

Save our

# Shoreline

Summer 2016

## Urgent Message Regarding The Army Corps Of Engineers From Save Our Shoreline (Sos) President Ernie Krygier



*Welcome SOS members to another Michigan summer. The water level is up and, for most of us in Michigan, we have a clean beach.*

*This will all come to an end if the Army Corps of Engineers Detroit District (Corps) has their way. It is time to unite all shoreline property owners. I believe it is time that the Corps follow Michigan law when it comes to property owners grooming their beaches.*

*I am sorry to spoil the summer with this information. It seems to me that the Corps does not care about the beaches in Michigan. You would think that they have greater issues to deal with. Us cleaning our beaches has caused no harm. There is good information in this newsletter - please share with your neighbors. I would also ask that you write, call or e-mail our state and federal legislators. They need to be aware of what the Corps plans on doing. There is also an address for the Corps for you to send your comments.*

*There is no need to change the freedom that we now have on cleaning our beaches. Enjoy your beach and summer today – but please be aware - that will all change if the Corps gets their wish.*

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# The Detroit District, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers is Getting Ready to Pull the Scab off an Old Wound

BY JOSEPH MCBRIDE, CHAIRMAN, SOS LEGAL COMMITTEE

## Background

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published in the Federal Register on June 1, 2016 its proposal to reissue its existing 50 Nationwide Permits. These permits really have not changed significantly, as applied to Michigan's beaches, for several years. On June 15, 2016 the Detroit District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Detroit District) issued its proposed Regional Conditions which division engineers are authorized to add specific to the needs and/or requirements of a particular region or state. For Michigan, the Detroit District essentially is proposing that you must get a permit to maintain your beach if you want to groom more than 40 feet of frontage or not more than 1000 square feet (40 ft. by 25 ft.) that is located below the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM). Their process will require you to take time to prepare an application, submit your drawings and wait for the Detroit District to approve it. Some approvals in the past have taken months to resolve. By law, they have jurisdiction to the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM); therefore, they have power to **reasonably** regulate to the OHWM. But where is the OHWM and what is reasonable? When the Detroit District tried to use a set administrative elevation as the OHWM, a Federal Court said the concept of administrative OHWM had no support in federal law, and administrative OHWM was set at highest level reached by lake in decades, which was inconsistent with use of term "ordinary".

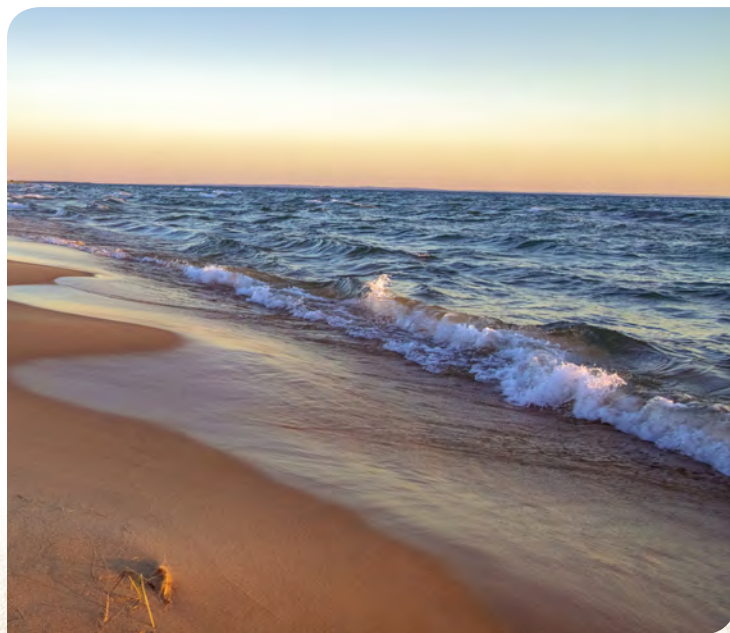
## Is the Detroit District being reasonable? Please consider:

