



2018 Great Lakes Islands Summit

Ratifying the Charter



GREAT LAKES
ISLANDS ALLIANCE

MADELINE ISLAND
WISCONSIN, USA
OCTOBER 1-2, 2018

Report prepared by:

Center for Rural Communities

NORTHLAND COLLEGE

Contents

Acknowledgments	1
Thanks to Our Sponsors & Funders	2
Thanks to Our Cover Photographers	3
Executive Summary	4
Introduction	5
Introduction of Islands	5
Charter Ratification	7
Keynote	8
Breakout Sessions	8
<i>Session 1: Sustainable Energy</i>	9
<i>Session 2: Water Levels</i>	9
<i>Session 3: Affordable Housing</i>	10
<i>Session 4: Economic Development</i>	10
Conclusions and Next Steps for GLIA	11
Appendix A – Agenda	12
Appendix B: Charter Discussion Notes	14
Appendix C: Attendees	17
Appendix D: Sustainable Energy	21
Appendix E: Water Levels	28
Appendix F: Affordable Housing	33
Appendix G: Economic Development	37
Appendix H: Charter	41
Appendix I: Annual Report	42

Thanks to Our Sponsors & Funders



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*An affiliate of the Duluth Superior Area
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For more information about the Great Lakes Islands Alliance, visit
www.greatlakesislandsalliance.org

Thanks to Our Cover Photographers

Photo acknowledgments for cover images listed left to right from top to bottom.

1. Harsens Island St. Clair Flats Association – “Sunrise” Harsens Island, Michigan, USA.
2. Jim Nies – “Salmon below Bridal Veil Falls” Manitoulin Island, Ontario, Canada.
3. Alicia McCutcheon – “Swing Bridge” Manitoulin Island, Ontario, Canada.
4. Peter Huston – “Speed boats” South Bass Island, Ohio, USA.
5. Courtesy of Lake Erie Shores and Islands – “Aerial” South Bass Island, Ohio, USA.
6. Jim Nies – “Rapeseed” Manitoulin Island, Ontario, Canada.
7. Jim Nies – “Providence Bay” Manitoulin Island, Ontario, Canada.
8. Kristy Beyer – “Prairie Smoke” Drummond Island, Michigan, USA.
9. Jim Nies – “Pink Granite of North Benjamin Island” Manitoulin Island, Ontario, Canada.
10. Peter Huston – “Boat” South Bass Island, Ohio, USA.
11. Township of Pelee – “Barn during golden hour” Pelee Island, Ontario, Canada.
12. Michael Gora – “Middle Bass Island State Park Marina” Middle Bass Island, Ohio, USA.
13. Michael Gora – “Docks at Sunrise” Middle Bass Island, Ohio, USA.
14. Township of Pelee – “Water Lilies” Pelee Island, Ontario, Canada.

Executive Summary

The 2018 Great Lakes Islands Summit on Madeline Island, Wisconsin, USA brought together leaders from distant islands for two days to help move the Great Lakes Islands Alliance (GLIA) toward sustainability. This was the third annual Islands Summit, an event which functions as the member meeting for GLIA. The following report describes the proceedings from the summit:

- The summit included over 80 participants from 13 Great Lakes Islands, four supporting organizations, expert speakers, and special guests.
- The primary goal day 1 was to ratify a shared charter and develop and approve a formal organizational structure needed to move GLIA to the next phase of development. Summit attendees unanimously approved the ratification of a shared charter and selected and approved a slate of island members to serve as the steering committee; and began to discuss a work planning process for next year.
- On Day 2, the GLIA started to implement its new Charter by convening breakout discussions on subjects that could potentially be areas of focus for GLIA over the next year. Specifically, the summit included expert presentations and in-depth discussions on sustainable energy, water levels, affordable housing, and economic development. From these discussions, numerous recommendations were brought forward including creation of several subcommittees.
- Like the 2017 Summit on Beaver Island, the 2018 Summit on Madeline included another island community stepping up and volunteering to host the third annual Great Lakes Islands Summit. The 2019 Great Lakes Island Summit will be held on Mackinac Island.



*Photograph provided by Jonas Heinzerling from Oxygen Imagery and Web Design.

Introduction

Building off the success of the inaugural Great Lakes Islands Summit on Beaver Island, Michigan, the 2nd Annual Great Lakes Island Summit brought together representatives from thirteen island communities from all around the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River region to ratify a formal charter for the nascent Great Lakes Islands Alliance (GLIA). Additionally, the intention of the summit was to provide valuable information for island communities, create new and build on existing peer-to-peer connections, and inspire continued involvement in the coalition. On all four fronts, the Summit was a success. The final agenda for the 2018 Islands Summit is provided in App.



*Photograph provided by JD Bass

Introduction of Islands

On Monday morning, the Summit started with a welcome and prayer by two special guests. Larry MacDonald, Chair of Wisconsin Coast Management Program, and ex-mayor of the City of Bayfield provided the welcome, and Rob Goslin, Tribal Administration Liaison from the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, offered a prayer.

Following a welcome, a representative from each of the thirteen represented island communities (see Appendix C for list of attendees) introduced their island describing year-round and seasonal population, modes of transportation to and from the island, and interesting facts about their island. Island communities ranged in population size from as many as 13,000 year-round residents (Manitoulin) to 30 year-round residents (Middle Bass) with dramatic seasonal variation. During the summer months, Mackinac Island can see upwards of 30,000 people visiting the island at its peak. All island communities have some ferry service to and from their island, but the frequency, cost, and size of ferry varies. The Washington Island ferry is also an icebreaker allowing for year-round service. In addition to ferry service

availability, many island communities have air travel options available. During the winter months, some islands are accessible by snowmobile or even cars via ice bridge. Madeline Island operates a unique wind sled during time of the year that the ferry stops and the ice bridge is not yet open. Each island described unique and interesting features as well. The Les Cheneaux Islands are actually an archipelago which is part of 36 islands in the Les Cheneaux archipelago. Kelleys Island has 20,000 year old glacial formations called the Glacial Grooves. Beaver Island was once ruled by a king. Drummond Island has the largest closed loop trail system in Michigan. Harsens Island has the largest freshwater delta in North America. South Bass Island has over 1,500 golf cart rentals. Margaret Atwood, famed poet and novelist, owns property on Pelee Island. All of the Great Lakes island communities demonstrate strength, unique identity, and resilience. No island better captures this than Neebish Island, which was cut off from access to the mainland for over thirty days in the spring of 2018 due to freezing temperature and unprecedented ice jams. But, you won't hear them complain about it!

It should be noted that not all members of GLIA (both individuals and island communities) were able to attend the 2018 islands summit. At present, members come from 14 island communities – see map of GLIA islands below.



Charter Ratification



One of the main objective of 2018 Great Lakes Islands Summit was to bring together island communities to ratify the Great Lakes Islands Alliance (GLIA) charter, which had been under development for the past year (see appendix H for full charter). After a brief introduction to the charter and conversation for friendly amendments, summit participants unanimously approved the passage of the GLIA charter. Following the ratification of the GLIA charter, the newly formed body identified and voted on an all-islander steering committee including: chair Michael Childers (Madeline Island), Bob Anderson (Beaver Island), Kristy Beyer (Drummond Island), Mike Gora (Middle Bass Island), and Joe Shorthouse (Manitoulin Island). The Charter identifies the roles and responsibilities for this new steering committee. In this role as steering committee members, these islanders agreed to “take of their hats” and represent the interests of all the islanders. Additionally, Matt Preisser (Michigan Office of the Great Lakes), Brandon Hofstedt (Center for Rural Communities at Northland College), and Kate Tagai (Island Institute) agreed to provide staff and advisory support to the newly formed GLIA steering committee – see appendix B for discussion notes and appendix I final GLIA Charter.



***Photograph by Marilyn R. Shorthouse**

Keynote

Peter Annin, Director of the Mary Griggs Burke Center for Freshwater Innovation at Northland College and the author of *The Great Lakes Water Wars*, Peter Annin delivered the keynote address on the first day the summit. Currently the world is experiencing increased water tension driven by water scarcity, which is putting increased pressure on places rich in water resources. Only one percent of the earth's water is drinkable and twenty percent of this fresh water is found in the Great Lakes. As a result, those who reside within them are feeling the pressure to access this valuable resource. Peter discussed a variety of examples of these mounting pressures, and invited discussion about how islands, being surrounded by water, have much to gain or lose.

Breakout Sessions

One of the defining features of the summit occurred on day two where summit participants chose one of four breakout sessions to attend: energy, water levels, housing, and economic development. Each breakout session included expert presenters and a session facilitator. The purpose of the breakouts was to start (or advance) the conversation on specific topics; discuss how they play out on islands; brainstorm some new ideas and share resources and case studies; and determine if there is a role for the full Glia Network going forward. It was recognized that some of these topics were very briefly discussed at the 2017 Islands Summit on Beaver Island; facilitators built off those earlier conclusions.

BREAKOUT TOPIC	EXPERT(S)	FACILITATOR
Sustainable Energy	Larry Bean , Chair, Town of La Pointe Energy Committee William Bailey , President of the Board of Chequamegon Bay Renewables	Kate Tagai , Senior Community Development Officer, Island Institute
Water Levels	Gene Clark , Coastal Engineering Specialist, University of Wisconsin Sea Grant	Matt Preisser , Coordinator, Great Lakes Islands Alliance, Michigan Office of the Great Lakes
Affordable Housing	Dave Ginger , Commercial Lending Product Manager, Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority	Karen Burns , Chief Talent Officer, Island Institute
Economic Development	Mike Rasmus , Madeline Island Chamber of Commerce and local business owner Pam Grassmick , Beaver Island Association Angel LeFevre-Welke , co-owner and President of Island Airways Kevin Boyle , Beaver Island Association and Northern Initiatives	Brandon Hofstedt , Faculty Director, Center for Rural Communities, Northland College

Session 1: Sustainable Energy

The session on sustainable energy, which was attended by 12 participants, was facilitated by Kate Tagai, a senior community development officer at the Island Institute and led by two area experts: Larry Bean, a Chair member, and part of the Town of La Pointe Energy Committee, and William Bailey, president of the board of Chequamegon Bay Renewables. The session was also attended by 12 island residents. The sustainable energy breakout session topic was selected because energy is a common area of concern for many Great Lakes island communities including stability and reliability of connection to the mainland, increasing energy costs, and loss of local control over energy production. The vision of this session was to develop a system for “on island” sustainable, renewable energy production that will assure the operations of the island under all circumstances. Topics discussed during this session included the solar group buy in Wisconsin, net metering, solar panel innovations, possible locations for wind energy, and reducing home energy use before installing alternative energy. Participants shared personal experiences with renewable energy on their islands and what has and has not worked in the past.

The session concluded by agreement to create a shared spreadsheet that tabulates common usage of electrical within loads to figure out where savings can happen, as well as create cost analysis studies that would make it easy for the average island resident to input data and see what the payout would be for installation of sustainable energy. Other possible actions include creating a centralized resource database, creating a Slack Channel to share, working to understand the group buy model and having a model project presented – for full session notes see Appendix D.

