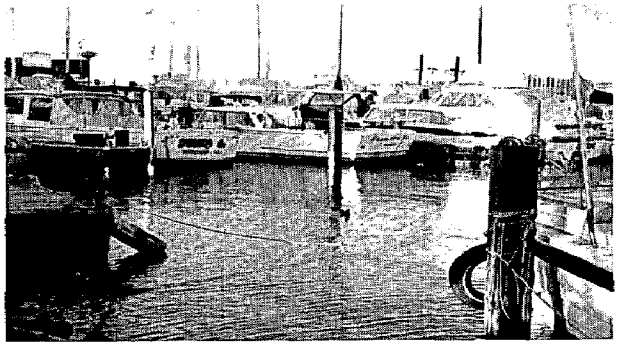
Living with the Lake

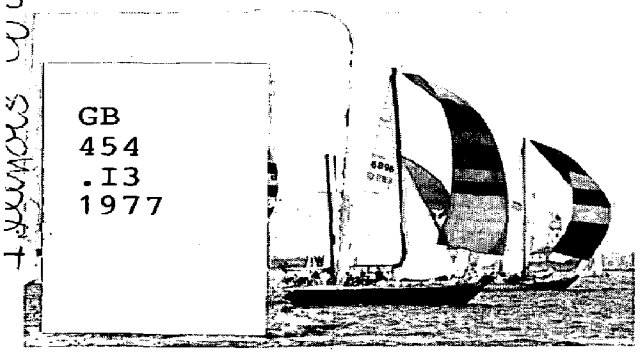
A Guide to Illinois Lakeshore Management

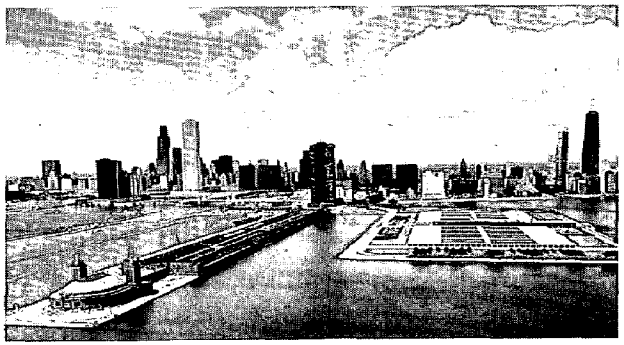












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Living with the Lake

A Guide to Illinois Lakeshore Management

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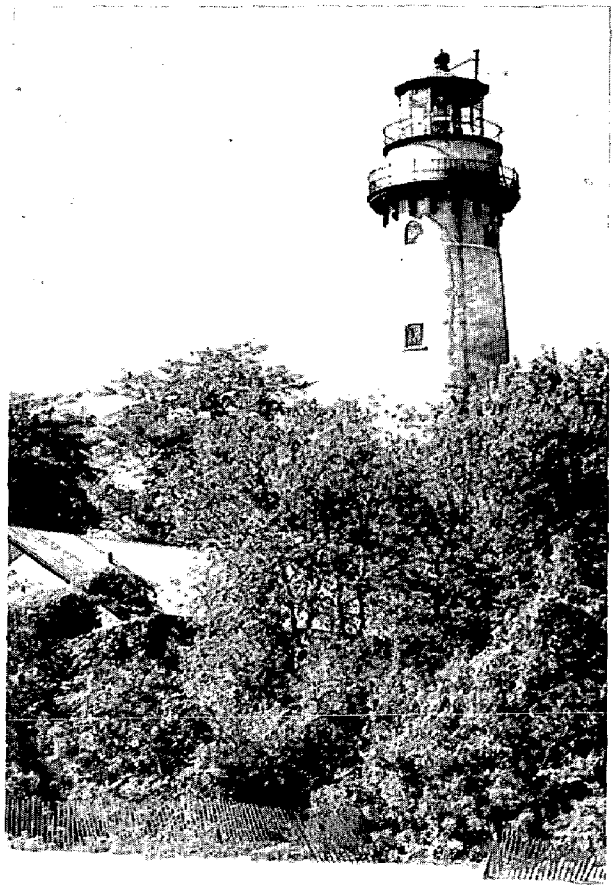
Introduction



Courtesy Kristine Edmunds

Lake Michigan is a precious resource. We depend on it for food and drinking water; for travel; for industry and trade; and for recreation. Citizens of Illinois have long recognized the importance of maintaining harmony between man's activities and the ecology of the Lake. Nevertheless, for the past two hundred years we have put increasing pressure on our shoreline resources. Often unknowingly, we have caused harmful, perhaps even irreversible changes to the Lake and its shoreline.

Citizen concern for our Great Lakes' shorelines and seacoasts has become widespread, and scientific studies have justified this concern. As a result, the U.S. Congress passed the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972. This Act makes assistance available to all states on our Great Lakes and seacoasts for solving coastal problems and working toward wise and thoughtful use of these special resources.

The State of Illinois has participated in this national program since July, 1974. Two years of concentrated research, public participation, and planning have resulted in a recommended Program for LIVING WITH THE LAKE. The Program is summarized in this brochure.

These recommendations, however, are not final. Citizens are invited to review and comment on this brochure and its supporting documentation prior to our public hearing scheduled for January. This fall, eleven public meetings will be held to present our Program recommendations to interested citizens. You are invited and encouraged to attend any of the public meetings listed on page 23 of this brochure.

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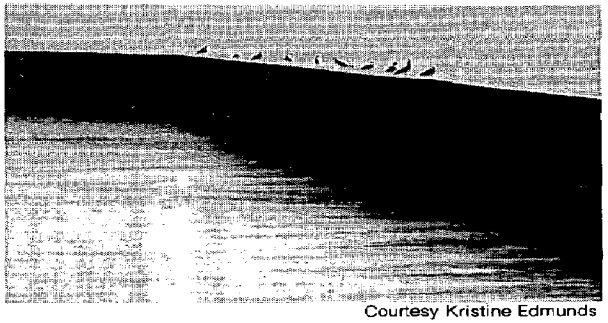
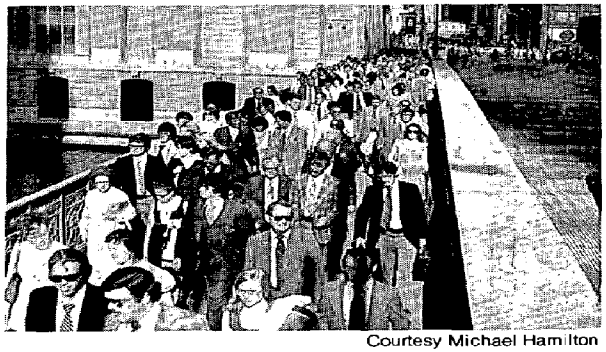


Courtesy Kristine Edmunds



Courtesy Michael Hamilton

Courtesy Kristine Edmunds

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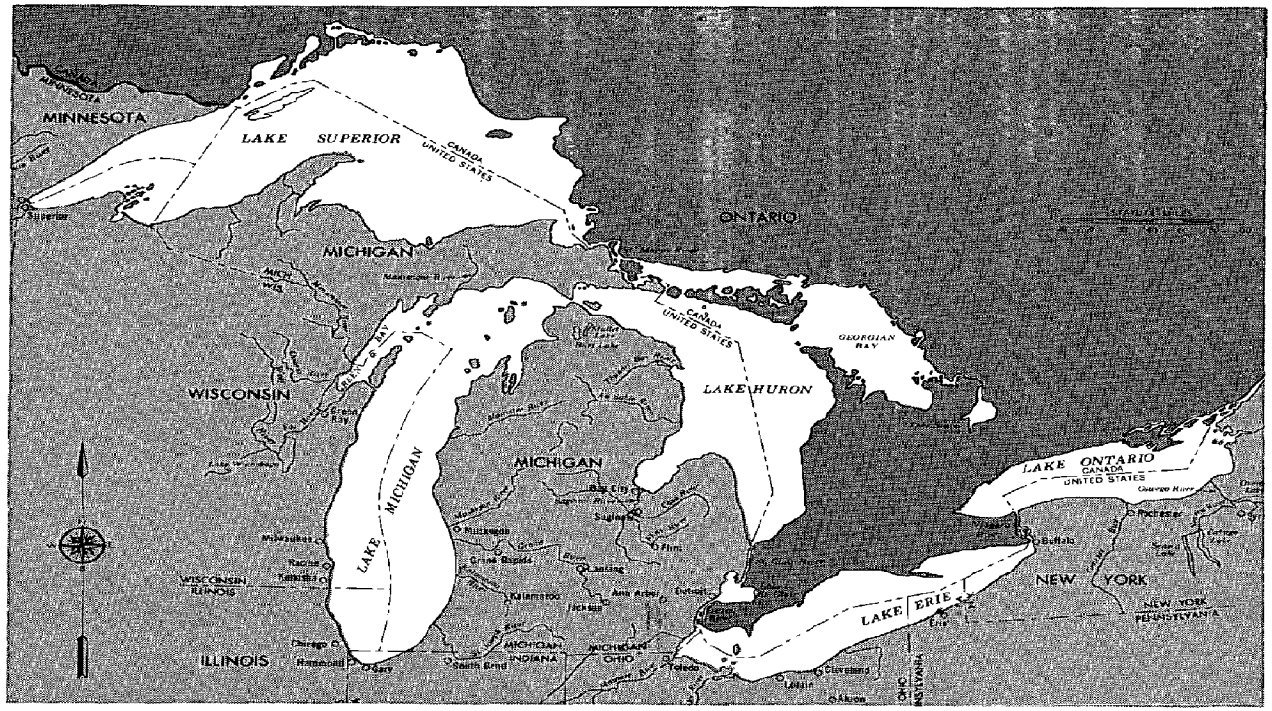
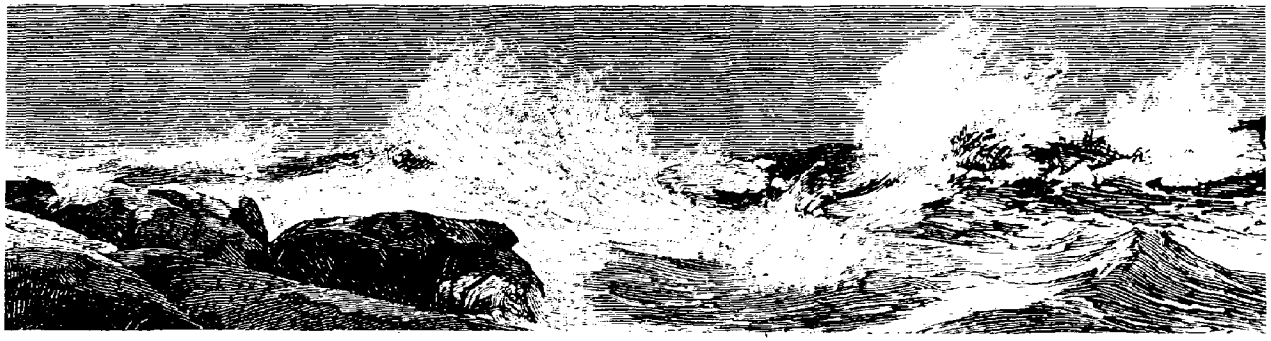
The Great Lakes