1. The Detroit District's is ignoring Michigan's Law, PA 247, 2012 (Beach Maintenance Law) with its proposal. The Beach Maintenance Law took over 12 years of negotiations, legislative hearings, presentation of studies by all stakeholders and in the end legislators voted overwhelmingly for the Beach Maintenance Law and it was signed into law by the Governor. The Beach Maintenance Law was passed to protect Michigan's Environment, its tax base on 3000+ miles of shoreline, tourism, public health and safety. Remember those who died because of the West Nile Virus. Clean, safe and well maintained beaches have provided families much enjoyment for decades and have created many wonderful memories. There are many studies that indicate that a clean beach is a healthy beach. Michigan Law already has limitations imposed on Shoreline Property Owners to protect the environment. The Detroit District's proposal needs to be changed for it only satisfies the Detroit District's agenda of the way they want the world to be. It is unfathomable to even consider a small agency like the Detroit District could nullify the Beach Maintenance Law. Where is the evidence to support their position? Their proposed regional conditions do not embrace the will of the people of Michigan and smack me as undemocratic and un-American. They have not even consulted with SOS's leadership on this issue, but you can believe that they have consulted with their likeminded friends of the MDEQ and other wetlands organizations to shape their result driven proposal. Smells fishy to me!
2. During the early 2000s, the Detroit District sued in Federal Court several shoreline property owners in the Saginaw Bay area for maintaining their beaches without permits with fines of \$25,000 a day for each day of violation. Do you think the multiple acts of intimidations and threats for over eight years were reasonable?
3. During my discussions in 2000 – 2008 with various Detroit District Commanders, they believed that Phragmites had value on our shoreline, but would not tell me why. I said the only value it could have would be for roof thatching, but in Michigan we use other roofing material. Well, now we see how reasonable their policy was with Phragmites. Phragmites has replaced cattails in many of our environmentally sensitive areas, covered many beaches, destroyed bird nesting areas, added significantly to the muck problem and created many brush fires threatening structures and life. Their harmful actions have cause Michigan to spend millions of dollars to date on removing Phragmites and it will take millions more to get it under control. The Detroit District needs to get off the beaches and into the water and destroy the Asian Carp before they destroys our fisheries. I could go on about their reasonableness or lack thereof, but it would take a book or two.
4. Using the Detroit District calculations, if you have 100 foot beach you can groom a 100 ft. by 10 ft. area. In many case this is only 20 % of your beach. Does this seem reasonable? Perhaps if you want to see a resurgence of Phragmites, an unhealthy beach, property values to go down, tourists' vacation in other states and you do not mind building a bonfire in your Phragmites, then it is reasonable.

**Easy solution:** Encourage the Detroit District to modify their regional condition item 18. Minor Discharges to read: "Shoreline Property owners in Michigan shall comply with Michigan Law PA 247, 2012".

**Predictions:** As the water goes down; the Detroit District will begin their assault on shoreline property owners, shoreline property owners will rebel, law suits by the Detroit District and by Shoreline Property Owners will follow, the politicians and media will focus on the Detroit District's assault on Michigan's tourism, economy, health and safety of beaches and taking actions. If the Detroit District wants the spotlight on them, it will be done.

**To our membership and potential members:** Please pay your dues or deal with the Detroit District on your own for no other organization besides SOS has your interest in protecting your beach. Your contributions are critical to your success against the Detroit District so be generous as you have in the past. Get your neighbors to join SOS, display the SOS signs and be a powerful voice against overreaching by the Detroit District. The Detroit District has some career bureaucrats who are destroying what is good for our communities and supporting what is bad and you the taxpayer are footing the bill. Please step up and be heard by sending an email prior to July 29, 2016 to Katie Otanez at [Katie.L.Otanez@usace.army.mil](mailto:Katie.L.Otanez@usace.army.mil) and let them know your thoughts on their proposed regional conditions. Please send a copy of your email to [beachpermits@comcast.net](mailto:beachpermits@comcast.net).