Session 2: Water Levels

The session on water levels was facilitated by Matt Preisser, Michigan Office of the Great Lakes and GLIA islands coordinator, and the expert for this session was Gene Clark, a Coastal Engineering Specialist with the University of Wisconsin Sea Grant. Building off the August 22, 2018 webinar, “Water Levels 101,” this breakout session sought to start the conversation on what island communities or individuals can do to better prepare and adapt for fluctuating Great Lakes water levels.

The session began with session expert, Gene Clark, providing an overview of the subject and describing three buckets where impacts can occur: (1) Infrastructure – roads, buildings, water supplies, septs, ferries (dredging); (2) Property owners – water access, erosion, water quality; and (3) Ecosystems – relationship to harmful algal bloom (HABs), invasive species, etc. Gene also provided a packet of materials which identified major agencies involved with water levels and a summary of resources, programs, and tools. Gene’s document is attached at the end of this file.

Following Gene’s remarks, the group discussed challenges and solutions associated with both high and low water levels. Finally, the breakout largely focused on the adverse (bad) impacts of high and low levels. It was recognized that for some sectors, there could be benefits (e.g., hydroelectric generation and shipping generally like high waters). Island participants in this session identified a number of needs including lists of resources related to agencies, grant programs, etc. Participants discussed different things GLIA could do to help with water level fluctuations including: help connect islands with each other and agencies/organizations who do this work; improve understanding of funding programs, cycles/deadlines and who/what is eligible; and grant writing support or connections. The session ended with participants identifying a variety of possible next steps. These possible next steps were to

investigate forming a subcommittee, set up a dedicated channel on Slack, creating a more detailed inventory of “who” to contact, holding another webinar, and aim to have GLIA presence at key events (e.g., future meetings of state Coastal Zone Programs and Sea Grant Programs) – for full session notes see Appendix E.

Session 3: Affordable Housing

The affordable housing session was facilitated by Karen Burns, Chief Talent Officer at the Island Institute, and led by expert, Dave Ginger, Commercial Lending Project Manager at the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority. This session focused on public housing and affordable housing on Great Lakes Islands. Some problems associated with building affordable housing include the high demand for materials, increased interest rates, and attracting developers for small projects. One topic discussed was the community land trust, whose goal is ongoing, perpetual housing affordability. Cooperative housing was also brought up, which provides communities the opportunity to develop housing they have control over (e.g., seniors or police/service individuals). A cooperative structure would also allow businesses to own a share. Scattered site renewable was another option discussed, though this requires 40 units to make a cost-efficient property if making a deal with a developer. The session also discussed what the needs of individual islands were concerning affordable housing. The session concluded by brainstorming what GLIA could do to further affordable housing projects, which included cooperatives homes and neighborhoods to share their expertise with islands, policy support, and information sharing and resources. The group decided to continue to collaborate through SLACK, share housing information on the website concerning what has worked, share work databases, and share solutions on specific housing areas – for full session notes see Appendix F.

Session 4: Economic Development

The final session on economic development was facilitated by Brandon Hofstedt, Faculty Director of the Center for Rural Communities and Professor at Northland College. Experts for this session included Mike Rasmus, Madeline Island Chamber of Commerce and local business owner, and a team of Beaver Island resident – Pam Grassmick, Angel LeFevre-Welke, and Kevin Boyle. The purpose of this session was to discuss models for economic development in Great Lakes island communities. Topics included broadband communication, internet service and cell phone service, eco-tourism, local business collaboration and chamber structure, purpose, and membership, data analysis and communication, economic planning and diversification.

The session concluded with the recommendation of creating a new GLIA commerce subcommittee and identified several priorities for the upcoming year. To begin with, this new subcommittee includes six members: co-chairs, Peter Huston (South Bass) and Michael Collins (Madeline), Kevin Boyle (Beaver), Angel LeFerve Welke (Beaver), Lee Ann Schaub (Madeline), and Ned Hancock (Madeline). Committee priorities included developing an “island tourism passport”, collecting specific island indicators, having internal communication through slack, developing a document that describes models of economic development organizations, and compiling and collecting economic development master plans from each island – for full session notes see Appendix G.

Conclusions and Next Steps for GLIA

The development of GLIA has been several years in the making. Back in September 2017, the inaugural Islands Summit on Beaver Island brought together islanders for the expressed purpose of talking about the intricacies of island living. This meeting was the first of its kind. It was on Beaver Island that a critical mass of island communities conceived the notion of continuing communication and collaboration between Great Lakes islands. Islanders left the 2017 Summit charged with the task of developing this concept and recommending an effective, durable coalition or alliance of Great Lakes islands. Over the course of the next year, a new model was discussed, debated, drafted, and re-drafted, with the finish line being the 2018 Islands Summit.

Though islanders have already been sharing ideas and solutions, the 2018 Islands Summit marks the official birth of the Great Lakes Islands Alliance as a region-wide, collaborative body. The GLIA network has come of age with the adoption of a formal Charter; a central steering committee chosen from within its member ranks; and some specific directives (in the form of subcommittees) to focus attention and resources on a few key challenges and opportunities. Multiple island communities are lining up to host future Islands Summits, ensuring the all-member meeting will remain an important annual milestone for the network.

Perhaps more importantly, the 2018 Summit afforded participants with the ability to network and develop better understanding of other island communities. Ideas are often “seeded” at meetings, however it is the existence – and quality – of interpersonal relationships that often dictates whether they grow and flourish.

Looking towards 2019, the GLIA must now implement its Charter. Specific near-term tasks include:

- Develop an annual GLIA work plan for the next year.
- Convene the different components of the GLIA network (Steering Committee, subcommittees, and full GLIA membership) to meet their individual purposes, at a frequency and method (conference calls, email, Slack) of their choosing.
- Individual members are to report back to their communities and determine “who needs to know”
- Facilitate information access and sharing of a wide variety of topics via directories, webinars, on-line collaboration services, and other tools. These may include topics that were not specifically covered at the 2018 Islands Summit, for example island education, environmental conservation, arts & culture, historical awareness, and so on.
- Continue to seek, collate, analyze, and utilize island-specific data sources.
- Assist with the planning for the fall 2019 Great Lakes Islands Summit on Mackinac Island.
- Amplify island voices to mainland audiences via the GLIA website, development of outreach materials, engaging the media, and other ways to tell the unique story of island living.
- As needed and as resources allow, continue to engage additional island communities, mainland-based partner agencies or organizations, and technical experts to fulfill network roles and/or provide programmatic expertise.

Appendix A – Agenda

2018 Great Lakes Islands Alliance Summit: Ratifying the Charter

Event Hosts: Madeline Island

Bell Street Tavern – Town of La Pointe

Madeline Island, Wisconsin

October 1-2, 2018

Agenda

Sunday, September 30

4:00 pm	Registration
6:00 pm	Reception
7:00 pm	Fish Fry Dinner

Monday, October 1

7:00 pm	Breakfast, Registration
8:30 am	General Session: Welcome and Agenda Review
9:00 am	Participating Islands: (Re) Introductions
10:15 am	Break
10:30 am	What We've Heard: The Defining Issues
12:00 pm	Lunch
1:00 pm	Keynote Speaker: Peter Annin
1:45 pm	Speaker Q & A
2:15 pm	Break
2:30 pm	Final GLIA Charter: Ratification
3:00 pm	Defining the Next Steps
4:00 pm	Individual Time
6:00 pm	Community Reception
6:30 pm	Madeline Island Radio Hour
7:00 pm	Dinner

Tuesday, October 2

7:00 am	Breakfast
8:30 am	Goal for Day 2
8:40 am	Island Institute's Experience
9:00 am	Breakout "Tasting"
9:30 am	Travel to Breakout Discussions
9:40 am	Part 1: Breakout Sessions

10:15 am	Break
10:30 am	Part 2: Identify Action Items
12:00 pm	Lunch
1:00 pm	Breakout Reports to General Session: 2019 Work of GLIA
2:15 pm	Break
2:30 pm	Next Steps
4:00 pm	Group Photograph
4:30 pm	Adjourn

Appendix B: Charter Discussion Notes

GLIA Charter Conversation and Ratification

- Recap:
 - Why a Charter?
 - Common road map to move forward – comprehensive, provides clarity, realistic (“appropriate visionary”)
 - Drafting process
 - Future changes?
 - Matt P: This process has been ongoing for a year with many ongoing conversations with opportunities for input from all participating islands. Today we would like to ratify this charter.
- Contents:
 - Main Body – 4 pages: mission, org structures, roles, activities, etc. (largely generic)
 - Appendix A – GLIA member roster (“living”)
 - Appendix B – GLIA member roles and expertise (“living”)
 - Conversation:
 - Michael (NC trustee): Real wisdom in staging the development of an organization.
 - Matt P: We are starting wide, all-encompassing of island challenges.
- Ratification
 - How do we enact this? Yeh/Neh
 - Does the membership approve this? Yeh
 - Enacted!
- GLIA Steering Committee
 - Roles (per Charter)
 - Expectations (ideally small)
 - Process: ask for volunteers, discuss, confirmation via voice vote
 - Volunteers? Island communities gathered and caucused for five minutes. Staggered terms, there will be another opportunity down the road for volunteers.
 - Conversation
 - Michael: If there is a smaller group of say 5, not 14 representatives from each island. However, each island has a representative.
 - Important to at least have one from each lake.
 - Maybe we need more than one from Lake Huron because the
 - Maybe we could have a state-based system and Ontario.

- Peter Huston: We could have an at-large representative. I think 5 is a good number for voting purposes. We should have five zones, five lakes, five something.
 - Matt: I like to think of this as borders dissolving within this group. I am not sure if it is best to reinforce borders. Let's see who volunteers.
 - Steering Committee Volunteers:
 - Lake Erie: Mike Gora
 - Madeline Island/Lake Superior: Michael Childers
 - Beaver Island: Bob Anderson
 - Drummond Island and surrounding islands: Kristy
 - Canada/Manitoulin: Joe
 - Vote: passed unanimously
 - Steering Committee – Tuesday (10/2) at 7 AM
- Island Institute
 - How do you get from a mission to a work plan?
 - Mission and Strategic Priority Areas
 - Strengthening Community Economies
 - Enhancing Education and Leadership
 - Delivering and Sharing Solutions
 - What do they do?
 - Magazine
 - Newsletter – largest distributed newsletter in Maine
 - 20-billion-dollar endowment, 6-million-dollar budget, 50 employees
 - We didn't have that 20 years ago, only 35 years old
 - See us as potential pathway, not a standard you'll never reach
 - How do we operate?
 - Strategic Plan (based on their mission and strategic priority areas)
 - Interviewed community members and partner organizations to develop the strategic plan in 2013
 - Impact Dashboard: Impact-oriented organization
 - This is what donors and funders want
 - Created measurable goals: outcomes (ex. 60 business) and outputs (ex. equates what dollar amount – economic impact). Challenge – how do you measure the output of outcomes such as leadership development?
 - Provide data to communities that they need – to tell the stories of islands through data. What data do we need? What do have? What do we need to know?
 - Work Planning: new priorities arise – what now?
 - 1st question: Do we do this? If not, who does not this within the state/region/etc.? Making connections for these islands.