The five Great Lakes — Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario — comprise the largest body of fresh water in the world. There are more than sixty-seven trillion gallons of water collected under the 95,000 square mile surface of the Great Lakes, and if these waters were spread evenly over the mainland forty-eight states, the land would be flooded to a depth of ten feet.

Great Lakes waters move from west to east, making their way to the Atlantic Ocean through the St. Lawrence Seaway. Together with their connecting waterways, the Great Lakes form the largest inland water transportation route in the world, spanning some 2,300 miles from the westernmost point of Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean.

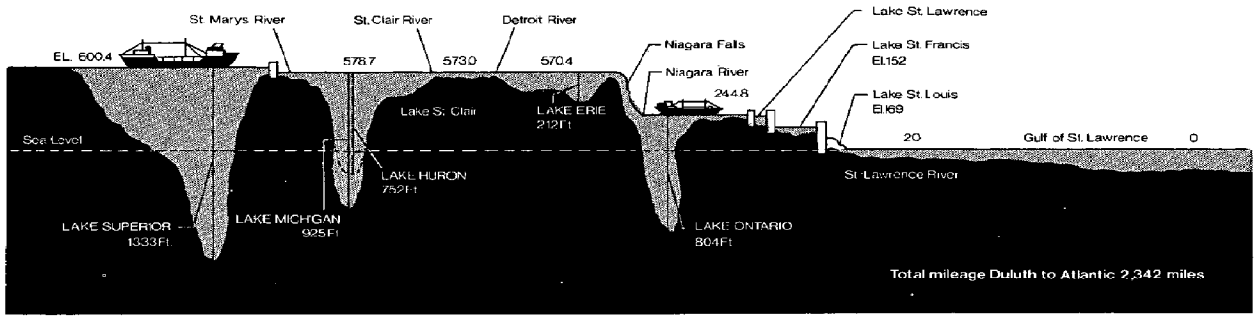
At one time, the Great Lakes region was a part of an enormous inland sea that drained and refilled several times in its history. Millions of years later, as the earth cooled, the water froze into glaciers which moved south from the polar ice cap, their massive weight scooping up large paths of earth. Upon melting, floods of water were released. This freezing and melting process continued until seven to ten thousand years ago when the Lakes were formed as we know them today. By no means static, the shape of the Lakes continues to change by the natural process of

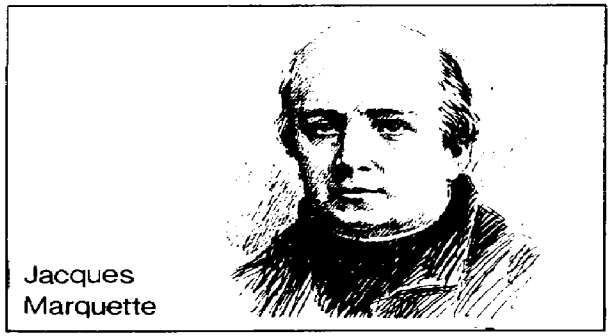
shoreline erosion and accretion.

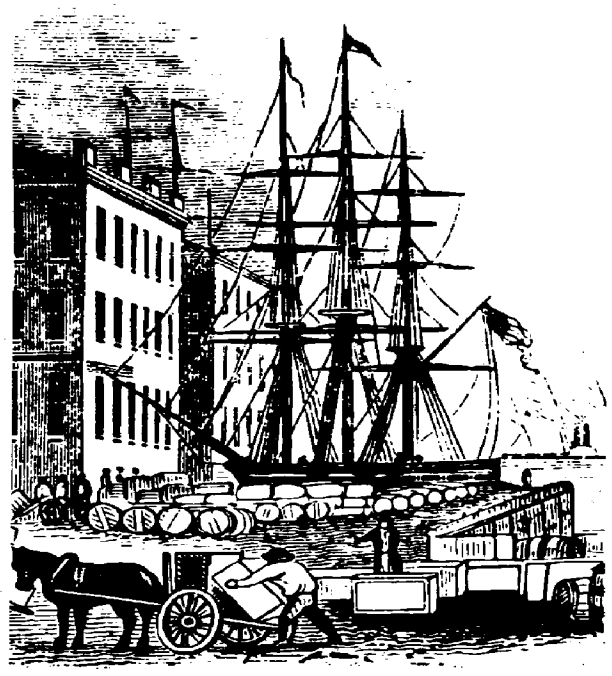
The American Indians arrived in the Great Lakes region about 6,000 B.C. They were the first men to reap the benefits of this region's vast natural resources. Many tribes, such as the Winnebago, Illinois, and Miami, who lived along the Lake Michigan shores, used the Lakes as both a source of food and travel.

Historians believe the first contact with the Indians by the Europeans was in the early 1600's. The French explorer, Jacques Cartier, initiated the first major exploration of the Great Lakes area by traveling up the St. Lawrence River. Undaunted by the Indians' efforts to stop him, he continued further inland and established a settlement at the present site of Montreal. Over the next two hundred years, explorers such as Marquette, Joliet, Champlain, LaSalle and Cadillac contributed to the exploration and development of the Great Lakes region.

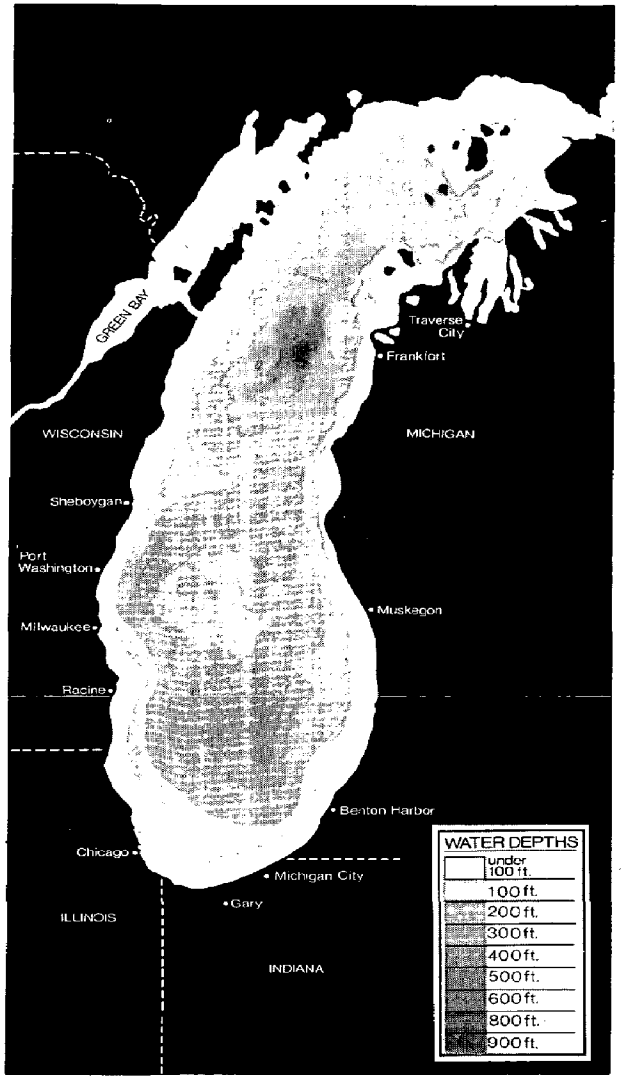
Many settlers were attracted to the Great Lakes because of the rich natural resources and the excellent waterway system. From these early settlements grew the metropolitan regions of today. Over 29 million persons live in the Great Lakes region; 24 percent of them live in Illinois.




