

Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary Proposal

Lake Superior, Michigan – 2017

Section I - Basics

Nomination Title: Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary, Lake Superior, MI
Nominator Name(s) and Affiliation(s): Darryl Ertel of the Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve (WPUP) one of the State of Michigan's 13 designated underwater preserves, which operates under the authority of the Paradise Area Tourism Council a 501C3 not for profit organization, serves as the nominator on behalf of a truly grass roots group of supporting affiliate collaborators and supporters as presented under Consideration 7.

Nomination Point of Contact - Name, Phone, Email, Address

Darryl Ertel
P.O. Box 318
Paradise, MI 49768
810-247-4583
dertel@whitefishpoint.net

Section II - Introduction

Narrative Description – a brief overview of the nomination

This nomination area resides within the Michigan waters of Lake Superior described by noted Great Lakes shipwreck author, Frederick Stonehouse, in his book “Lake Superior’s Shipwreck Coast”. Stonehouse writes therein “If there is truly a graveyard of Lake Superior, it is the general area of Whitefish Point. More vessels have been lost there than any other part of the lake.” Stonehouse lists over 100 vessels lost between Grand Marais MI, west of Whitefish Point and Pt. Iroquois MI, southeast of Whitefish Point. Less than half of these shipwrecks have been found and documented to date. Several shipwrecks of historical significance have been found in amazingly well-preserved condition including the *Comet*, *Cowle*, *Vienna*, *Osborn*, and *Mather* as documented in GLSHS’ project report “The Art and Science of Mapping Lake Superior’s Shipwrecks: Ghosts of the Shipwreck Coast” 1.

The high incidence of shipwrecks lead to a significant concentration of lighthouses and lifesaving stations along this remote coastline as documented in “Tragedy and Triumph on the Shipwreck Coast”2.

The coastline remains remote, pristine and sparsely populated. There are no large cities or towns along the approximately 60 miles of shoreline forming the southern border of the nominated Lake Superior area. Grand Marais, Deer Park, and Paradise look like towns on the map but are each unincorporated parts of different counties and townships. None of these three unincorporated towns has a year-round population of even 750 residents. Yet, our nomination aims to help preserve and understand the rich historical interface between the big lake, people, and natural resources along the shore involved in the dance of survival and commerce. In doing so, with NOAA’s professional assistance and extended collaborators, we may be able to better conserve resources, enhance local economies, and enrich the cultural and educational experience for residents and visitors alike.

1 Collaborative GLSHS project funded in part by the Michigan Department of Transportation, the U.S. Dept. of Transportation – Federal Highway Administration, the Chippewa County Road Commission, and GLSHS

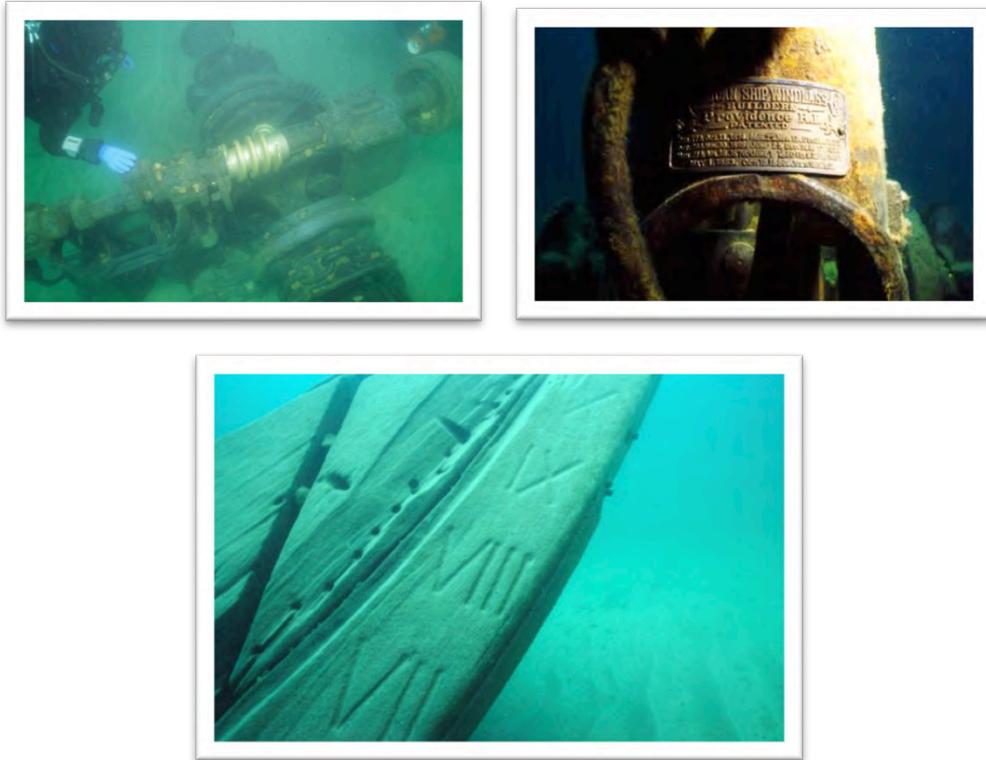
2 Article by GLSHS’ Lynn & Ertel, Michigan History Magazine, 2013, July/August edition

The lighthouses and shipwrecks provide silent physical historical testimony of the once bustling water highway that accommodated movement of commerce and travelers particularly during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Only one building remains from the five U.S. Life Saving Service (USLSS) stations that once nobly protected mariners along this dangerous section of Lake Superior. Fortunately, it has been possible to access compelling historical accounts of shipwreck disasters and heroic rescues as shipwrecks are discovered. This nomination advocates how to combine these attributes leveraging shipwrecks, historic structures, an exciting body of heroic historical accounts, and the majesty of Lake Superior.

Goals Description – a brief description of why you are nominating this area

It is our shared hope that National Marine Sanctuary (NMS) recognition and attendant professional resources will help discover, enrich and share the exciting history of Lake Superior’s Shipwreck Coast. What will this area look like to visitors in fifty or one hundred years? History unfolds with purposeful action in the present. We are nominating the historic shipwreck coast of Lake Superior for selection as a NMS with the following goals in mind:

1. **Validate Value** - Clearly proclaim the historic, archeological, recreational, educational, and economic value latent in the proposed area with NMS designation. Raise public awareness of the rich cultural bounty along this remote and largely pristine coast in order to better assure that the value will be sustainably stewarded and preserved.
2. **Enhance Tourism** - Tourism is a major industry that contributes greatly to the area economy as documented by the “Economic Impact of Travel in Michigan – Tourism Satellite Account Calendar Year 2014” report prepared by Oxford Economics for the Michigan Economic Development Corporation. NMS designation for this area will help provide awareness and collaborative resources needed to foster greater interpretive and educational outreach impact in the area that will enhance responsible sustainable tourism.
3. **Enhance Recreation** – In addition to recreational scuba diving, many of the shallow near shore shipwrecks could be of great interest to kayakers, snorkelers, beach-walkers, and in many places even to passing motorized travelers. How would you know that you are about to pass within a few hundred feet of a 19th century shipwreck unless there were some visual clues such as historic markers, improved area maps and interpretive signage? Enhance exciting educational recreation opportunities with strong visual preservation awareness.
4. **Document Superior Shipwrecks** – Capture the splendor of spectacularly clean shipwrecks for posterity before it’s too late! Unlike the other Great Lakes, the shipwrecks in the proposed sanctuary remain free of invasive zebra and quagga mussels as observed and documented in projects performed by GLSHS and WPUP. Even shallow near shore wrecks 20 feet below surface such as the *Alexander Nimick* (windlass and windlass plate shown) and *Saturn* (Bow Roman Numeral Markings) remain free of encrustation. (Photographs courtesy of GLSHS and WPUP)



The state of shipwrecks in this area of Lake Superior is superior! A sanctuary would bring NMS resources to jointly document these pristine shipwrecks as well as engaging college and university researchers/students in accomplishing this exciting and important work.

5. **Preserve the oldest and the largest concentration of shipwrecks in Lake Superior.** The nominated area contains perhaps the greatest density of historic shipwrecks in Lake Superior as discussed by Stonehouse mentioned earlier and by Dr. Julius F. Wolff Jr. in his classic book aptly titled "Lake Superior Shipwrecks". NMS designation will help advance ongoing efforts to properly buoy shipwrecks so as to better protect the wrecks from anchor and grappling damage while simultaneously improving sport diver access and safety. NMS designation and NOAA's visible presence on the water will help deter illicit artifact removals.
6. **Foster Successful Collaborations** - Recent projects, such as the Eastern Upper Peninsula (EUP) Regional Planning & Development Commission, in partnership with the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians and numerous other project partners, performed with a MDEQ Coastal Zone Management grant to inventory access sites along the Lake Superior shoreline from Grand Marais to Sault Ste. Marie. Their December, 2015 report named the section of the water trail from Grand Marais to Whitefish Point as the "Shipwreck Coast" segment of the Lake Superior East Water Trail 3. Recent scenic byways and heritage trail projects such as Tahquamenon Scenic Heritage Route Management Plan, 2007 also prepared by the EUP Regional Planning & Development

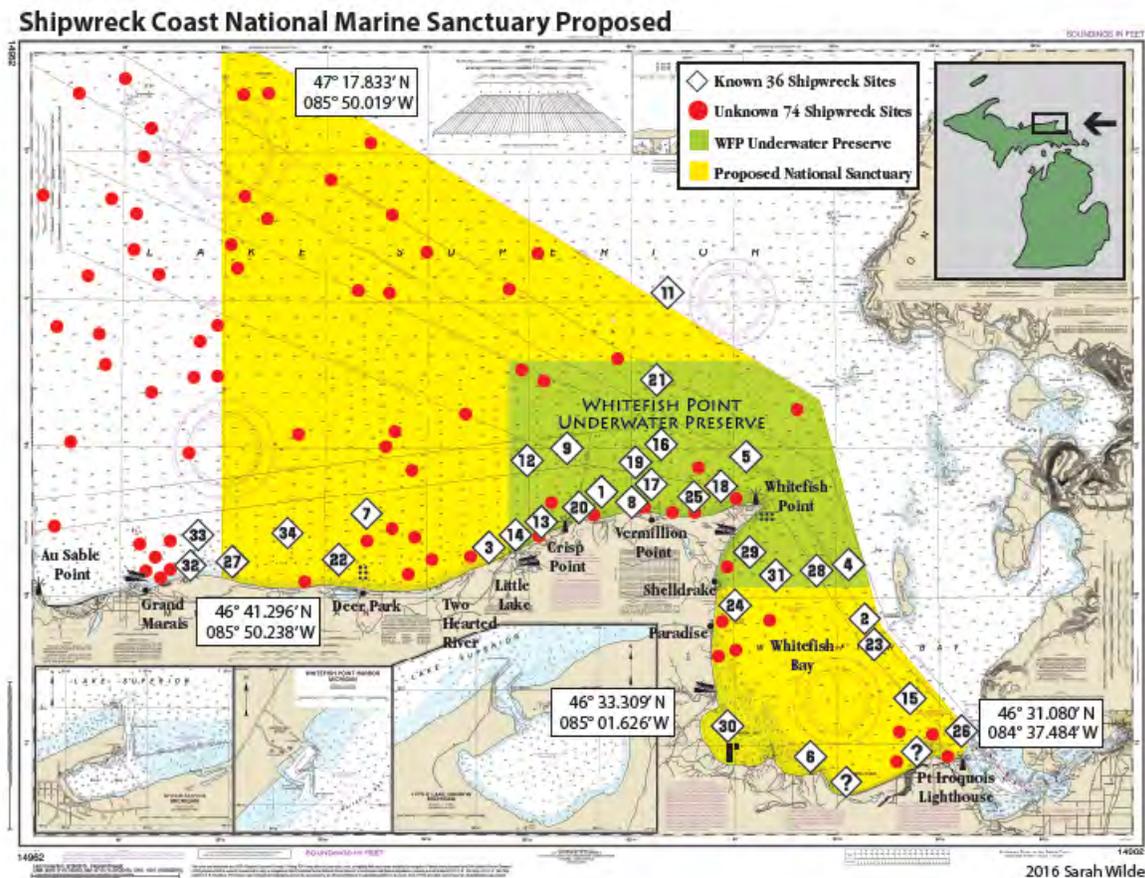
3 Lake Superior Water Trail Public Access Inventory and Analysis in the Eastern Upper Peninsula (EUP) Region

Commission offer fertile collaborative opportunities. GLSHS has collaborated successfully in the past with Canada to research the Edmund Fitzgerald and to recover the Fitzgerald’s bell which is displayed in GLSHS’ museum at Whitefish Point. NMS designation will add NOAA’s expertise to increase synergy and better collaboration with all contributing parties dealing with Lake Superior’s Shipwreck Coast more holistically.

7. **Enhance/Promote ... Education and Entertainment** - Leverage the “Shipwreck Coast” theme for this NMS – Make the rich history of the US Lifesaving Service (USLS) and US Coast Guard “Storm Warriors” come alive along this historic coast. Help students of all ages explore the rich human connections between shipwrecks, lifesavers, lighthouses and the larger economy they served.

Location Description

The nominated area is bounded to the west by a line extending the western boundary line of Luce County north to the international boundary to Canada which serves as the northern boundary running southeast to the shipwreck Sagamore thence southeast to the Point Iroquois in Chippewa County and then following the shoreline of Michigan’s eastern upper peninsula west back to the origin at the western boundary line of Luce County as depicted in the diagram below.4



4 Shipwreck 11 marks the location of the Edmund Fitzgerald resting in Canadian water just north of the international boundary. It is not within the proposed NMS boundary. It is listed as a known shipwreck but not included in the count of known shipwrecks within the proposed NMS boundary.

Section III – Criteria Information

Criteria 1 - The area's natural resources and ecological qualities are of special significance and contribute to: biological productivity or diversity; maintenance or enhancement of ecosystem structure and function; maintenance of ecologically or commercially important species or species assemblages; maintenance or enhancement of critical habitat, representative biogeographic assemblages, or both; or maintenance or enhancement of connectivity to other ecologically significant resources.

This nomination is focused exclusively on cultural resources. We are providing natural resource information for informational context only. Lake Superior is the largest freshwater lake in the world by surface area and the third largest by volume. Lake Superior has bragging rights when it comes to fish. Although it produces far fewer fish than the other Great Lakes, it supports a robust suite of native species. Sustainable fishery management practices have fostered a modern and commercially important fisheries industry after overfishing and the introduction of invasive species jeopardized it during the mid-1900s. Lake Superior (or gichigami in Ojibwe) retains the defining characteristics of a lake, but behaves like an inland sea. It has a small tide, international ports and 3-quadrillion gallons of water. <http://www.seagrant.umn.edu/superior/facts> Needless to say Lake Superior itself should be appreciated as an NMS on these merits alone, however, this nomination focuses exclusively on cultural merits.

The area within the boundaries of the proposed sanctuary and adjacent shoreline include valuable commercial, tribal and recreational fisheries, birding habitat, state & national forests, and important avian migration corridors. Connected ecologically significant resources provided for general context include from west to east:

Michigan Nature Association (MNA) Property west of Vermillion - Lake Superior Nature Sanctuary - 369 Acres in Chippewa County North of Tahquamenon Falls, on a remote stretch of Lake Superior's shore, sits one of MNA's largest sanctuaries. This sanctuary holds next to top standing in the number of Michigan endangered, threatened, or rare plant species found in MNA sanctuaries. https://www.michigannature.org/home/sancts/lake_superior/lake_superior.shtml

Vermillion – operated by the Little Traverse Nature Conservancy Size: 175 acres Water frontage: 9,240 feet Lake Superior: This preserve is defined by the majesty and moods of Lake Superior and its remote location. It contains a wide sandy beach, low shore dunes, upland forest, old cranberry bog wetlands, and a stream. Ecologically, the land is known habitat for the federally endangered piping plover. Historically, this property and its associated buildings were a life-saving station first built in 1876. Years of neglect and harsh Lake Superior weather have taken a toll on the buildings. Researchers from Lake Superior State University, The Nature Conservancy, and Michigan Audubon use the property to study the piping plovers as well as other birds, and the wetlands. Source: <https://landtrust.org/vermillion-point-nature-preserve>

Seney National Wildlife Preserve – Whitefish Point Unit – (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service) The Great Lakes population of piping plovers is currently listed as an endangered species. Several pairs of plovers have successfully nested at Whitefish Point for the past few years. Source: http://www.fws.gov/refuge/seney/about/whitefish_point_unit.html

Whitefish Point Bird Observatory, affiliate of the Michigan Audubon Society, explains that Whitefish Point provides a phenomenal concentration spot for migrant birds. Here, land and water features create a natural migration corridor. Tens of thousands of birds are funneled to the Point every Spring and Fall while migrating through the Great Lakes region. For over 30 years, Whitefish Point Bird Observatory has been monitoring and documenting these annual migrations. Source: <http://www.wpbo.org/>

Important tribal commercial and sustenance fishing is active throughout the entire nominated area as per applicable treaty rights which would not be diminished by NMS regulation. Tribal treaty rights would be treated the same way as in Thunder Bay NMS. Our nomination is based on cultural resources. Environmental aspects are provided as general context.

Criteria 2

The area contains submerged maritime heritage resources of special historical, cultural, or archaeological significance, that: individually or collectively are consistent with the criteria of eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places; have met or which would meet the criteria for designation as a National Historic Landmark; or have special or sacred meaning to the indigenous people of the region or nation.

Proposed area includes over 30 located and identified shipwrecks and likely includes over 70 additional shipwrecks of record yet to be discovered. Shipwrecks include wooden schooners (oldest 1816), wooden steamers, transitional steamers with sail, metal bulk freighters, including whalebacks that collectively represent evolving technology and cargo varieties from 1816 through 1960's. The high concentration of shipwrecks in the proposed area alone suggests that collectively the Shipwreck Coast area demonstrates merit for such designation under Criteria A of the National Registry of Historic Places. The pristine condition of these wrecks remaining free of invasive zebra and quagga mussels presents a precious opportunity to discover and document their un-encrusted features (Criteria D). This provides an opportunity far superior to shipwrecks in the other four Great Lakes. Failure to act on this window of opportunity would be a shame.

