

THE CHICAGO LAKEFRONT:

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PROTECTED, YET PRECARIOUS

OPENLANDS
SEES AN
URGENT NEED
TO ONCE AGAIN
PUT
OPEN SPACE
PRESERVATION
AND
LONG-RANGE
PLANNING
AT THE
FOREFRONT OF
CONVERSATIONS
ABOUT
LAND USE
ALONG THE LAKE

The lakefront is Chicago’s greatest civic asset

With all of its diversity, Chicago can seem like a composite of many communities at once, an amalgam of ethnic enclaves, political camps, and even a crosstown baseball rivalry. But Chicagoans have found common ground at the lakefront. The lakefront has been Chicago’s point of both physical and cultural convergence, a mecca for its civic soul.

Fueled by that collective spirit, the lakefront blossomed into the city’s greatest asset. With the longest continuous access to a waterfront of any city in the U.S., residents and visitors alike enjoy miles of parks, trails, beaches, and cultural offerings. The Chicago lakefront is not just a natural treasure and environmental resource, but a powerful economic driver that draws investment to the city.

Yet, the intrinsic value of Chicago’s largest open space is seemingly taken for granted today. As the city considers multi-billion-dollar proposals that have the power to reshape the future of the shoreline from north to south, the value of protecting and improving lakefront open space should be central to the public discourse.

For far too long, we have governed the lakefront through a piecemeal approach, where serial debates over individual development proposals lead to chronic legal disputes. As a result, champions of lakefront protection are forced to respond defensively, and the onus for upholding Chicago’s heralded commitment to its shoreline has frequently rested on the courts.

As one of the organizations that advocated for the creation of *The Lakefront Plan of Chicago* in 1972 and the adoption of the Lake Michigan and Chicago Lakefront

Protection Ordinance (LPO) in 1973, Openlands sees an urgent need to once again put open space preservation and long-range planning at the forefront of conversations about land use along the lake. That tradition, after all, has been a trademark of Chicago, providing the blueprint for what has become one of the world’s most iconic waterfronts, while also contributing to the city’s economic expansion.

Championing the Lakefront through Vision, Planning, and Legal Protection

Over the last two centuries, credit for Chicago’s unobstructed lakefront can be traced to the individuals who stood up to defend it as a public benefit; the seminal court decisions that led to the creation and interpretation of its key legal protections; and visionary planning and consistent stewardship by government agencies that helped embed the principle of a public lakefront in the city’s culture and civic spirit.

In the late 19th and into the 20th centuries, Aaron Montgomery Ward was one of the first people to stand up for the lakefront, using the public dedication doctrine to stretch the legal protections of “an open, clear, and free” lakefront as far as it could go—to today’s Grant Park.

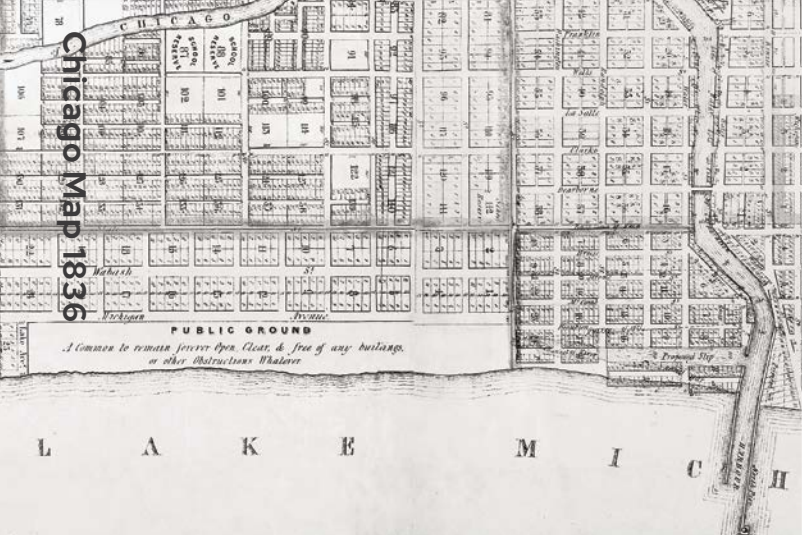
A sunset swim at South Shore Beach.

Credit: Allix Rogers

Chicagoans should have a say in the future of our lakefront

Your support matters.