- 2nd question: Is this a priority? Who is it a priority for? Are there other options for addressing this?
 - We have a team called responsive ____ service to respond initially to these new requests.
 - Develop, execute, evaluate, revise. Have a timeframe and process for this.
- GLIA Annual Work Plan

Appendix C: Attendees

Beaver Island, Michigan

Alana Anderson
Bob Anderson
Kevin Boyle
Mary Cook
Wilfred Cwikiel
Mary Delamater
Pamela Grassmick
Michael Green
Ken McDonald
Kathleen McNamara
Lori Taylor-Blitz
Angel Welke
Paul Welke

Drummond Island, Michigan

Kristy Beyer
Lynne Coulter
Pamela Johnson

Harsens Island, Michigan

Harold Stieber
Scott Short

Kelleys Island, Ohio

Jordan Killam

Les Cheneaux Islands, Michigan

Mark Clymer
Pennie Clymer

Mackinac Island, Michigan

Stephanie Fortino
Rick Linn
Michael Olson
Christine Rollins
Anne St. Onge

Madeline Island, Wisconsin

Larry Bean
Glenn Carlson
Michael Childers
Michael Collins
Kevin Dooley
Jean Freeman
Ned Hancock
Richard Hurrelbrink
Ron Madich
Steven Mueller
Thomas E Nelson
Lorraine Norrgard
Neil Olsen
James Patterson
James Peters
Lisa Potswald
Mike Radke
Mike Rasmus
Gary Russell
Lee Ann Schaub
Mimi Smith
Carol Sowl
Robin Trinko-Russell
Jane Vogt

Manitoulin Island, Ontario

Jim Nies
Joe Shorthouse
Marilyn Shorthouse

Middle Bass Island, Ohio

Jean Gora
Michael Gora

Neebish Island, Michigan

Lori Miller
Phylis Reed

Pelee Island, Ohio

Dave DeLellis
Anne Marie Fortner
Shelley Seguin

South Bass Island, Ohio

Amy Huston
Peter Huston

Washington Island, Wisconsin

Martin Anderson
Mary Anderson
Ginny Craig
Jeffery Heal
Tina Heal

Partner Organization & Media

Michigan Office of the Great Lakes, Lansing Michigan

Jon W. Allen
Rachel Coale
Matt Preisser

Wisconsin Coastal Management Program, Madison, Wisconsin

Lauren Leckwee
Yi Liu

Northland College, Ashland, Wisconsin

Stacy Craig
Brandon Hofstedt
Haley Perkins
Lily Sevilla
Jenise Swartley
Jimmy White

Islands Institute, Rocklan, Maine

Karen Burns
Kate Tagai

Media

Stephanie Fortino, Machinac Island Town Crier

Other

Lissa Radke

Appendix D: Sustainable Energy

Facilitator

- Kate Tagai – Senior Community Development Officer, island institute

Experts

- Larry Bean – Chair, Town of La Pointe Energy Committee
- William Bailey, President of the Board of Chequamegon Bay Renewables

Attendants

- Jeff Heal – Washington Islands
 - Martin Anderson – Washington Island
 - Dave DeLellis – Pelee Island
 - Amy Huston – South Bass Island
 - Mark Clymer –
 - Kristy Beyer – Drummond Island
 - Mary Cook – Beaver Island
 - Steve Mueller – Madeline Island
 - Wil Cwikiel – Beaver Island
 - Robert Anderson – Beaver Island
 - Kristin Rowlands – Mackinac Island
 - Bill Bailey – Madeline Island
 - Lily Sevilla – Northland College – Note taker
- Cheq Bay Renewables – Bill
 - Resource: CheqBayRenewables.com
 - Initiatives
 - Solar PV group buy – largest in Wisconsin
 - 80 installations in the Bayfield area
 - group buy – select contractor, installed solar PV for people for a fixed price, the more people the lower the price
 - \$2.47 a watt for the group buy
 - Solar prices down 70% since 2010
 - Tariff – increased solar by 10 cents a watt
 - What is the true time for payback on solar?
 - Benefit of solar, generates money – depends on the cost of electricity
 - Municipal projects
 - DSIRE.org – department of energy website that lists all the incentives for solar in every state
 - Somethings to keep a tab on:
 - Carbon based instead of silicon for solar panels – solar powered windows
 - Cheaper battery – zinc air – 100 kw/h – invented by California Billionaire
 - Been around for 6 years
 - Madeline Island Solar and Planned Micro-grid – Larry Bean
 - Electricity from solar and wind is the cheapest source
 - Residents

- 265 people on the island year round
 - 3,500 summer residents
 - 1,000 structures on the island
- Zoning on Madeline Island for wind turbine
 - Wind can only be on the back end of the island
 - Roads have right angle turns – 5 right angle turns, there's no way you can haul the turbines over the roads
 - A dock would need to be installed on the back end of the island for offloading of wind turbines
 - DNR has an issue with this
 - Dock would have to be installed then uninstalled
 - Could they be put in the water? Ice? Platforms?
 - Power line would need to be installed 1 mill in costs
 - Noise is a concern for residents, it might disrupt the residents looking for peace
- **Vision: Develop a system for “on island”, sustainable, renewable energy production that will assure the operations of the island under all circumstances**
- Cyber threat? – FEMA – Russia could disrupt grid
- Audiences
 - Town board
 - Island Property Owners
 - Municipal Operations
 - Broader Audiences
- Technologies
 - Energy efficiency
 - Wind energy
 - Solar energy
 - Site assessments for residents
 - Five solar installations for five facilities in town 70-80 kw
 - producing 70% of the electricity
 - Bio fuels
 - Battery storage
 - Micro Grid development
 - Can it operate on a customer basis?
- Related Interests
 - Recycling
 - Community Garden
 - Local Produce
 - Composting
- La Pointe Resiliency Project
- Island is Ashland County – School is Bayfield County
 - School is emergency shelter for community
- Present solar panel sites
 - Public library
 - Health clinic
 - Materials recovery facility (MRF)
 - Town hall
 - Winter transportation building
 - EMS building

- Future planned solar sites
 - Snow removal equipment (SRE) building
 - Airport
 - Madeline Island District
- For more information
 - Lisa Potswald – Town Administrator – administrator@townoflapointewi.gov
 - Energy Team – Island Institute – Brooks Winner – bwinner@islandinstitute.org
 - Stephen Walls - U.S Department of Energy – Stephen.Walls@EE.doe.gov

Second Session

- Bayfield electric
- Rural cooperatives
- Bayfield Cooperative – is all white, 60-90 men
 - Bill – only talked to them about money, and the monetary benefits
 - Did not talk about climate change
- 3 different sized projects – small one 100% hundred
- What does it take to go forward – 76% of the project funded, what does it take to get 100%
 - Members found out – raised 1 million dollars in 90 days
- Larry – Coops
 - Solar is growing rapidly
- Three times for people working for solar than coal
- Material fit – 80 cents a kw – generate solar, put it back into the grid, get 80 cents back
- Bill - Group buy – next energy solution – Shell Lake
 - Weekender installations
- Mark – setbacks for airspace for solar, reflections harmful to pilots trying to land
- Others – not a problem, many airports have solar fields
- Mark to Bill – Private partner’s ships with companies?
- Bill – TPP – Third Party Participants – invest – co-own project
 - They can use tax credits
 - Own them for at least 6 years for IRS rules
 - Then ownership can flip
- Mark – incentives
- Bill – Two types of investors
 - Finding people with passive income is difficult
- Larry – communicate with local bank about projects
- Peele Island – diesel, electric, and propane powered – find out what is costs per btu
 - What does it cost to take over those loads with solar?
 - Wind isn’t stuff people are interested in – birds, butterflies can get knocked out
 - Simplify so that every “cottager” can look at the payback to this system
- Larry – can GLIA do this?
- Bill – this is already done – called simple model – on website – basically a solar site assessment
- Larry – birds and butterflies aren’t an issue with wind, only animal is bats, they don’t kill birds, cottage windows kill more birds than windmills
 - Sierra Club may be a resource for research for this
- Intern went into everyone’s houses and counted lightbulbs, brand of refrigerators, what the heating system – looking at energy

- If we replaced everyone's lightbulbs, or refrigerators that can save money and energy
 - The buy-in for the lightbulbs helped when they had to get everyone together to buy solar
 - Drops in energy use
- Robert – you can buy LED for pennies from utilities
- Programs in Canada to upgrade lightbulbs for pennies on the dollar, \$8,600 bill to replace the street lights, 28 streetlights, for \$4,000 put all new LED's
 - Conservation first! Real value of what you are spending money on
 - How can we produce this for less?
 - How can we invest in our systems?
 - Tell people how they can save money by being efficient
- Energy Breakout
 - 2017 Identified Challenges
 - Financing
 - Changes to MI net metering law
 - Education/awareness
 - Aging Infrastructure
 - Proper site development
 - Transitions
 - Dock inspections for electrical safety
 - 2017 Identified Successes
 - Beaver: Solar panels on the market
 - Favorable state government climate
 - Increased weatherization and geothermal heat for houses
 - Drummond: 100% sustainable islands
 - Manitoulin: Wind Farm
 - Madeline: Municipal solar to save tax \$
 - Backup generators for Security/reliability
- Bill – human scale
- Useful to have a place of shared resources
- Robert – information loaded on to Slack, contact Bill
- Bill – will put the proposal online so others can use it as a template
- Will – schoolboard \$15,000 a year
 - Sinking fund – millage on the taxpayers – used for capital improvements
 - Going to be used for reroofing possibly
 - Put solar on the roof
- Robert – this doesn't sound like a GLIA issue, the tools are out there for people to share – it's already solved
- Communication
- Will – micro group buy – so machinery can travel to the island all at once and do 5 jobs instead of going over 5 separate times

Intro Summary

Worried about ties to the mainland, increasing energy costs and loss of local control over access, reliability, and price.