The prevailing weather patterns and open-water distance for such weather to build waves into frenzy near the eastern end of the big lake is discussed by Wolff, Stonehouse, and others. Richard Wagenmaker and Dr. Greg Mann of the National Weather Service, Detroit completed "A Numerical Model Retrospective, the "White Hurricane" Storm of November 1913". This study leveraged the capabilities of the Weather Research and Forecast (WRF) modeling system to produce a detailed reconstruction of atmospheric conditions; and the NOAA Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory - Donelan Wave Model (GDM) to reconstruct the resultant sea state. Outputs suggested that wave heights up to 36 feet and hurricane force winds were not unlikely during this storm event. There may be a significant opportunity to learn about how the weather interacts with this expansive eastern end of Lake Superior (Criteria D) to apparently contribute to the demise of so many vessels in the proposed area.

The *Edmund Fitzgerald* is perhaps the most famous shipwreck on the Great Lakes (Criteria A, B). It is located 17 miles northwest of Whitefish Point in Canadian waters just north of the proposed NMS boundary. The legendary status of this shipwreck provides a compelling aura for all Lake Superior shipwrecks particularly those immediately adjacent in the area of the proposed NMS. The GLSHS' Great Lakes Shipwreck Museum at Whitefish Point offers compelling

exhibits, films, and artifacts interpreting the *Fitzgerald* for over 70,000 visitors per season (May-Oct) made possible by collaborating with Canada and many other key collaborators.

“Reexamination of the 9–10 November 1975 *Edmund Fitzgerald* Storm Using Today’s Technology” by Thomas R. Hultquist, Michael R. Dutter, and David J. Schwab (NOAA authors) presented in the Journal of the American Meteorological Society, May, 2006 state: “Strong storms impact the Great Lakes each year, and storms that produce conditions on eastern Lake Superior similar in magnitude to the 9–10 November 1975 storm occur every two to six years on average. Ships of all sizes, including 300-m freighters, continue to travel the Great Lakes for commercial and recreational purposes, and are therefore at risk of encountering such conditions in the future.” The authors go on to state “At around 0015 UTC 10 November 1975, the *Edmund Fitzgerald* was lost with all hands, coincident in both time and location with the most severe simulated and observed conditions on Lake Superior during the storm.” The combination of bad weather and a lack of safe harbors along the shipwreck coast probably account for many of the listed vessels lost to “foundering”. (Contributes to Criteria D opportunity described earlier)
Shipwreck Museum pictures courtesy of GLSHS:



While the weather today may resemble the weather of the past, the vessel traffic on the Great Lakes today bears no resemblance to that around the turn of the 19th century into the early 20th century. As documented in GLSHS “Ghosts of the Shipwreck Coast” mentioned earlier “Near the end of the 19th century, with over 3,200 commercial vessels sailing the Great Lakes, an astounding 18,000 to 20,000 vessel passages were recorded annually in the busy shipping lanes off Whitefish Point.” While today’s large bulk carriers are less than a small fraction in number compared to the fleet circa 1900, they probably carry more tonnage per year than the hosts of the distant past documenting massive technology driven change. When gazing upon the lake off Whitefish Point today, it is hard to imagine that heavy traffic acerbated by bad weather or smoke

from forest fires could have played a role in the numerous collisions discussed in historical accounts. Perhaps human error and technological limitations of different vessel types played an equally alarming role in accumulating this impressive collection of shipwrecks as listed in the following tables:

Table 1: 33 Known (located) Shipwrecks within proposed NMS Boundaries courtesy of WPUP:

<i>NAME</i>	DATE BUILT	DATE LOST	TYPE	CONDITION	DEPTH (Feet)
<i>Allegheny</i>	1873	1913	Schooner-barge	Scattered	30
<i>Aurania</i>	1895	1909	Propeller, steel	Intact	450
<i>Cleveland</i>	1852	1864	Sidewheel Stmr.	Scattered	15
<i>Comet</i>	1857	1875	Propeller	Intact	230
<i>Cowle</i>	1902	1909	Propeller, steel	Broke in half	220
<i>Crosthwaite</i>	1873	1904	Schooner-barge, wood	Hull remnants	15
<i>Cyprus</i>	1907	1907	Propeller, steel	Intact, rests on side	460
<i>Drake</i>	1882	1901	Propeller, wood	Scattered hull	50
<i>Eureka</i>	1873	1886	Schooner-barge	Scattered hull	55
<i>Endress</i>	1910	1914	Fish tug	Buried in sand	10
<i>Fitzgerald 5</i>	1958	1975	Propeller, steel	Broke in two	535
<i>Griswold</i>	1854	1872	Schooner, wood	Scattered, buried	10
<i>Indiana</i>	1848	1858	Propeller, wood	Bow split, broken	115
<i>Jupiter</i>	1872	1872	Schooner-barge, wood	Hull intact, buried	10
<i>Marsh</i>	1867	1896	Schooner, wood	Scattered hull	15
<i>Mather</i>	1887	1891	Propeller, wood	Intact	170
<i>Mitchell</i>	1907	1911	Propeller, wood	Intact upside down	150
<i>Miztec</i>	1890	1921	Schooner-barge, wood	Hull split open	55
<i>Myron</i>	1888	1919	Propeller, wood	Hull split open	55
<i>Niagara</i>	1873	1887	Schooner-barge	Hull broken	100
<i>Nelson</i>	1866	1899	Schooner-barge, wood	Intact	275
<i>Nimick</i>	1890	1907	Propeller, wood	Scattered	20
<i>Osborn</i>	1882	1884	Propeller, wood	Intact	165
<i>Pacific</i>	1864	1887	Propeller, wood	Remnants	15
<i>Panther</i>	1890	1916	Propeller, wood	Intact	110
<i>Parker</i>	1884	1903	Propeller, wood	Split open	280
<i>Thompson</i>	unknown	1967	Wooden barge	Intact, upside down	115
<i>Saturn</i>	1872	1872	Schooner-barge	Hull split, iron ore	20
<i>Sagamore</i>	1892	1901	Steel, whaleback	Blown up hull broken	65
<i>Starucca</i>	1875	1888	Propeller, wood	Scattered	15
<i>Superior City</i>	1898	1920	Propeller, steel	Intact	270
<i>Vienna</i>	1873	1892	Propeller, wood	Intact, bow broken	150
<i>Yosemite</i>	1867	1892	Propeller, wood	Hull remains	10
<i>Zillah</i>	1890	1926	Propeller, wood	Intact	250

⁵ As previously reported, the Fitzgerald is located in Canadian waters just north of the proposed NMS boundary. It is included as a point of reference only as also portrayed on current NOAA Navigation Charts for Lake Superior.

Table 2 lists 74 vessels reported lost in eastern Lake Superior. The majority of this list was compiled by Dr. Julius F. Wolff, Jr. contained in a letter to the Tahquamenon Falls State Park Interpreter, dated May 14, 1971. WPUP removed from Table 2 vessels that have since been found as shown in Table 1 of located shipwrecks and a few vessels found or reported to be closer to Munising. We included the *Inkerman* and *Cerisoles* French –Minesweepers lost in 1918 on Wolff’s list as the only reported physical evidence from these vessels was found within the boundary of the proposed sanctuary near Michigan’s Upper Peninsula’s Two Hearted River mouth and along the shores of Michipicoten Island north of the preserve boundary in Canadian waters. In any event, shipwrecks often turn up where least suspected. The winds, waves and currents could move vessels great distances from the reported location of their initial demise as discussed in GLSHS and WPUP outreach presentations at venues including Muskallonge Lake State Park’s Annual Lake Superior Agate Festival, Michigan Historical Society’s UP History Conference, and the Quiet Waters Conference and Exposition in E. Lansing. We included glimpses of shipwrecks that are occasionally exposed as sandy dunes along the shore erode back into the lake. Sections of decking and hulls have been pushed great distances from west to east by Superior’s famous northwest gales. The following list clearly shows with high credibility that there are many discoveries yet to be made along the Shipwreck Coast:

Table 2: Shipwrecks not yet located but reported within proposed NMS Boundaries

Ship Name	Date Built	Date Lost	Type	Method Lost	Reported Location
<i>Invincible</i>	1802	1816	Schooner	Stranding	Whitefish Point
<i>Montreal</i>	N/A	1816	36' Canoe	Capsize	Whitefish Bay
<i>Otter</i>	N/A	1829	36' Canoe	Foundered	Au Sable Banks
<i>Lamplighter</i>	N/A	1857	Schooner	Stranded	Whitefish Point
<i>Manhattan</i>	1847	1859	Propellor	Stranded	Grand Marais
<i>Nucleus</i>	1848	1869	Bark	Sunk	Whitefish Point
<i>W.W. Arnold</i>	1863	1869	Schooner	Stranded	Two Hearted River
<i>Plover</i>	1857	1871	Schooner	Foundered	E. Lake Superior
<i>Union</i>	1861	1873	Propellor	Stranded	Au Sable Point
<i>Geneva</i>	1873	1873	Steam-barge	Foundered	Whitefish Point
<i>Charlie</i>	N/A	1877	Schooner	Lost	Grand Marais
<i>Satellite</i>	1864	1879	Tug	Foundered-leak	Whitefish Point
<i>Mary Jarecki</i>	1871	1883	Steam-barge	Stranded	Au Sable Point
<i>Laketon</i>	1868	1887	Steamer	Foundered	Deer Park
<i>C.J. Sheffield</i>	1886	1889	Steamer	Collision	Whitefish Point
<i>Bertha Endress</i>	N/A	1891	Tug	Foundered	Whitefish Point
<i>Frank Perew</i>	1867	1891	Schooner	Foundered	Vermilion Point
<i>Western Reserve</i>	1890	1892	Steamer	broke in two	NW of Deer Park
<i>Zach Chandler</i>	1867	1892	Schooner	Stranded	Deer Park
<i>Mystic</i>	1871	1893	Tug	Burned	Tahquamenon Bay
<i>Annie Sherwood</i>	1866	1893	Schooner	Stranded	Two Hearted River

Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary Nomination, Lake Superior, MI

Ship Name	Date Built	Date Lost	Type	Method Lost	Reported Location
<i>G.L. Colwell</i>	N/A	1894	Steamer	Stranded	Deer Park
<i>D.P. Dobbins</i>	N/A	1894	Schooner-barge	Stranded	Deer Park
<i>Missoula</i>	1887	1895	Steamer	Foundered	Caribou Island
<i>Joseph Paige</i>	1872	1897	Schooner	Stranded	Vermilion Point
<i>Monitor</i>	N/A	1898	Schooner	Sunk	Point Iroquois
<i>Servia</i>	1888	1898	Steamer	Burned	Whitefish Point
<i>Griffin</i>	1891	1899	Steamer	Sunk	Point Iroquois
<i>Derry</i>	N/A	1900	100 ton barge	Swamped	Grand Marais Harbor
<i>Company</i>	N/A	1900	100 ton barge	Swamped	Grand Marais Harbor
<i>J.W. Wescott</i>	N/A	1901	18 ton Tug	Sunk	Grand Marais Harbor
<i>Tempest</i>	N/A	1901	Steamer	Stranded	Grand Marais Harbor
<i>Avon</i>	1871	1901	Steamer	Burned	Point Aux Pins
<i>Michigan</i>	1874	1901	Barge	Sunk-collision	Vermilion Point
<i>Montgomery</i>	1856	1901	Schooner	Stranded	Crisp Point
<i>John B. Welbor</i>	N/A	1902	Schooner	Sunk	Grand Marais Harbor
<i>W.B. Barge 129</i>	1893	1902	Barge	Sunk-collision	Vermilion Point
<i>W.T. Chappell</i>	1877	1902	Schooner	Foundered	Vermilion Point
<i>Charles Hebard</i>	1888	1902	Steamer	Stranded	WF Bay E Mamainse
<i>Sailboat</i>	N/A	1903	Sailboat	Sunk	Grand Marais
<i>Saveland</i>	1873	1903	Schooner	Stranded	Grand Marais
<i>W.F. Sauber</i>	1891	1903	Steamer	Foundered	Whitefish Point
<i>J. Duvall</i>	N/A	1904	Schooner	Lost	Grand Marais
<i>Sitka</i>	1887	1904	Steamer	Stranded	Au Sable Point
<i>Hunter</i>	1877	1904	Steamer	Burned	Grand Marais
<i>H.A. Hart</i>	N/A	1905	Steamer	Burned	Whitefish Point
<i>Shamrock</i>	1894	1905	Tug	Sunk-collision	Near Soo
<i>Nirvana</i>	1890	1905	Schooner	Stranded	Grand Marais
<i>Galatea</i>	1882	1905	Schooner	Stranded	Grand Marais
<i>Chauncey Hurlbut</i>	1873	1908	Steamer	Stranded	Whitefish Point
<i>Neshoto</i>	1889	1908	Steamer	Stranded	Crisp Point
<i>D.M. Clemson</i>	1903	1908	Steamer	Foundered	Crisp Point
<i>Gloriana</i>	N/A	1909	Yacht	Burned	Grand Marais
<i>Adella Shores</i>	1894	1909	Steamer	Foundered	NE of Grand Island
<i>South Shore</i>	1899	1912	Steamer	Stranded	Grand Marais
<i>Monarch</i>	1904	1913	42' Launch	Burned	Grand Marais
<i>C.F. Curtis</i>	1882	1914	Steamer	Foundered	Grand Marais
<i>A.M. Peterson</i>	1874	1914	Schooner-barge	Foundered	Grand Marais

Ship Name	Date Built	Date Lost	Type	Method Lost	Reported Location
<i>S.E. Marvin</i>	1882	1914	Schooner-barge	Foundered	G Marais-Wf Bay
<i>Inkerman</i>	1918	1918	143' Minesweeper	Total Loss	East Lake Superior
<i>Cerisoles</i>	1918	1918	143' Minesweeper	Total Loss	East Lake Superior
<i>Liberty</i>	1889	1919	Steamer	Burned	Grand Marais
<i>H.E. Runnels</i>	1893	1919	Steamer	Stranded	Grand Marais
<i>Lambton</i>	1909	1922	Steamer	Foundered	Caribou Island
<i>Huronton</i>	1898	1923	Steamer	Sunk-collision	Whitefish Point
<i>Orinoco</i>	1898	1924	Steamer	Foundered	Whitefish Point
<i>J.L. Crane</i>	1891	1925	Schooner-barge	Foundered	Crisp Point
<i>Alice</i>	1911	1929	Fishing Vessel	Lost	Grand Marais
<i>Lydia</i>	1913	1932	Fish Tug	Lost	Grand Marais
<i>USCG Vessel</i>	N/A	1933	Small Boat	Sunk	Whitefish Bay
<i>Eddies</i>	N/A	1945	Fish Tug	Total Loss	Grand Marais
<i>Rockaway</i>	N/A	1945	Fish Tug	Total Loss	Grand Marais
<i>Vernon</i>	N/A	1950	Fish Tug	Total Loss	Grand Marais
<i>Markay</i>	N/A	1964	30' Cabin Cruiser	Sunk	Whitefish Bay

Demand for iron, copper, lumber, coal, grains, and packaged goods coupled with human transportation conveniences drove the busy schedules of the Great Lakes fleet. The waterways offered a cost-effective alternative to road and train traffic along the Great Lakes coasts. Mankind's response to catastrophic loss of vessels, commercial cargo, and human life along this coast was to place 5-USLSS Lifesaving Stations, 4-lighthouses, better navigation rules, and eventually US Coast Guard Rescue Stations in place to help lessen the incidence and severity of accidents from weather, collision, or mechanical failure. National Register Criteria A and B should apply here. Individuals such as Eber Ward were instrumental in bringing lifesaving capacity to the area. Collective National Registry of Historic Place listing of the Shipwreck Coast would help recognize and preserve this rich history.

The great shift from wooden sailing ships to wooden and metal steam driven vessels and beyond is well represented on the bottomlands in this section of Lake Superior. C. Patrick Labadie, directed Duluth's Canal Park Museum (now Lake Superior Maritime Visitors Center) from its founding in 1973 until 2001. In 2003, he was appointed historian for the NOAA's Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary in Alpena, Michigan. Labadie is a well-known and respected Great Lakes author, historian and archaeologist. He offers the following vessels as examples of vessels included in the proposed sanctuary that would be worthy candidates for the registry:

WHITEFISH AREA NATIONAL REGISTER CANDIDATES -

The eastern end of Lake Superior, including all of Whitefish Bay, is well-known for the number of shipwrecks lying within its boundaries. It is often referred to as the "Shipwreck Coast". With a variety of bold obstructions and the convergence of upbound and downbound navigation

routes, it's not surprising that it has always been a hazardous zone for passing ships and one with a large cluster of resultant wreck sites. As cited above, historical records indicate that more than one hundred vessels lie in the waters of the proposed NMS, fewer than half of which have yet been found. Many are historical and archaeological treasures!

Shipwreck resources within the above borders are not only plentiful, but unique. Whereas the shipwreck populations within other State of Michigan underwater preserves reflect local trends such as the fur trade, War of 1812, the emigration movement, or the lumber industry, it is not surprising that the Whitefish area shipwrecks illustrate a clear relationship to Lake Superior's copper and iron ore trades, and they represent a complete and accurate portrayal of the vessel types that evolved to serve those industries. Many of the wreck sites also exhibit remnants of the cargoes and a rich variety of artifacts related to their peculiar trades. Aside from their great educational and recreational worth, they therefore comprise a wealth of cultural significance to the people of Michigan's unique Upper Peninsula.