Jacques Marquette



Lake Michigan



Lake Michigan is the second largest in volume of the five Great Lakes and the only one entirely within the United States. Jurisdiction over the Lake is divided among the states of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. Lake Michigan is 300 miles long; it is 120 miles across at its widest point, and 40 miles across at its narrowest.

The lake is bisected by an underwater ridge which extends approximately from Port Washington, Wisconsin on the western side of the Lake to Frankfort, Michigan on the east. The northern basin is much colder and deeper than the southern, with places more than 900 feet deep, and it is characterized by rock outcrops, steep cliffs and deep cut bays. Eroding glacial till bluffs and expansive sandy beaches and dunes typify the shallower, southern portion of the Lake.

One important dimension of Lake Michigan, and of all Great Lakes, is the variation in Lake levels. In Lake Michigan, a six foot range has been recorded between the highest and lowest levels.

During high Lake levels, recreational beaches are submerged and shoreline erosion increases dramatically. Low Lake levels cause a drying of the marshlands, and loss of wildlife habitats and fish spawning grounds. Commercial shipping interests suffer as the decrease in Lake levels lessens channel depths.

There are many causes for a change in Lake levels, but the major long term influence is the amount of precipitation — rain or snow — falling on the Lakes and the basins they drain. For example, a several year period of heavy snowfall and rain could markedly change the Lake levels, perhaps increasing it three feet above the average. Much as we would like to foretell the future, more than one hundred years of record-keeping show no predictable cycle for Lake levels.

The Illinois Shorelands

Of the 1600 miles of Lake Michigan shoreline, only sixty are in the State of Illinois. In this short segment, however, lies one of the most intensively developed urban areas in the entire United States.

Lake Michigan has played a significant role in the growth and development of Illinois. Near the sites of an early trading post and of old Fort Dearborn, the City of Chicago grew into a commercial-industrial center of worldwide importance by 1800. By the mid 19th century, settlers began to establish homes along the shore north of Chicago. The beauty of the Lake and the adjacent lands lured the first residents of Kenilworth and Lake Bluff. The prospect of establishing lucrative commercial ports attracted settlers to shoreland areas now known as Evanston and Winthrop Harbor.

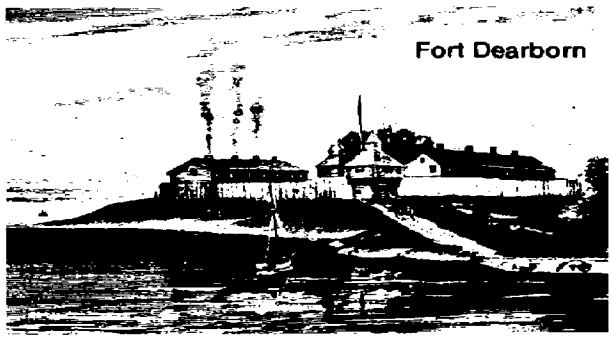
The population of Chicago increased at an incredible rate. In a single day in 1855, more than 2,000 new settlers reached the Chicago shore. It was almost impossible for city services to keep pace with the population explosion. It was evident that the rapid growth was endangering health and welfare, even Lake Michigan itself. Despite man's dependence on the Lake, he was failing to protect her with as much energy as he had used her resources.

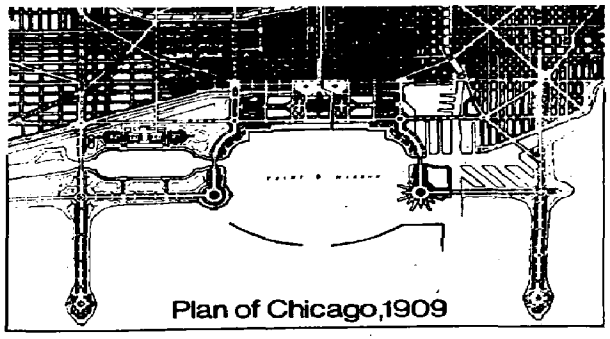
Nonetheless, far-sighted individuals and groups began to take action to protect and preserve the lakefront for the people of the State. In 1890 Montgomery Ward began a twenty year struggle to clear and protect the lakefront from objectionable structures. Then, with the 1909 Burnham plan for Chicago, recommendations were made for expansion of the lakefront park space. At the local level, for nearly 75 years, policies and programs have been initiated to ensure protection and wise use of the Lake Michigan shoreline.

The role of State government in the ownership and protection of Lake Michigan has evolved over time. It has been reinforced by judicial decisions dating back to 1892, which applied the public trust doctrine to Lake Michigan. This doctrine clearly establishes that the waters and bed of Lake Michigan are a State responsibility to be preserved and protected for the citizens of Illinois.

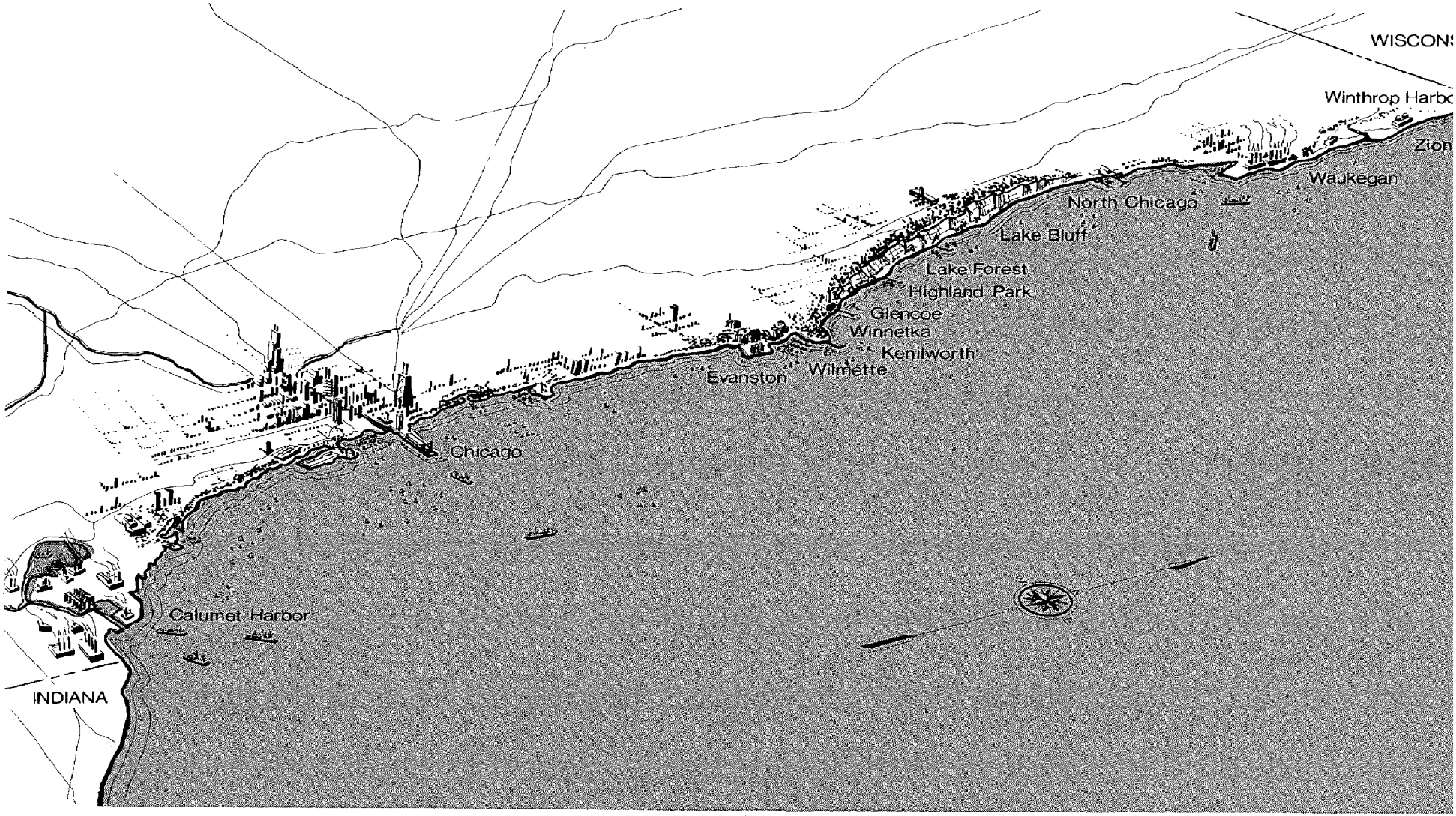
There is, then, a heritage to be proud of in Illinois, and a commitment to pass on this heritage to future generations.