Notes

- Beaver Island school aims to be renewable in the next two years- students studying waste streams and putting \$15,000 into a fund each budget year so that when roof needs to be replaced, they can add solar.

www.chegbayrenewables.org

- Bill Bailey - Board of Chequamegon Bay Renewables
 - Solar Group Buy- largest group buy in the state of WI- 80 installations, 500Kw system in a small rural community Bayfield CNTY- 50,000- strong desire for renewable energy. Inspired by the lake.
 - Put out an RFP to select contractor. Install for set price that gets lower as more people buy on.
 - Cost of project came out at \$2.47/Watt
- Net Metering
 - Excel Energy- trues in December and then provides a check for excess
 - The Co-op trues up in the spring so it allows projects to carry summer credits through the winter.
- "What we are reading" - resource link on website
- Articles on the latest technology
- Waiting for battery prices to drop to make it affordable. Announced a new battery technology zinc air- that provides batteries at \$100/kw hours. It has been tested but isn't widely available on the market yet.
- Using carbon rather than silicon for solar panels- graphine -clear- putting it on windows so the window can generate electricity. Using infrared light to create electricity.
- Dsire.org Website- resource that lists funding
- Lists all incentives for all the states including federal that are available for solar.
- Inverters are getting more intelligent, battery technology is improving.
- Larry Bean
 - Airport leads to control airspace limiting municipal scale wind that would have met all of the islands electricity needs. Only one possible site at the upper corner. The roads don't allow hauling utility scale turbines to the site so a dock would have had to have been installed, plus an additional powerline adding millions of dollars of cost and permitting for the project, plus noise reduction studies and visual impact into the national lakeshore.
 - Didn't get far enough into the process to run into all the possible challenges.
 - Experimenting with offshore wind in some places, less corrosion than in the salt water.
- Russia has the ability to disrupt the grid, feeding into self-sufficiency ethos that is naturally occurring on islands.
- All volunteer committee- appointed by town board for 3 year terms and make recommendations to the town board, working on behalf of the property owners.
 - Get as efficient as you can first. Reduce the amount of electricity you need first and you can reduce the size of the gear and thus the cost.
 - Site assessments, consumption, siting, etc.

- Residential wind- turbulence from being sited too close to the trees disrupts the efficiency of the turbine. Has to be more than 30 feet above the ground to work.
- Commissioned a comprehensive plan to study each of the municipal operations for energy consumption and what size would be required. - Currently have 5 installations- EMS, Dump, Library, Town.

Goal is to operate as a micro-grid

Break Out 2

- Midwest Renewable Energy Association
- Find state organization that helps support that state
- Partnership - MI- much of the energy provided by rural cooperatives who aren't excited about solar- seeing it as a competition resource.
- Bayfield Electric is local cooperative - community solar was a new concept in 2013/2014. Presented to the coop board the state of solar energy world/state/community and encouraged them to pursue it for the community.
- Talked to them about money- how the prices have come down, returns on investment, net present value. Didn't ever use the words climate change. Convinced them/showed them they could make money from it. As long as the people who want to do it pay for it 100% and it isn't subsidized by the people who don't want to do it. Needed to test it with a small project 100% funded to test the assumptions. Once members found out about it, the project tripled in size.
- Solar is growing strongly- increasing employment opportunities by a factor of 2.
 - Do installations of solar help create jobs?
 - 3x more people working for solar than coal and oil.
 - State utility directed net metering- some of them are retail rate and some of them are wholesale. Changing net metering. One way to react to it is a battery backup system so that the energy that you create you use. Has to be driven by economics.
 - Ontario Fit- scaled program, but was so unorganized that it stopped. Started at 80cents/KW, now 31/kw and must have native employment. Initially it drove a solar start up industry and a bubble. No new installations. No incentive.
- Portable system to be designed to go to local supplier with a self-contained system with battery backup. Shipping container unit that you can easily plug your house into that could go anywhere.
 - Next Energy Solution called the Weekender that has a self-contained system. Scale that concept. Foley Quinn- start talking to him to offer new product.
- Are there setbacks for solar arrays to airports because of glare? Must be approved by the aeronautics bureau and get approval. There are many airports that have them.
- Private partnerships with investment companies. Third Party Participants. Some states that have court cases that set precedents or actual laws governing TPP's. Have to own them for 6 years according to IRS rules, after which the ownership can flip to the entity which has to be bought at market value (after 6 years is about 50% of installation cost)
 - Paying for it yourself
 - Borrowing loan

- Using TPP
- Cost is about the same as if you had the money, but schools and municipalities don't have the \$100K up front. Also the TPP takes on the risk.
- PV Watts national generation Lab
- Other resources available on the renewables websites
- Using private donations to match the granting money (La Pointe Library)
- Green Energy Ohio Tour
- Sinkage Fund- Millage fund to generate money for capital improvements. \$15,000 per year
- State of Ohio is required to put aside a certain percentage aside for capital improvements.
- POSSIBLE ACTIONS
 - Spreadsheet that tabulates common usage of electrical within loads - where can savings happen (Does II have a spreadsheet - are Ben's spreadsheets shareable?)
 - Cost Analysis studies - make it easy enough for the average person to input data and see what the payout would be.
 - Centralized Resource database
 - Resources, tools, Experts, Websites
 - Slack Channel to help with sharing of information
 - Understanding Group buy Model
 - Having model projects presented (Like Group Buy)

Appendix E: Water Levels

Facilitator

- Matt Preisser – Coordinator, Great lakes Island Alliance, Michigan Office of the Great Lakes

Expert

- Gene Clark – Coastal Engineering Specialist, University of Wisconsin Sea Grant

2018 Islands Summit, Madeline Island

Breakout Session: Water Levels

Participants:

- Mike Green, Beaver Island
- Jean Gora, Middle Bass Island
- Diane Jenkins, Madeline Island
- Rick Linn, Mackinac Island
- Ken McDonald, Beaver Island
- Jim Nies, Manitoulin Island
- Neil Olsen, Madeline Island
- Phylis Reed, Neebish Island
- Kris Ries, Beaver Island
- Scott Short, Harsens Island

Topic Expert:

- Gene R. Clark, PE, Coastal Engineering Specialist, University of Wisconsin Sea Grant Institute

Facilitation & Topic Support:

- Matt Preisser, Michigan Office of the Great Lakes & GLIA Coordinator
- Lauren Leckwee, Wisconsin Coastal Management Program
- Yi Liu, Wisconsin Coastal Management Program

Background

GLIA hosted a “Water Levels 101” webinar on August 22, 2018. It was well attended. The recording has been posted on the GLIA website, <http://www.greatlakesislandsalliance.org>.

This breakout session sought to discuss what island communities or individuals can do to better prepare for fluctuating water levels.

Discussion

Gene provided an overview of the subject. He described three buckets where impacts can occur (recognizing some overlap):

1. Infrastructure – roads, buildings, water supplies, septic, ferries (dredging)
2. Property owners – water access, erosion, water quality
3. Ecosystems – relationship to harmful algal bloom (HABs), invasive species, etc.

Gene also provided a packet of materials which identified major agencies involved with water levels and a summary of resources, programs, and tools. Gene's document is attached at the end of this file.

The group discussed challenges & solutions associated with both high and low water levels.

- High levels
 - Challenges: flooding, erosion, damage to infrastructure (waves, ice)
 - Solutions: there are both engineering (e.g., revetments, groins, breakwaters, submerged sills) and non-engineering (e.g., natural vegetation, relocation) solutions.
- Low levels
 - Challenges: shipping and boating, water access (docks left high and dry), water intakes, colonization by invasive species
 - Solution: dredging.

Following overview of major challenges and solutions, some additional discussion of the following:

- Many of these techniques are regulated (require permits) and must be carefully done. Each has pros/cons and trade-offs.
- Differences between the individual states and provinces
- Individual property rights vs. inadvertent impacts to neighboring properties
- The degree of impact is variable between Great Lakes, and often within a single Great Lake.
- International Joint Commission studies regarding human contributions to water levels and various options to exerting greater control over Great Lakes water levels.
- Finally, the breakout largely focused on the adverse (bad) impacts of high and low levels. It was recognized that for some sectors, there can be benefits (e.g., hydroelectric generation and shipping generally like high waters). Also many coastal habitats and species are adapted to fluctuations.

Needs of Islanders

- Lists of resources, including agencies, grant programs, etc. There is a complex array of agencies, each with different priorities and timelines. Also contacts change over time.
- Assistance knowing where to begin. How does a small community start this conversation?
- Who can write grant proposals?
- Desire to share resources, lessons, successful (and unsuccessful) grant applications, etc.

Issues of Scale

- Is this challenge best confronted by individuals, entire communities, or larger?
 - 1 property -> 1 island -> 1 Great Lake -> Entire Great Lakes region
- More often than not, individuals or single businesses implement solutions on their own.
- Getting away from somewhat haphazard property to property projects... there are some examples of community-wide approaches on the mainland... few known community-wide approaches on islands, at least in the Great Lakes.
 - Gene, Lauren, Yi, Matt all thought a holistic, island-wide study about water levels could be an attractive proposal to a funding organization.
 - Typically there are different types of grants. Often starts with a "planning grant" where a firm is brought in to assist a community with inventorying its assets, key problem areas, hosting community meetings, linking to potential programs/tools, and finally developing a broad plan of action. Then "implementation grants" may be used to advance certain individual actions in the plan (those requiring outside funding).

- The recently completed Beaver Island Master Plan does not focus on water levels per se, but incorporates the island-wide approach and includes some water level-related actions. http://www.resilientmichigan.org/beaverisle_plan.asp

What could GLIA do about this challenge?

- Help connect islands with each other and agencies/organizations who do this work.
- Improve understanding of funding programs, cycles/deadlines, who/what is eligible, etc.
- Grant writing? Not something GLIA has resources (staff, time) to do at this time. Maybe we can help connect you with those who might?
- Given regional nature of the issue and its solutions:
 - Wisconsin Islands – contact Lauren or Yi
 - Michigan Islands – contact Matt
 - Ohio & Ontario Islands – contact Matt, he will find counterparts in those areas

How do we keep this moving forward? (form of collaboration)

- Suggestion for standing GLIA subcommittee. Jim Nies agreed he could chair.
- Create a Slack channel to have discussions and continually trade info, news, etc. as it becomes available.

Possible Next Steps:

1. Investigate forming a subcommittee.
2. Set up a dedicated channel on Slack, invite today's participants and others to join.
3. Building off Gene's document, create a more detailed inventory of "who" – contact list of funders, non-governmental organizations, agencies, regional planning commissions, etc.
4. Hold another webinar.
5. Aim to have GLIA presence at key events, for example future meetings of state Coastal Zone Programs and Sea Grant Programs.