1. Schooner *INVINCIBLE*, 1802

From a chronological standpoint, the first possible NRHP nominee (once location is confirmed) is undoubtedly the schooner *INVINCIBLE*, a small commercial craft built at Pointe Au Pins near Sault Ste. Marie in 1802 for the British North West Trading Company to supply fur traders. Described as a two-master, 60 feet long, she was deployed principally on the lower Lakes during the War of 1812, and lost during a violent storm on Lake Superior in October of 1816, bound from Sault Ste. Marie to British Fort William. Relatively little is known about the circumstances of its loss, but its location was illustrated by British cartographer Henry Bayfield on the first-ever navigation chart of Lake Superior, completed in 1824. The *INVINCIBLE* was wrecked in shallow water on the East shore of Whitefish Point (within the proposed NMS boundaries), and it appears to have been buried in the sand in the years that followed. Later charts demonstrate that Whitefish Point has clearly expanded its shores and migrated steadily in an Eastward direction. Recent surveys with ground-penetrating radar appear to verify the present location of a ship's remains (though not yet confirmed as the *Invincible*). No attempt has yet been made to excavate the site. If the site enjoys any degree of integrity or reveals confirming artifacts, it would clearly be an appropriate one for National Register nomination, being the earliest known shipwreck on all of Lake Superior. (National Registry Criteria A, B, D could apply here)

A second reason for selecting the *INVINCIBLE* wreck site for National Register status is the oversight and legal protection of the irreplaceable and regionally-significant resource. Once found and possibly exposed, the shoreline site could be susceptible to vandalism looting and natural degradation. NR status, with appropriate signage, could serve to minimize such risks.

2. Barkentine *NELSON*, 1866

A second possible candidate for NR nomination (Criteria C) would be the barge *NELSON*, built in 1866 as a barkentine for the Lakes grain trade. Constructed at Milwaukee, the ship served a long career as a "barque" before being re-rigged as a schooner in 1879 and ultimately made a towbarge in 1887. During its later years, the *NELSON* was towed by various steamers in the iron ore trade, loading principally at Marquette and Escanaba MI. She was capable of hauling some 1,300 tons of ore, generating significant profits for her owners. On May 13, 1899 she broke free of the steamer *A. FOLSOM* in a 50 mph gale and sank off Grand Marais MI. Her

remains were found by GLSHS in 2014 in 230 feet of water, largely intact, with her bow smashed where she struck the Lake bottom.

The ship is a fine example of the sailing craft constructed during the 1850s and '60s, and while no longer rigged as a barkentine, she illustrates the ultimate fate of most "square-riggers" of her day. Like hundreds of her contemporaries, she was converted to a towbarge of more simplified rig for the ore trade. She was "modernized" for more efficient and more profitable use which resulted from the introduction of steam-powered "bulk freighters" in 1870, capable of towing several heavily-laden barges behind. Her white oak hull is preserved as originally built, although the rigging clearly illustrates the effects of her 1887 conversion.

3. Propeller *COMET*, 1857

Another wreck ideally suited for National Register (Criteria C, D) status is a perfect representative of the early and largely-experimental bulk freight steamers, which revolutionized the efficient transportation of Lake Superior iron ore. The double-decked 181-foot "propeller" *COMET* was constructed at Cleveland in 1857 as a package-freight steamer. She carried mixed cargoes on her main deck and in spacious cargo holds below, along with passengers in her upper or "promenade deck" cabins. Built for the New York Central Railroad Line, the *COMET* and several sister ships extended the reach of East Coast railroad companies into the growing West. They carried immigrants from Buffalo and Oswego NY to Cleveland, Detroit, and all the way to Milwaukee and Chicago. They also hauled all sorts of mixed cargoes, principally in barrels and crates, and often live cattle as well, in both directions. Like her running mates, the *COMET* had a rather primitive single-cylinder high-pressure steam engine and a single screw (propeller). With the advent of the Industrial Revolution in the Civil War era, many of the double-decked "package freighters" were called upon to carry large cargoes of copper and iron ore, for which they were not entirely suited. In 1873 ship owner M.A. Hanna of Cleveland dismantled the upper decks of the *COMET* and converted it to a design better suited for bulk cargoes like ore and coal. The dramatic reconstruction made the ship ideally suited for loading bulk cargoes through hatches in the deck instead of the awkward gangways in her sides. During the next years, many of the old package freighters were similarly reconstructed, and the *COMET* wreck is a fine example.

The ship was the victim of a tragic collision five miles from Whitefish Point on August 26, 1875, when she was struck by the Canadian sidewheeler *MANITOBA*. Ten crewmen survived the accident, while 11 others perished. Her cargo, loaded at Munising MI, consisted of 500 tons of pig iron, 70 tons of silver ore, and 54 sacks of wool. Lying in 240 feet of water today, *COMET's* hull is largely intact, with distinctive wooden "hogging arches" standing high above the decks and all of its machinery preserved. Its bow is deeply embedded in the Lake's clay bottom, with copious amounts of its pig iron and silver cargo strewn all around the site, and a rich selection of artifacts.

4. Bulk Freighter *VIENNA*, 1873

Returning to a thematic timeline, the next shipwreck eligible for National Register (Criteria C) status would most likely be the wooden steamer *VIENNA*, one of the Lakes' earliest bulk freighters. Constructed in 1873 at Cleveland's famous Quayle & Martin shipyard, the 184-foot steamer was among the first fifteen or twenty purpose-built bulk freighters, designed specifically

to carry coal, grain or iron ore in bulk, rather than the traditional method of barrels or bags. This made it possible to use elevated “gravity docks” to simply dump the cargo into a vessel’s open deck hatches, speeding up the process immeasurably. The ship was powered by a single-cylinder low-pressure steam engine, typical of that period in time. The first vessel of the new design appeared in 1869, and dozens more followed in the next years. They carried upwards of 1,000 tons and frequently towed “consort barges” loaded with similar cargoes. The introduction of these highly-efficient new vessels revolutionized the shipping industry.

VIENNA had a successful career, although it was marked by several groundings and collisions, as were common in that day. Her twenty-year career came to an end just after midnight on September 17, 1892. Loaded with ore and towing the barge *MATTIE C. BELL*, she was downbound at Whitefish Point when she met the upbound *NIPIGON*, towing two more barges. Four miles East of Whitefish the two were passing each other when the *NIPIGON* inexplicably changed courses and struck the *VIENNA* amidships. Badly damaged by the collision, the *VIENNA* was taken in tow by the *NIPIGON* and brought into the shelter of Whitefish Bay. Before the ship could be beached however, it filled and sank in 145 feet of water just a mile from shore. The crewmen were all saved by the *NIPIGON*. Because of its proximity to shore, the wreck’s location has always been well-known, and it has been a popular recreational dive site. The *VIENNA* is intact and well-preserved, although the bow is damaged and the port (left) side shows obvious evidence of the fateful collision. The ship’s three masts are no longer standing, and its’ cabins have been carried away, but the wreck is something of an underwater museum. It remains a wonderful and a very accessible model of the first generation of bulk freighters.

5. Bulk Freighter *SAMUEL MATHER*, 1887

The wooden steamer *SAMUEL MATHER* is a very logical partner to the *VIENNA*, being a fine example of the next or second generation of Great Lakes bulk freighters. The *MATHER* was built in 1887. She measures 254 feet in length and 1,576 gross tons, one and a half times the size and capacity of her predecessor and fifteen years more recent. Interestingly, she was constructed at the same shipyard as the *VIENNA*, although her appearance shows dramatic improvements, and her wreck preserves important steps in the evolution of this iconic vessel type. She was driven by a two-cylinder compound steam engine, which was a relatively recent invention.

The *SAMUEL MATHER*, not unlike the *VIENNA* and not far from the site of its collision, was “sideswiped” in a fog by the steel freighter *BRAZIL* on November 22, 1891, when she was but four years old. Laden with a cargo of wheat, the *MATHER* remained afloat for 25 minutes after the collision, but then plunged to the bottom in 180 feet of water some five miles from Pt. Iroquois, near Sault Ste. Marie. Her crew was able to escape unharmed. Her remains are remarkably well preserved, with little visible damage from the collision. As an appealing dive site and a representative of the 1880s bulk freighters, the *SAMUEL MATHER* is considered a fine candidate for National Register status (Criteria C).

6. Bulk Freighter *JOHN B. COWLE*, 1902

Not unlike the *SAMUEL MATHER*, the freighter *JOHN B. COWLE* is a great example of a specific vessel type (Criteria C), a very popular dive site, and it enjoys unusually good state of preservation. Also reminiscent of the *VIENNA*, she became the victim of a tragic collision in Lake Superior’s dense fog. Fourteen crew members went with her. The *JOHN B. COWLE*, at

420 feet and 4,731 gross tons, was representative of almost two hundred steel freighters built for Great Lakes service between 1895 and 1910. Today only one or two of that group are still afloat, but the *COWLE* is preserved forever a mile off Whitefish Point. Literally cut in half by another ship, she rests today perfectly preserved, in 215 feet of water.

The *JOHN B. COWLE* was constructed by the Jenks Shipbuilding Company at Port Huron, Michigan for the Cowle Transportation Company of Mentor, OH. At 420 feet length and 50 feet beam (width), she boasted a carrying capacity of 8,000 tons. She was not among the largest cargo carriers of her day, but entirely typical at a time when Great Lakes shipbuilding reached an historical high never seen again. She was driven by a three-cylinder triple-expansion steam engine rated at 1,300 horsepower, with three coal-fired steam boilers. She was valued at \$275,000 at the time of her loss.

The ship's career came to an end on July 12, 1909. She had loaded 7,023 tons of iron ore at Two Harbors MN two days before, and ran into thick fog as she approached the Eastern end of the Lake on the morning of the 12th. At 5:30 a.m. she was struck amidships on the port side by the 524-foot *ISAAC M. SCOTT* (The *Scott* sank in the Great Storm of 1913 and now rests in the Thunder Bay NMS) about a mile off Whitefish Point, and plunged to the bottom immediately. Fourteen of her crewmen drowned while nine were rescued by the *SCOTT* or the nearby steamer *FRANK GOODYEAR*. Found in 1972, the *COWLE* lies broken in half, with the forward portion lying flat and the stern half standing at a 15-degree angle in the muddy bottom, the two sections separated by ten or fifteen feet.

7. OTHER POSSIBLE CANDIDATES

Bulk freighter *WESTERN RESERVE*, built at Cleveland OH in 1890. One of the first ships constructed of steel and measuring 320 feet in length, she was met with skepticism by ship builders and owners. She and sister *W.H. GILCHER* were the largest vessels ever built at Cleveland, and both set new cargo records. When she broke in half and sank during a Lake Superior storm on August 30, 1892, the shipping industry and the federal government went into a real panic however, and imposed new regulations regarding ship design and construction techniques. Twenty-six crewmen died in the accident and one survived. Sadly, the *GILCHER* suffered a similar tragedy in October of the same year, reinforcing the public skepticism of the new steel giants. The wreck of the *WESTERN RESERVE* has not been found, but would be a logical candidate for the National Register (Criteria A, C) if discovered, presuming that it enjoys some degree of preservation. It is believed to lie in 600 feet of water 60 miles west of Whitefish Point.

Additionally, the armed minesweepers *INKERMAN* and *CERISOLES* have no relationship to the Lake Superior iron ore trade, and therefore do not fit in the thematic group of shipwrecks named above. On the other hand, they are regarded as unique vessels qualifying for National Register (Criteria C) status on their own. They were constructed for the French Navy at Port Arthur ON. The two 150-foot steel vessels left the Canadian Lakehead on November 24, 1918 along with the similar *SEBASTOPOL*, bound for Sault Ste. Marie and ultimately for France. All three ran into gale-force winds and heavy seas off Keweenaw Point, and the *SEBASTOPOL* ultimately went on to the Soo, not aware that her sisters had succumbed to the tumultuous seas, disappearing with all hands. If one or both minesweeper is found with any degree of structural

integrity, one or both would be logical candidates for National Register. ***End of recommendations provided by C. Patrick Labadie.***

In summary, the “Shipwreck Coast” could serve as an area thematic listing eastern Lake Superior as a weather and traffic driven unique shipwreck area. Collective and or individual vessels involved in the ore trade as per C.P. Labadie’s listing offer numerous candidates to the National Register of Historic Places as required by Sanctuary Nomination Process Criteria 2.

Historic Structures - USLSS stations existed at Vermillion, Crisp Point, Two Hearted River, Deer Park (Muskallonge Lake), and Grand Marais. From this entire collection, only one original USLSS building remains at Vermillion and it is in poor condition. Lighthouses stand at Point Iroquois (US Forest Service), Whitefish Point (GLSHS), Crisp Point (Luce County – Crisp Point Historical Society) and Au Sable Point (US National Park Service). Two Range Lights serve the harbor at Grand Marais. Only the Au Sable Pt., Whitefish Pt., and Pt. Iroquois lighthouses are listed on the National Register of Historic Places

<http://www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/mi/state.html>.

Criteria 3

The area supports present and potential economic uses, such as: tourism; commercial and recreational fishing; subsistence and traditional uses; diving; and other recreational uses that depend on conservation and management of the area's resources.

Mr. John Waltman, Chairman of the Luce County Board of Commissioners provided letters emphasizing the critical importance of the sanctuary to the Luce County economy. Creation of a National Marine Sanctuary in our area will provide a critically needed boost to our economy.

The shipwrecks are a truly unique asset that will draw divers from a broad area. Tourism will be greatly enhanced, and jobs will be created in the hospitality segment of our economy. Creation of a National Marine Sanctuary will stimulate creation of new businesses such as a dive shop, support charter dive operations from our harbor, improve our harbor facilities, expand motel room availability, promote the use of our campgrounds, improved sales of fuel, restaurant meals, as well as food sales in our stores. Ripple effect impacts will include more charter fishing operations, expanded use of all of our other tourism related facilities and enhance sales for local stores, and repair shops. By drawing more visitors to our area we anticipate increased use of our outdoor resources and activities. The county has a wealth of natural features and attractions in addition to our shoreline with Lake Superior. We desperately need that impetus. Additional comments from the Chairman of the Luce County Board of Commissioners letters are provided in the Appendices.

As a manner of expressing the importance of a boost to the area economy, Chairman Waltman explained that there are three pillars to Luce County’s economy: government, timber and tourism. Government is of stable employment with four townships, a village and the county government. Government offers good jobs, but will not help to grow the economy. The timber industry is depressed with the slow economy, and companies are reducing staff, merging or

closing doors. Tourism shows steady and consistent growth, but growth rates are slow, averaging about 3.1% annually for the 2011 to 2014 period.⁶

Luce County and the Village of Newberry were selected for Governor Snyder's Rising Tides program to boot strap poorer communities as the community in most economic need in the entire 15 county UP District. Poverty statistics place Luce County at 82 of 83 Michigan counties. The 2010 US census puts Luce County's median income at \$17,125 per capita. Economic, human/cultural, and environmental pillars of sustainable development could be synergistically enhanced through creation of the proposed NMS.

Important tribal commercial and sustenance fishing is active throughout the entire nominated area as per applicable treaty rights. These treaty rights would not be diminished by NMS regulation. We expect that Tribal treaty rights would be treated the same way as in the Thunder Bay NMS regulations. We welcome input from the designated tribal representatives to address any issues or concerns with this nomination. We understand that treaties are between sovereign nations and only duly designated representatives may negotiate on their behalf and thus we cannot address this further without guidance from said parties. Our aim is to improve safe access, preservation, interpretation, and management regarding important underwater archaeological shipwrecks as listed in this nomination.

The nominated area shoreline borders parts of Chippewa and Luce Counties in Michigan's Eastern Upper Peninsula. The area resources must be managed wisely in order to conserve recreational and commercial values needed to support tourism, economic, and recreational uses. The following examples run from the western to eastern boundaries:

Lake Superior State Forest Campground – DNR

Muskallonge Lake State Park is located 28 miles northwest of Newberry in Luce County. The 217-acre park is situated between the shores of Lake Superior and Muskallonge. Muskallonge Lake State Park was the former site of Deer Park, a lumbering town in the late 1880s, and prior to its lumbering history, an Indian encampment. An interpretive panel overlooking Lake Superior discusses the Deer Park USLSS Life Saving Station that once stood nearby.

The Mouth of the Two Hearted River State Forest Campground operated by the DNR was also the site of a former USLSS Life Saving Station.

Little Lake Harbor State Dock is operated by the DNR. According to the US Army Corps of Engineers - *Little Lake Harbor, Michigan is located on the south shore of Lake Superior, about 21 miles west of Whitefish Point and 30 miles east of Grand Marais, Michigan. The project was authorized by the Rivers and Harbors Act of 2 March 1945. The provides for a small craft harbor of refuge by dredging an entrance channel 12 feet deep from Lake Superior into Little Lake, protected by two rubble-mound breakwaters, east and west, the lengths of which are 269 and 921 feet, respectively. The harbor services primarily recreational navigation interests.* This is the harbor Luce County Commission Chair suggests could become much more used if NMS designation helps elevate public recognition of the exciting historical and recreational resources.

⁶ Economic Impact of Travel in Michigan – Tourism Satellite Account Calendar Year 2014 report prepared by Oxford Economics for the Michigan Economic Development Corporation

Whitefish Point State Dock is operated by the DNR. According to the US Army Corps of Engineers - *Whitefish Point Harbor is a shallow draft recreational harbor with more than 1,500 feet of breakwaters and approximately 8 acres of maintained Federal channel. This project serves as an important Harbor of Refuge and supports charter fishing and Native American navigation interests. The local community has established infrastructure around the harbor facilities that generates income from harbor users and visitors to the area.*

Tahquamenon Falls River Mouth State Park – DNR boat launch provides an excellent place to launch a kayak or small boat to visit the southwest end of Tahquamenon Bay which contains shallow shipwrecks like the Yosemite and remnants of the former lumber mill at Emerson.

Emmerson Trail – DNR - The village was founded by Kurt Emerson, a lumberman from the Saginaw Bay area, in the 1880s. Emerson erected a sawmill and in 1884 sold his establishment to the Chesbrough Lumber Company. Milling and lumbering operations ceased in 1912, at which time commercial fishing became the economic bulwark of the community. Source: <http://www.michmarkers.com> . Note – It would take an amateur archaeologist to locate the remnants of the lumber mill and village as they were razed reportedly in the 1950's. The trailhead is marked with a Michigan Historical Marker. The trail follows what was once a road to Emerson and a small island called Emerson Island which contains remnants of dockage and heavy lumber machinery. It is a very picturesque area for kayaking and exploring.

Criteria 4

The publically-derived benefits of the area, such as aesthetic value, public recreation, and access to places depend on conservation and management of the area's resources.