# Message From State Senator Tom Casperson

## Senate Bill 363: A Summary

Now, more than ever, it is critical that your voice continue to be heard in Lansing on issues which support riparian property owners. This became even more obvious through the travels of Senate Bill 363 as it moved through the Legislature this session. SB 363 was a common-sense measure that I sponsored after I tried to address a problem raised by constituents. Unfortunately the issue received no support from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to address the concern. Senate Bill 363, in short, simply capped the annual permit fee amount that the DEQ could charge for someone having a breakwater that created a private harbor at a residence if the owner did not use the area for commercial purposes.

By way of background, in early 2012, a retired senior citizen who resides on the Garden Peninsula in the Upper Peninsula contacted me to ask that I assist her with a \$461 fee that the DEQ billed to her on an annual basis. She explained that years before she had purchased a home with a small breakwater on the shore of Lake Michigan. Several years later she wanted to repair the structure and obtained the required permit to do so from the DEQ. As part of the permit, the agency began to charge an annual fee of more than \$400, which they set according to a formula determined in rule. The state law did not specify what fee can be charged, but rather provided unilateral authority for the DEQ to make such a determination.

After hearing about this issue, contact was made to the DEQ, who explained their rationale for the annual fee, saying the fee was charged because of the bottomlands occupation. In an April 2012 email from DEQ staff, the department explained that they base the amount of this fee for an individual private residence like they do others for "marina purposes." Through much correspondence, meetings and discussions, concerns were shared about their policy and how it impacted small, private, non-commercial properties -- in this case one owned by an elderly woman who simply wanted to ensure the structure did not begin to break apart into the lake.

In late summer of 2014 and again in early 2015, a bill request was made to reduce the fee in statute given that the DEQ had not moved to address the issue otherwise. The language stated that for private, non-commercial bottomland occupations, the DEQ could charge an annual \$10 fee or the person could allow their "harbor" to be used as a harbor of refuge during storms. This did not change the fact that anyone wanting to build or repair such a structure must go through a separate permitting process.

After exhaustive discussions and negotiations with the DEQ yielded no agreement, the bill began to move through the Legislature. As it did so, SOS contacted me to explain that they had a concern with "riparian" being struck out in a few locations of the current law. I immediately asked the bill drafter to restore the current law to alleviate the SOS concern. The change was not part of the overall intent of the bill, and I was pleased to support the change. I appreciated SOS relaying that potential unintended consequence so it could be addressed, illustrating why it is so important that your group stay engaged in the legislative process.

While the Legislature overwhelmingly supported the intent of SB 363 with a strong, bipartisan vote of support, the DEQ remained obstinate to the end that they wanted to charge a higher annual fee. Thus they implored Governor Snyder to veto the bill when it reached his desk. I was deeply disappointed that he chose to side with department bureaucrats more intent on seizing a few dollars to maintain and grow its budget than they were on appreciating the impact an unjust fee can have on that lives of Michigan citizens and property owners, like this constituent. In the weeks ahead, we will take another look to determine how to proceed in light of the Governor's shortsighted veto, and the Department's shortsighted outlook.

Such shortsightedness is the real reason that SOS is needed in Lansing -- as far too often it is the citizen and sound public policy that is neglected by the Government!

As a State Senator, I was elected to represent the voice of people like the constituent who rightly and understandably asked for a change in the fee the department charges. It was my hope that sensibility, and not bureaucracy, would carry the day. While that did not happen, I sincerely appreciate the guidance and assistance that SOS provided on SB 363.

## LITTORAL DRIFT AND ITS IMPACT ON OUR BEACHES

(BY BERNIE UHLMANN)

Beachfront owners know that the beach seldom remains the same two days in a row. It changes as the elements that impact it change. Wind direction, wind speed, the surge with which the wind pushes the water all affects the shape of the beach on that day.

The level of the water also impacts the amount of sand that will be deposited or eroded on any given day. The higher the water, the steeper the angle of the beach appears. This varies from one location to another depending on the topography of a given area.

Several years ago new neighbors thought us old timers were daft when we told them there was no need to move the sand around because the Bay would one day do it for them. This year they realized what we were saying has happened exactly like we said it would.

When the water is up, like it is now, the currents are unencumbered by excessive weed growth and exposed sand bars that block the lateral flow of the water. There are a few different names for this geographical process. It is sometimes called Longshore Drift, or Littoral Drift. It all deals with the movement of sediment a long a coast line. It occurs in the surf zone near where the water impacts the shoreline.