Great Lakes Water Level Island Issues & Solutions: **Representative Available Agency Resources & Tools**

Great Lakes Water Levels Breakout Session

Great Lakes Islands Summit

Madeline Island, WI October 1-2, 2018

Matt Preisser (MI Office of the Great Lakes): PREISSERM@michigan.gov

Gene Clark (University of WI Sea Grant Institute): gclark1@uwsuper.edu

Helpful Agencies & Institutes

- **State Agencies** (Often Provide Information, Extension & Permitting Assistance, Collaborative Planning Facilitation & Funding Sources):
 - State Coastal Management Programs
 - State Department of Natural Resources
 - State Sea Grant Programs
 - Natural Resources Canada (Providence Programs)
- **Regional Agencies** (Good for Collaborative Assistance & Possible Funding Sources):
 - Great Lakes Islands Alliance
 - Great Lakes Commission
 - US Army Corps of Engineers (Chicago, Detroit & Buffalo Districts)
- **National Agencies** (Good for Information, Tools & Training):
 - Island Institute
 - NOAA Office of Ocean & Coastal Resource Management
 - US Army Corps of Engineers (National Programs)
 - Natural Resources Canada (National Programs)

Helpful Information Guides & Tools (Examples Provided)

- **Fact Sheets, Guides & General Information:**
 - Living on the Coast Booklet (US Army Corps of Engineers & WI Sea Grant)
 - Preparing for Variable Lake Levels Factsheet (MI Sea Grant)
 - Preparing for Extremes Factsheet (MI Sea Grant)
 - Climate Change Implications and Adaptation Strategies for Great Lakes Ports, Harbors & Marinas Factsheet (WI Sea Grant)
 - Adaptation and Climate Resilience Factsheet (Government of Canada)
- **Adaptive/Resilient Action Planning Guides & Tools:**
 - Sea Level Rise Adaptation Primer: A Toolkit To Build Adaptive Capacity On Canada's South Coasts (British Columbia Ministry of Environment)
 - Adapting to Climate Change: A Planning Guide for State Coastal Managers (NOAA Ocean & Coastal Resources Management)
 - Great Lakes Coastal Community: Climate Adaptation Checklist (WI Sea Grant)

- Adapting to a Changing Coast: Options & Resources for Local Officials in Southeastern WI Coastal Communities (WI Sea Grant)
- Adapting to a Changing Coast: Options & Resources for Lake Michigan Property Owners (WI Sea Grant)

Miscellaneous Resources, Programs and Tools

US Army Corps Planning Assistance to States Programs:

- USACE can assist state and local governments in planning-type studies (not final design) at a 50/50 cost share
- National Flyer - https://planning.erdc.dren.mil/toolbox/library/FactSheets/PAS_FS_June2017.pdf
- Detroit District Flyer - <https://www.lre.usace.army.mil/Portals/69/docs/Navigation/STAKEHOLDERMTGS/9%20FEB%2012%20-%20Planning%20Assistance%20to%20States%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf>

Imagery Resources:

- 2012 USACE oblique photos - <https://greatlakes.erdc.dren.mil/>
- Wisconsin State photo viewer - http://floodatlas.org/asfpm/oblique_viewer/
- Michigan photo viewer - <https://superiorwatersheds.org/projects/great-lakes-shorereviewers>

NOAA Digital Coast Program – <https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/> Has data, training, and tools

- Data viewer tool for imagery and elevation data - <https://www.coast.noaa.gov/dataviewer/#/>
- Wetland Decision Support Tool - <https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/cwpt.html>
- Green infrastructure database - <https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/training/gi-database.html>

NOAA Water Levels Resources:

- Water Level Dashboard: <https://www.glerl.noaa.gov/data/dashboard/portal.html>
- Lake Level Viewer: <https://coast.noaa.gov/llv/>
- NOAA Office of Ocean & Coastal Resource Management

Appendix F: Affordable Housing

Facilitator

- Karen Burns - Chief Talent Officer, Island Institute

Expert

- Dave Ginger – Commercial Lending Product Manager, Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority

Reasons for attending:

- Housing for summer work, school age children, retirees, low income
- Option for summer, temp, fellows housing
- Admin. for housing corp.
- CD officer
- Advisory group aging in place, adaptive change
- Municipal workers (police)
- Aging families

Today's Agenda

Definition: public housing/ affordable housing = entry level service industry (\$10-\$15/hour)

- Affordability challenges
 - Construction activity robust, demand for materials high (rebuilding from fires, hurricanes). Bids coming in high. Supply vs. demand. Labor constraints.
 - 200K average cost to build affordable housing
 - Interest rates increasing
 - Diseconomies of scale for small construction projects in rural areas: how to attract developers for small properties?
 - In Wausau, same distance to build a rental property in Milwaukee vs. Madeline Island. 2K vs. \$400/month rent. How to attract to come developer north.
- Community land trust
 - Usually nonprofit org
 - Goal: ongoing, perpetual housing affordability
 - CLT owns the land, long term, low cost land lease
 - Some have rental, most owner programs
 - Buy home for ~85% cost, when sell, homeowner receives ~20% of appreciation
 - Orcas Island a good example: OPAL Community Land Trust
 - WI has CTLs in both urban and rural areas
 - Be particular about conservation areas vs. housing trust
 - Cash: foundation \$\$ available, not very much public \$\$ for capital to buy parcels. Home Depot has a fund for this, specific for veterans.
 - For land trusts as 501 c3, can receive tax deduction for donated land
 - Do not need housing authority, could do this on own-
- Cooperative housing
 - COOP: buy into an entity. Do receive some federal tax benefits.

- Limited Equity Coop: buy a share, when sell, receive a small amount of that share. Includes an 'ownership payment' of monthly fee (replacement of roofs, etc., cost of operation). Ensures long term affordability.
 - 'Share loans' are available to pay for one's share in the entity (similar to a mortgage loan)
 - Coops have discretion over who they admit. EX. focus on seniors, police/service, etc.
 - Federal programs require long term commitment
 - Cleveland Housing Network (example): long term
 - Coop structure: could allow business to own a share
 - National cooperative network provides technical support for entities which want to create an affordable housing coop
 - Groups can do this on their own, don't need housing authority
 - Scattered site renewal
 - In WI: 4:1, dollars requested vs. dollars available. Demand similar nationwide.
 - Developer to do a 'deal' needs approx. 40 units to make a cost efficient property (standard costs such as appraisal, etc.)
 - In WI: tax code allows multiple scattered sites (non-adjacent sites) to count as one project. 100% of projects must be affordable housing. Financing must apply for total project. Not scattered site means that the project does not have to 100% affordable housing. Most projects = 80% market rate, 20% affordable housing.
 - WI Tribal housing authority considering this type of project.
- *need to work w/ state housing authority

Presentation Questions:

- Canadian equivalent? Look for public/private partnership programs
- Madison coop has a community garden
- New development vs. rehabs: Approx. 40% of affordable housing projects are rehabilitation. Existing houses, schools, etc. rehab projects usually more expensive.

Facilitated Discussion: Action Items

Island Summaries:

- Island institute: all islands dealing with affordable housing, all in different ways. Income levels do not match federal/state requirements. Nonprofits, investors, no developers to date.
 - Cranberry Island example: created an economy on their islands through affordable housing efforts
 - Ordinance allowed for rental housing on single family properties, turned into Air BnB, not what they wanted
 - 2 Maine islands have CLT, for approx. 15 years, could be a resource for islands that would like to explore this
 - Beaver Island: property donated, intent to provide housing for seniors to not have to leave the island. 6 units developed. Low income specific, cap on monthly rental. Initial funding from Dept. of Agriculture and tribes. Have to keep them full at all times, work on creating a waiting list to ensure this.

- Need: singles who want to retire on island. Goal of having young families on island, need jobs on island.
- Madeline Island: affordable housing through county housing authority, 4 units.
 - Interested in community land trust, focus on young families w/ kids, aging in place services.
- Mackinac Island: 1 house, 1 duplex, old medical center has several renovated apartments geared for seasonal police. Duplex house occupied by elected clerk. DPW subsidized housing. Challenge of acre are accessibility via foot or bike travel b/c there are no cars.
 - Land Trust: lease land to people who qualify for affordable housing. Increased ceiling to allow people to qualify for housing costs on the island (average = 400K).
 - Housing authority in Aspen: purchases homes, rents out to year- round workers, rent based on income. Considering this model to retain workers. Looking into this for the future. Possible philanthropy/capital on the island.
 - New development: city purchased lot, leasing to Community Action, Community Action managing properties. Building 2 and 3 bedroom residences, 12 total units. City will absorb gap. Workforce housing preference.
- Pelee Island:
 - Township has no funding.
 - Restaurants/establishments own their own homes, house their own employees. Other businesses do not have this, have to make arrangements for their housing. Business owners take this on. Need so much housing something like bunkhouses would do ideal. Winery has largest staff, houses own employees.
 - B/c island does not have 365 access, bank ranks higher, families not attracted b/c of cost and access.
 - Township looking into pods. Septic, water issues complicated. Looking at examples of elderly/young employee coop housing.
 - Rental houses are poor quality, affects type of employee. Standardizing housing, including potable water.

Discussion: What can GLIA Do?

- Cooperative homes/neighborhoods expertise to share w/ islands
 - For aging in place, Scandinavian model, live together
 - EX. Madison co-housing group, shared environment, 15-20 houses, share equipment (snow blowers, etc.)
- Policy Support
 - Exemption on loans, income ceilings to qualify for low income loans given high costs of living. One voice advocating for this could help all islands in MI to have this exemption. Federal requirements cannot be waived by state (includes federal dollars, know source of funding).
- Information sharing/resources
 - Navigating options, such as federal housing with income level caps have resulted in housing on islands that workers don't qualify for in Maine. Example: teacher making too much \$\$ to qualify for housing, has to decline raise. Otherwise, results in someone not able to afford housing while low income housing sits empty.

- Who are unsuspected collaborators? Ex. on Madeline Island, realtors
- Economies of scale, resource sharing. Group purchase/buying group

How to continue to collaborate?

- Use SLACK group: share resources, case studies, outcomes, success stories (helps w/ motivation). This needs a commitment to communicate.
- House information on website about 'what works well'
- Access what works database, work w/ Karen to post 'big' solutions/success stories
- Share solutions on specific housing areas: senior, attracting young families, year-round employees, seasonal employees

Appendix G: Economic Development

Facilitator

- Brandon Hofstedt – Faculty Director, Center for Rural Communities, Northland College

Experts

- Mike Rasmus – Madeline Island chamber of commerce and local business owner
- Pam Grassmick – Beaver Island Association

Economic Development Organization Introductions:

- Madeline Island Chamber of Commerce (Mike):
 - Funded by: membership fees; in WI – 6% tax on lodging, part of that revenue must go to a tourist agency. The Chamber of Commerce currently receives that revenue.
- Beaver Island Association (BIA) (Pam and Kevin):
 - Focused on environmental sustainability/natural resource management and its relation to the local economy
 - Invasive species protection
 - Has brought in \$600,000 for island projects
 - Collaborates with federal, regional, and other partners
 - Challenge: Broadband communication/Internet Service – currently received from TDS, poor connection has become a critical issue. Has reached out to the provider to resolve the issue – not working. Has run into barriers with receiving grants to develop their own broadband services. Has gone to their local government to establish an internet committee. We hope to work with our local energy provider to gain better service. We have conducted a survey that shows that residents and visitors see this a critical issue and mobile professionals have often had to leave the island to work because of it. We are looking at 1.2 g from microwave connection.
 - Challenge: Communicating what is happening on the island. We have established an online community calendar to communicate upcoming events to community members and visitors.
- Island Airways (Angel):
 - Public and private partnerships have been successful – birding trail.
 - Beaver Island Chamber in transition. The previous leader of the Chamber was there for 20 years. I feel that 20 years is too long – stagnation and lack of motivation after that many years.
 - In this transition, local business owners and those who show up at meetings got together to discuss what is that they want for the island. What structure do we need?
- Kelley's Island Chamber of Commerce and Visitor's Bureau (Jordan):
 - How do we pull together local businesses to organize in a Chamber structure?
 - Structured and managed with a board
 - Jordan is sort of the director of the Chamber but not officially
- Conversation