Shipwreck preservation and improved safe access will be greatly enhanced should this area be designated as a sanctuary. As the public becomes more aware of the valuable cultural resources along this remote coast, it will become crucial to educate and manage users about responsible cultural tourism and recreation in order to conserve the valuable experiences they seek. NMS designation will help to more cohesively address this broad area. In particular near or on shore shallow shipwrecks such as the *Invincible* wreck site discussed earlier would greatly benefit from the NMS and/or NR status, oversight and legal protection. Once found and possibly exposed, the sites would be susceptible to vandalism looting and natural degradation. NMS status, with appropriate signage, would serve to minimize the risk of such exposure and simultaneously enhance sustainable recreation and educational opportunities.

Natural beauty is stunning all along this pristine coastline. It will be important to provide improved safe access in order to explore and interpret the underwater and near-shore shipwrecks for the benefit of all. In doing so sustainable design and management practices will be required to ensure such activities do not degrade the natural and archaeological resources they seek to share and interpret. Perhaps the management model that evolved from conflict to collaborative management at Whitefish Point could model how to approach access at other points. Whitefish has a court-appointed “Joint Committee” which includes property owners, governmental agencies, and specific interest groups. The inclusive makeup requires that issues be addressed based on a set of conservation values specific to Whitefish Point. NOAA experiences with other NMS implementations could add tremendous expertise to the development of enhanced access, for example at Little Lake Harbor in Luce County as suggested by the Chairman of the Luce County Commission. The remote and pristine nature of the shoreline, adjacent forests, parks, nature preserves, and private properties will require special care in moving forward sustainably.

Section IV – Consideration Information

Consideration 1

The area provides or enhances opportunities for research in marine science, including marine archaeology.

This nomination is focused on marine archaeology. Considerable shipwreck searching and documentation has been performed in the area by GLSHS, WPUP, and others. There are many known shipwreck sites offering abundant opportunities to document and interpret significant shipwrecks from shallow to great depth. Many more shipwrecks suspected to reside within the proposed boundaries of the NMS remain to be found. The shipwrecks located and likely to be located within the proposed boundary offer a historical treasure to be studied interpreted and preserved. Collaboration with NOAA researchers, universities (NOAA already partners with many Michigan universities and GLSHS has worked with East Carolina State), historical societies (GLSHS has partnered with National Geographic and Harbor Branch Oceanographic) and foreign governments (Minesweepers – France, *Invincible* – Canada/Great Britain) will be necessary to accomplish this monumental task. There is special urgency in this area because the shipwrecks, as of now, have not been infested and encrusted by invasive species. Researchers will be enthralled by the vivid structural and mechanical details visible on shipwrecks clear of encrustation. Superior is the correct term to describe the opportunity for marine archaeology.

Consideration 2

The area provides or enhances opportunities for education, including the understanding and appreciation of the marine and Great Lakes environments.

The Great Lakes Shipwreck Museum at Whitefish Point is a dynamic seasonal museum which could offer a myriad of opportunities for joint NOAA/GLSHS exhibits, programs and projects. Over 70,000 tourists visit the museum each season, and a much greater number visit Whitefish Point throughout the year. This culturally, historically and naturally significant point of land is a favorite among beach walkers, ship watchers, agate hunters and birders. As such, a very high level of visibility is inherent to any such projects that are conducted by the Shipwreck Society and her partnering organizations Michigan Audubon Society and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) - Seney National Wildlife Refuge. These organizations each own portions of the former US Coast Guard property at Whitefish Point and together form the Whitefish Point Joint Committee. The Whitefish Point Light Station is a National Historic Site. Historic preservation efforts are coordinated between the Shipwreck Society and the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office. The Shipwreck Museum currently features two historic structures capable of exhibit rotation, through which new, jointly discovered shipwrecks could be highlighted.

NOAA/GLSHS educational outreach programming would complement the Shipwreck Society's current efforts, and would unquestionably bring a higher level of awareness to all entities involved. In this vein, GLSHS created and currently proffers the *Edmund Fitzgerald: Snapshots in Time* traveling exhibit, which is "on the road" and at the Michigan Maritime Museum in South Haven, MI. Opportunities for shared traveling exhibits between NOAA and GLSHS, would naturally follow any such collaboration that would result in shipwreck discovery and documentation.

GLSHS' Shipwreck Museum is already an annual destination for thousands of students from both distant (out-of-state) and local schools. In addition, GLSHS has hosted teacher retreats

conducted by Northern Michigan University focused on helping teachers develop curricula modules related to shipwrecks, lighthouses, etc., to help enhance Michigan-specific curricula requirements dealing with history, science, math, literature, etc. NMS designation will help bring NOAA expertise and resources forward to enhance an excellent start.

Lake Superior State University (LSSU) President Thomas C. Pleger (recently deceased) provided written support for this nomination. LSSU students and faculty are active in Great Lakes fisheries, water quality, cultural heritage and endangered species research. Additionally, LSSU has a research station at the Vermillion Life Saving Station along the coast of the proposed NMS conducting Piping Plover research. LSSU considers Lake Superior to be one of its greatest assets when it comes to teaching and discovery. LSSU suggests that the proposed sanctuary would provide an ideal laboratory setting for collaborative teaching and research. LSSU is a key stakeholder and strongly supports the Shipwreck Coast NMS nomination (many student letters of support).

We believe NOAA could better coordinate collaborative education and research as the umbrella organization for the NMS. Individual groups like GLSHS and WPUP do not have the staffing resources to coordinate diverse research and educational endeavors with multiple universities along with federal, state, and Canadian research agencies also active in this area of Lake Superior. Indeed NOAA could help create and anchor a robust platform for university research and collaborative outreach education at all levels. Letters of support from numerous local school districts are included in the appendices.

Consideration 3

Adverse impacts from current or future uses and activities threaten the area's significance, values, qualities, and resources.

The archaeological and structural integrity of shipwrecks will be threatened if improved mooring practices are not put in place. The WPUP has not had the resources or permits to establish and maintain high quality moorings on the known shipwrecks thus requiring charters and recreational divers to grapple into the deeper wrecks repeatedly in order to establish even temporary safe access. Additionally, since the wrecks are not marked with buoys, it is not uncommon to find commercial fishing nets entangled on wrecks which can create a hazard for divers, damage the wrecks and cause the fisherman potential costly net losses and repairs. As discussed earlier, it is unknown how long shipwrecks in the area will be free of encrustation by invasive mussels. There is great urgency to document these pristine shipwrecks in a clean native state in order to better capture the historical record before it is too late.

NMS designation will greatly improve monitoring and opportunistic documentation of shallow coastal wrecks while also raising awareness and enforcement presence needed to ensure shoreline shipwrecks are not inadvertently destroyed by trophy hunters (MDNR has documented accounts of a few such incidents). Interpretive signage and area maps can help educate the public and promote responsible cultural tourism in a highly exciting and entertaining manner.

NMS designation should help make official agency presence more visible in this area of concentrated shipwrecks. The designation of part of the proposed area as one of Michigan's underwater preserves has probably deterred some artifact pilfering but there were notable incidents of theft from the John M Osborn and the ship's wheel from the Zillah (early 1990's).

Information volunteered by concerned sport divers and GLSHS helped alert police in these two incidents resulting in recovery of some artifacts. Fortunately many of the located wrecks are still rich with artifacts and many artifacts previously removed from the area have been donated back to the GLSHS Shipwreck Museum by sport divers who eventually decided the artifacts belonged to the people and should be preserved and displayed for the public.

Consideration 4

A national marine sanctuary would provide unique conservation and management value for this area or adjacent areas.

NMS designation would enhance shipwreck discovery, documentation, interpretation, and preservation in Lake Superior's richest and cleanest concentration of shipwrecks. It would greatly elevate awareness and recognition of the rich human history associated with the Shipwreck Coast while also establishing a visible NOAA presence that could only help deter illicit removal of artifacts and potentially damaging non-professional mooring practices.

GLSHS has an excellent life saving exhibit in a restored US Coast Guard Boat House in its complex at Whitefish Pt. Crisp Pt has a new visitor center. Deer Park and Two Hearted River have small Michigan Historical Marker signs. These separate efforts could be leveraged and enriched by coordinated signage, mapping, interpretive exhibits and perhaps even some artifact loan agreements. NMS designation should help coordinate and sustainably elevate visibility of this rich history along the coast intimately associated with shipwrecks in the preserve boundaries.

Consideration 5

The existing regulatory and management authorities for the area could be supplemented or complemented to meet the conservation and management goals for the area.

Protecting underwater cultural resources preserves them as an element of our history and for the enjoyment of our future generations. Sport divers, dive clubs and other dive related organizations requested the Michigan legislature to pass a law that preserves and protects these resources.

Part 761, [Aboriginal Records and Antiquities](#), 1994 PA 451 as amended, is administered jointly by the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality and Department of Natural Resources. This law authorizes preserving abandoned property (shipwrecks, etc.) on the bottomlands of the Great Lakes, designating underwater preserves, issuing salvage permits when appropriate, and for fines and penalties for illegally removing, altering, or destroying artifacts. NOAA would add additional federal guidance to take shipwreck protection to the next level particularly with technology and resources needed to establish proper moorings for safely and professionally accessing these exceptional shipwrecks.

The nominated area includes the existing Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve and additional area. Designation as a NMS would greatly increase NOAA visibility and regulatory presence for this entire area. This is a remote area with a lightly populated coastline and no large population centers thus increased visible regulatory presence would definitely supplement current efforts.

Consideration 6

There are commitments or possible commitments for partnerships opportunities such as cost sharing, office space, exhibit space, vessel time, or other collaborations to aid conservation or management programs for the area.

Collaborative opportunities abound with GLSHS for enhanced shipwreck discovery, documentation, interpretation and preservation. Examples of the potential for future partnering

opportunities are currently in-progress between GLSHS and the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary (TBNMS). Shared programming at both TBNMS and GLSHS sites has already taken place in the form of guest speaker presentations. The creation of mutually beneficial marketing opportunities is underway at this time. Additional collaborations, between GLSHS, TBNMS and the State of Michigan, are being discussed which, if successful, will see a joint effort to recover, conserve and interpret a vulnerable artifact from depths of Whitefish Bay. This project could increase awareness of Lake Superior's underwater resources in a high-profile manner, thereby encouraging tourism and a greater awareness of the proper approach to artifact recovery and preservation. Such collaborative efforts are in keeping with the Shipwreck Society's mission and would only be strengthened, for all concerned parties, through the creation of the Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary.

GLSHS operates the 47' RV *David Boyd*, equipped with specially designed deep water sonar and remote operating vehicle (ROV) equipment capability, which could be made available for joint operations. This vessel, which is seasonally docked-through a partnership with the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (DNR)-at the Whitefish Point Harbor of Refuge, is strategically located to search the proposed Shipwreck Coast NMS. Collaborative shipwreck searching efforts and the subsequent joint-documentation of shipwrecks would be an opportunity and a goal. Additional GLSHS resources, such as the Phantom S4 ROV with 1500 feet of tether, the Marine Sonics sonar [with custom towfish designed for deep searching] could also be utilized as fits project needs in conjunction with available NOAA resources and expertise.

The Great Lakes Shipwreck Museum at Whitefish Point is a dynamic seasonal museum which could offer a myriad of opportunities for joint NOAA/GLSHS exhibits, programs and projects. Over 70,000 tourists visit the museum each season, and a much greater number visit Whitefish Point throughout the year. This culturally, historically and naturally significant point of land is a favorite among beach walkers, ship watchers, agate hunters and birders. As such, a very high level of visibility is inherent to any such projects that are conducted by the Shipwreck Society and her partnering organizations Michigan Audubon Society and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) - Seney National Wildlife Refuge. These organizations each own portions of the former USCG property at Whitefish Point and together form the Whitefish Point Joint Committee. The Whitefish Point Light Station is a National Historic Site, and the historic Weather Bureau Building (also a GLSHS historic site) is a contributing element of the St. Mary's Falls Canal National Historic Landmark. All such historic preservation efforts at these sites are coordinated between the Shipwreck Society and the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office.

The Shipwreck Museum currently features two historic structures capable of exhibit rotation, through which new, jointly discovered shipwrecks could be highlighted. NOAA/GLSHS educational outreach programming would complement the Shipwreck Society's current efforts, and would unquestionably bring a higher level of awareness to all entities involved. In this vein, GLSHS created and currently proffers the *Edmund Fitzgerald: Snapshots in Time* traveling exhibit, which is "on the road" and at the Michigan Maritime Museum in South Haven, MI. Opportunities for shared traveling exhibits between NOAA and GLSHS, would naturally follow any such collaboration that would result in shipwreck discovery and documentation.

GLSHS would also offer preferred access to its vast collection of archival information related to Lake Superior shipwrecks. It is important to note that GLSHS has been searching and documenting Lake Superior shipwrecks for over 30 years and has accumulated significant research and archival materials. Related to this focus, the Shipwreck Museum hosts interns from a variety of universities and colleges each year, which in time could become a shared and valuable resource for a wide variety of projects related to the proposed NMS. Lake Superior State University (LSSU) potential collaboration was highlighted under Consideration 2.

Consideration 7

There is community-based support for the nomination expressed by a broad range of interests, such as: individuals or locally-based groups (e.g., friends of group, chamber of commerce); local, tribal, state, or national elected officials; or topic-based stakeholder groups, at the local, regional or national level (e.g., a local chapter of an environmental organization, a regionally-based fishing group, a national-level recreation or tourism organization, academia or science-based group, or an industry association).

We've developed a large network of community-based support as evidenced by letters of support provided as an appendix to this nomination. Our valued supporters and collaborators include:

Elected Government Officials⁷

Casperson, Tom, District 38

Michigan State Senator,
Chatfield, Lee, District 107th

Michigan House of Representatives
Kivela, John, District 109th

Michigan House of Representatives
Schmidt, Wayne, District 37
Michigan State Senator,

County Support

Chippewa County Administrators Office
Chippewa County Economic Dev. Corp.
Luce County Board of Commissioners
Luce County Community Resource &
Recreation Center
Luce County Economic Dev. Corp.
Luce County Road Commission

Township/Village Support

Bay Mills TWP Fire & Rescue
McMillan Township
MI Township Association Chippewa Co.
Village of Newberry
Whitefish Township

Chamber of Commerce Support

Paradise Area Chamber of Commerce
Sault Area Chamber of Commerce

Education Support

Consolidated Community School Services
Lake Superior State University
MSU Extension, Brimley
Sault Ste. Marie Area Public Schools
Tahquamenon Area Schools
Whitefish Twp. Community Schools

Environmental/Conservation Support

Little Traverse Conservancy
Tahquamenon Country Pathways Assoc.

Recreation & Natural Resource Support

Fish & Wildlife Service Seney National
Wildlife Refuge
Tahquamenon Falls State Park

Tourism Support

Eastern Upper Peninsula Regional Planning
& Development Commission
Michigan Economic Development Corp.
Northern Initiatives
Paradise Area Tourism Council

⁷ Many other officials contacted were awaiting guidance from MDNR as to pending tribal commercial and sustenance treaty fishing negotiations before issuing support.

Sault Ste. Marie Convention & Visitors
Bureau Pure Michigan

Recreation Support

Tahquamenon Area Recreation Authority
Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve
Paradise Area Night Riders
(Snowmobile Grooming Organization)

Business Support

Comfort Inn
Freighter's View on the Bay
Great Waters Coffee
James A. Surrell, M.D.
North Woods Consulting

Individual Supporters

Abbott, Andria
Ance, Kelsey LSSU (S - Student)
Anderson, Carol L.
(Village of Newberry)
Armock, Cody LSSU S
Arnell, Ashley LSSU S
Austin, Krysta LSSU S
Babcoch, Mason LSSU S
Baker, Terence LSSU S
Barbarz, Tracy LSSU S
Berg, Melody
Berryhill, Jonelle
Berryhill, Roger
Bicknell, Rick & Lorrie
Birchmeier, Collin LSSU S
Birkeland, Adam LSSU S
Bitnar, Donald
Bitnar, Linda
Body, Leale LSSU S
Bradley, Alyssa LSSU S
Britton, Harriett & Lee
Brown, Sharon (Village of Newberry)
Burk, Lucas LSSU S
Burlison, Sandra
Burton, Chenise
Butric, Jessica LSSU S

Paradise Food Pantry Market
Peter Anderson & Son Excavating, Inc.
Tahquamenon Falls Brewery & Pub
Tahquamenon Logging Museum
The Inn, Paradise Resturant
Wildworks Gift Shop
Advantage Automobile Recycling
Shelldriake Enterprises, LLC
All Purpose Plumbing & Heating
Grand Marais Outfitters

Historical Society Support

Chippewa County Historical Society
Crisp Point Light Historical Society
Great Lakes Shipwreck Historical Society

Cames, Patrick LSSU S
Carr, Ora LSSU S

Casey, Meghan LSSU S
Cer, Carlle LSSU S
Chambers, Cassandra LSSU S
Chrishause, Christen
Coburn, Scoott LSSU S
Deuchler, Macy LSSU S
Diephouse, Jarod LSSU S
Earl, Celia LSSU S
Erickson, Barbara
Erickson, Scott
Ester, Elizabeth LSSU S
Fagon, Shaun LSSU S
Ferguson, William Scott
Ferguson III, William R.
Ferguson, Lynda R.
Ferguson, Morgan LSSU S
Ferguson, William
Firk, Kristen LSSU S
Fortino, Madison LSSU S
Gebauer, Rachel LSSU S
Goldthorpe, Janice L.
Gorman, Abbey LSSU S
Grieb, Matt LSSU S
Grigg, Mitchell
Grossmann, Andrew LSSU
Hall, Moloney LSSU S

Harlling, Ashaj LSSU S
Headrick, Carol
Headrick, Owen LSSU S
Henry, William

Honard, Joyanna LSSU S
Hughes, Shaun
Jacques, Sarah
Johnson, Matthew
Johnson, Reinhard
Jones, Beverly
Klein, Veronica LSSU S
Koster, Hunter LSSU S
Kurnt, Nicole LSSU S
Labadie, Patrick C.
Lanhouter, Rusert LSSU S
Larkins, Ben LSSU S
Lasley-Henry, Tammy
Lee, Charlie LSSU S
Lilek, Charles LSSU S
Linely, Sue, (ASCP) CPT
Luzier, Shadow LSSU S
Lynn, Bruce and Jill
Macelest, Raven LSSU S
Magiuisse, Laueur LSSU S
Mahaney, Jacob LSSU S
Malk, Jake Vander LSSU
Mandrell, Amber LSSU S
Mann, Salena

Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary Nomination, Lake Superior, MI

Mannisto, Richard, Nautical Archaeologist	Murdoch, Boone	Smith, Genevieve LSSU S
Marinion, Abby LSSU S	Northuis, Jacob LSSU S	Sobleskey, Ada
Markel, Mary LSSU S	Overmyer, Kaycie LSSU S	Sonnabend, Mary LSSU S
Maskus, Tim R.	Pallass, Daniel	Stanley, Amanda LSSU S
Matheny, Mikaela LSSU S	Palo, Eda	Surwer, Zachary LSSU S
McBryde, Thomas C.	Pederson, Diane	Taylor, Maryann
McKerchie, Emily LSSU S	Pentecost, Emily LSSU S	Thachen, Oliver LSSU S
McLean, Rann	Piippo, Dana	Trest, Emily LSSU S
Meehan, Lucas LSSU S	Pline, Marin LSSU S	Tuchowski, Alec LSSU S
Meyor, Andrew LSSU S	Postma, Carol	Unreadable Name-1 LSSU
Miller, Barb	Postula, Sherry	Unreadable Name-2 LSSU
Miller, Denise	Reiz, R. LSSU S	Unreadable Name-3 LSSU
Minor, Virginia	Risdening, Nicholas LSSU	Unreadable Name-4 LSSU
Morgan, Duke	Student	Unreadable Name-5 LSSU
Morlock, Lindsay L. LSSU	Seim, Michaelle LSSU S	Unreadable Name-6 LSSU
Morr, Chasidy LSSU S	Skosland, Tyler LSSU S	Unreadable Name-7 LSSU
Morse, Grace LSSU S	Slone, McKenna LSSU S	Vanatta, Kevin J.
Moulton, Nathaniel J.	Smith, Angie	
	Smith, Erica LSSU S	

End Note: This nomination was put on hold several times awaiting tribal commercial and sustenance treaty negotiations with the MDNR to be completed to a point where individual tribal representatives, State of Michigan officials, and select elected officials were willing to offer support and/or comments. To the best of our knowledge the negotiations focus on other treaty issues not specifically related to our NMS nomination. We are not a party to the negotiations and sincerely hope they reach a successful outcome for all parties. We are electing to advance this nomination on the merits provided as a means to solicit acceptance from NOAA which could result in the Shipwreck Coast NMS being added to NOAA's inventory of possible NMS candidates. We are submitting this nomination fully understanding that the public and all parties such as the State of Michigan, tribal representatives, elected officials and such will have ample opportunity to discuss, comment, support, oppose, improve, or modify the nomination with NOAA as the process proceeds. We hope this proposal will provide all parties with a good understanding of the exciting historical, recreational, educational, and community benefits associated with the proposed Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary.

Elected Government Officials



TOM CASPERSON

705 FARNUM BUILDING
P.O. BOX 30636
LANSING, MICHIGAN 48909-2536

**THE SENATE
STATE OF MICHIGAN**

Serving the 38th District in the Upper Peninsula

PHONE: (517) 373-7940
TOLL-FREE: (866) 395-2038
FAX: (517) 373-3932
tcaspcaserson@senate.michigan.gov

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

February 11, 2016

Dear Mr. Armor,

We are writing in support of the portion of the Lake Superior shoreline known as the "Shipwreck Coast" for inclusion in the registry of National Maritime Marine Sanctuaries. This sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported lost shipwreck sites in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. This site includes National Heritage sites, national forests, state parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light.

There are also five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations - Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country.

As part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System, a marine sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area of the Upper Peninsula, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public. The potential exists to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students and acquire external research funds to study the effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support and collaboration of the communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer

Park, and Grand Marais and the value they place on the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments of the State of Michigan in the protection and education of Michigan's nationally significant Great Lakes shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the nomination of the portion of Lake Superior known as the "Shipwreck Coast" to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its Registry of National Maritime Marine Sanctuaries. Thank you for the opportunity to offer these comments, and please contact us if you have any questions regarding our support of this nomination.

Sincerely,



John Kivela
State Representative
District 109



Wayne Schmidt
State Senator
District 37



Tom Casperson
State Senator
District 38



107TH DISTRICT
STATE CAPITOL
P.O. BOX 30014
LANSING, MI 48909-7514
PHONE (517) 373-2629
FAX (517) 373-0429
E-MAIL: leechatfield@house.mi.gov

MICHIGAN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
REPRESENTATIVE LEE CHATFIELD
107TH DISTRICT

COMMITTEES:
LOCAL GOVERNMENT, CHAIR
EDUCATION
HEALTH POLICY
TAX POLICY

April 26, 2016

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Mr. Armor,

I write you today in support of the Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve's request to add the Lake Superior Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration list of national marine sanctuaries.

The geographical area being nominated along the coast of the Upper Peninsula and Lake Superior has special historical and ecological significance. Whether well-known shipwrecks such as the S.S. Edmund Fitzgerald, or the beautiful Pictured Rocks or Grand Sable Dunes, there is much to be preserved for future generations.

I am pleased by the Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve's desire to increase the awareness of this area through the adding of the Lake Superior Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary to the NOAA's list of national marine sanctuaries. As such, I heartily endorse their efforts and wish to convey my support for this worthy endeavor.

If you have questions or need additional insights, please contact my office at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Lee Chatfield
State Representative



109TH DISTRICT
STATE CAPITOL
P.O. BOX 30014
LANSING, MI 48909-7514
PHONE: (517) 373-0408
FAX: (517) 373-0368
E-MAIL: johnkivela@house.mi.gov

MICHIGAN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JOHN KIVELA
STATE REPRESENTATIVE

April 19, 2016

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor:

I write today in full support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary along Michigan's Lake Superior waters. The proposed "Shipwreck Coast Maritime Sanctuary" would protect and interpret regional maritime heritage along Lake Superior's southern coast.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, and then north to the international boundary. This 1,113 square mile area off the coast of Luce, Chippewa and Alger counties, contains 37 known shipwrecks and 52 additional reported known to be lost shipwreck sites.

I am excited about the possibility to help enhance the lives of my fellow constituents, while also creating new tourism opportunities and protecting an important part of Michigan's maritime history. I am urging you to give full consideration to the nomination of the "Shipwreck Coast Maritime Sanctuary" to the list of NOAA national marine sanctuaries. I feel that projects such as this are a key link in connecting area residents, and visitors, with the historical and cultural significance of our region.

Thank you for taking the time to review this letter. Please feel free to contact my office if you would like any additional information.

Regards,

John Kivela
State Representative
109th State House District

County Support

February 5, 2016

John Armor
Acting Director NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I write today to convey my support of the designation by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a National Marine Sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and preserve archeological treasures and maritime heritage resources. This proposed area includes 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in approximately a 1,113-square-mile. A National Marine Sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwreck sites along the Shipwreck Coast.

The proposed area would extend from the Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, and the Crisp Point Light Station. There are five historic locations of late 1870's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country.

It would be of great benefit to the Upper Peninsula of the State of Michigan to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. I am pleased to support the submission of this nomination package to NOAA, and fully support the addition of this valuable Great Lakes resource to the inventory of the National Marine Sanctuaries. I urge your support to this designation.

Sincerely,



Don McLean
Board Chairman
Chippewa County Economic Development Corporation

***Luce County
Board of Commissioners***

County Government Building

407 W. Harrie Street

Newberry, MI 49868

(Phone) 906 293-5521 (Fax) 906 293-5553

District #1 Mike Jago

District #3 John Waltman

District #4 Mary Archambeau

District #2 Michelle Clark

District #5 Greg Schultz

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

February 24, 2016

Dear Mr. Armor,

On February 16, 2016, by unanimous vote, the Luce County Board of Commissioners passed a resolution supporting the nomination to NOAA for a national marine sanctuary as described below.

The Luce County Board of Commissioners supports the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National

Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Sharon Price".

Sharon Price, Clerk

Luce County, Michigan

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

January 27, 2016

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the International boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermillion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermillion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely, *Mary P. Archambault*
Coordinator of the Luce County Community Resource and Recreation Center

Name:

Title: *Coordinator*

Address: *103 W. Helen St*
Newberry MI
49868

Phone: *906-293-3729*

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Michael W. Lusk President P.A.N.R.

Address: 8271 N M-123 Paradise MI 49768

Phone: (906) 420-0439 cell / (906) 492-3538 work

Chippewa County Administrator's Office
319 Court Street
Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783

Phone: (906) 635-6300
Fax: (906) 635-6325



James M. German
Administrator
Kelly J. Church
Deputy Administrator
Danielle MacDowell
Administrative Assistant/IT Technician

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I write today to convey The Chippewa County Board of Commissioners support of the designation by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a National Marine Sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and preserve archeological treasures and maritime heritage resources. This proposed area includes 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in approximately a 1,113-square-mile. A National Marine Sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwreck sites along the Shipwreck Coast.

The proposed area would extend from the Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, and the Crisp Point Light Station. There are five historic locations of late 1870's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country.

It would be of great benefit to the Upper Peninsula of the State of Michigan to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. I am pleased to support the submission of this nomination package to NOAA, and fully support the addition of this valuable Great Lakes resource to the inventory of the National Marine Sanctuaries. We urge your support to this designation.

Sincerely,

Jim German
Chippewa County Administrator

**Building Grounds and Jail, Legislative and Natural Resources and
Information Technology Committee
Meeting Minutes
February 2nd, 2016**

A regular meeting of the Chippewa County Board of Commissioners' Building, Grounds and Jail, Legislative and Natural Resources and Information Technology Committee was held on Tuesday, February 2nd, 2015 at the Chippewa County Courthouse in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. Chairman Johnson called the meeting to order at 10:30 a.m. with a quorum present.

MEMBERS PRESENT: Rudy Johnson, Don McLean and Conor Egan (By Phone)

MEMBERS ABSENT: None

OTHERS PRESENT: Jim German, Sarah Wilde, Tom Farnquist and Darryl Ertel

Additions / Deletions to the Agenda

It was moved by Commissioner McLean, supported by Commissioner Egan, to approve the agenda as presented. On a voice vote, the motion CARRIED.

Public Comments

None

Agenda Items

Letter of Support for a National Marine Sanctuary

A presentation took place on letter of support for a National Marine Sanctuary. A letter of support was requested by the Shipwreck Historical Society for their application to NOAA. A discussion ensued.

It was moved by Commissioner Egan, supported by Commissioner McLean, to provide a letter of support for a National Marine Sanctuary off of Whitefish Point and to the West. On a voice vote, the motion CARRIED.

County Social Media

The County Administrator presented a new Facebook Page. He noted that people could comment on the articles posted.

It was moved by Commissioner McLean, supported by Commissioner Egan, to establish the new Facebook Page. On a voice vote, the motion CARRIED.

General Discussion

A letter of complaint was discussed about a situation with an ambulance pick up.

Committee and Chairman's Comments

It was noted that the township meeting in Raber went well and Pickford would continue to provide ambulance service until May 2nd when a vote on an ambulance millage would take place. Then more negotiations would take place.

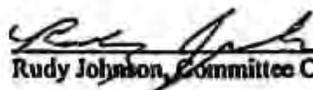
Adjourn

It was moved by Commissioner McLean, seconded by Commissioner Egan, to adjourn the meeting. On a voice vote, the motion was CARRIED.

Chairman Johnson declared the meeting adjourned at 11:00 a.m.



Jim German, Administrator



Rudy Johnson, Committee Chairman

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

January 27, 2016

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermillion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermillion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user-groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,



John Waltman, Chair

Luce County Board of Commissioners

18342 Perch Lake Dr.

Newberry, MI [49868](http://www.lucecounty.com)

906.658.3515

LUCECOUNTY

Economic Development Corporation

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

On behalf of the Luce County Economic Development Corporation (LCEDC) I would like to express our support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

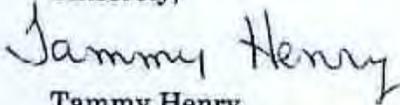
The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Tammy Henry". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the left of the typed name.

Tammy Henry,
Executive Director

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

January 27, 2016

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Stanley Ronquist

Title: Luce County Engineer-Manager

Address: 423 W. McMillan Ave

Newberry, MI 49868

Phone: (906) 293-5741



LUCE COUNTY ROAD COMMISSION
P.O. Box 401
Newberry, MI 49868

Township/Village Support

Bay Mills Township

14740 W. Lakeshore Drive • Brimley, Michigan 49715

03/28/2016

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuary
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

As the township clerk of Bay Mills Township, Brimley, Michigan in Chippewa County I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. Bay Mills Township strongly supports this endeavor and the collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reef's Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public. Small business owners in Bay Mills Township and Brimley area rely heavily on tourism and this increase would be a great benefit to the community.

The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks. The knowledge this museum would bring to our education system would be immeasurable.

The Bay Mills Township Board enthusiastically supports the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,



Mary Swendsen,
Bay Mills Township Clerk
14740 W. Lakeshore Drive
Brimley, MI 49715
906-322-0311

McMILLAN TOWNSHIP

P.O. Box 442

NEWBERRY, MICHIGAN 49868

ARTHUR F. SCHULTZ
SUPERVISOR

JOSEPH F. VILLEMURE
CLERK

PETER VILLEMURE
TREASURER

Mr. John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

March 7, 2016

Dear Mr. Armor,

McMillan Township, Luce County supports the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Attached is our Township Board resolution dated 2-29-16 in support of nomination of the "Shipwreck Coast."

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Joseph F. Villemure".

Joseph Villemure, Clerk,

McMillan Township

RESOLUTION NO. 1129

Resolution to support the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior Waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113 square mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce and Alger counties.

Moved by Joe Villemure Supported by Peter Villemure

To support the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters in a 1,113 square mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce and Alger counties.

Ayes All

Nays None

Absent None

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of a resolution offered and adopted by the McMillan Township Board at a regular meeting held on February 29, 2016.

SIGNED: Joseph F. Villemure

Joseph F Villemure, Clerk
405 Newberry Ave.
PO Box 442
Newberry, MI 49868

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Ray J. Baker, Chairman Mich. Township Assoc. Chippewa County
Address: 17399 W. Tower Rd Badinley, MI 49715

Phone: 906-630-0825

Ray Baker

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

January 27, 2016

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermillion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermillion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: *Carol L Anderson*

Title: *President, Village of Newberry*

Address: *P.O. Box 165
Newberry MI 49868*

Phone: *906 293 5939*

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

January 27, 2016

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermillion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermillion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,



Name: CHARLES CLEAVER

Title: VILLAGE MANAGER, NEWBERRY MICHIGAN

Address: 307 E. McMILLAN AVE
NEWBERRY, MI 49868

Phone: (906) 293-3433 x 3



Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary Proposal Lake Superior, MI – 2016

To: John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

The Whitefish Township Board is in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, and Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Wanda Knox

Whitefish Township Clerk

PO BOX 350
PARADISE MI 49768
906-492-3452

William Mangham

Whitefish Township Supervisor

Chamber of Commerce Support

PARADISE AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

PO BOX 82
Paradise, MI 49768

906-492-3219
www.paradisemichigan.org

January 13, 2016

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Mr. Armor,

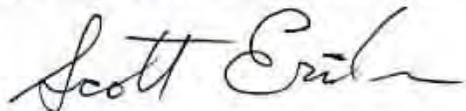
The Paradise Area Chamber of Commerce Mission Statement reads "To advance the commercial, industrial, civic and general interests of Paradise and the surrounding area." In keeping with our objectives, the Paradise Area Chamber of Commerce unequivocally supports the nomination for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior Waters to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

The Paradise area is blessed with incredible beauty along the shores of Whitefish Bay. Economically the region is heavily reliant upon tourism. Tourist travel to this area to admire the breath taking views of the Tahquamenon Falls but they are also intrigued by the stories of the many ships and freighter's that move past Whitefish Point. Unfortunately, many ships failed to complete that journey. Preserving and protecting these shipwrecks for future generations to experience and research is vital to the area's continued economic development. Preserving and protecting the ecological environment is critical for the current and future residents of the region.

The chamber members fully support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Paradise Area Chamber of Commerce Members

Scott Erickson, President
Paradise Area Chamber of Commerce





February 9, 2016

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor:

My name is Tony Haller and I am the Executive Director of the Sault Area Chamber of Commerce located in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks Whitefish Point Light Station, which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Tony Haller
Executive Director

Education Support

"COMMUNITY EDUCATION"
*Serving
Community Members
of All Ages*

**CONSOLIDATED COMMUNITY
SCHOOL SERVICES**

4900 West Davis Court
Kincheloe, MI 49788
(906) 495-7305
(906) 495-5710 (Fax)

Sponsored by
BRIMLEY
LES CHENEAUX
DeTOUR
TAHQUAMENON
WHITEFISH
PICKFORD
RUDYARD
DATA
THREE LAKES
School districts

March 3, 2016

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks. The area that this sanctuary is located in is a rural area and having this designation will further help the local area with attracting tourists and help with improving our local economy.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

I enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "William Henry".

William Henry
Director



LAKE SUPERIOR STATE UNIVERSITY

March 1, 2016

Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary Proposal Lake Superior, MI – 2016

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

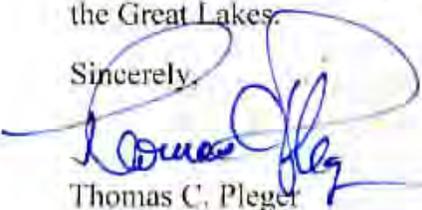
As president of Lake Superior State University, I am writing in strongest support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates a commitment to preserving the natural and cultural resources associated with Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

Lake Superior State University is active in Great Lakes research. Our faculty and students are involved in freshwater fisheries research, fresh water quality research, Great Lakes cultural heritage research, endangered species research, and consider Lake Superior to be one of our greatest assets when it comes to teaching and discovery.