Saginaw Bay is subject to littoral drift in many places. It is noticeable in the Bay City Recreation Area south of Killarney Beach. It is also most noticeable near the mouth of the Kawkawlin River.

Where we once cut phragmites growing in water, there is now five feet of sand that has been deposited by the numerous Northeast winds that pounded our shoreline this spring. Where we once stood and cast into 8 feet of water for walleyes in the spring, there is now a sandbar that extends far out into the river.

The beaches of the Great Lakes are in a constant state of change. Property Owners need to be conscious of geographical processes that are taking place on their property. They also need the right to manage their property and protect their homes from the impact of abnormal weather conditions.



# US SUPREME COURT: PROPERTY OWNERS CAN SEEK IMMEDIATE CHALLENGE TO CLEAN WATER ACT DECISIONS

In an important victory for shoreline property owners, the United States Supreme Court has affirmed that individuals may pursue legal action against the federal government related to enforcement of the Clean Water Act PRIOR to the completion of the formal Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) permitting process. For example, the ACOE might decide that your home, garage or front yard is actually a wetland or maybe below a new definition of the OHWM. This arbitrary decision could subject a shoreline owner to legal consequences long before the ACOE actually completed the permitting process for your property.

The ACOE had maintained that individual property owners had no standing to challenge their enforcement of Clean Water Act regulations until AFTER a final

permitting determination had been issued. As this administrative process can be almost indefinite, this essentially meant that property owners that might be subject to Clean Water Act regulations could have to wait months or even years before their ability to challenge an ACOE decision. In the meantime, the maintenance of their shoreline property remained in limbo or potentially subject to significant fines during the balance of the ACOE permitting process.

In issuing their decision in *United States Army Corp of Engineers v. Hawkes Co, Inc.*, et al, the Supreme Court upheld the rights of individuals to sue the federal government over Clean Water Act regulations without having to wait for a final ACOE permitting decision. A copy of the decision may be found at [www.supremecourt.gov](http://www.supremecourt.gov).

## *Victory At Last* FOR OHIO LAKEFRONT PROPERTY OWNERS!

OLG PRESS RELEASE JUNE 14, 2016  
-REPRINTED IN ITS ENTIRETY

Tony Yankel, President, of the Ohio Lakefront Group (OLG) announced today that a proposed settlement it reached with the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) was preliminarily approved by the Lake County Common Pleas Court. If there are no appeals by third parties, and assuming the Court approves the settlement, it will mark the end of a class action lawsuit that was brought against the ODNR 12 years ago.

The Ohio Lakefront Group filed the lawsuit against the ODNR on behalf of 14,000 Ohio properties along the shores of Lake Erie. The Ohio Lakefront Group filed the lawsuit because, in spite of the clear language in all deeds and Ohio law, the ODNR claimed that the state held ownership to all land along the shore of Lake Erie up to the Ordinary High Water Mark. Mr. Yankel stated that: "Not only did ODNR claim public ownership of private property, but it also had private property owners pay Lease Fees to lease back from the state their own private and deeded property".

Mr. Yankel stated that: "The Ohio Lakefront Group won every court case and appeal that occurred over the past 12 years: once in Federal Court, twice in the Common Pleas Court, twice in the Court of Appeals, and twice in the Ohio Supreme Court."

The lawsuit was divided into two Counts. The 1st Count dealt with who owned the property in question. With respect to the 1st Count, on September 14, 2012, the Ohio Supreme Court unanimously ruled that all private property deeds were valid and the ODNR did not have the right to claim ownership up to the Ordinary High Water Mark.

Since the unanimous Supreme Court Decision in 2012, the Ohio Lakefront Group has been involved in the 2nd Count of the lawsuit, which dealt with the damages that were incurred as a result of the ODNR improperly claiming ownership of private property.