- Put-in-Bay (Peter Huston) – Cell Phone service – we need to push legislatively for cellphone service for all the islands because through my conversations with service provider
- Madeline Island (Mike) – it comes down to meeting with people face to face to talk with them about the Chamber and the services they provide.
- Beaver Island (Angel) – would like to see analytics and data to show the utility and efficacy of being a part of the Chamber.
- Madeline Island (Mike) – comes down to these are the services we provide are members. We can show
- Beaver Island (Kevin) – what is the purpose of the Chamber? To support its members or promote island as a whole?
- Madeline Island (Mike and Sharon) – And does the chamber promote and support local business that are nonmembers due to their size and affordability issues. We make sure to communicate businesses that it is incredible service to them to have marketing and advertising services 7 days a week for a cost of \$210/year.
- Madeline Island (Michael Collins) – Chambers are successful when they work as a liaison between local businesses and government agencies. We should do a survey to see what economic agencies each Island has.
- BIA (Kevin and Pam) – it is important that BIA does economic development and diversification planning. We received funding to create a master plan. Having a master plan makes us eligible for many grants.
- Mackinac Island (Ann) – We have had many issues related to not having a sufficient master plan to provide guidelines and rules to protect everyone from economic development that did not have community support.
- Put-in-Bay (Peter Huston) – The economic engine is outperforming our ability to manage it. Issues related to marketing and businesses buying up all of the domain names.
- Middle Bass (Michael) – Sort of like the suburb of Put-in-Bay. They have all of the economic development; we have none, but we like being the quiet island.
- Brandon Hofstedt – We should be asking the questions: What attracts people to our island and what are the needs and wants of island residents?
- Topics:
 - Broadband Communication/Internet Service and Cell Phone Service
 - “Eco Tourism” – Trails
 - Local Business Collaboration and Chamber Structure, Purpose, and Membership
 - Data/Analytics and Communication
 - Economic planning and Diversification – Master Plan, Recreation Plan
- Five Economic Development Topics:
 1. Technology, Communication (internet, cell)
 2. Organizational Structure (process, strategies, and initiatives for economic development)
 3. Economic Development Master Planning
 4. Natural Resources and Recreation – cultural resources
 5. Data
- Conversation:

- Beaver Island (Angel) – All economic development starts with visitors. Let's do a survey of the islands that collects information on the economic development of each island. Island passport – 14 stamps.
- Washington Island (Mary Anderson) – Challenge: Housing for employees and finding employees.
- Madeline Island (Michael Collins) – How do we foster enthusiasm for potential economic developers and investors? Public and private relationships – to communicate what we particular businesses are desired on the island. We could provide tax incentives. Incentives start by the business community discussing whether or not they want that competitor on the island. Data - We are collecting data with the Island Indicators from the CRC.
- Beaver Island (Angel) – Survey should begin with demographic overview and then start to hit other topics. Survey: top five economic development needs.
- Madeline Island (Michael Collins) – GLIA needs a Commerce Committee. What human infrastructure do we have on our islands? What are the gaps? What can islands do collectively – What can GLIA do? How can GLIA help fill the gaps that individual islands have? We need a communication mechanism – who are we and how do you reach us?
- Brandon Hofstedt – Island Passport and Island Indicators (data) are the two action items that we can begin to work on immediately.
- All – Do we use slack to communicate? We need a tutorial on slack so that people know how to use it and it is utilized.
- Manitoulin Island (Joe) – Our island needs master planning as well. We have some strange challenges and need sustainable development planning.
- Brandon Hofstedt – We need people to step up and lead this committee.
- Island Passport Conversation:
 - Beaver Island (Kitty) – Ireland Island Passport as a model. Island descriptions on the passport.
 - Madeline Island (Kevin) – Discount at businesses
 - Madeline Island (Mike) – Where do you get your passport stamped?
 - Beaver Island (Pam) – Islands can decide where visitors get it stamped. Maybe there can be multiple locations.
 - Put-in-Bay (Peter) – We could model it off state parks passport. Does there need to be an incentive?
 - Beaver Island (Kitty) – Not necessarily
 - Beaver Island Angel – Similar to the lighthouse passport
 - Kelley's Island (Jordan) – We are beginning to market the idea of island hopping on the Erie islands.
 - Manitoulin (Joe) – There are cruise ships that visit some islands.
- Action Items:
 - Island Passport
 - Island Indicators (data)
 - Internal communication (slack)
 - Economic development boards (information sharing, solutions)
 - Collect economic development master plans from each island
- Commerce Committee:

- Kevin Boyle– Beaver Island
 - Peter Huston – Put-in-Bay (South Bass Island)
 - Angel LeFerve-Welke – Beaver Island
 - Lee Anne Schaub – Madeline Island
 - Michael Collins – Madeline Island
 - Ned Hancock – Madeline Island
- Alternates: Ron Madich, Mike Rasmus

Appendix H: Charter

Great Lakes Islands Alliance: Charter

Enacted October 1, 2018

Preamble

The Great Lakes boast approximately 32,000 islands, the largest, most diverse collection of freshwater islands in the world. Though the far majority are uninhabited, some islands are home to year-round and seasonal communities, typically a diverse mix of permanent residents, summer cottagers, and transient visitors. These are culturally, socially, and ecologically rich communities with deep connections to place. Literally defined by water and intrinsically linked to the natural world, they are the quintessential Great Lakes coastal communities.

While island communities are distinct from one another in character, geography, and degree of isolation, they have in common many challenges to “island living.” There is value in island communities working with one another to share existing solutions and develop new ones.

The Great Lakes Islands Alliance (GLIA) was formed to bring together island leaders, residents, and advocates from across the international Great Lakes region and beyond who share the unique experience of living and working in these geographically isolated places. The GLIA will be driven “for islands, by islands.”

Vision

Our vision is to support our individual islands for current and future generations, honoring their distinct cultures and character, while growing the collective impact of the inter-island network.

Mission Statement

The mission of the GLIA is to encourage relationship building, foster information exchange, and leverage resources to address shared challenges and embrace opportunities to benefit islands.

Goals	Outputs¹	Outcomes
1. Connect remote, distant communities.	In-person meetings and virtual discussions (relationships developed)	A new “sense of community” develops among Great Lakes islands.
2. Facilitate information access and sharing, particularly through tools that offer best practices and solutions to island challenges.	Information exchanges and tools specific to island communities	As island communities face pressures and undergo change, decisions remain informed, balanced and sustainable. Island communities have the information and tools they need to adapt and thrive.
3. Advance opportunities for multi-island collaboration, where appropriate.	Key initiatives and projects	Specific challenges are mitigated and untapped opportunities are advanced.
4. Amplify island voices to mainland audiences.	Website, media, other outreach materials	Awareness and appreciation of island living is improved among government leaders, the general public, and others.

¹ For further details, see below.

What is GLIA?

The GLIA is a voluntary, collaborative network consisting of individuals and organizations who have agreed to orient around a common geography, islands. The network is decentralized (no one single organization is in control) and dynamic (evolves over time). A key strength lies in the wide diversity of perspectives and ability to tap the extended networks and expertise contained within island communities and elsewhere. Taken cumulatively, the network has the potential to accomplish far more than members could achieve individually.

The GLIA may pursue discussions in a wide variety of subjects important to island communities, including (but not limited to) the following:

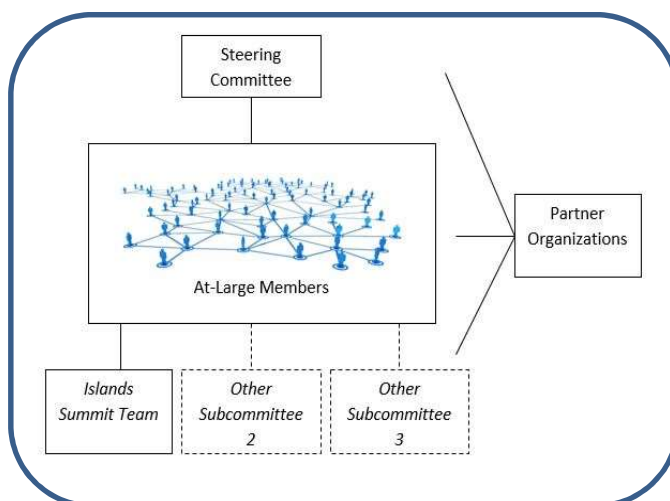
- Arts, culture, heritage
- Broadband/cell
- Economic develop. (incl. tourism)
- Education
- EMS/health care
- Energy
- Environment/natural resources
- Governance, leadership & training
- Historical preservation
- Housing
- Infrastructure
- Media
- Transportation
- Other

Governance Structure

The major structural components are defined generically below. For a current list of member names and their specific roles, see *Appendices A and B*, respectively. The Appendices will change over time.

➤ **Steering Committee:** a subset of islanders from the ranks of the At-Large Membership who can provide additional leadership for the regional network. Roles:

- Provides overall guidance/direction and synthesizes ideas and activities across GLIA.
- Develops meeting agendas, annual work plans, and progress reports.
- Solicits new At-Large Members (particularly new or underrepresented islands) and new Partner Organizations to address unfulfilled roles.
- Assists with seeking of outside funding, where necessary to advance GLIA priorities; this includes working closely with Partner Organizations and others who can serve as grant fiduciaries or managers on behalf of the full network.
- Resolves conflicts and makes decisions on behalf of the full network, particularly when consensus among At-Large Members cannot be reached.
- Serves as the primary voice of the GLIA to the media and others.



Expectations

- Steering Committee members are volunteers and serve without compensation.
- Support for the above Roles may be provided by Partner Organizations.
- Size and Composition: to the extent possible, the makeup should reflect the current number of At-Large Members and range of participating island communities.
- Officers: the steering committee will self-designate officers (e.g., Chair or Co-Chairs) or a smaller executive committee, as desired.
- Terms: two-year, staggered terms, with start and end dates coinciding with the annual Islands Summit. Confirmation will be by voice vote of the At-Large Members present; should a clear consensus not be reached, each participating island community will be given one vote.

➤ *At-Large Members*: individuals from the various island communities. Roles:

1. Liaisons to their communities (“intra-island”)
 - responsible for timely sharing of information, both to and from their community, particularly where solutions may potentially transfer between islands
 - ensure key island leaders, both elected and otherwise, remain informed
 - guide and champion the implementation of any ideas, projects, etc., learned through this network in their own community, at their discretion and pace.
2. Participants in the broader, inter-island network (“inter-island”) and beyond (“extra-island”)
 - contribute to the functioning and strengthening of the GLIA.

Expectations:

- Participation is voluntary, but members are expected to be regular and active participants.
- Members are *not* expected to be formally appointed by their community, and as such are not expected to speak or vote on behalf of their entire island. However, they should be active within their community and maintain a high degree of awareness of contemporary island needs.
- Individual islands may have multiple members (diversity is encouraged).

➤ *Subcommittees*: smaller teams created by the Steering Committee to perform a specific function/task or otherwise focus attention on a particular need. Subcommittees may be permanent or ad hoc/temporary. In addition to At-Large Members and Partner Organizations, individuals external to GLIA may participate in subcommittees (e.g., subject-matter experts). An Islands Summit subcommittee, consisting of upcoming and past hosts of the annual GLIA meeting (see below), will be a standing subcommittee.