Through our in-depth policy work, Openlands hopes that Chicagoans will become re-empowered to protect the lakefront’s promise now and for future generations. **Support our work today** at Openlands.org/ourlakefront



OPENLANDS
REVIEWED MANY
LEGAL PROTECTIONS
THAT SAFEGUARD
THE LAKEFRONT.
WHILE SOME LAWS
PROTECT
CERTAIN AREAS,
THERE WERE ONLY TWO
THAT COULD BE USED
TO GUARD AGAINST
INTRUSIVE DEVELOPMENT
ON A MAJORITY
OF THE LAKEFRONT:

THE PUBLIC TRUST
DOCTRINE
AND
THE LAKE MICHIGAN
AND CHICAGO
LAKEFRONT
PROTECTION
ORDINANCE.

Daniel Burnham and his renowned 1909 Plan of Chicago created the vision for a lakefront of parks and open spaces that the Chicago Park District followed by infilling and protecting much of the shore, creating spaces of respite and recreation of limitless value today.

In the 1960s and 1970s, the environmental movement led to seminal court decisions and laws that created our modern system of lakefront governance.

Since then, numerous public debates have ensued over building on the lakefront. From the Chicago Children’s Museum and the Lucas Museum, which both succumbed to opposition, to the successful bid to build the Obama Presidential Center, the battles over these proposed projects illustrate the complex yet crucial legal protections that safeguard the lakefront. They also illuminate how the current culture of lakefront governance leads to defensive, rather than proactive, public debates on how to improve public lands. *Read the full lakefront protection report at [Openlands.org/lakefront](https://openlands.org/lakefront)*

Analysis of Key Lakefront Protections:
Gaps and Opportunities

In its analysis, Openlands reviewed many legal protections that safeguard the lakefront. While some laws protect certain areas, there were only two that could be used to guard against intrusive development on a majority of the lakefront: the public trust doctrine and the Lake Michigan and Chicago Lakefront Protection Ordinance (LPO).

The judicial ratification of the public trust doctrine in 1892 established an expansive legal concept that certain natural and cultural resources are to be preserved for the public benefit. Often cited in lawsuits or the threat of litigation against proposed developments—the public trust doctrine does, in theory, serve as a strong defense for a majority of the lakefront.

Yet, over the last century, with changes in time and cultural temperament, the courts in Illinois have wavered in their interpretation of the law. The doctrine’s legal scope and purpose has shifted from first protecting public access to navigable waters to now protecting public resources through the ownership of public institutions like the Chicago Park District. Governance responsibilities are similarly convoluted. While the Illinois legislature has the decision-making authority over public trust lands, the courts have given that authority varying levels of deference.

While lakefront advocates can and should continue to use the public trust doctrine in defense against intrusive development, its complicated history and interpretation in Illinois make it perhaps too malleable a tool to govern land use consistently and difficult to reform.

The Lake Michigan and Chicago Lakefront Protection Ordinance

The LPO is a municipal law that governs the Lakefront Protection District which includes public open space along the shoreline, the immediate offshore area, and a sliver of park adjacent private land along the entirety of the lakefront.

The creation of the LPO was spurred in response to alarming lakefront developments in the 1960s, including Lake Point Tower, McCormick Place, and the southern extension of DuSable Lake Shore Drive through Jackson Park. This ordinance is perhaps the best deterrent to intrusive development. But more than 50 years after its creation, *The Lakefront Plan of Chicago* associated with the LPO has never been updated, and the ordinance itself only rarely and inconsequentially so.

In its analysis, Openlands found that the subjective decision-making process in the LPO led to gaps in planning, environmental protection, and public transparency.

The ordinance refers to the *Lakefront Plan* and adherence to its 14 policies, and yet the Plan is not publicly accessible.