Chicago Region, 1703


Fort Dearborn


Plan of Chicago,1909

A Coastline Tour



Courtesy Joss Design Group

Today Lake Michigan remains a priceless asset for residents of Illinois. Four million persons rely on Lake Michigan for drinking water. More Lake Michigan water is used for industrial purposes than water from any of the other Great Lakes. The entire State benefits from the shipping industry, which provides a vital link among Great Lakes cities and ports all over the world. Lake Michigan also provides extraordinary recreational opportunities, for the sport fisherman in search of coho salmon in the spring, for the families who come to Lake Michigan beaches for swimming and picnicking, and for the lakefront homeowner who is ever aware of the Lake's beauty. A brief tour illustrates these natural and man-made characteristics of the Illinois shoreline.

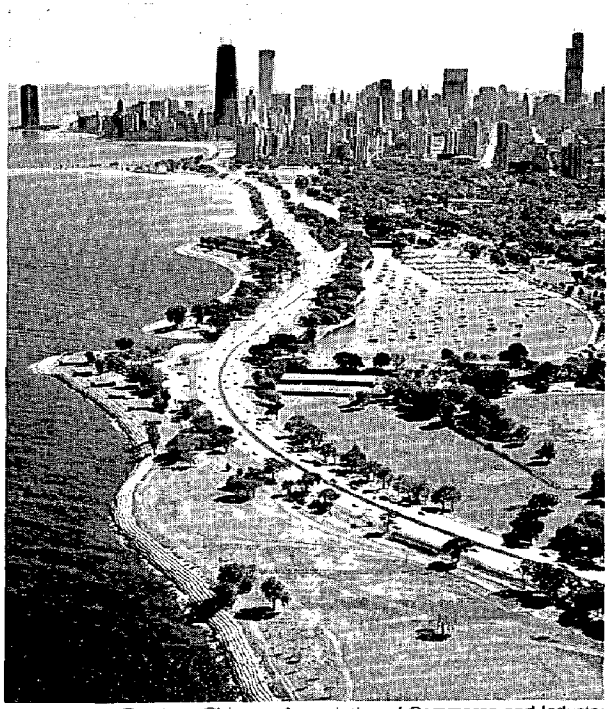
At the northern boundary of Illinois is Illinois Beach State Park, nearly six miles of shoreline preserved in a predominantly natural state. This area is typified by sandy ridges and dunes, and by wetlands. The Zion Nuclear Power Plant is located close to the water in the northern section of the park. The Nature Preserve at the southern end contains wildlife and plant species unique to northeastern Illinois.

Heavy industry and harbor facilities dominate the lakefront at Waukegan.

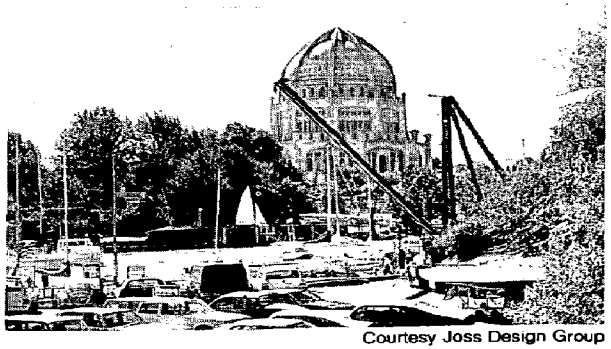
To the south are eighty foot high bluffs rising from the water's edge and topped by large lot estates in the suburban communities of Lake Bluff and Lake Forest. The Federal installations of Fort Sheridan Army Base and the Great Lakes Naval Training Center occupy substantial segments of the lakefront.

Residential land uses and municipal parks typify the shoreline from Highland Park to Chicago. Along this reach of shoreline are the recreational boating harbor at Wilmette, and the Northwestern University campus in Evanston, built on more than one hundred and sixty acres of landfill.

The City of Chicago holds eighty percent of its thirty mile shoreline in public ownership and parkland. Exceptions include the high rise apartment corridor north of Hollywood Boulevard. In the southernmost section of the city, near the Indiana state line, are the Chicago Regional Port District facilities and the Calumet Area industrial complex focusing on the Calumet River.



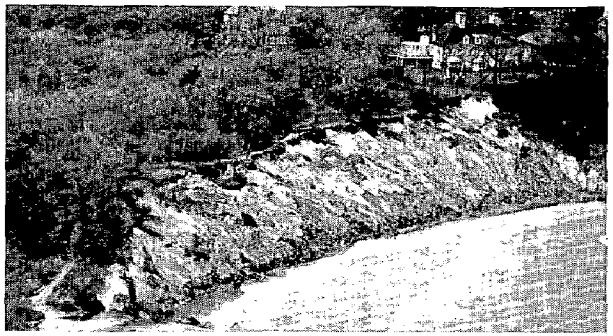
Courtesy Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry



Courtesy Joss Design Group

Problems and Opportunities

Courtesy Michael Hamilton



Courtesy Illinois State Geological Survey

Living with the Lake requires constant dedication. Old problems remain to be solved, and new problems arise. Consider these facts:

Environment

- Lake water quality is generally improving, but the incidence of toxic polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's) is increasing.

- Pollution of the atmosphere adversely affects lakefront use.

- Backflushing of stormwater into the Lake from the North Shore Channel, the Chicago River and the Calumet River is still required in emergencies, and threatens public health.

- Wildlife and marine habitat continue to be harmed by urban development, dredging, and pollutant discharge.

- Twenty-six incidents of oil discharge into Lake Michigan, spilling more than 22,000 gallons of oil, were reported by the U.S. Coast Guard in 1974 and 1975.

Erosion and Flooding

- Lake Michigan levels remained near the all-time high during 1976; little relief is in sight.

- During the three year period 1972-75, damages from erosion and coastal flooding exceeded $25 million.

- In a 1.5 mile area of Lake Bluff, bluff recession has exceeded 267 feet since 1872, and 600,000 cubic yards of bluff material have eroded since 1964.

- Seventeen large residences, the Illinois Beach State Park lodge and numerous beaches are in serious jeopardy from erosion along the north shore, and high rise structures further south frequently experience flooding and damage due to wave action.

- Development of the Lake Calumet industrial complex is inhibited by high water levels and poor stormwater drainage.

Recreation and Public Use

- New and expanded bathing beaches are needed.

- 1800 additional boat slips and 900 additional moorings could be utilized by 1980.

- More sheltered water is required at closer intervals along the shore to improve boating safety.

- On-shore fishing facilities are seriously limited.

- Vandalism and personal safety are real concerns to both public and private lakefront property owners.

Economic Activity

- Illinois leads the nation in exporting, yet its coastal ports beg for modernization, for critical shoreline sites, and for more effective organizational structure and finance.

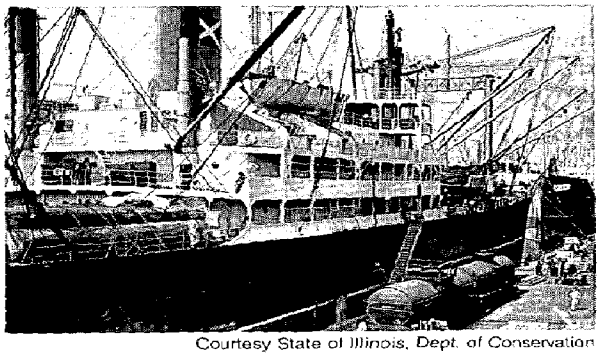
- Shoreline industries (steel, energy, assembly plants, and port terminals) are basic to the region's economy, but some are becoming physically obsolete; some need to be relocated; all need to remain competitive.

- Conversion of private land to public lakefront uses diminishes local assessed valuations.

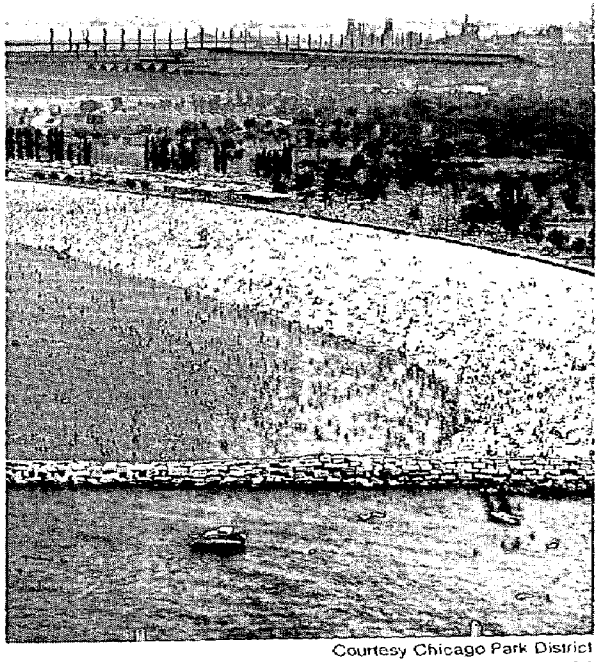
- Surface transport systems require improvement if business and industry dependent on the lakefront are to compete favorably.