➤ *Partner Organizations*: off-island organizations or agencies that provide “backbone support” (staffing, expertise, etc.), fulfil various administrative roles for the network and/or serve as technical advisors.

Roles may include:

1. Overall network coordination and facilitation
2. Secretariat (meeting organization, agendas, minutes, facility arrangements)
3. Work planning and progress tracking
4. Communications (both intra- and extra-network)
5. Finances (seeking, obtaining, managing grants & contracts)
6. Advisory assistance in specific programmatic areas
7. Cultivation of relationships with other regional partnerships, organizations, and agencies
8. Assistance to individual islands in implementing ideas arising through the network.

Expectations

- Partners also participate voluntarily, in areas or roles that align with their existing organizational missions, authorities, and capacities.
- Partners will direct their efforts in close collaboration with the interests of the GLIA islander members.
- Partners may seek outside funding to support their involvement.

GLIA Activities

- ❖ *Island to Island Support*: First, the GLIA provides the structure and resources for members to engage in island-to-island discussions, pursue projects or otherwise advance ideas in their own community in any of the above subjects, at any time, at their own discretion.
- ❖ *Full Network*: Second, the GLIA may undertake certain network-wide activities to accomplish its Vision, Mission and Goals. These shall be of wide geographic scope (relevant to all or many islands), strategic (address pressing needs, feasible, and conducive to action), and generally require some level of support from the umbrella network.

Communications

- Meetings/Discussions
 - Physical Meetings – an in-person, all-member meeting (“Great Lakes Islands Summit”) will be held annually each fall. To the extent possible, the Summit will rotate to different islands. The host island will lead the planning and implementation of the event.
 - Virtual Meetings – given the enormous geography separating members, the bulk of the discussions are expected to occur through electronic means (conference calls, virtual meeting tools, e-mail). The frequency, duration, and content of meetings will be at the discretion of the participating members.
 - Other events may be convened under the auspices of the GLIA.
- Tools: specific tools will be developed and maintained to facilitate islander-to-islander contact, share information, etc.
- Other: the GLIA may undertake additional communications efforts by engaging traditional media (print, radio), using social media platforms and digital media, and other methods, depending on the target audience, available member expertise and capacity, and the task at hand.

Programs

- “Key Initiatives” – the GLIA may support longer-term initiatives that deliver key foundational services, often which span multiple/all islands and cross several subjects.
- “Projects” – projects have specific start/end dates, a targeted purpose or activity, and may utilize outside funding or contractual assistance. These may include on-the-ground activities, case studies, white papers, or reports to better characterize or highlight a particular challenge or opportunity.

Key Operating Principles

Decision-making: the network will seek to operate on a consensus basis; when consensus cannot be reached, the Steering Committee shall make the decision (with chair being the final decision-maker).

- Definition of *consensus*: after a period of open discussion and/or negotiation, all participants agree with the decision, or at a minimum, state they “will live with” the decision. This does not mean a person has no reservations, but rather they are willing to live with it to move forward.
- Documents, recommendations or decisions advanced by the GLIA do not necessarily reflect the opinions or positions of the agencies, organizations, or businesses that employ the individuals who participate in the network, nor do they obligate those entities to act.

Work Planning: the GLIA will operate on a “Summit Cycle” (the time between annual Island Summits), rather than calendar or fiscal year, recognizing that Summits will occur on slightly different dates each fall.

- *Annual Progress Report*: a summary of the past year’s activities and accomplishments. The target audience is GLIA members, their island communities, Partner Organizations, and other constituencies.
- *Annual Work Plan*: drafted at each Islands Summit, this plan will guide activities over the next year.

For additional information, please visit <http://www.greatlakesislandsalliance.org>

Appendix A – Current GLIA Member Roster

Last Revision Date: October 1, 2018

Island	Jurisdiction	Great Lake/ Channel	Name	Title(s)/Role(s)	Email
Beaver Island	Michigan	Lake Michigan	Bob Anderson	Beaver Island Association (outgoing President)	reanders49@gmail.com
			Kevin Boyle	Retired Partner, Latham & Watkins; Volunteer Manager at WVBI-FM (island radio station); Volunteer Robotics Teacher & FIRST FRC Coach at Beaver Island Community School; Beaver Island Association- Board Member; Preservation Association of Beaver Island, NMU Foundation, Northern Initiatives CDFI	kevin@boyle.bz
			Pam Grassmick	Beaver Island Association - Board Member, interests include human services, recreation, and natural resource protection.	pgrassmick@gmail.com
			Patrick McGinnity	Library Director; Beaver Island Association - Board Member; Business owner	island.library@gmail.com
Bois Blanc Island	Michigan	Lake Huron	Diane Akright	Clerk, Bois Blanc Island	bbclerk@tds.net
			Tom Bach		tombach@sbcglobal.net
			Dan Reynolds	Assistant Fire Chief/Public Information Officer	buzzreynolds@gmail.com
			Tom Stevenson	Harbor Commission	canine1wcc@comcast.net
Drummond Island	Michigan	Lake Huron	Kristy Beyer	Communications Director, Tip of the Mitt Watershed Council; Member, MDNR Eastern Upper Peninsula Citizens Advisory Council; Member, M-134 North Huron Scenic Byway Advisory Committee; Member/webmaster, North Huron Birding Trail.	kristybeyer@me.com
			Lynne Coulter	Full-time resident, artist, retired architect. Pres/Friends of the Library, Pres/Drummond Island Cross Country Club/DIXCC (hiking, XC, & snowshoe trails), M134 Byways Committee, North Huron Scenic Pathway (Bike Path)	lacoulter906@gmail.com
			Pam Johnson	Office Manager, Drummond Island Tourism Association; Business Owner	drummondislandtourism@alphanet.net
Harsens Island	Michigan	Lake St. Clair	Harold Stieber	Treasurer, Harsens Island St Clair Flats Association, CPA	stiebha@gmail.com
Kellys Island	Ohio	Lake Erie	Jordan Killam	Manager, Kelleys Island Chamber of Commerce; member, Kelleys Island Audubon Club; volunteer, Kelleys Island Historical Association.	info@kelleysislandchamber.com
Les Cheneaux Islands	Michigan	Lake Huron	Mark Clymer	Supervisor - Clark Township; Board member - Friends of Les Cheneaux Community Library; Board Member - Les Cheneaux Watershed Council; Chair - Lucas Izzard Foundation for Teens	supervisor@clarktp.org
Mackinac Island	Michigan	Lake Huron	Dennis Bradley	Council Member, retired Fire Chief, retired DNR	dabradley68@gmail.com
			Rick Linn	Treasurer, City of Mackinac Island; EMS/Medical Center	treasurer@cityofmi.org

Island	Jurisdiction	Great Lake/ Channel	Name	Title(s)/Role(s)	Email
			Michael Olson (chair, island committee)	Director of Public Works, Coxswain for the Mackinac Marine Rescue, Administrator for the Affordable Housing Group, Lions Club member	midpw@cityofmi.org
			Anne St. Onge	Librarian, Mackinac Island Public Library	imatmipl@yahoo.com
Madeline Island	Wisconsin	Lake Superior	Glenn Carlson	Board Member - Madeline Island Chamber of Commerce; Vice President - MI Community Garden; Vice-Chair - Town of La Pointe Energy Committee; Co-owner - Madeline Island Candles LLC; Member - Bayfield School Board; Madeline Sanitary District Commissioner; Meber - Madeline Island Public Library Board	glenncarlson453@gmail.com
			Michael Childers	Town Board Supervisor, La Pointe, WI; Chief Financial Officer, Tammy Baldwin for Senate; Board members, Woods Hall Gallery & Studios; Co-owner, Madeline Island Candles.	michaelfraychilders@yahoo.com
			Michael Collins (co-chair, island committee)	Northland College trustee; President - Madeline Island Chamber of Commerce; Vice President - Woods Hall Gallery and Studios; retired from career in advertising, destination marketing and public policy consulting.	michaelcrrcollins@gmail.com
			Marina Lachecki	Former Pastor, St. John's United Church of Christ	lighthouse@cheqnet.net
			Ron Madich	Business owner	info@madelineislandvacations.com
			Max Paap		mpaap15@gmail.com
			James Patterson	Town Chairman, Town of La Pointe	jmpjip@yahoo.com
			James Peters	Retired	madeline1186605@yahoo.com
			Lisa Potswald (co-chair, island committee)	Town Administrator, Town of La Pointe	administrator@townoflapointewi.gov
			Mike Rasmus	Madeline Island Chamber - Board Member and Treasurer; Madeline Island Business Owner - Dockside Gifts & Madeline Island Vacations	mike@docksidegifts.com
			Lee Ann Schaub	Public Relations & Visitor Services, Madeline Island Ferry Line; Secretary, Madeline Island Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors	leeann@madferry.com
Manitoulin Island	Ontario	Lake Huron	Roy Eaton	Host of Cruiser's Net VHF radio broadcast	roy.eaton@sympatico.ca
			Josh Eshkawkogan		JoshEshkawkogan@ktei.net
			Lynn Foster	VP/CFO for Manitoulin hospital corporation	lfoster@mhc.on.ca
			Alicia McCutcheon	Editor and publisher, The Manitoulin Expositor	editor@manitoulin.ca
			Jim Nies	Writer, sailor, photographer, retired educator	oceaxe@sbcglobal.net

Island	Jurisdiction	Great Lake/ Channel	Name	Title(s)/Role(s)	Email
			Joe Shorthouse	Retired professor of entomology and environmental biology at Laurentian University (Sudbury, Ontario); freelance writer; lecturer and photographer	roses@cyberbeach.net
			Algis Tribinevicius	Board member of Manitoulin Streams, farmer, retired elementary school teacher	algitrib@gmail.com
Middle Bass Island	Ohio	Lake Erie	Jean Gora	Lake Erie Islands International Consortium; co-historian, co-FB page admin	jean@middlebass.org
			Michael Gora	Middle Bass Island historian; Middle Bass Island webmaster and Facebook page main admin; Lake Erie Islands International Consortium	mike@middlebass.org
Neebish Island	Michigan	St. Marys River	Lori Miller	Retired State of Michigan social worker; Member - School Board; volunteer for multiple groups, including Domestic Violence, Hospice, Search and Rescue.	millerlori8@gmail.com
			Phylis Reed	Retired teacher; VP - Neebish Island Improvement Association; Neebish Island Historical Project	reedpd@att.net
Pelee Island	Ontario	Lake Erie	Dave DeLellis	Deputy Mayor; Chair of: economic development advisory committee; environmental advisory committee; transportation committee; drainage committee. I grow hydroponic peppers in a greenhouse in Kingsville, ON and cash crop farm on Pelee island	dave@delisol.ca
			Anne Marie Fortner	Runs Explore Pelee (eco-tourism business) and Trolley Public Transportation Service; Member, Pelee Island Tourism Committee; Board member, Southwestern Ontario Tourism Corporation; Substitute School Teacher; host events and women's retreats	annemariefortner@gmail.com
South Bass Island ("Put-in-Bay")	Ohio	Lake Erie	Lisa Brohl	Chair-Lake Erie Islands Conservancy; Board member, Put-in-Bay Township Park District; Board member & Road Scholar leader, Lake Erie Islands Nature and Wildlife Center; Instructor, the Ohio State University Stone Lab; past member, Put-in-Bay Township Zoning Board; Substitute teacher; Environmental consultant	lakbrohl@gmail.com
			Peter Huston	Director, Put-in-Bay Chamber of Commerce	pibccambassador@gmail.com
			Mary Staley	Reverend, St. Paul's Episcopal Church	clergy.stpaulspib@frontier.com
Washington Island	Wisconsin	Lake Michigan	Joel Gunnlaugsson	Door County Board Supervisor; past Town Chairman & Supervisor	joelgunnlaugsson@gmail.com
			Gordon Jaeger	Town Chairman	gordonjaeger@gmail.com