Key Milestones That Shaped the Chicago Lakefront

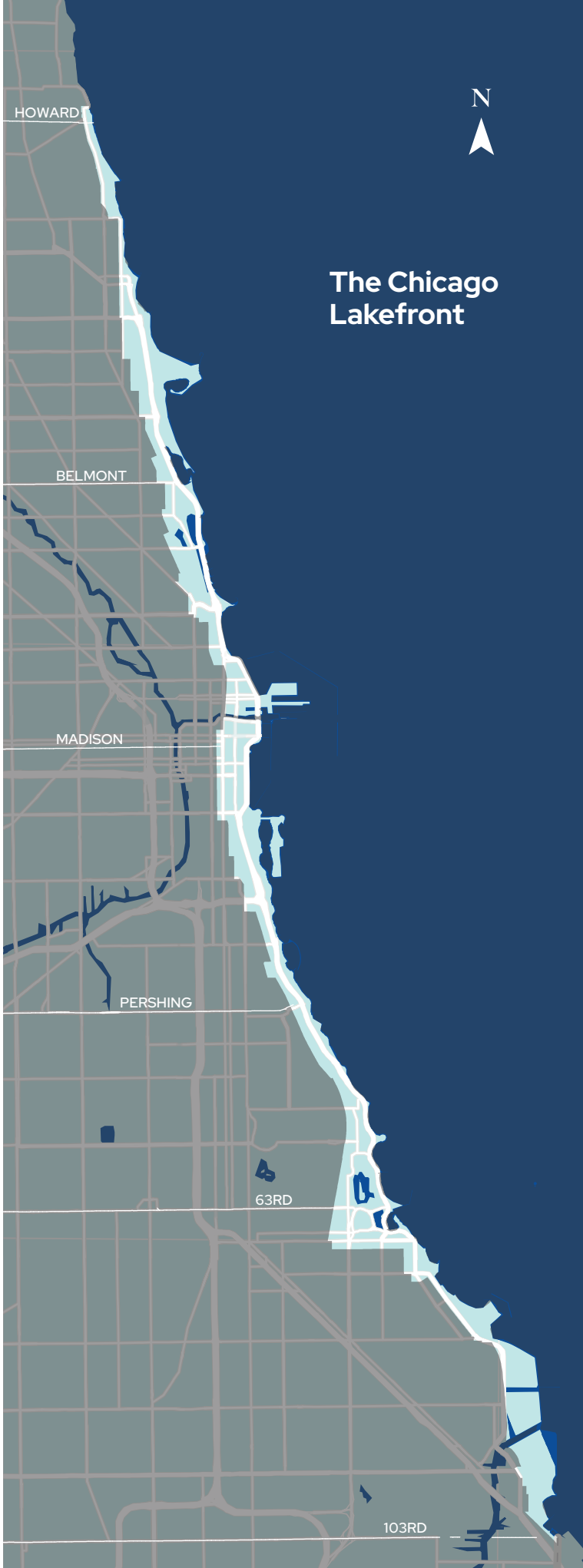
Pre-1818	Native people inhabit the shoreline for thousands of years, protecting it and using it for sustenance, transportation, and trade.	1923	Chicago adopts a city-wide zoning ordinance.
1818	Illinois gains statehood.	1924	Soldier Field construction is completed.
1836	The Board of Canal Commission surveys Chicago and dedicates land along the lakefront as “A Common to remain forever Open, Clear, and free of any buildings or other Obstructions Whatever.”	1930	Shedd Aquarium and the Adler Planetarium open.
1837	The City of Chicago is incorporated.	1933	The Chicago Park District Act consolidates regional park districts into the single Chicago Park District. The District begins infilling portions of Lincoln Park.
1857	The facility that would eventually become U.S. Steel’s South Works site begins operation under the name of the North Chicago Rolling Mill.	1942	The Outer Drive is constructed on lakefill between Belmont Avenue and 47th Street.
1892	The U.S. Supreme Court hears <i>Illinois Central R. Co. v. Illinois</i> and holds that the lands under the waters of Lake Michigan are owned by the state in trust for public benefit, thus establishing the public trust doctrine as the law of the land.	1948	Meigs Field begins airport operations.
1900	The flow of the Chicago River is reversed.	1955	North DuSable Lake Shore Drive is completed to Hollywood Avenue.
1909	<i>The Plan of Chicago</i> is published. The city creates the Chicago Plan Commission to implement the Plan.	1959	The proposal to turn DuSable Lake Shore Drive into an interstate is thwarted.
1916	Municipal Pier (now known as Navy Pier), envisioned as part of the Burnham Plan, opens to the public.	1960	McCormick Place opens. The facility burns down in 1967.
1921	The Field Museum opens.	1968	Lake Point Tower is constructed.
1922	The Little Calumet River is reversed.	1971	The Chicago Bears begin playing at Soldier Field. McCormick Place East (now called Lakeside Center) reopens as a significantly larger convention hall.
		1972	Mayor Richard J. Daley’s administration publishes <i>The Lakefront Plan of Chicago</i> , which includes 14 basic policies for the lakefront.