These problems are serious; they are complex. Solutions are expensive; they commonly exceed resources of a single unit of government.

The opportunity now exists for addressing these problems in a comprehensive, orderly manner by coordinating public and private interests and exerting the combined resources of intergovernmental action. That opportunity is the Illinois Coastal Zone Management Program.

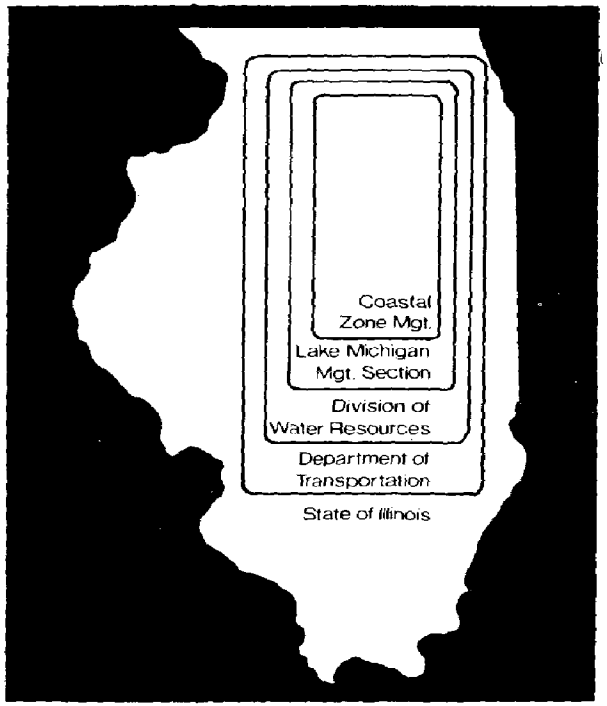


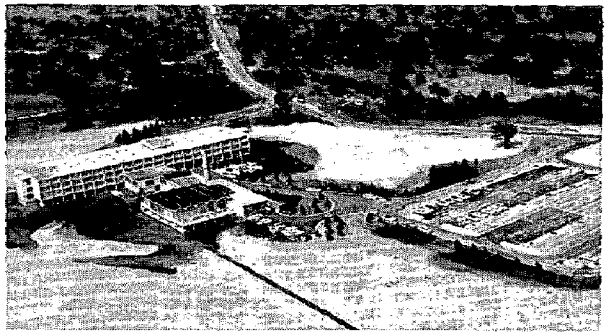
Courtesy State of Illinois, Dept. of Conservation



Courtesy Chicago Park District

The Illinois Coastal Zone Management Program





Courtesy State of Illinois, Dept. of Conservation

The Congress of the United States established a national policy *"to preserve, protect, develop, and where possible, to restore or enhance the resources of the Nation's coastal zone"* when it passed the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972.

The Act emphasizes the need for states to assume their fair share and full obligation for accomplishing this task in concert with their local units of government. To expedite this, the Act provides financial assistance to each coastal state wishing to become involved in the voluntary national program.

There are two phases to the Program. The first phase provides up to four annual grants for the development of a State's Coastal Zone Management Program. To prepare a management program based on Federal guidelines, the State must:

- Designate boundaries of a State's coastal zone
- Recommend a means of managing land and water uses within the coastal zone
- Select geographic areas within the coastal zone that merit special management attention
- Execute an effective public participation effort throughout the development of the Program

Following completion of the management Program, approval is required by the Governor and at the Federal government level, by the Secretary of Commerce, who is responsible for the Office of Coastal Zone Management. The State then becomes eligible for the second phase of the Program. In this phase, the Federal government will make available to the participating State, five annual grants for implementation of its Coastal Zone Management Program.

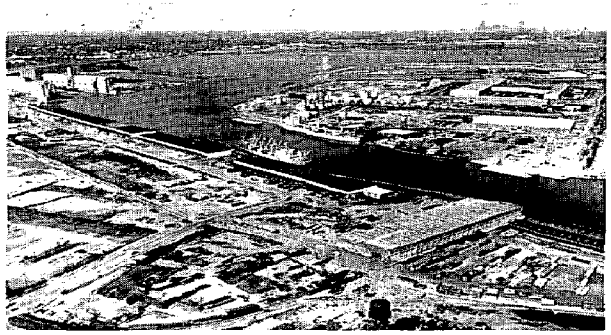
Provision for both a planning and implementation phase to a national Program is innovative. It encourages development and execution of a viable and practical program.

In 1974, the State of Illinois, by action of the Governor, elected to prepare an Illinois Coastal Zone Management Program. An Office of Coastal Zone Management was established as part of the Lake Michigan Management Section within the Division of Water Resources, Illinois Department of Transportation. The office of the Program is located in the Marina City Office Building in downtown Chicago.

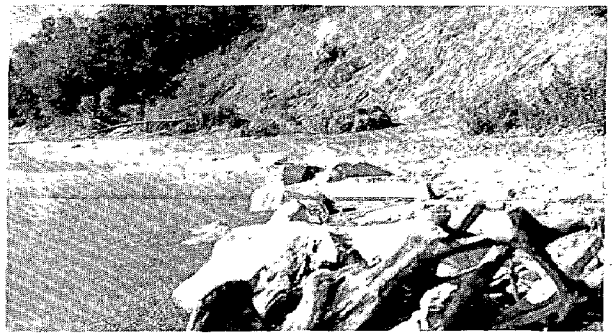
On October 1, 1976, the Illinois Coastal Zone Management Program began its third year of the first phase. This is a crucial year, for during this year, the general public will be asked through open meetings and hearings, to provide comments on the recommended Program; the Governor and the General Assembly will be asked to adopt the recommended Coastal Zone Management Program and companion legislation; and the Federal government will be asked to confirm the recommended Program. Considerable effort over the past two years has established the foundation for the current year. Extensive geological, hydrological, and biological studies of existing physical conditions; legal research on existing management activities in the coastal area; and social and economic analyses have been completed by experts in various diciplines to provide the technical basis for the Program's recommendations.

From the start, however, the success of the Program has depended upon another ingredient: the support of the local communities and their citizens. To encourage this support, more than 30 public meetings have been held in Cook and Lake Counties to provide the opportunity for public review and comment. Considerable coordination with local planning commissioners, city council, and citizen task forces has resulted in the selection of a coastal zone boundary and development of proposals for a "State-Local Partnership" for coastal area management.

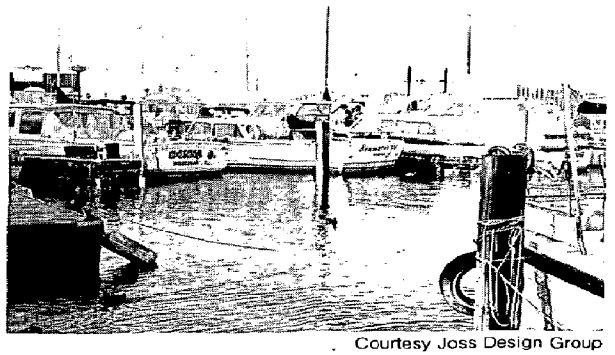
The Lake Michigan Shoreline Advisory Committee (LMSAC) has met monthly throughout this planning period. LMSAC is comprised of mayors and their representatives from each of the 13 shoreline municipalities and Lake County. In addition, more than fifty presentations by the Illinois Coastal Zone Management Program staff have been made to special interest groups, school groups, and professional organizations over the past two years. To extend Program news to the public, the *Lake Michigan Current*, a quarterly newspaper has been published. Over 120,000 copies have been distributed to interested citizens.



Courtesy City of Chicago



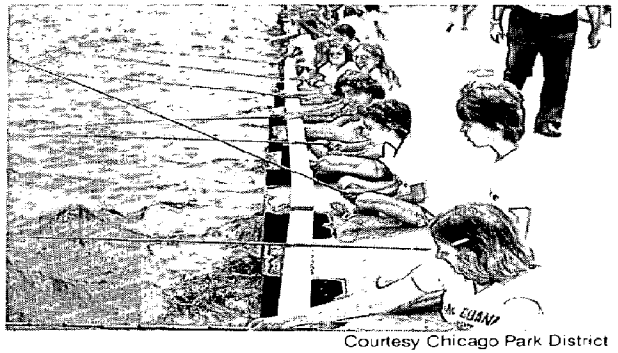
Courtesy Michael Hamilton



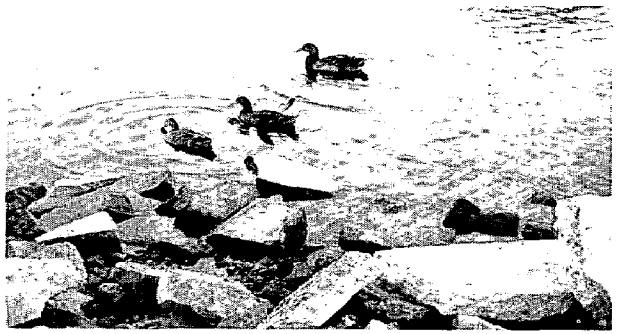
Courtesy Joss Design Group

Goals for the Lake Michigan Shoreline

Ecological and Environmental Concerns



Courtesy Chicago Park District



Courtesy Joss Design Group

Courtesy Michael Hamilton

Approximately 40 units of government, 50 organizations and 1000 individual citizens participated in the process of identifying and debating their desires for the future of our Lake Michigan shoreline. The result: the Illinois Coastal Zone Management Program recommends four basic goals with specific objectives for each.