Partners

Supporting Partner Organization	Location	Primary GLIA Role(s)	Name	Job Title	Email
Island Institute	Rockland, Maine	Advisory	Karen Burns	Chief Talent Officer	kburns@islandinstitute.org
		Advisory	Kate Tagai	Community Development Officer	ktagai@islandinstitute.org
Michigan Office of the Great Lakes	Lansing, Michigan	Advisory, Outreach	Rachel Coale	Outreach Coordinator	CoaleR@michigan.gov
		Advisory, coastal management	Weston Hillier	Public Access Coordinator	HillierW@michigan.gov
		Overall GLIA coordination; Advisory, Great Lakes protection and management	Matt Preisser	GLIA Coordinator; Lake Coordinator (OGL)	PreisserM@michigan.gov
Northland College	Ashland, Wisconsin	Island Fellows	Stacy Craig	Coordinator of Applied Learning	scraig@northland.edu
		Advisory, indicators, website	Brandon Hofstedt	Faculty Director, Center for Rural Communities; Associate Professor of Sustainable Community Development	bhofstedt@northland.edu
Wisconsin Coastal Management Program	Madison, Wisconsin	Advisory, coastal management	Lauren Leckwee	Habitat Restoration and Environmental Compliance Coordinator	Lauren.Leckwee@wisconsin.gov

Appendix B – Current GLIA Member Roles & Areas of Expertise

Revision Date: September 4, 2018

X* = lead

X = participant

Role	Steering Committee	At-Large Members	Subcomm.	Partner Organization					
				Island Institute	MI Office of the Great Lakes	Northland College	WI Coastal Mgt. Program	Other 1 (TBD)	Other 2 (TBD)
Network Governance and Organization									
Overall guidance & direction									
• Carrying out Charter	X*	X	X	X	X	X	X		
• Annual work plan	X*				X				
• Progress report & evaluation	X*				X		X		
• Growing the network (expanding membership within existing islands)	X	X*							
• Growing the network (recruiting new islands, partners)	X*	X	X	X	X	X	X		
• Long-term visioning (501c(3))	X								
Administrative									
• General coordination					X				
• Secretariat (agendas, minutes, member roster, etc.)					X				
• Financial (grants, contracts, etc.)	X			X	X	X	X		
Communications									
• Islands Summit	X	X	X* (host team)	X	X	X	X		
• Within Coalition (between members/ islands)		X (Slack)			X (conf. calls)				
• External	X (media)	X		X (stories, blogs)	X (fact sheets, reports, conferences)	X (website)			

Role	Steering Committee	At-Large Members	Subcomm	Partner Organization					
				Island Institute	MI Office of the Great Lakes	Northland College	WI Coastal Mgt. Program	Other 1 (TBD)	Other 2 (TBD)
Network Activities									
Liaisons within and between island communities		X							
Tools to Support Decision-Making									
• GLIA member roster		X			X				
• GLs Islands Community Resource Directory		X			X				
• What Works Library				X					
• Webinars					X		X	X?	
Key Initiatives (Island Support Services)									
• Great Lakes Islands Data/ Indicators				X		X*			
• Great Lakes Island Fellows – concept exploration				X		X*			
Areas of Expertise (direct member expertise and/or within our immediate “spheres of influence;” in some cases, these are island- or jurisdiction-specific)									
Advisory/Technical Assistance									
• General/All	X	X	TBD	X	X	X	X		
• Arts, culture, heritage		X	TBD		X				
• Broadband/cell		X	TBD	X					
• Economic dev. (incl. tourism)		X	TBD	X			X		
• Education		X	TBD	X			X		
• EMS/health care		X	TBD						
• Energy		X	TBD	X					
• Environment/nat. resources		X	TBD		X		X		
• Governance, leadership, training		X	TBD	X			X		
• Historical preservation		X	TBD		X		X		
• Housing		X	TBD						
• Infrastructure (water, sewer, waste, roads, marinas)		X	TBD				X		
• Transportation (ferries, air)		X	TBD	X					
• Other		X	TBD						

Appendix I: Annual Report

Great Lakes Islands Alliance

2017-2018
ANNUAL REPORT





First Annual Great Lakes Islands Alliance Summit

Photo courtesy of Mackinac Island Town Crier

About GLIA

The Great Lakes Islands Alliance (GLIA) is a new voluntary, collaborative network that brings together island leaders, residents, and advocates from across the region.

The mission of the GLIA is to encourage relationship building, foster information exchange, and leverage resources to address shared challenges and embrace opportunities to benefit islands.

This report highlights the major activities and accomplishments occurring in the time period between the 2017 and 2018 Great Lakes Islands Summits. The items are organized under each of the four Goals identified in the Charter of the Great Lakes Islands Alliance.

To learn more about GLIA, visit www.greatlakesislandsalliance.org



Members of GLIA enjoyed networking with other island communities at the 2018 National Working Waterfronts & Waterways Symposium in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Additionally, GLIA was asked to participate in a panel discussion about island living at the symposium.

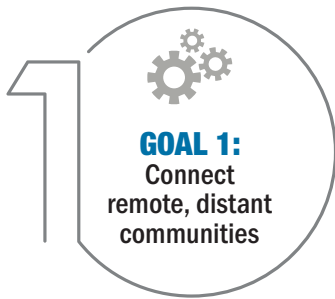


Jon W. Allan, director of the Michigan Office of the Great Lakes, addressing participants at the first annual Great Lakes Islands Alliance Summit on Beaver Island in 2017.



Cover Image: Provided by the SeaWiFS Project, NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center, and ORBIMAGE

2017-2018 MAJOR ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS



Goal 1: Connect remote, distant communities

- Formalized the “[Great Lakes Islands Alliance](#)” (GLIA). Current membership includes approximately 50 people, from 14 islands and four partner organizations
- Successfully held annual member meetings
 - [2017 Islands Summit](#) – 1st annual event held on Beaver Island, Michigan; 75 attendees from 12 islands and multiple partner organizations
 - [2018 Islands Summit](#) – 2nd annual event held on Madeline Island, Wisconsin; approximately 80 individuals registered from 13 islands and multiple partner organizations.
- Convened 1-hour, monthly, year-round [conference calls](#) to conduct GLIA business; typically 15-20 people on each call
- Established a group [Charter](#), which outlines a common mission, goals, organizational structure, etc.
- Engaged [additional island communities and partners](#) across the region about joining GLIA
- Created and fostered connections to island communities outside of the Great Lakes region, specifically those in Maine and Chesapeake Bay regions



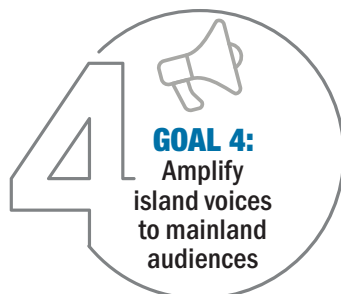
Goal 2: Facilitate information access and sharing, particularly through tools that offer best practices and solutions to island challenges.

- Maintained the [GLIA member roster](#), which provides entry points to each GLIA member island
- Created a [Great Lakes Islands Community Resource Directory](#), a one-stop inventory of island contacts across multiple sectors
- Initiated a GLIA channel on [Slack](#), a cloud-based collaboration service
- Sponsored a kickoff [webinar](#), [Great Lakes Water Levels](#), on August 22, 2018 targeting island audiences; received 102 registrations for the live event and expect hundreds of recording views
- Offered access to the Island Institute’s [What Works Solutions Library](#), an existing tool that offers case studies and practical information about how islands can address specific challenges
- Island-to-island sharing:
 - Solutions to mitigate costs associated with ambulance services and billing
 - Shared experience on communication tower lease arrangements
 - Information pertaining to various environmental threats to the Great Lakes



Goal 3: Advance opportunities for multi-island collaboration, where appropriate.

- Created new initiative at Northland College’s Center for Rural Communities to assemble [Great Lakes Islands data/indicators](#) to better understand island community needs and help inform GLIA activities.
- Initiated discussions about possible development of a [Great Lakes Island Fellows](#) program
- Cross-island activities: A high school basketball tournament between multiple islands is planned for fall/winter 2018



Goal 4: Amplify island voices to mainland audiences

- Created a public-facing [GLIA website](#) - provides general background; started individual Island Showcases; provided access to Island Summit materials, and more
- GLIA Member Outreach:
 - Featured story in the Island Institute’s annual periodical, 2018 Islands Journal, and it’s November 2017 blog post
 - Article in State of Michigan’s “2017 State of the Great Lakes” report
 - Numerous articles in individual island newspapers, websites, newsletters, etc.
 - Individual partner twitter feeds, social media pages, etc.
 - Regional news media
- 2017 Islands Summit yielded at least 23 media articles
- Other Meetings & Conferences:
 - Convened an islands session at 2018 National Working Waterfronts Conference – a panel featured speakers from 3 Great Lakes islands, 2 Maine islands, and 1 Maryland island

Great Lakes Islands Alliance (GLIA)

GLIA members come from these year-round island communities. There are many more communities in the Great Lakes and all are welcome to join.



2017-2018 Member Islands

LAKE SUPERIOR

Madeline Island, *Wisconsin, USA*

Lake Michigan

Beaver Island, *Michigan, USA*

Washington Island, *Wisconsin, USA*

Lake Huron

Bois Blanc Island, *Michigan, USA*

Drummond Island, *Michigan, USA*

Neebish Island, *Michigan, USA*

Les Cheneaux Islands, *Michigan, USA*

Manitoulin Island, *Ontario, Canada*

Mackinac Island, *Michigan, USA*

Lake St. Clair

Harsens Island, *Michigan, USA*

Lake Erie

Pelee Island, *Ontario, Canada*

Middle Bass Island, *Ohio, USA*

South Bass Island (Put-In-Bay), *Ohio, USA*

Kelleys Island, *Ohio, USA*

Center for Rural Communities **NORTHLAND COLLEGE**

The Northland College Center for Rural Communities applies research-based solutions to social and economic challenges, partners with community members to build on local knowledge, and promotes the long-term health and vitality of rural communities in the north woods region.

For more information, visit us at:

northland.edu/sustainability/crc

You can reach us at:

Center for Rural Communities
Northland College
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Ashland, WI 54806
crc@northland.edu