Under the terms of the proposed Settlement, ODNR will pay total damages of \$6.1 million. This amount is roughly spread over three categories:



- \$ 3.8 million – distributed to lakefront property owners for damages from ODNR's claim of ownership of private property;
- \$ 1.7 million – distributed to lakefront property owners who paid Lease Fees to the ODNR, and
- \$ 0.6 million – distributed to the Ohio Lakefront Group for their legal fees.

A final order approving the settlement from Lake County Common Pleas Court Judge Eugene Lucci is expected later this year. Regarding the settlement, Mr. Yankel stated: "After an unnecessary protracted fight for our property rights, beset with delays and appeals, we're glad to get this case behind us.

Asked if this Proposed Settlement ends the battle with ODNR, Mr. Yankel stated: "Unfortunately, no. While the ODNR has stopped claiming public ownership to the Ordinary High Water Mark, it has simply changed its tactics and is now using 50 year old aerial photographs to define the boundary between public and private property. When we filed the lawsuit twelve years ago, all we wanted is our deeds to be honored consistent with Ohio's laws, and that still has not – and will not – change."

# RESTORE OUR WATER INTERNATIONAL (ROWI) – UPDATE

*(ROWI is an alliance of American and Canadian organizations concerned about the dire environmental and economic impacts of severe low water on Lakes Michigan and Huron and Georgian Bay. ROWI represents over 15,000 shoreline owners and commercial interests. The mission of ROWI is to restore the natural ranges of water levels on the Great Lakes and flows in their interconnecting waterways altered by man-made changes)*

## Extreme Lake Levels Problems

Water level ranges on each of the Great Lakes have been modified by humans over the last 145 years to improve commercial transport of iron ore, coal, aggregates, and other goods and to produce stable, plentiful and clean hydropower. These changes have produced huge national and regional benefits. Unfortunately, these modifications permanently lowered water levels only on Lakes Michigan and Huron by at least 20 inches. This fact is supported by multiple international studies over the last 30 years. Dredging, sand/gravel mining and channel bottom erosion in the St. Clair River have caused the 20-inch permanent lowering of Michigan-Huron since 1855.

The protracted low water period from 2000-2013 caused significant environmental damage, including lost wetland habitat and fish spawning areas, reducing bio-diversity across the upper Great Lakes ecosystems. Economic losses include advanced decay of harbor infrastructure, diminished hydropower production, reduced recreational opportunities, reduced revenues for the commercial and sport fishing industry and increased costs for commercial shipping. These impacts cost the region at least one billion dollars per year.

## Climate Variability and Global Warming Trends

Since 1998, the climate across the Great Lakes region has shifted significantly with a decrease in snowfall and rainfall over the northern portions of the drainage basin and an increase in lake surface temperatures. This has increased evaporation and reduced ice cover over 14 of the last 15 winters. Record high rainfall in 2013, followed in 2014 by the most severe winter in a generation and a very wet 2015 has helped water levels rebound to above averages and is beginning to cause shoreline damages. This rebound may be short-lived since the long term 30 and 160 year lake levels cycles are now merging and the peak is happening now. The levels overall will likely now decline over the next 50-80 years. It is at the extreme ranges that harm occurs and only Lakes Michigan and Huron of all the Great Lakes is the forgotten lake with a range of 6.5 feet. The other Great Lakes have controls at their outflows and considerably narrower ranges.

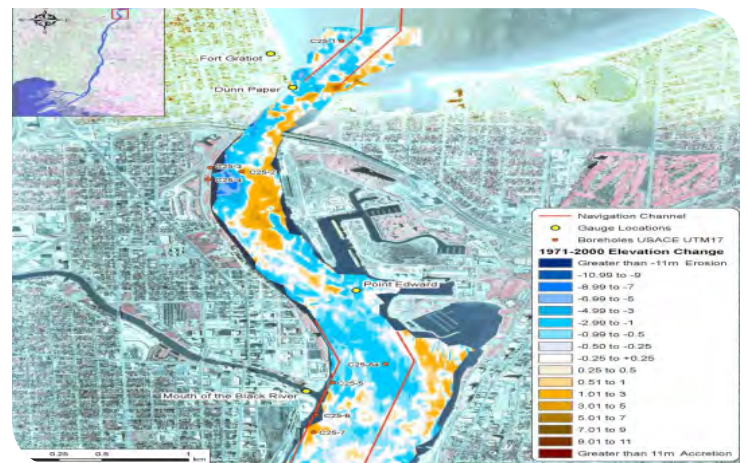
Global warming is expected to persist for the foreseeable future with increased variability in hydrologic inputs to the Great Lakes. These major natural forces are coupled with a long history of increased man-made outflows through the St. Clair River, causing a deficit in the water balance for the upper Great Lakes. Severe low water on Lake Michigan and Huron will likely reoccur sooner than later. The U.S. and Canadian governments need to act to counter previous man-made disturbances to the upper lakes and move toward retaining water throughout the system, especially in light of climate change projections.