The fifth goal of the Program addresses management concerns. It is *to promote comprehensive and coordinated planning and decision-making by all levels of government in the coastal zone*. The details of this goal are summarized on pages 20 and 21.

Goal:

Protect, enhance and restore Lake Michigan waters and Illinois shorelands to the extent practicable.

Objectives:

- Coordinate with State and Federal environmental agencies to improve Lake Michigan water quality, including control of polluting discharges into the Lake.

- Work with environmental agencies to evaluate effectiveness of existing air quality standards and procedures. Of special concern is the effect of the deposition of air pollutants into the Lake, which affect air quality.

- Assist the Illinois Department of Conservation in the management of fish breeding areas and in management and restoration of existing wildlife habitats.

- Help local governments administer land use management guidelines to lessen adverse impacts on the Lake.

- Continue to collect and analyze information on the biological systems of Lake Michigan.

Erosion and Flooding

Goal:

Minimize property damage from shore erosion and flooding along the Illinois shoreline of Lake Michigan.

Objectives:

- Prepare and implement a coordinated and systematic plan for erosion protection and damage reduction.

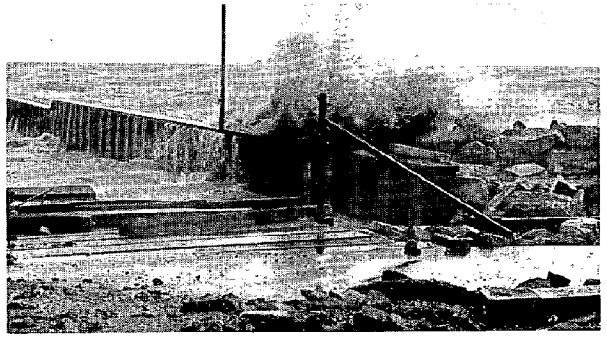
- Provide technical assistance for the design of structural and non-structural methods of shore protection and bluff stabilization.

- Ensure implementation of land use regulations necessary to prevent incompatible development in coastal floodplains and erosion hazard areas.

- Simplify the State and Federal procedures for structural permits for shoreline construction.

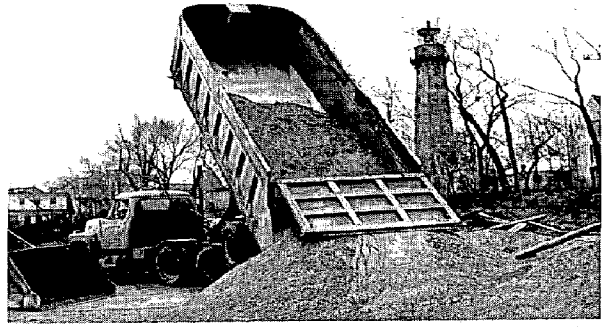
- Continue research on the physical and hydrological systems of the Lake Michigan coastal system.

Courtesy Wilmette Park District

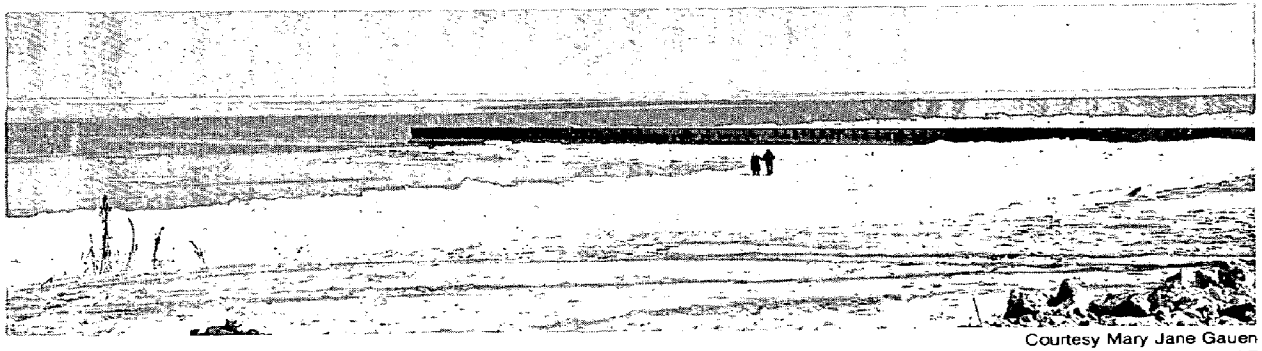


Courtesy Evanston Dept. of Parks and Recreation

Courtesy City of Lake Forest

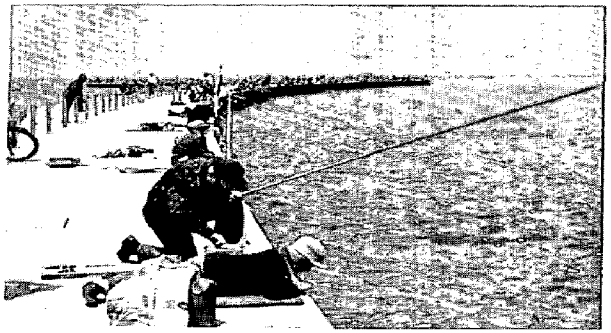


Courtesy Evanston Dept. of Parks and Recreation

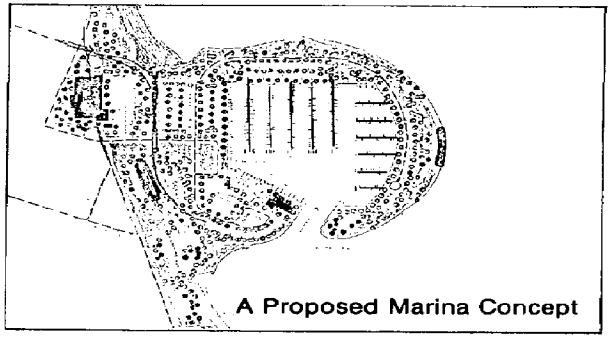


Courtesy Mary Jane Gauen

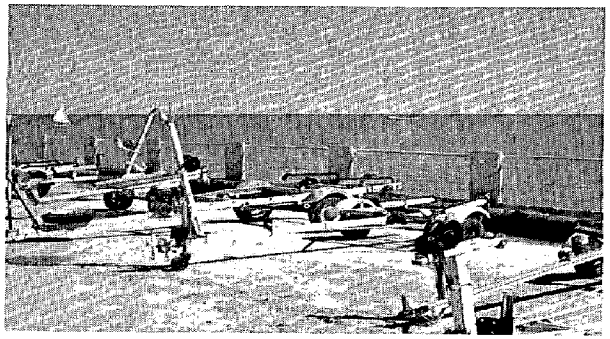
Recreational Resources



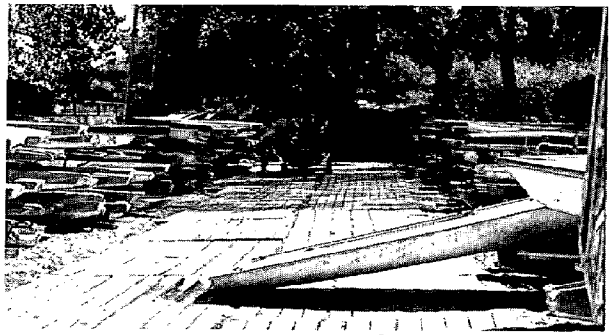
Courtesy State of Illinois, Dept. of Conservation



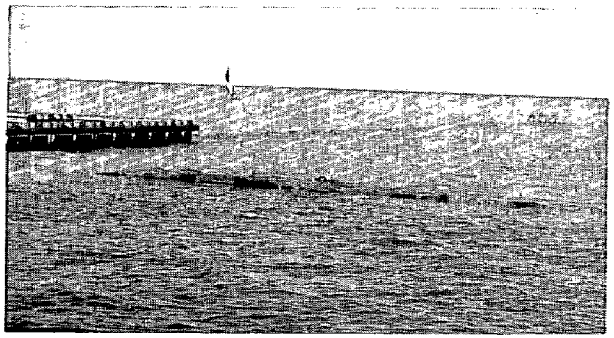
A Proposed Marina Concept



Courtesy Joss Design Group



Courtesy Kristine Edmunds



Courtesy Joss Design Group

Courtesy Evanston Dept. of Parks and Recreation

Goal:

Enhance opportunities for recreational activity along the Illinois shore of Lake Michigan.

Objectives:

- Provide assistance for increasing the number and capacity of recreational boating harbors, marinas, harbors of refuge, and for administration of shoreline park facilities.
- Reduce recreational boating hazards due to submerged structures.
- Work to increase and improve pier fishing facilities.
- Support an equitable system of permits to utilize public beaches.
- Support, through technical and financial assistance, local planning efforts to study shoreline aesthetics.
- Establish cooperative working arrangements with governmental agencies providing coastal recreational services.
- Support efforts to increase the number and capacity of transportation facilities for Lake access.