Lakefront Trail—Grant Park



Piping Plover



The Chicago Lakefront

It is also unclear whether the Plan is shared with decision-makers or agency staff to inform their review process.

While one of the ordinance’s main objectives is to protect nature and wildlife along the shoreline, environmental reviews occur only at the discretion of the Department of Planning and Development. [Looking at the original ordinance from 1973, environmental investigation was a required part of the process, but not today.](#) The review process is similarly lax, with applicants responding to the 13 LPO purposes and 14 *Lakefront Plan* policies without any ordinance-related design or use benchmarks to meet.

Meanwhile, inadequate notification requirements inhibit the public from learning about the implications of potentially intrusive developments that could create precedents and indelibly shape their lakefront.

Openlands Policy Recommendations

As a municipal law that governs Chicago’s entire shoreline, strengthening the LPO is the best way to preserve and enhance lakefront open space in the future. To prevent intrusive development proposals from clearing the review process, recommended amendments to the ordinance include:

1. Requiring periodic updates to *The Lakefront Plan of Chicago* and the Lakefront Protection District.

The Plan must be easily accessible to the public to ensure that city planning aligns with Chicago’s founding quest of a lakefront that is “forever open, clear, and free.” Additionally, it should reflect contemporary perspectives and address current issues, such as updating the district boundaries to ensure equitable protection of land along the shoreline.

2. Establishing design and use standards for objective review.

The LPO should establish clear design and use standards that applicants must meet in order to receive approval. These standards will ensure a more objective and consistent review process.

3. Mandating environmental impact studies.

The Department of Planning and Development should be required to review the environmental impact of applications, including their effects on wildlife, air and water quality, and other relevant factors.

4. Ensuring healthy public engagement and discourse.

The LPO should require more time for the public to be notified of hearings and to review proposal material. It should also expand notification procedures to increase the reach of notifications.

5. Establishing higher standards for large developments.

This reform would establish higher standards and a more thorough review and public engagement process for large developments within the Lakefront Protection District. It would align with the existing requirements already in place for historic and river districts.

The Bottom Line

In his 1999 Pulitzer Prize winning series, “Reinventing the Lakefront,” *Chicago Tribune* architecture critic Blair Kamin writes, “The lakefront and its parks represent a legacy of incalculable value, a testament to visionaries such as Daniel Burnham, who, more than 100 years ago, recognized that public spaces made better democracies, better citizens and better lives. It is remarkable that what Burnham and others conceived so long ago still serves us in so many ways.”

Today, it is imperative to build on that legacy by strengthening protections against intrusive development. Openlands hopes this analysis will refocus civic discourse on the value of public open space on the lakefront. With public engagement leading the way and environmental protections at the forefront, Chicago’s greatest civic asset can continue to thrive for generations to come.

Explore the *Lakefront Plan*, view the interactive map, and stay informed on lakefront policy. Subscribe for updates at Openlands.org/lakefront.

For the purposes of this report, the lakefront includes land within the public and private use zones of the Chicago Lakefront Protection District, as well as areas of Lake Michigan infill governed by the public trust doctrine, as shown on this map. Altogether, the lakefront covers approximately 6,400 acres—3,400 of which is parkland—and extends roughly 25 miles from north to south.

1973	The City of Chicago passes the <i>Lake Michigan and Chicago Lakefront Protection Ordinance</i> , applicable within three lakefront zones and with 13 stated purposes.
1986	Governor James Thompson authorizes the sale of 16 acres of Lake Michigan to Loyola University to infill and expand the campus. It is approved by the Chicago Plan Commission, zoning committee, and City Council but is never built due to legal challenges under the public trust doctrine. DuSable Lake Shore Drive’s “S-curve” is reconstructed.
1992	U.S. Steel closes.
1995	Navy Pier is reintroduced to the public as a mixed-use venue incorporating retail, dining, entertainment, and cultural spaces.
1998	The Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority is created to manage and operate Navy Pier and McCormick Place.
2000	South DuSable Lake Shore Drive begins reconstruction, adding new parkways, beaches, and access points to the Lakefront for South Side residents.
2002	Soldier Field begins renovations for the Chicago Bears.
2003	Meigs Field ceases operation when its runway is destroyed by City crews.
2004	Millennium Park opens.
2005	The Chicago Park District opens the Lakefront Pavillion on Northerly Island, now named the Huntington Bank Pavillion on Northerly Island. In 2013, the Park District gains approval to expand the entertainment complex.