## Increased St. Clair River Outflows

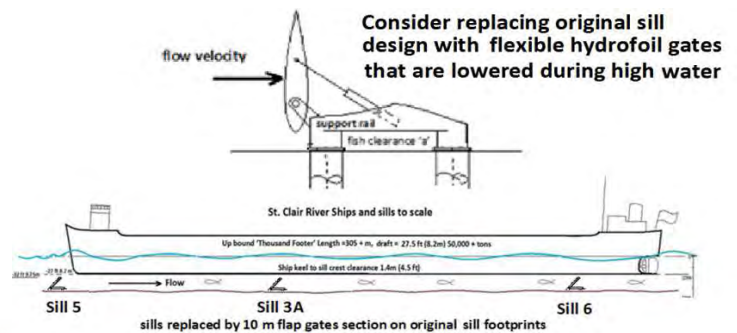
The 20-inch lowering of Lakes Michigan and Huron was caused by a series of changes to the conveyance of the St. Clair River starting with dredging of a 20-foot deep navigation channel between 1855 and 1906, a 25-foot deep channel in 1930-1937 and a 27-foot deep channel in 1960-1962. Since 1962, there is clear evidence that erosion of the river bottom has occurred, increasing outflows from Lake Huron downstream into Lakes St. Clair and Erie.

Compensation structures were installed in the Detroit River in the 1930s and 1960s to rectify increased conveyance in that river course, without permanent adverse effects upstream or downstream. The U.S. Congress authorized the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to study how to compensate for increased outflow capacity, or “conveyance” of the river in 1957. Unfortunately, funding was never provided to construct these needed compensation structures. ROWI is pushing the U.S. and Canadian governments to finally resolve this festering problem.



## The Solution

The USACE needs to re-evaluate design options for St. Clair River compensation structures in light of current conditions and newer technologies. The St. Clair River compensation structures could include a series of underwater “hydrofoils” (or flow controls) that could be placed on the river bottom. Implementation of these measures needs to include ice control structures in the St. Clair River and temporary structures in the Niagara River to negate all adverse temporary downstream impacts.



Currently the lakes are now approaching crisis high conditions with shoreline damages already occurring. There are measures (recommended by the International Joint Commission 1993 Levels Reference Study) that can be deployed to alleviate extreme high crisis conditions.



# Good News from Canada

## Canadian Federal Budget, Chapter 4: A Clean Growth Economy

### PROTECTING AND RESTORING CANADA'S ECOSYSTEMS AND NATURAL HERITAGE

*Managing Transboundary Water Issues* - Canada and the United States share 20 per cent of the world's freshwater in the Great Lakes alone, and jointly manage countless other lakes and rivers. The International Joint Commission is the binational body that manages these Canada-U.S. transboundary waters. These waters are of great economic, environmental and symbolic value to Canadians, and how we manage them is of utmost importance. In recent years, flooding, variable water levels and water quality have affected important water basins that straddle the Canada-U.S. border—the Upper Great Lakes...

*Budget 2016 proposes to provide up to \$19.5 million over five years, starting in 2016–17, to the International Joint Commission to enable Canada to match U.S. funding to study these issues in order to protect the local environment and communities."*

#### Crisis Response Measures

ROWI is now supporting implementation of the full range of crisis response measure as recommended in the 1993 IJC Levels Reference Study to alleviate both extreme high and low levels. This is likely the most important climate change adaptive management strategy. Facing climate change we need to be able to retain water in all of the Great Lakes not just Superior and Ontario.