I believe that the proposed sanctuary would provide an ideal laboratory setting for collaborative teaching and research and Lake Superior State University is a key stakeholder. We currently have a research station located with the proposed sanctuary at the Vermillion Life Saving Station where our faculty and students are involved in Piping Plover research.

The proposed sanctuary would be of great benefit for Lake Superior State University, the State of Michigan, local communities, and other key user groups. LSSU enthusiastically supports the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our knowledge of Lake Superior and the Great Lakes.

Sincerely,



Thomas C. Pleger

Office of the President
650 W. Easterday Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783
Telephone: 906-635-2202 • Fax: 906-635-6671
www.lssu.edu

February 9, 2016

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

We are writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.



MSU EXTENSION
District 2

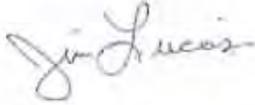
Serving the Counties of:
Alger, Chippewa,
Delta, Luce,
Mackinac, and
Schoolcraft

Bay Mills CC
12214 W. Lakeshore Dr.
Brimley, MI 49715

Phone: 906-203-7302
Fax: 906-635-7610
lucasj@anr.msu.edu
www.msue.msu.edu

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of James Lucas in black ink.

James Lucas
District 2 Coordinator

Handwritten signature of Jeff Dwyer in black ink.

Jeff Dwyer
Interim Director



SAULT STE. MARIE AREA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

876 Marquette Avenue / Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783

Phone (906) 635-6609 / Fax (906) 635-6642

Dr. Timothy D. Hall, Superintendent

March 3, 2016

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust. It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists.



SAULT STE. MARIE AREA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

876 Marquette Avenue / Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783
Phone (906) 635-6609 / Fax (906) 635-6642
Dr. Timothy D. Hall, Superintendent

The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

In closing, a national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks. I urge you to give this your strongest consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Timothy D. Hall".

Dr. Timothy D. Hall
Superintendent of Schools



February 11, 2016

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

Our school district covers almost 1,400 square miles and is the largest land district east of the Mississippi river and bigger than the state of Rhode Island. Much of the proposed national maritime sanctuary covers the northern part of our district. I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. I understand the scope of this area and the work that has already occurred as shown strong support from local communities and a marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

It is my understanding that a national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light.

I also support the potential for an economic impact to the local communities through educational tours, site visitors, and the strong potential to enhance support the educational opportunities for the public.

This letter is to serve as support for the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

If you need further information, please let me know.

Sincerely,

David Barry
Superintendent

TAHQAMENON AREA SCHOOLS

700 Newberry Ave
Newberry, MI 49868
Phone: 906-293-3226
Fax: 906-293-3709



Whitefish Township Community Schools

P.O. Box 58 • 7221 N. M-123

Paradise, Michigan 49768

Phone (906) 492-3353 • Fax (906) 492-3254

January 6, 2016

Mr. John Armor
Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Springs, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

Whitefish Township Community Schools strongly supports the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to create a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Whitefish Bay of Lake Superior. We know a sanctuary can help in the protection of shipwrecks off the coast of Whitefish Point.

Records show there are 73 shipwrecks within the proposed sanctuary area. 36 of these wrecks are known shipwreck sites. These vessels are representative of the ship building and lakes commerce for critical decades.

If designated as a Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary, these treasures will be preserved for present and future generations and will provide research and educational opportunities for our citizens. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, such as educational programs to share the history of Michigan shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public as well as increasing tourism.

The approval of the application for a Shipwreck Coast National Maritime Sanctuary is the best way to assure such a resource for generations for its historical significance and the education of our youth.

Thank you for considering our Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary request to preserve the heritage of the Whitefish Bay of Lake Superior and the educational value for our youth.

Sincerely,

Ann Vayre, Ph. D.
Superintendent

Environmental Conservation Support



January 27, 2016

Little Traverse Conservancy
Northern Michigan's Land Trust
3264 Powell Road
Harbor Springs, MI 49740-9489

Phone: 231.347.0991
Fax: 231.347.1276
Email: ltc@landtrust.org
Web: www.landtrust.org

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor:

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Mary H. Facalak
Chair

Gregg K. Garver
Vice Chair

Ian R. N. Bund
Treasurer

Marta Olson
Secretary

Steve Arbaugh
Molly Aron Baico

Jim Baumgart

Nadine Cain

Michael Cameron

Michael Dow

Mary Diggins

Frank Eklawoyentak

Jeffrey S. Fink

James C. Gillingham

John A. Griffin

Don Jarabkowski

Thomas Jeff

Paul C. Kowensco

Joseph W. Rimmel

Dave Ring

Nancy K. Lindsay

Dianne Litzenger

Lisa Loyd

Nell Marsella

Harriet McGraw

David G. Mengesler

Brian Mestaur

Ashley Maurice

Margen Nicholson

Dave Patterson

R. Hamilton Schiemen

Hann Szyk

Marsha D. Tompkins

Mary Ann VanLakerna

Patricia G. Warren

TRUSTEE EMERITUS

Jean Seaton Winter

STAFF

Thomas C. Bailey

Executive Director

Thomas Lagerstrom

Associate Director

Kieran C. Fleming

Director of Land Protection
and Stewardship

Ty C. Ratliff

Caitlin Donnelly

Land Protection

Charles Dawley

Mike Lynch

Derek Shitels

Land Stewardship

Cacia Lesh

Volunteer Coordinator

Sarah Gurney

Administrative Coordinator

Melissa Hansen

Sarah Mayhew

Environmental Education

Anne Fleming

Communications Coordinator

As you consider the nomination of a National Marine Sanctuary in the Michigan waters of eastern Lake Superior, please note that our organization joins county, township, and city governments in the area, as well as state and federal agencies, in supporting the idea. Such a sanctuary would complement our nature preserves on the shore, particularly our Vermilion Point Nature Preserve which includes the old US Life Saving Station. The proposed "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would encompass the waters off the shore of this unique and beautiful natural and historic preserve.

In addition to acquiring our own network of nature preserves in this area, we have worked with the State of Michigan, US Forest Service and local units of government to create parks and dedicate over 2.5 miles of shoreline and 3,000 acres of working forest land to public ownership. We are currently helping the Forest Service acquire land adjoining the Point Iroquois Light Station which is a popular destination for visitors. In the non-profit field, we have working partnerships with the Crisp Point Light Historical Society, Great Lakes Shipwreck Historical Society, The Nature Conservancy and the Michigan Nature Association, all of whom own or administer land along the shoreline in the area.

We note that tourism relating to the area's natural and historic features is a prime engine for economic development in the area, and that expanded opportunities for tourism would be of significant value to the region. Educational opportunities are important as well, and we are involved with a number of research and study projects along the coast with Lake Superior State University, the Eastern Michigan University historic preservation program, the US Fish and Wildlife Service and others.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the value of protecting this area's unique marine resources and history, and making these resources more readily available to the public and our educational institutions.

Sincerely,

Thomas C. Bailey,
Executive Director



Tahquamenon Country Pathways Association
John Griebel, President
P.O. Box # 82
Paradise, Michigan 49768

03 February, 2016

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Dear Mr. Armor;

I am writing on behalf of the collective membership of the Tahquamenon Country Pathways Association in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the 1,113 square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger Counties would give protection to the 37 known shipwrecks as well as the 52 other ships reported to have wrecked in the area. The scope of this area and the work that has been done in this region to date by the communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais demonstrates the strength of support in collaboration and planning to show how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national maritime sanctuary would build on the accomplishments of the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant maritime history.

The support for the nomination to N.O.A.A. of Lake Superior's "Shipwreck Coast" for a national marine sanctuary is shown by a Resolution by the entire Board of Directors of the T.C.P.A. at our meeting of 21 January, 2016. By this letter, we wish to show our enthusiastic support for N.O.A.A. to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. We strongly believe that this sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Thank you for your kind consideration on this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "John Griebel", is written over a faint, light-colored circular stamp or watermark.

Recreation & Natural Resources Support



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Seney National Wildlife Refuge

1674 Refuge Entrance Rd.

Seney, MI 49883

906.586.9851

Bruce Lynn
Executive Director
Great Lakes Shipwreck Museum
P.O. Box 291
183335 N. Whitefish Point Road
Paradise, MI 49768

April 25, 2016

Dear Mr. Lynn:

I would like to extend our support to nominate a 1,113-square-mile area in Lake Superior waters off the coast of Chippewa, Luce and Alger counties in Michigan for designation as a national marine sanctuary by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

The proposed sanctuary meets several of the attributes NOAA is seeking, including: special ecological and natural resource significance; maritime heritage with historical and cultural significance; important economic opportunities like tourism and bird watching; and responsible stewardship that is collaborative in nature across the area.

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Seney National Wildlife Refuge administers 53 acres of coastal property at the tip of Whitefish Point in Chippewa County as part of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The Refuge works to preserve the natural, historic and cultural features of this unique area in coordination with partners at The Great Lakes Shipwreck Historical Society, the Michigan Audubon Society, and in accordance with the 2002 Human Use/Natural Resource Management Plan for Whitefish Point.

Whitefish Point is renowned for its concentrations of birds during migration due largely to its geographic position as a land feature in Lake Superior waters, including Whitefish Bay. Each year thousands of raptors, passerines and water birds funnel up the point to cross Lake Superior. They are followed by thousands of birders. The Whitefish Point Bird Observatory Chapter of Michigan Audubon Society has collected data on site that led to the point being recognized as a Globally Important Bird Area and have documented over 340 bird species at the point. The beach area at Whitefish Point is designated as critical habitat for the endangered Piping Plover which has annually nested on Refuge property since 2009.

Not only is the point unique for its bird migration corridor, but the area contains important natural dune and swale habitats. The gravel beaches and sandy dunes of the shoreline are complimented by stunted jack pine-dominated forests. The refuge works to protect these sensitive habitats and allow human activities that do not impair or interfere with these conservation values.

Whitefish point offers a unique experience for people with different interests to come together and observe the spectacular bird migrations, to better understand Michigan's fascinating maritime culture and simply to stand on the shores of Lake Superior and enjoy the experience of this unique and wonderful place. National Marine Sanctuary designation of the offshore aquatic environment will further protect this important land feature in the surrounding ecosystem and expand opportunities to educate visitors about the lake environment and its cultural history.

For more information, please contact Sara Siekierski, Refuge Manager at 906-586-9851 ext. 11 or sara_siekierski@fws.gov.

Sincerely:

Sara Siekierski

Sara A. Siekierski, Refuge Manager

Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary Proposal Lake Superior, MI – 2016

To: John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuary

From: Craig Krepps, Park Manager
Tahquamenon Falls State Park

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Craig Krepps

Tourism Support



February 23, 2016

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor:

I am writing on behalf of the Eastern U.P. Regional Planning & Development Commission in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce and Alger Counties in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Ba Mills, Paradise, Deer Park and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipyards and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station, which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Hearted River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our Region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our Region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as look at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and state and compliments the many efforts we have undertaken in our federal funded Economic Development District planning program and the Pure Michigan Scenic Byway program which traverses through the Shipwreck coast area.

Sincerely,

Jeff Hagan, CEO

February 19, 2016

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing to support Michigan's Lake Superior waters being designated a national marine sanctuary by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). This "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties in Michigan's Upper Peninsula.

To date, local communities – including Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park and Grand Marais – have demonstrated a spirit of collaboration that speaks to the importance of the resources and heritage Lake Superior brings to the region. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments that have already been achieved in the state of Michigan with regards to protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public, including both residents and visitors, about our state's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area, including Gros Cap Reefs Light to Whitefish Bay and west along the Lake Superior shoreline to Grand Marais and Au Sable Point, is a known destination for travelers looking to enjoy Michigan's pristine natural beauty. The addition of a national marine sanctuary in this region would provide an added draw helping to increase tourism in the area and offering additional opportunities to share Michigan's maritime heritage with the public. This, in combination with Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary in Alpena, would make Michigan a premier destination in North America for Great Lakes shipwreck preservation, history and education.

It would be of great benefit to the state, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. There are terrific opportunities to attract external research funds to the region as a result of the designation, which may affect solutions to problems facing shipwrecks, including land use on watersheds, lake ecology and invasive species. But from the perspective of Travel Michigan, the most exciting part of this designation would be an opportunity to continue to preserve our state's unique shipwreck heritage and to use these nationally designated sites as a driver of tourism, so that we can better share the inspiring, sometimes tragic, and compelling stories of the ships that rest below the waters of Lake Superior.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries and believe it will bring a great benefit to the region and the state.

Sincerely,



David Lorenz
Vice President Travel Michigan



NORTHERN INITIATIVES

Prosperity. That's Our Business

February 18, 2016

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior.

The preservation of these historical and cultural offerings are vital to the economies of local communities. Especially small rural communities that boarder the "Shipwreck Coast." Many of these communities are highly dependent on tourism. Lake Superior and all it has to offer is a major draw. State, regional, and local leaders on many occasions have joined forces to both promote and protect this valuable asset.

A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.



A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Christine Rector", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Christine Rector
Director of Regional Strategies



Paradise Area Tourism Council

PO BOX 62

Paradise, Michigan 49768

Experience Michigan's Paradise

www.MichigansParadise.com

February 10, 2016

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

On behalf of their members, the Paradise Area Tourism Council supports the nomination of the Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary to be added to the National Ocean Atmospheric Administration's list of national marine sanctuaries. This region is rich with natural resources including marine history and its cultural significance dating back to the Anishinaabe and the European fur traders. Preserving this heritage for future generations to discover and explore is paramount to the economic and educational well being of the region.

A priority of the Paradise Area Tourism Council is to encourage tourism within the area. The foundation for tourism is the natural assets of the region. Safekeeping this coast line for future generations to enjoy is analogous to the continued growth and development of the community. We welcome this continued dialog and development of this project.

Respectfully submitted,

Mr. James Stabile, President
Paradise Area Tourism Council

JS:nc

Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary Proposal Lake Superior, MI

February 11, 2016

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

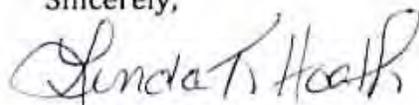
The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.



It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks. We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,



Linda K. Hoath
Executive Director
Sault Ste. Marie CVB



Recreation Support

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

January 27, 2016

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermillion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermillion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: John Nutkins

Title: TARA, Chairmen

Address: 114 W. John St.

Newberry, MI 49868

Phone: (906) 287-0860

TANQUAMENON
AREA
RECREATION
AUTHORITY 

WHITEFISH POINT UNDERWATER PRESERVE®

LAKE SUPERIOR ↓ MICHIGAN

DARRYL ERTEL, JR.
President

WILLIAM FERGUSON
Vice President

SARAH WILDE
Secretary

DAVE HEYBEOR
Treasurer

The Department of Environment Quality, Land and Water Management, established the first Great Lakes Bottomland Preserve in 1981. By authority conferred on the Department of Natural Resources by section 1e of Act No. 173 of the Public Acts of 1929, as amended, being S299.54e of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve was established on September 12, 1987 (R 299.6005), encompassing 376 square miles. It is the largest of the 11 underwater preserves in Michigan. Following the high water mark from the Betsy River to Little Lake, roughly north to the international boundary, following it toward the St. Mary's River, then northwest back to the Betsy River.

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

The Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve representatives whole heartedly support of the nomination to NOAA for a proposed Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from surrounding communities. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

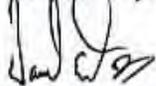
The proposed area would include Point Iroquois up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary back south to Gros Cap Reef. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The volunteer representatives of the Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve have managed this area since its establishment in September 1987. What is truly unique of this area, is the absence of zebra mussels on these shipwrecks. Zebra mussels are an invasive aquatic species to the Great Lakes and completely attach themselves to submerged structures, including shipwrecks, eventually destroying the structure and artifacts.

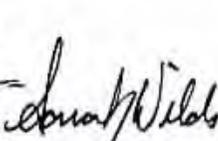
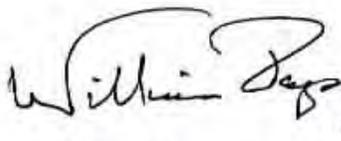
It would be of great benefit to the entire country, local communities, and citizens to be part of a NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support education and research by expanding opportunities for students and scientists exists. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add Lake Superior Shipwreck Coast site to its inventory of potential National Marine Sanctuaries.

Respectfully,

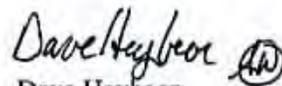


Darryl Ertel Jr.



William Ferguson

Sarah Wilde



Dave Heybeor

Business Support



BY CHOICE HOTELS

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks. We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Comfort Inn
Newberry, MI.

Janice L. Goldthorpe

Freighter's View on the Bay

10346 North Whitefish Point Road
Paradise, Michigan 49768

www.FreightersView.com



February 10, 2016

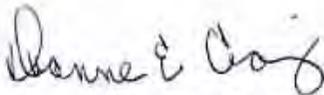
John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Freighter's View on the Bay is located on the Whitefish Bay shoreline just two miles north of Paradise, Michigan. This business has been supporting local tourists with a place to stay, relax, and enjoy the view for some fifty years. Quite often we hear comments about how wonderful our little stretch along this shoreline is to enjoy. We have had the pleasure of hosting a broad range of interests, birders, explorers, hikers, photographers, and divers and appreciate their efforts to learn more about the area.

My wife and I support the nomination of the Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary to be added to the National Ocean Atmospheric Administration's list of national marine sanctuaries. Too often we get caught up in what is seen and encourage people to be good stewards. The Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve has done a great job with the limited resources they have but gaining the assistance of the NOAA will make a tremendous difference in the longevity of this project.

Lake Superior is an incredible body of water. She is the last of its kind on this earth. As a society we need to do what we can to preserve the waters and the surrounding area inclusive of the natural resources, the historical and multi-cultural artifacts of the region for future generations. Folks in the UP tend to be good stewards of their personal property as there is an appreciation of the work and effort put in place to develop that property. We need to carry on that tradition by preserving the public properties as well.

Sincerely,



Duanne E. Craig, Owner & Manager



28 April 2014.

Hello!