Economic Activities

Goal:

Enhance Lake-related commercial and industrial activities to contribute to the economic well-being of Illinois.

Objectives:

- Ensure that essential coastal dependent uses are not precluded from shoreline locations.

- Coordinate State, Federal and local environmental permit procedures to prevent unreasonable delays to economically desirable developments.

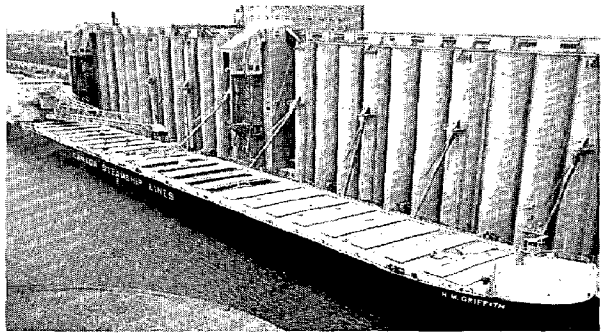
- Work with governmental agencies to select appropriate dredge disposal sites.

- Support efforts to reduce the problems of Great Lakes shipping, such as conflicts with other transportion modes and technical and season limitations of the Great Lakes navigation system.

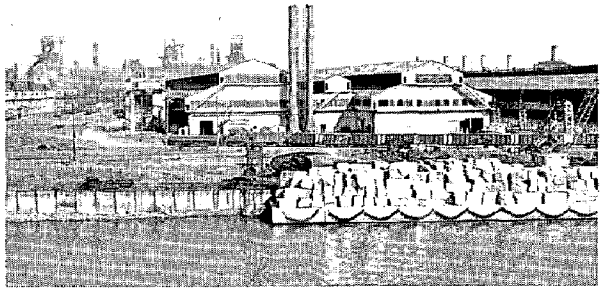
- Assist concerned agencies in implementing a unified port management system.

- Support efforts to provide adequate storm water and sanitary support systems for the Calumet River area.

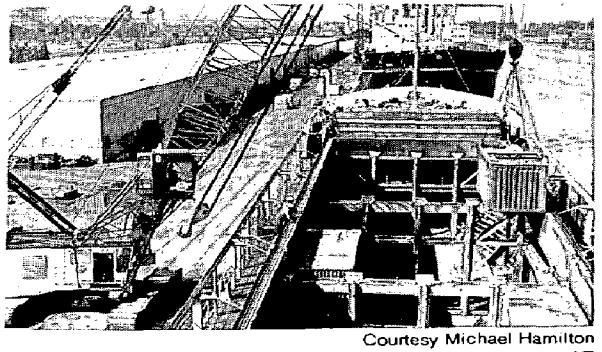
- Support efforts to modernize the general cargo management capabilities and to improve transportation systems serving the Lake Calumet port complex.



Courtesy City of Chicago

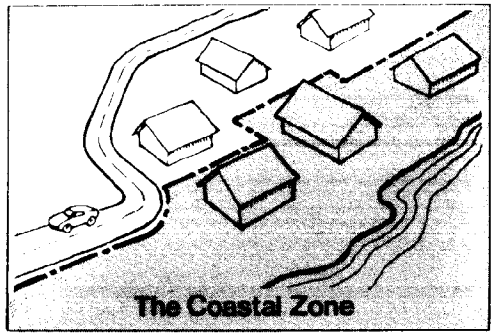


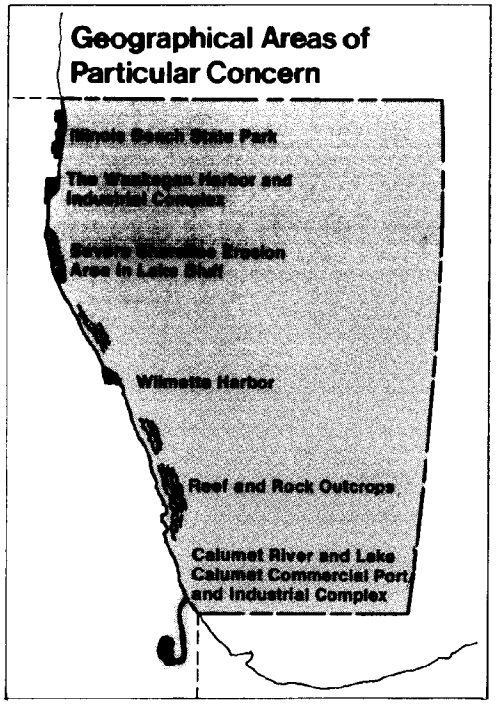
Courtesy Michael Hamilton



Courtesy Michael Hamilton

Boundary of the Coastal Zone





The boundary of the Illinois coastal zone defines the outer limits of jurisdiction for the Illinois Coastal Zone Management Program. Guidelines for designating a boundary are detailed in the Coastal Zone Management Act.

First, the coastal zone must include "all coastal waters." For the State of Illinois, this includes the portion of Lake Michigan within the boundaries of the State of Illinois, and the Calumet River and Lake Calumet at the southern edge of the Illinois shoreline.

Secondly, the coastal zone must include "all shorelands, the uses of which have direct and significant impact on coastal waters." it is the responsibility of each state to define the extent of these shorelands.

Based on the Federal guidelines, the special problems in Illinois, extensive technical studies, and considerable public input, the staff of the Illinois Coastal Zone Management Program selected a recommended coastal zone boundary line. The line runs north and south, from the Wisconsin-Illinois State line to the Indiana-Illinois line at Calumet. It extends inland to the first property line or the first public transportation corridor west of coastal waters.

There are several exceptions. First, the boundary line extends further inland to include those shorelands experiencing severe shoreline erosion, as in Lake Bluff, and those areas susceptible to flooding, like the Lake Calumet area. Second, Federal installations including Great Lakes Naval Training Center, Fort Sheridan, and the U.S. Coast Guard stations are excluded by Federal law from the coastal zone. Third, the boundary includes six geographic areas of particular concern designated by the Program.

This coastal zone boundary has been recommended because it contains both those shorelands strongly influenced by the forces of Lake Michigan, and conversely, those which if improperly used have the potential to degrade the Lake. Therefore, the recommended boundary is adequate to address identified coastal problems and protect coastal resources.

Geographical Areas of Particular Concern

Commonly called "GAPC's", these are geographic areas which have certain resource or management problems that warrant special attention. More than eighty nominations for GAPC's were received from citizens of northeastern Illinois and state and local units of government in response to public invitation. These were evaluated in detail and six are tentatively recommended for selection as a GAPC. They are:

Illinois Beach State Park

This park is recommended for its unique ecological value and important recreational opportunities. Some areas of the park have soil types and plants found nowhere else in Illinois.

The Waukegan Harbor and Industrial Complex

Selection of this area as a GAPC emphasizes the need to coordinate industrial modernization and relocation, commercial port activity, sport fishing and boating, and public beach use.

Severe Shoreline Erosion Area in Lake Bluff

A 2½ mile reach of shoreline in the Village of Lake Bluff was selected as a GAPC because of its severely eroding condition which is an immediate hazard to public and private properties.

Wilmette Harbor

This harbor has significant recreational value. It is a recommended GAPC because there is a need to improve coordination of the existing harbor management, and to continue adequate maintenance of harbor and beach structures.

Calumet River and Lake Calumet Commercial Port and Industrial Complex

The regional economic importance of this complex is unquestioned. However, the area is faced with complicated institutional problems and deficiencies in its transportation and utility systems.

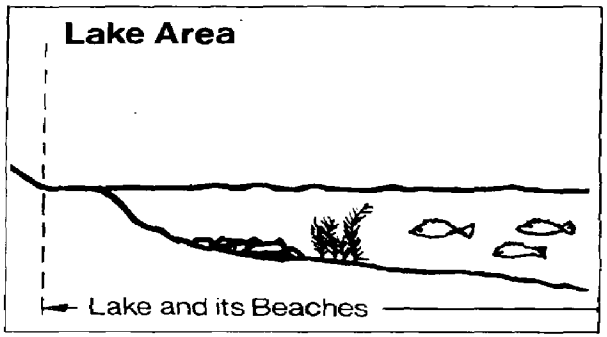
Reef and Rock Outcrops

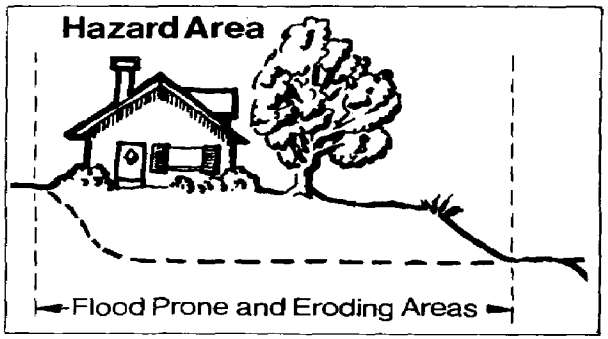
On the bed of the Lake in the near-shore area are reefs and rock outcrops, which are extremely important because of their ecological value for fish spawning and breeding. These areas are being precisely mapped by geologists working with the Illinois Coastal Zone Management Program.