#### What is needed from the U.S. Administration and Congress?

1. Match Canadian funding for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for up to \$3 million over FY16–18 to reassess engineering solutions to counter human

alterations in the St. Clair River, including comprehensive economic and environmental assessments;

2. Expand the current Congressional authorization for the Corps reevaluation study to include structural solutions to counter the full 20" of permanent lowering of lakes Michigan and Huron AND methods for eliminating extreme upstream and downstream water level impacts of new St. Clair River compensation measures.
3. Treat Lake Huron-Michigan water level restoration as an inherent goal of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT [WWW.RESTOREOURWATER.COM](http://WWW.RESTOREOURWATER.COM)

## INDIANA SHORELINE UPDATE BY DAVID POWERS

As previously reported, the Indiana Court of Appeals is positioned to decide whether Great Lakes riparian owners own to the water's edge. SOS has filed an amicus brief in support of the landowners.

Since the late 1990's, state governments have been on a tear to move Great Lakes riparian boundary lines from the water's edge to a point higher on the beach. Cases in Ohio, Michigan, and now Indiana have reached the appellate courts with varying results. Ohio's Supreme Court recently rebuffed the state and held that all public rights end at the water's edge when free from disturbing causes. The decision is entitled *State ex rel. Merrill v. Ohio Department of Natural Resources*, and it can be found at 955 N.E.2d 935 (2011). SOS filed an amicus brief in favor of the landowners in Ohio. The Merrill case essentially mirrors the longstanding and well followed Michigan case of *Hilt v Weber*, decided in 1930.

The Michigan Supreme Court similarly refused to change the boundary location from the water's edge, but that court provided its new opinion that the state and its citizens held a set of what it called "public trust" rights on the beach, including the "right" of beach walking. The case is entitled *Glass v Goeckel*, and it can be found at 703 N.W.2d 1 (2005). SOS filed an amicus brief in favor of the landowners, and financially supported them in the Michigan Courts and in their appeal to the US Supreme Court. The Glass decision, which ignored the holdings of several earlier decisions (such as *Hilt v. Weber* and *Peterman v. MDNR*), has been widely criticized as poorly decided.

The issue has now made its way to Indiana, after an Indiana town, in lockstep with Indiana's Department of Natural Resources, encouraged people to use the private beaches, and refused to enforce trespass laws. In the first appeal to the Indiana Court of Appeals, that court refused to uphold a decision against the landowner, and remanded the case to the lower court for further consideration. SOS filed an amicus brief in support of the landowners in that case. The case is entitled *LBLHA, LLC v Town of Long Beach et al.*, and it can be found at 28 N.E. 3d 1077 (2014).

In the meantime, a second lawsuit brought by landowners specifically to declare ownership made its way to the Indiana Court of Appeals. The case is entitled *Gunderson v Indiana*, case number 46A03-1508-PL-1116. SOS recently filed an amicus brief in that case, explaining how the governments have, over the past twenty years, strategized to use the courts to take the beaches away from their private owners in places like Ohio, Michigan, and now Indiana. In a surprise move, the State of Indiana recently filed a brief conceding that the boundary was not necessarily fixed at the administratively set "Ordinary High Water Mark," but was instead a moveable boundary. The state of Indiana still asserts that this moveable boundary is an "Ordinary High Water Mark," but we will be fascinated to see how the state contends this mark "moves."



# Save Our Shoreline

## Application Form

Thank you for your interest in joining Save Our Shoreline. Please complete the following information and send it to:

**Save Our Shoreline, Inc.**  
**P.O. Box 2307**  
**Bay City, Michigan 48707-2307**  
**[www.saveourshoreline.org](http://www.saveourshoreline.org)**

Last Name: \_\_\_\_\_ First Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of your beach or beach area (i.e. Linwood, Caseville): \_\_\_\_\_