Thank you for your GREAT presentation last evening in Grand Marais! I'm sorry some of the people in our town were unable to see the big picture and importance of what you are doing.

I am 100% supportive of your research. In the long term, this research will only enhance the sport fishing as you monitor →

Outlet Store: 310 E. Superior St., Duluth, MN 55802
218-722-5002 • 1-888-BIG LAKE (888-244-5253)



Grand Marais Outfitters

Dennis and Kim Weaver
Owners

114277 Lake Avenue
P.O. Box 321
Grand Marais, MI 49839
(906) 494-3333

gmoutfitters@gmail.com
grandmaraisoutfitters.net

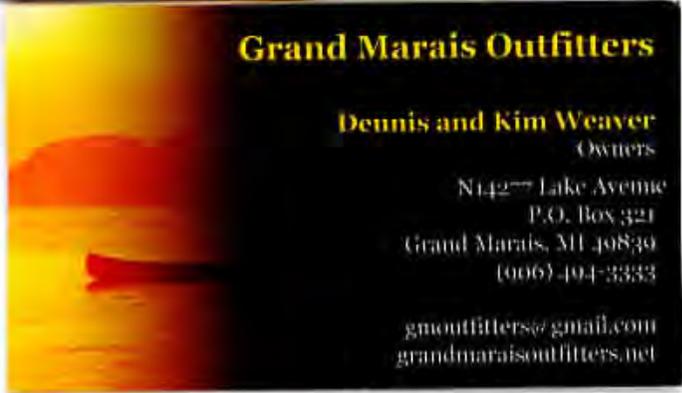
Things like water temperature, changes in the environment, etc.

I will pass your info to like-minded friends who will support this!

My husband is out of town. When he returns, he will also review your materials and should send in a letter of support. One we discuss, I'm sure you will also receive a letter of support from our business, Grand Marais Outfitters.

I believe the school should also support. I will pass info to them.

Thank you again!
Kim Weaver.



Grand Marais Outfitters

Dennis and Kim Weaver
Owners

114277 Lake Avenue
P.O. Box 321
Grand Marais, MI 49839
(606) 494-3333

gmoutfitters@gmail.com
grandmaraisoutfitters.net

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 74 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Kimberly M. Weaver
Address: P.O. Box 321
Grand Marais, MI 49839
Phone: 906.494.3040

Thank you for your support. Letters will be collected by Darryl Ertel and included with the application to NOAA. You may also mail this letter of support to PO Box 318, Paradise, MI 49768.

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: David Kenny / Owner Great Waters Coffee

Address: 301 Newberry Ave
Newberry MI 49868

Phone: 906 - 322 - 8435

February 10, 2016

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

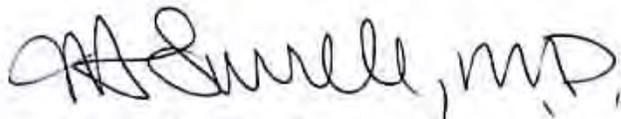
The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermillion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermillion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,



James A. Surrell, M.D.
416 West Avenue B
Newberry, MI 49868

Phone (906) 293-5043

North Woods Consulting

10346 North Whitefish Point Road
Paradise, Michigan 49768

906-492-3266
NCraig@northwoodsconsulting.info

February 10, 2016

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Mr. Armor,

North Woods Consulting has had an opportunity to work with a number of organizations and agencies in the eastern upper peninsula of Michigan. Moving to this area from the farmlands of north eastern Indiana, I have developed a great appreciation for the remote character of this region, the natural beauty that surrounds us, and a deep respect for the hard work of the communities to support their residents.

In my attempt to learn more about local government and develop and appreciation of the tourism industry, I found myself reaching out to various groups: the Eastern UP Regional Planning and Economic Development Office, Chippewa County Commissioners, Whitefish Township Board, Whitefish Township Planning Commission, Tahquamenon Scenic Byway Committee, etc. More times than not, I have learned that many of these communities have similar concerns and very similar assets. These natural resources have increased in value and appreciation as fewer and fewer regions within the country contain such spectacles in such a relatively small area. As municipalities increase in population, demand for natural resource use increases. Preserving these assets for future generations is critical.

I support the nomination of the Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary to be added to the National Ocean Atmospheric Administration's list of national marine sanctuaries. Putting into place a national management and legislative plan would help with the conservation of this area and supports our efforts to develop educational and research partnerships, increase tourism, and stimulate a highly depressed economic region.

Respectfully submitted,


Nikki Craig, Owner

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Joanne Cook / Michael Woot

Name:

Joanne Cook / Paradise Food Pantry Market

Address:

8271 N. M. 123

Paradise, MI 49768

Phone:

906 492-3538

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

January 27, 2016

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Peter H. Anderson & Sons
Excavating, Inc.
Title: Rose M. Anderson, President

Address: 13190 Co. Rd. 432
Newberry, MI 49868

Phone: 906-293-5777

Peter Anderson & Son

Excavating, Inc.
13190 County Road 432
Newberry, MI 49868

Tahquamenon Falls
Brewery & Pub
at CAMP 33

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

February 3, 2016

Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the Nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a National Marine Sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior Waters.

Other local private, commercial, and public entities have described the detail of the sanctuary location and have presented you with a strong and convincing rationale of support in favor of the sanctuary. Since that has occurred, I will not repeat it but simply contribute additional support from a unique perspective.

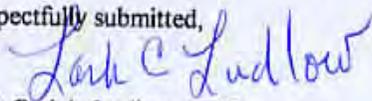
In 1947 the State of Michigan declared the formation of the Tahquamenon Falls State Parks (Upper and Lower Falls Parks) In doing so landowners were encouraged to give and or sell their properties to increase the park parameters. My grandfather, John "Jack" Barrett, a local lumberman and entrepreneur, was a key citizen in support of the parks in so far as he gave 160 acres of prime land and helped to orchestrate the construction of highway 123 to allow for visitor access. The location of the parking lot was very important to him as his vision was to keep the area immediately around the Falls as pristine as possible. Therefore, visitors must park and then walk approximately one half mile to actually see the Falls. This way they could take in the beauty of the forest and hear the thunder of the Falls before gazing upon them.

In 1950 John constructed modest camp like structures on two acres contiguous to the parking lot. He then leased the buildings to others for the purpose of providing a resting place for visitors: i.e., a little something to eat and a souvenir to bring back memories in the years to come. He named this resting place, Camp 33. This was his 33rd logging camp but of course it was never to be logged. John passed away in 1959. In 1990 the grandchildren of John acquired the property. Due to the deterioration of the structures, new construction was necessary. A new look was in store but in keeping with the logging tradition the fireplace remained the focal point for all to enjoy. And to that end, a plaque was located above the fireplace with the following inscription: "We dedicate Camp 33 as a symbol of our love for our grandfather John "Jack Barrett whose 33rd logging camp first stood here on this site in 1951. His vision was to preserve the pristine beauty of the Tahquamenon Falls and surrounding Forest for future generations.

In 1996, an expansion of Camp 33 included a micro brewery and an indoor casual fine dining restaurant. The motivation for the concept and it's development was inspired by the vision of our grandfather. That is: To delight our Park visitors while at the same time maintaining an ever mindful vigilance of our responsibility to preserve our natural environment.

Our family's commitment is well established. We support projects in our vicinity, particularly along the Michigan's Tahquamenon Scenic Byway (hwy 123) which includes historic and cultural landmarks along Lake Superior's Shore Line and along Whitefish Bay. We whole heartedly support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary would greatly enhance our region and our state.

Respectfully submitted,



Lark Carlyle Ludlow, CEO

Forest Primeval



Tahquamenon



Upper Falls

Barrett Camp 33 Inc. • P.O. Box 26 • Newberry, Michigan 49868

Lark Carlyle Ludlow • 906/492-3300 • www.tahquamenonfallsbrewery.com

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

January 27, 2016

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermillion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermillion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely, *Tahquamenon Logging Museum*

Name: *Board of Directors*

Title: *Peter H. Anderson, President*

Address: *P. O. Box 254*

Newberry, MI 49868

Phone: _____

Tahquamenon
Logging Museum
P. O. Box 254
Newberry, MI

THE INN

(906) 492-3529
theinnparadise@gmail.com

8112 N M-123
Paradise, MI 49768

February 11, 2016

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Mr. Armor,

Paradise, Michigan is a small, tourism-driven town on Whitefish Bay. We have a small window for business in the winter months, but our main source of income for the town comes in the summer.

I am writing you, not only as a business owner, but as a nature enthusiast, sportsman, and above all else, someone who cares deeply for my community. I believe that the proposed NOAA sanctuary would do great things for our town, our Upper Peninsula community, and mostly our beautiful southern Lake Superior Shoreline.

I am personally really excited about the aspect of mooring buoys. Especially in the Whitefish Bay area, we have an abundance of shallow-water shipwrecks. Every year, we have a significant number of divers bringing their boats up to explore these wrecks. Not only will this program boost the number of divers visiting us (especially being able to advertise a NOAA sanctuary), but the mooring buoys will save the shipwrecks and sea bed from dragging anchors.

These wrecks also provide shelter for many different species of fish here. Preserving our shore will give them a safe haven for reproduction, which will not only reverse the recent decline in their population, but also boost our economy as the commercial fishing gets better.

All in all, this shoreline, these shipwrecks, and this Great Lake holds so much of our history, and your gracious consideration for this sanctuary means the world to us.

Sincerely Yours

Josh Winkler, Owner

The Inn

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Erickson

Name:

Wildworks Gift Shop

Address:

*10094 N Whitefish Point Rd
Paradise, MI 49768*

Phone:

NA

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Scott Erich

Name: ADVANTAGE AUTOMOBILE RECYCLING

Address: 32699 W. FARM TRUCK TRAIL

PARADISE, MI, 49768

Phone: N/A

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,



Name:

SHELLDRAKE ENTERPRISES LLC

Address:

36236 W. LOST LAKE ROAD

PARADISE, MI. 49768

Phone:

N/A

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Ray J E Baker, PRESIDENT ALL PURPOSE PIP. & MFG. INC.
Address: P.O. Box 25 BREIMLEY, MI. 49715

Phone: 906-630-0825

Ray Baker

Historical Support



Chippewa County Historical Society

P.O. Box 342, 115 Ashmun Street
Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783

January 15, 2016

Mr. John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing on behalf of the Chippewa County Historical Society (CCHS) in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for the Great Lakes Shipwreck Historical Society. As envisioned, the Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 36 known shipwrecks and 37 unknown shipwreck sites on the coastline of Whitefish Bay and the eastern portion of Lake Superior.

A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the Great Lakes Shipwreck Historical Society in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about the graveyard of Lake Superior. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to the area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Whitefish Point's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public. It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System.

We support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries.

Sincerely,

Mary M. June
President



Crisp Point Light Historical Society

450 W. Marr Rd.
Howell, Michigan 48855
517-230-6294
cplhs@sbcglobal.net

January 24, 2016

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, and Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving



Crisp Point Light Historical Society

450 W. Marr Rd.
Howell, Michigan 48855
517-230-6294
cplhs@sbcglobal.net

Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Richard Brockway". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping tail on the "y".

Richard Brockway
President CPLHS



GREAT LAKES
SHIPWRECK
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

February 29, 2016

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

On behalf of the Great Lakes Shipwreck Historical Society, I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reef Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public. In addition, the creation of a national marine sanctuary will heavily compliment the work in which we are already engaged in this same geographical area.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We, the Great Lakes Shipwreck Historical Society, enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,



Bruce E. Lynn
Executive Director



Bill McLeod
President

Individual Supporters

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Ora Carr

Address: 315 Hurstley street 49793 Taut St Marie MI

Phone: (313) 679-2563

L 462

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Alyssa Bradley
Address: 5296 W. 23 mile Rd Pickford
MI 49774
Phone: 906-322-6713

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Adam Birkeland

Address: 2885 13 mile rd

Rockford, MI 49341

Phone: (616) 824-9003

2554

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name:

Kelsey Ance

Address:

3875 Lorraine Dr.

Petoskey, MI 49770

Phone:

(231) 622-3566

L:550

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Jake Potts

Address: 7309 G-119

Harbor Springs, MI 49740

Phone: 231-881-6435

L550

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Colin Birchmeier

Address: 735 Curwood Rd.

Owosso, MI 48867

Phone: (989) 721-8356

LSSD

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Cody Armock

Address: 1476 Emma Ct.

Wyoming, MI 49509

Phone: 616-531-2595

LSSU

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Krysta Austin

Address: 8994 170 Ave.

Deer City, MI 49822

Phone: 331-388-5324

LSSU

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermillion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermillion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Jessica Butte

Address: 326 Amanda St.

Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783

Phone: (989) 351-8599

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 74 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Harriet Lee Britton

Address: 1290 Dow Dr Alpena, MI 49707

E 21867 E (W) 1300 St, Grand Marais, MI 49839

Phone: 989-356-1739 / 989-657-2254 / 906-494-2373

Thank you for your support. Letters will be collected by Darryl Ertel and included with the application to NOAA. You may also mail this letter of support to PO Box 318, Paradise, MI 49768.

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Scott Erickson

Name:

SCOTT ERICKSON

Address:

10094 N. WHITEFISH POINT ROAD

PARADISE, MI. 49768

Phone:

N/A

To: John Armor, Acting Director for NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries

Re: Proposed Shipwreck Coast Sanctuary

Date: Feb 1, 2016

Dear Mr. Armor,

As full time residents of Paradise Michigan and living on Whitefish Bay, we fully support any opportunity for our area to be considered by NOAA to create a Marine Sanctuary. This would be very beneficial, not only to the continued research and protection of our numerous shipwrecks in the area but also the added tourism and positive economic impact it would bring to our communities.

Both of us are actively involved with our Township, our Chamber of Commerce, our local library, as well as helping to form a new organization a year ago to promote outdoor activities with quiet sports. We like to volunteer as much as our time allows and enjoy the satisfaction of knowing our efforts are making a difference. We are a small community blessed with wonderful destinations located in what we consider one of Michigan's most beautiful places. This is why we call this place home.

Our hope is that this letter in some measure will help in the bigger picture to bring NOAA to our community and our neighboring communities. All of our efforts are for the sake of the community and what we can offer to our residents and visitors. We encourage you to join us in that effort as well.

Thank You,



Lorrie Bicknell

Rick and Lorrie Bicknell
Paradise, Michigan
(906) 492-3205

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: William J. Dagen

Address: PO Box 57
Paradise, MI 49768

Phone: 906-492-3445

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: William R. Ferguson III

Address: 812 Jean St. Sault Ste. Marie,
MI 49783

Phone: 906-748-1076

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Roger Berryhill

Address: 8356 N Whitefish Pt. Rd. #23

Paradise MI, 49768

Phone: 906 322-3078

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Shelle Benyhill

Address: 8356 N. Whitefish Pt. Rd.
Paradise, MI 49768

Phone: _____

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Thomas C. McBryde

Address: PO Box 23, 7801 N. M-123

Paradise, Michigan 49768

Phone: 906-492-3975

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Synda R. Ferguson
Address: 8356 N. Whitefish Point Road
Paradise, Michigan 49768
Phone: 906-492-3445

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

January 27, 2016

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermillion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermillion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Mitchell Grigg

Title: _____

Address: 15766 Auto Ln

Newberry MI 49868

Phone: 906-329-6556

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

January 27, 2016

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermillion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermillion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Kristen Anshause

Title: _____

Address: 13723 Co Rd 457

Phone: (906) 259-3548

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

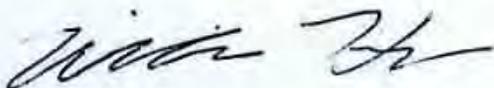
The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,



William Henry

NEWBERRY, MI

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

January 27, 2016

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

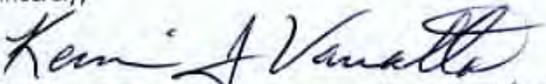
The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermillion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermillion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,


Name: Kevin J. Vanatta

Title:

Address: 15380 Co Rd 402
Newberry MI 49868

Phone: 906-293-3067

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

January 27, 2016

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermillion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermillion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,



Name:

TIM R. MASKUS

Title:

Address:

13994 Cherry Hill Drive
Newberry, MI 49868

Phone:

906-273-3335

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Nathaniel J. Moulton

Address: 415 Newberry Ave.