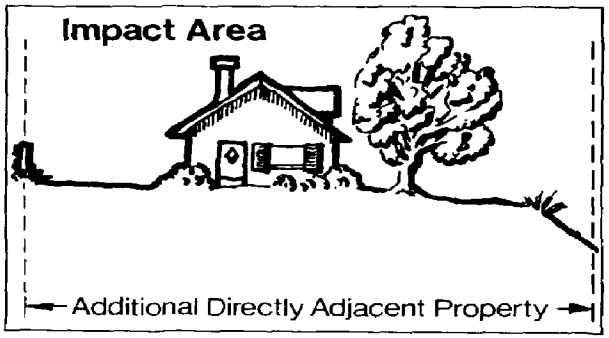
Designation of an area as a GAPC means that the area has and will continue to receive special attention by the Program through high priority technical and financial assistance and interagency coordination. Work groups comprised of concerned public and private agencies have been established for each GAPC. Their purpose is to define the unique problems of the GAPC, and to determine the role of the Illinois Coastal Zone Management Program in addressing those problems.

Neither the selection of the coastal zone boundary nor the designation of geographic areas of particular concern within that boundary is final. If conditions change, re-evaluation of the existing recommendations will be necessary, and subsequent widening or narrowing of the boundary may be needed.

The Partnership







The heart of the Coastal Zone Management Program is the "State-Local Partnership," an intergovernmental arrangement in which the thirteen shoreline municipalities are called upon to implement management techniques in accordance with their constitutional authorities and in response to guidelines published by the Illinois Coastal Zone Management Program. The partnership is considered the most effective mechanism to implement a management program responsive to Illinois' unique shoreline problems and opportunities.

The coastal zone is to be divided into three linear tiers:

- The Lake Area, which includes the waters and bed of Lake Michigan under the State's public trusteeship, and a portion of the shoreline defined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as "the 100 year open coast floodplain,"

- The Hazard Area, including the 100 year inland floodplain on the Calumet River and bluff erosion areas primarily located along the Lake Bluff shoreline, and

- The Impact Area, composed of additional shorelands with the potential for direct and significant impact on coastal waters.

Within the Lake Area, the State of Illinois has principal management authority. The State will execute its existing authority of water use and water quality regulation, work to protect the bed and waters in the Illinois portion of Lake Michigan, plan for erosion protection, and regulate construction activities including structures or landfills along the shoreline. The State will improve its procedures for evaluating proposed construction projects in the Lake Area, and will also "open up" its management process for municipal participation and consultation prior to decision-making. In this area, the State can be referred to as the senior partner in the State-Local Partnership.

In the Hazard Area, the State presently has authority to control water pollution and to regulate the location and design of structures and land form proposals in order to ensure protection of the Lake. However, it is proposed that the State provide the opportunity to certified communities to assume the day to day administration of regulations governing location and design of structures and land forms. An exception to this possible delegation of State's authority is the immediate navigation channel of the Calumet River to the O'Brien locks. Some municipalities already have appropriate

authorities and techniques (such as zoning, subdivision regulations, and structural setback requirements to prevent hazardous development) in areas subject to coastal flooding and erosion. Others may not yet have the complete capability, but could develop it.

Consistency between municipalities is important, and the State can assist in this regard. In addition, the Federal Flood Insurance Program establishes certain uniform guidelines. In this area, therefore, State and local governments are, in effect, "equal partners."

In the Impact Area, the municipality is the "senior partner." Subject to a limited number of State guidelines for impact deterrence and shoreland planning, municipalities would formulate their own plans and management programs for this area. Once certified by the State, the municipalities would administer the appropriate regulatory and incentive techniques to prevent adverse impacts on coastal waters and ensure thorough evaluation of coastal resource issues and concerns.

In order to make the State-Local Partnership effective, the State of Illinois will accelerate its own management activities, and will "certify" municipalities annually so that they can be delegated certain responsibilities and can receive financial assistance for executing these responsibilities. In those cases when a municipality chooses not to become certified, or does not meet the State standards for certification, the Illinois Division of Water Resources will be required to assume responsibility for the implementation of those management techniques that are relevant to the Illinois Coastal Zone Management Program's goals and objectives.

The shore management partners have additional important responsibilities under the partnership arrangement. The Division of Water Resources will coordinate the numerous State and Federal authorities that affect the Lake Michigan shoreline. The Division will also expedite local projects that require Federal or State decisions.

Furthermore, the Division and certified municipalities will review all Federal projects in the coastal zone for consistency with the adopted Illinois Coastal Zone Management Program. The certified shore management partners will also review the projects of local special-purpose governments to assure consistency with their comprehensive plans and programs.

Once approved by the Governor of Illinois and the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, the Illinois Coastal Zone Management Program will be eligible for up to five years of additional Federal financial assistance. The State of Illinois has committed itself to "pass through" a substantial portion of its budget to municipalities for implementing their part of the partnership arrangement. In addition to its administrative and regulatory functions, the State will continue to finance essential coastal research and engineering studies.

Living with the Lake

Our forefathers recognized the essential value of the Lake; their concern and participation left a world-renowned legacy for Illinois citizens. Today, no comparable sixty mile shoreline in the world offers a greater diversity of beauty and human and economic vitality.

Unfortunately there is no adequate guarantee that this legacy will not be lost. There is a need for efforts such as the Illinois Coastal Zone Management Program to assure that our Lake resources will be available for future generations.

In addition to achievement of this long range goal, the Illinois Coastal Zone Management Program will offer a considerable number of benefits to the citizen of Illinois today. The Illinois Coastal Zone Management Program will work toward:

- Protection of the Lake as a natural resource for the people of the State;
- Improved quality of Lake Michigan water for drinking supply and recreational use;
- Technically sound alternatives to reduce shoreline erosion damage;
- Increased recreational boating opportunities through promotion of additional marinas and launching facilities;
- Improved beaches through artificial beach nourishment;
- Improved sport fishing through the protection of existing spawning reefs or the creation of artificial spawning grounds;
- A more vital economy from expanded port operations.

In addition to these advantages, shoreline communities will derive such benefits as:

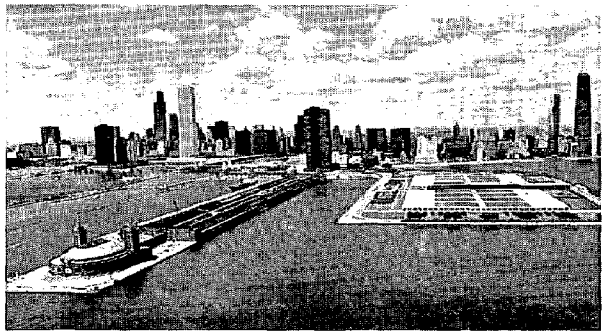
- Funds for the management and administration of their shoreline management programs;
- An efficient, streamlined permit system for construction or fill in Lake Michigan;
- Protection of shoreline properties through a systematic approach to shoreline protection;
- A voice in the planning and permit procedures for coastal waters and the shoreline flood and erosion-prone areas;
- Potential solutions for bluff stabilization, especially through bluff re-vegetation programs;
- Financial assistance for public beach administration and management and for engineering studies.

The staff of the Illinois Coastal Zone Management Program encourages each Illinois citizen to review the recommendations in this brochure. Your comments will be appreciated at our public meetings this fall and at the public hearing scheduled for this January.

The shoreline assets of Illinois are a rich inheritance and the legacy we will leave to future generations. We must continue to protect our Lake and to develop new and better methods for *Living with the Lake.*

Public Meeting Calendar

Courtesy Michael Hamilton



Courtesy Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry

Courtesy Michael Hamilton

October 14 7:30 P.M.	Park Forest Library 400 Lakewood · Park Forest, Ill.
October 20 7:30 P.M.	Oak Park Village Hall 201 West Madison · Oak Park, Ill.
October 25 7:30 P.M.	Chicago Temple Emanuel 5959 N. Sheridan · Chicago, Ill.
October 26 7:30 P.M.	First Unitarian Church 5650 South Woodlawn · Chicago, Ill.
November 1 7:30 P.M.	Arlington Heights Village Hall 33 South Arlington Heights Rd. · Arlington Heights, Ill.
November 8 7:30 P.M.	Wilmette Village Hall 1200 Wilmette Avenue · Wilmette, Ill.
November 9 7:30 P.M.	Glencoe Union Church 263 Park Avenue · Glencoe, Ill.
November 16 7:30 P.M.	Highland Park Library 494 Laurel Avenue · Highland Park, Ill.
November 18 7:30 P.M.	Mundelein Village Hall 440 E. Hawly · Mundelein, Ill.
November 30 7:30 P.M.	Lake Bluff Union Church 525 E. Prospect Avenue · Lake Bluff, Ill.
December 1 7:30 P.M.	New Community Room · Lakehurst Shopping Center Hwy. 43 & Belvedere Road South Entrance

The preparation of this document was financed in part by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, United States Department of Commerce under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, and in part by the State of Illinois Department of Transportation, Division of Water Resources.

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