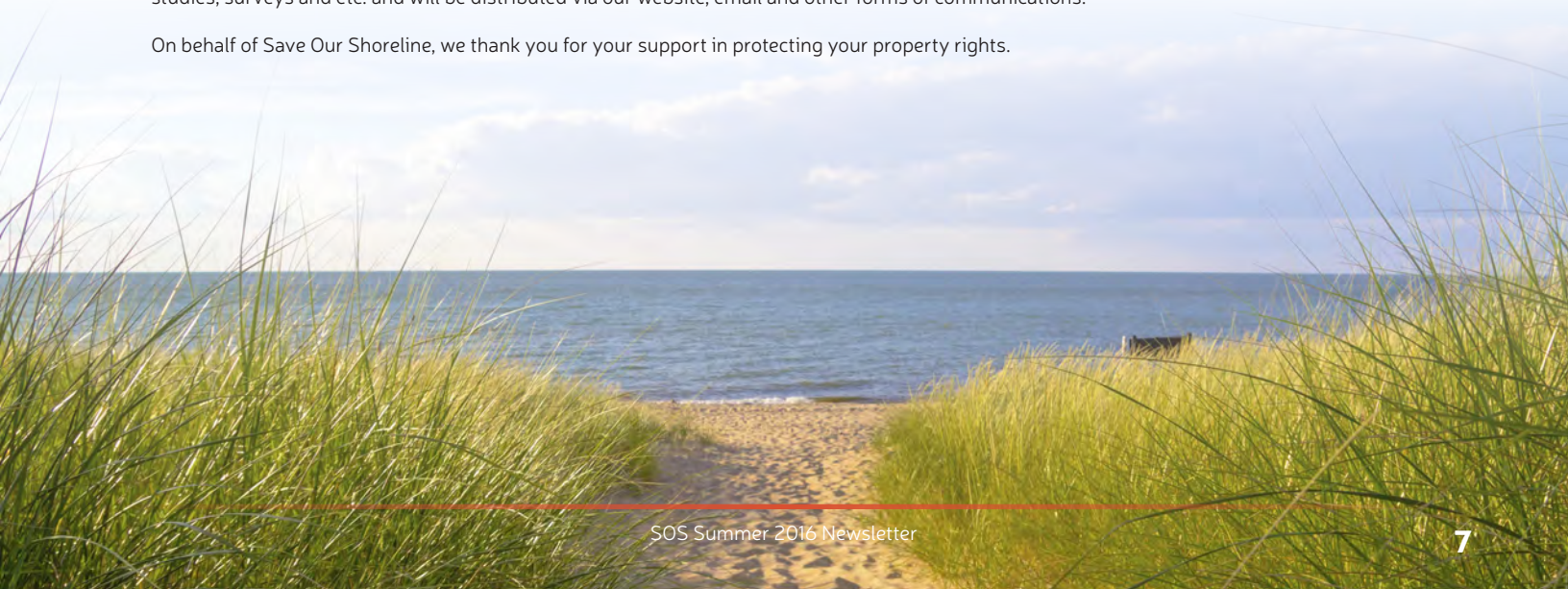
Email address: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

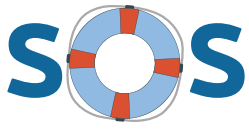
Fax Number: \_\_\_\_\_

- I wish to join as a Voting Member (I own or reside on a natural body of water).
- I wish to join as an Associate Member (I do not own or reside on a natural body of water, but I support the organization's goals).
- I have enclosed \$50.00. (\$25 application fee and \$25 annual fee)  
Please make your check payable to Save Our Shoreline.

If you are an Associate Member, you will receive all information that is sent to the Voting Members. This information will keep you informed of our progress, local meeting's dates, committee hearings, studies, surveys and etc. and will be distributed via our website, email and other forms of communications.

On behalf of Save Our Shoreline, we thank you for your support in protecting your property rights.





Save our  
*Shoreline*

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## *Mission Statement*

*To organize waterfront property owners and those with similar interests consistent with the goals of the organization; to preserve and maintain riparian rights, including the right to maintain safe recreational beaches and waterfront areas, both public and private; and to preserve and maintain a proper balance for the coexistence of man and nature upon and near waterfront property.*

## SOS Officers & Directors

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