Newberry, MI 49868

Phone: 906-322-6651

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Janice L. Gallett Horpe

Address: 3305 Co Rd 377

McMillan, MI 49853

Phone: 906-586-3544

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Jammy Lasley-Henry

Address: PO Box 336 Newberry MI 49867

Phone: 989-400-1080

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

January 27, 2016

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermillion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermillion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: *Sharon Brown*
Title: *Village Trustee*

Address: *411 Handy St.
Newberry, MI
49868*

Phone: *906.293.5332*

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: 

Address: 18662 7 MILE FIRE LANE

NEWBERRY MI 49868

Phone: 906 658 3380

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Nautical Archaeologist, Richard Mannisto

Name:

Richard Mannisto

Address:

PO Box 39

SSM MI 49783

Phone:

906 440 3662

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor:

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: William Scott Bergesen

Address: P.O. Box 145 8013 N, M-123

PARADISE MI 49768

Phone: 906-748-0464

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

January 27, 2016

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: She Lively

Title: (ASCP) CAPT

Address: 23365 CORN 468

McMillan MI 49853

Phone: 906 586 3324

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

January 27, 2016

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Aalena Manu

Title: _____

Address: 304 W Ave C

Newberry MI 49868

Phone: _____

C/O SUE LINEY

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

January 27, 2016

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Chenese J. Miller

Title: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

McMILLAN, MI 49853
c/o SUE LINELY

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

January 27, 2016

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

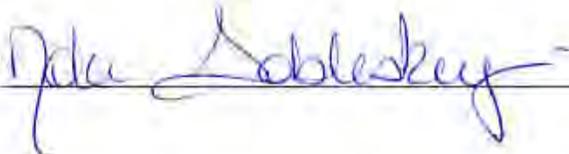
The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: 

Title: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

McMILLAN, MI 49853

c/o SUE LINELY

03/08/2016

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,



Shaun Hughes

Shaun Hughes
P.O. Box 392
Grand Marais, MI
49839

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Daniel Wilcox

Address: 14848 W. Lakeshore Dr

Brimley MI 49715

Phone: 906 437-5305

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely, *Barbara A. Erickson*

Name: Barbara A. Erickson

Address: 10094 N Whitefish Point Rd
Paradise, MI, 49768

Phone: N/A

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Ray E Baker, ASST. INCHOF BAY MILLS TWP. FIRE - RESCUE

Address: 17399 W TOWER RD. BAYMILLS, MI 49715

Phone: 906-630-0825

Ray Baker

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Donald C. Bitmar

Address: 15066 N. Whitefish Pt. Rd.
Paradise, MI 49768

Phone: 906 492-3699

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Linbo G. Bitran

Address: 15066 77 Whitefish Pt. Rd.
Paradise, MI 49768

Phone: 906 492-3679

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Bruce and Jill Lynn
Address: 5101 S. Shunk Rd.
Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783
Phone: 517-331-2041

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Dale Morgan KOOLY
Address: 32418 W Henlock Rd
Paradise MI 49768
Phone: 906 636 2561

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name:

DANIEL T PALLAS 

Address:

5578 N. BLUEBERRY LN
PARADISE, MI 49768

Phone:

(906) 203-9000

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: RAAN McLEAN Raan McLean

Address: 17772 N. Sandy Lane
Paradise, MI 49768

Phone: 906 492-4040

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: CAROL HEADRICK

Address: 1777 Z N SANDY LN

PARADISE, MI 49768

Phone: 906.492.4040

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Bob A. Muth

Address: 5934 N. Whitefish Pt Rd
Paradise Mich. 49768

Phone: 906-492-3792

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Daniel S. Miller

Address: 8934 N. Whitefish Pt. Rd.

Paradise, Mich. 49768

Phone: 906-492-3792

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Reuben O. Johnson

Address: PO Box 352 9718 W Shenandoah Ave
Brimley MI 49715-0352

Phone: _____

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: John W. Judd

Address: 8475 Luce Ave, Allen Park,
MI 48101

Phone: 313-909-1171

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Boone Muroch

Address: 4490 English Rd.

Kingston, MI 48741

Phone: 864-804-4285

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Matthew C. Johnson

Address: 7461 Shunk Rd

Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783

Phone: 906-440-4853

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Diane Pederson

Address: PO Box 315

Paradise, MI 49768

Phone: 906-492-3651

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Melody Gay Berg
Address: 17780 E. N. S. Hwy 40
PARADISE MI 49768
Phone: 906 492 3478

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Beverly Jones - Beverly Jones

Address: PO Box 131
Paradise, Mi 49768

Phone: 906 492-3273

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Jaacal Jacques
Address: 39859 West M-123
Paradise MI 49768
Phone: 906-492-3542

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Sandra Burleson

Address: 5292 N. M-123

Eckerman MI 49728

Phone: 906-492-3782

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name:

Maryann Taylor

Address:

13577 W Sakunigood Rd
Greenley, MI 49715

Phone:

906-437-5510

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of Marine Sanctuaries
13051 E. West Hwy, 11th Floor
Silver Springs MD 20910

18 April 2016

Dear Sir,

I would like to add my voice to the roster of supporters for Whitefish Point's National Marine Sanctuary status. I have spent a lifetime working in maritime museums around the Great Lakes, and have gained some real insight into the regional distribution of shipwreck resources as a result. The numerous shipwrecks in the immediate vicinity of Whitefish Point are widely recognized as national treasures. Few other areas of the Inland Seas enjoy concentrations of wrecks so great as this, nor do they include such a rich variety of vessel types. Neither do any competing areas call out so clearly for the professional documentation, interpretation, protection, or public access as might be offered by the National Marine Sanctuary program. I encourage you to select the unique "Shipwreck Coast" as NOAA's next National Marine Sanctuary.

Respectfully,

C. Patrick Labadie

C. PATRICK LABADIE
Alpena, MI

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name:

Marykaye Weirman

Address:

10119 S. Wilson Rd POB92

Brimley, Mi 49715

Phone:

906 248 5437

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: JACK WEINMANN
Address: PO BOX 92 BRIMLEY, MI 49715
Phone: 906-248-5437

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name:

Andrea L. Giffitt

Address:

10 Evergreen Drive

Kincheloe Michigan 49788

Phone:

906-748-1530

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name:

Sherry Postula

Address:

31118 S Tower Rd

Goetzville, Mi 49736

Phone:

906 297-8481

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Loretta Ward

Address: 18862 S. East St.

Rudyard,

Phone: 1-906-298-1617

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Angie Smith

Address: 17850 S. Riverside dr

Pickford MI. 49774

Phone: 900-630-4284

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name:

Mama Pippa

Address:

508 W 16 Mile Rd

SSM, MI 49783

Phone:

906-440-4634

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Carol Postma

Address: 11662 W Strawberry Lane

Rudyard MI 49780

Phone: 906-478-5108

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Eda Palo
Address: 23506 S Chub Creek
Rudyard
Phone: 906-478-4966

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Zachary Jerome

Address: 4462 S. Cypress Newaygo, MI 49327

Phone: 231 225 8114

LSSU

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Margan Ferguson

Address: 8407 Misty Ct. Grand Blanc MI

Phone: 810-399-2319

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Ben Larkin

Address: 1008 Vega Dr. Traverse City, MI
49696

Phone: 231-342-4604

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Tracy Barbara

Address: 447 Steady Oaks, Lake Orion, MI
48362

Phone: 248 643-7244

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Andrew Meyer

Address: 57385 Hamilton Dr
Mattawan, MI 49071

Phone: 269-329-8540

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Alec Tuchowski

Address: 650 W. Easterday Ave.
South Ste Marie MI 49783

Phone: 906-771-3782

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Mason Babcock

Address: 4540 Brookmeadow Ct Se Nantwood MI

Phone: 616-901-5708

LSSD

John W. Arnold, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Charlee Lee

Address: 317 Sheridan Dr

Smith Ste Marie, MI 49783

Phone: (248) - 701 - 8354

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,



Name: _____

UNREADABLE NAME

Address: _____

5070 ...

Michigan ... 40000

Phone: _____

614-4750

LSSU

Juan Armo, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armo,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Charles Cilek Charou Lu

Address: 8419 Je-Ne-Ber de Eockford, MI
49341

Phone: 616 204-5026

LBSU

John W. Anton, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Scott Coburn
Address: 650 W. Easterday Ave Sault Ste Marie
MI 49783
Phone: 734-883-5597

LSSU

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Grace Morse
Address: 600 Easterday
Sault St Marie MI 48973
Phone: _____

LSSU

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name:

Genevieve Smith

Address:

PO Box 23

Nisula MI 49952

Phone:

906-281-4695

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name:

Michael J. [Signature]

UNREADABLE

Address:

15907 M72 Hwy

NAME - 2

Phone:

989-289-6904

L350

Joan Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Emily Pentecost

Address: 1640 Bisque Road Boyne City MI
49712

Phone: Don't have one right now but
My mom's is 231-675-0911

LSSU

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name:

Chasidy Marr

Address:

410 Chapin Street Iron Mountain MI 49801

Phone:

906-396-1221

2354

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Abby Mannich

Address: 6080 W. Easterday Ave
SSM, MI 49783

Phone: 906-201-2528

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name:

Ashley Small

Address:

1318 Augusta St.
SSM, MI 49783

Phone:

906-322-5971

L650

Jean Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Lucé, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name:

Jane Ashley Wilson

Address:

1141 Ashmun Street

Apb 1 Sault Ste Marie MI 49783

Phone:

(906) 440-6080

L39W

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name:



Address:

Maloney Hall 208
650 W eastwood Ave

Phone:

906-440-6776

Tom Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Rachel Gebauer

Address: 2215 E. Wellmanline Rd. Yale, MI 48097

Phone: 810 543 1450

10/20/07

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Lucas Meehan

Address: 13301 S. Mackinac Tr. Dafer MI

Phone: 906-630-6317

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Christina Fish

Address: 13169 Orchard St

Starbuck MI 48195

Phone: 734-626-7034

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name:

Joshua H. Helling

Address:

1080 W. Easterday Ave Sault Ste Marie MI
49783

Phone:

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,



Name:

Nicole Kurent

Address:

680 W. EASTERDAY AVE.

SALT STE MARIE, MI 49783

Phone:

906-635-2415

L350
140

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Erica Smith

Address: 680 W Easterday Ave
South St. Marie, MI 49783

Phone: 586 256 9418

L530

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Andrew Grosshane

Address: 38210 12th Ave Gobles MI 49855

Phone: 906-440-6742

LESU

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Grös Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Grös Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Wayne J. Winkler

Address: 208 Thunderchief

Lewin, MI 49841

Phone: (906) 360-3080

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name:

Matt Griet

Address:

949 N. VanDermeulen Rd.

Lake City, MI 49651

Phone:

(231) 920-5216

LS50

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Veronica Klein

Address: 680 W. Easterday Ave.

Sault Ste. Marie, MI, 49783

Phone: 269-953-7149

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Jacob Velchov

Address: 1002 Shovelice Dr.

South Ste Marie 49783

Phone: 616-610-7543

LSU

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name:

Patricia James

Address:

680 W. Eastday Ave.

Sault Ste. Marie MI

Phone:

513-462-1600

LSSU

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Sharon Fagan

Address: 3900 G2 Rd

Hillsdale MI 49242

Phone: (517) 610-6876

L550

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Emily J. Forest
Address: 223 Osborn Hall 680 W. Easterday Ave.

Phone: _____

L591

Jahir Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name:

Carroll Per

Address:

3832 Bent Pine Drive

Holland, MI 49424

Phone:

(616) 499-7603

LSSV

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name:

Elizabeth L. L...

Address:

650 W Eastday Ave

Phone:

LSU

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermillion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermillion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Tyler Skosland
Address: 702 Chestnut Street Norway, MI 49870

Phone: _____

Joan Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: 

Address: 680 W Easterday Ave South St. Marie

49783 Brady Hall 105

989-590-7440

Phone:

UNREADABLE

NAME-3

LSSU

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Steve Shadler

Address: 275 Osborn 680 W. Easterday Ave
Sault Ste Marie MI 49783

Phone: 810 790 0592

L550

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Cassandra Chamberz

Address: 111 Chadwick Ct.

Aurora, IL 60502

Phone: ~~630-502~~ 630-803-7150

LSSV

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Michaelle Seim

Address: N1552 Forest Drive

Norway, MI 49870

Phone: (906)396-8828

LSSU

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: AMBER MANDRELL

Address: PO BOX 524

DETOUR VILLAGE, MI 49725

Phone: (406) 259-3788

160

L350

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Mikaela Matheny

Address: 820 Short Ct

Gaylord, MI 49735

Phone: 989-370-5748

LSSV

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name:

Jarod Diephouse

Address:

680 Easterday Ave Sault Ste Marie
MT

Phone:

(616) 633-1465

L150

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Shadow Luzier

Address: 17032 7th St. Wellston MI 49689

Phone: 231-429-9677

L550

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: HUNTER KOSTER

Address: _____

Phone: _____

LSSU

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Mary Markul

Address: 57 Morris Rd Sandusky, MI

Phone: 210-404-2502

LSSV

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Mary Sonnabend

Address: 4835 Wilder Circle

Townsend City, MI 49686

Phone: (221) 540-2525

L550

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Emily Mckerchie

Address: 8245 E. Northshore Dr

Phone: (906) 203-0075

LSSU

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Annanda Whitton Acad Whitton

Address: _____

Port Huron, MI

Phone: _____

LSSU

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: 

Address: 718 Eureka street Sault St. Marie

MI 49783
4844

Phone: 8100 232 - 2912

UNRECORDED

NAME -H

LSU

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name:

Brookings R

Address:

715 F Eureka

Sault Ste Marie, MI

Phone:

231-920-0984

UNREADABLE
NAME - 5

LSU

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Joyanna Howard

Address: 345 N. Harewood Dr. SW

Grand Rapids, MI 49548

Phone: (616) 206-1008

1332

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Celia Earl

Address: 5920 M-33

Alger, MI 48610

Phone: (489) 529-0369

LSSU

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Lindsay L. Morlock

Address: 919 Napier Ave.

St. Joseph, MI 49085

Phone: (269) 985-8528

LSSU

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Robert Lashover

Address: 7524 Magnolia Drive Ironwood MI
49928

Phone: 616 490 9675

LSSU

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Armande Stanley

Address: Osborn Hill 312, 600W Easterday Ave

Sault Ste Marie, MI, 49783

Phone: 248-391-2175

L33V

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Nicholas Pulvering

Address: 9911 Sunset Ridge Dr NE
Rockford, MI 49341

Phone: (859) 308-7703

LSA

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Marin Pline

Address: 1002 ~~John~~ Shouldice Dr.

Sault Ste Marie, MI 49783

Phone: 517-881-9123

LSSU

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Jack Mahoney
Address: 680 W. Eastaday Ave. Sault Ste Marie
MI, 49783
Phone: (810)-792-4941

L350

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Kaycie Overmyer

Address: Ontario Hall SE 680 E. Westford Ave
South Ste Marie MI 49783

Phone: 231-330-2173

180

L550

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: McKenna Sloan

Address: Student Village CSA

680 W. Easterday Ave SSW, MI, 49783

Phone: 269-808-8894

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Abbey Gorman

Address: 407 Kingwood Dr.

Holland, MI 49424

Phone: 616-272-1087

L350

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Thomas VanStembrouck

Address: 650 W. eastford ave (Prady 109)

Phone: 231-330-4664

L550

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name:

Mary Dauchler

Address:

680 W. Easterday Ave Osborn Hall 112
Sault Sainte Marie, MI 49783

Phone:

313-598-0741

L250

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Madison Fortino

Address: 501 Haley Ct Comersburg MI 48828

Phone: 989-413-6289

L 450

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name:

Terence Baker

Address:

680 Easterday #202

Phone:

734-883-0962

LSU

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

UNREADABLE

NAME-6

LSSU

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Bates Paper

Address: _____

Phone: 231-796-1437

UNREADABLE
NAME = 7

LSSU

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Meghan Caseco

Address: 680 W Easterday Ave

Sault Ste. Marie Michigan 49783

Phone: 906-298-1103

190

L55U

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name:

Aileen Maginnis

Address:

680 W. Fosteday Ave

Sault Ste Marie, MI, 49783 JBB Osborn

Phone:

231-349-4890

LSSU

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Raven MacLeod

Address: _____

Phone: 1231 818 1817

L350

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name:

ABRIZ

Address:

902 Hwy 22 Castlegar BC

Phone:

250-608-2952

1-950

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters.

As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Jake Vander Molk

Address: 2531 Northboro Ct, NE

Grand Rapids, MI

Phone: (616) 401-6039

L-30

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Owen Hendrick

Address: 151 Green Sky Ave, ON, CANADA

Garden River

Phone: 705-206-7104

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Aidan Wright

Address: 10 Sutton Pl. SSM, ON, Canada

Phone: 613 572 2567

050

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: James Northuis

Address: 4474 Floyd Dr Grandville, MI 49418

Phone: 616 635 1834

1-550

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Lucas Burke

Address: ~~57 27~~ PO BOX 67 SPALDING, MI
49886

Phone: 414 759 0047

2350

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 52 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Janah Wildy

Address: PO Box 318

Paradise MI 49768

Phone: 906-492-3608 Cell: 810-265-6347

John Armor, Acting Director
NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Armor,

I am writing in support of the nomination to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a national marine sanctuary in Michigan's Lake Superior waters. As envisioned, the "Shipwreck Coast" sanctuary would protect and interpret maritime heritage resources, including 37 known shipwrecks and 74 reported to be lost shipwreck sites, in a 1,113-square-mile area off the coast of Chippewa, Luce, and Alger counties. The scope of this area and the work that has already occurred in our region demonstrates the strength of support from communities of Bay Mills, Paradise, Deer Park, and Grand Marais. This collaboration among our communities demonstrates, I believe, how greatly we all value the resource and heritage of Lake Superior. A national marine sanctuary would build on the accomplishments by the State of Michigan in protecting Great Lakes shipwrecks and educating the public about Michigan's nationally significant shipwrecks.

The proposed area would include Gros Cap Reefs Light up to Whitefish Bay, around Whitefish Point, west along the coast past Grand Marais, to Au Sable Point, then north to the international boundary. A sanctuary would provide important benefits to this area, including increased tourism and a wide variety of educational programs to share the history of Michigan's shipwrecks and maritime heritage with the public.

A national marine sanctuary would expand upon the existing 376-square-mile Whitefish Point Underwater Preserve. The proposed site includes National Heritage sites, National Forests, Parks, Whitefish Point Light Station which is the oldest active Lighthouse on Lake Superior, Au Sable Light Station, Point Iroquois Light Station, Crisp Point Light Station and the Gros Cap Reefs Light. There are five historic locations of late 1800's Lifesaving Stations of Crisp Point, Deer Park, Two-Heart River, Vermilion, and Grand Marais in this area. The Vermilion structure is the only original 1876 building of the USLSS architecture remaining in the country. The Little Traverse Conservancy holds the land and buildings in trust.

It would be of great benefit to the State, local communities, and user groups to be part of the NOAA National Marine Sanctuary System. The potential to support teaching and research by expanding opportunities for faculty and students exists. The location of the National Marine Sanctuary in our region will enhance our educators' and members' work to bring external research funds to our region and state. Such research will help us serve the residents through greater educational opportunities for students, as well as looking at problems such as effects of land use on watersheds and Lake Superior, lake ecology, invasive species, and factors affecting historic shipwrecks.

We enthusiastically support the submission of a nomination package to NOAA to add this Michigan site to its inventory of potential national marine sanctuaries. This sanctuary will greatly enhance our region and our state.

Sincerely,

Name: Virginia Minor

Address: Box 235

Grand Marais, Michigan 49839

Phone: I wish not to be called.

Thank you for your support. Letters will be collected by Darryl Ertel and included with the application to NOAA. You may also mail this letter of support to PO Box 318, Paradise, MI 49768.