2008	The Chicago Children’s Museum gains approval from the Chicago Plan Commission, zoning committee, and City Council to build in Grant Park. It never does due to legal challenges under the public dedication doctrine.
2013	The extension of DuSable Lake Shore Drive to 103rd Street opens. “Redefine the Drive” is proposed to remake portions of N. DuSable Lake Shore Drive.
2015	The Lucas Museum is approved by the Chicago Plan Commission, zoning committee, and City Council but faces legal challenges under the public trust doctrine. The Museum pulls out before the court rules on the case. Maggie Daley Park opens.
2016	The first phase of Navy Pier’s Centennial Vision is completed with new park space, a Ferris wheel, a promenade, a hotel, and an expanded Chicago Shakespeare Theatre.
2018	The Barack Obama Presidential Center is approved by the Chicago Plan Commission, zoning committee, and City Council. After legal challenges under numerous state and federal laws, the court allows construction to move forward in Jackson Park.
2024	The Chicago Bears propose building a new stadium, hotel, and restaurant on the parking lot south of Soldier Field. The redevelopment of the former U.S. Steel site gains approval by the Chicago Plan Commission, the zoning committee, and the City Council.



SAVE THE DATE OPENLANDS 2025 ANNUAL LUNCHEON

AS CITIES GROW, the divide between the built environment and nature grows sharper. Yet, this tension holds great potential. By placing nature at the heart of urban life, we can build cities that are resilient, sustainable, and rooted in shared values. As nature reclaims its role in the story of our cities, we recognize its deeper, intrinsic value—to see ourselves as part of it, not apart from it.

The Openlands Annual Luncheon 2025, with the theme of “Elevating the Voice of Nature”, will bring together civic leaders, conservationists, planners, and advocates to explore how next-level conservation can ground our cities in nature, reconnecting people to place for a healthier, more vibrant future.

We are proud to honor Blair Kamin, Pulitzer Prize-winning architecture critic, with the Gerald W. Adelman Conservation Leadership Award. Throughout his career,

Blair has championed the role of nature and connectivity in the built environment, advocating for greater access as essential to urban livability and well-being.

We will also welcome Carol Ross Barney, FAIA, HASLA, as our keynote speaker. Carol is a visionary architect and urban planner whose work, including the iconic Chicago Riverwalk, demonstrates the power of integrating nature with design. Her insights will guide us in creating cities where both nature and people thrive.

Join us for this critical conversation—because elevating the voice of nature is how we build a resilient future.

To learn more about sponsorship, contact Laura Mueller at lmuel@openlands.org or view sponsorship packages and buy tickets at [Openlands.org/AL25](https://openlands.org/AL25)

Friday, October 17, 2025
Hilton Chicago
720 S. Michigan Avenue
11:00am–2:15pm

Openlands gratefully acknowledges the following lead support: The Negaunee Foundation, Kimberly Duchossois, Andy & Shaun Block, Bobolink Foundation, Gloria Castillo, Gaylord and Dorothy Donnelley Foundation, Martina Keller & Don McLellan, Andrew & Jeanine McNally, Margot Pritzker Fund, Glenn & Barbara Reed, Stantec, and Mrs. Lisbeth Stiffel.

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WELCOME NEW OPENLANDS BOARD MEMBERS



Deanna Graham
is Director of Design and Implementation at W.W. Grainger, Inc., a \$17.2 billion leading broad line distributor with operations primarily in North America, Japan and the United Kingdom.

What brought you to Openlands?
I joined Openlands’ Board in 2025, inspired by a personal commitment to conservation and a lifelong love of the outdoors. My love of nature stemmed from traveling as I have pursued visiting all of the U.S. National Parks and other adventures globally. I took that passion to my own home after an Openlands Lands in Harmony consult years ago to add more native plants and remove local buckthorn.

Where is your favorite place to get outside in the region?
I live in Libertyville, IL, and enjoy spending time outdoors restoring a recently acquired property in Grayslake.



Matt Render
is a finance and accounting executive at Citadel, an adjunct professor, and brewery owner.

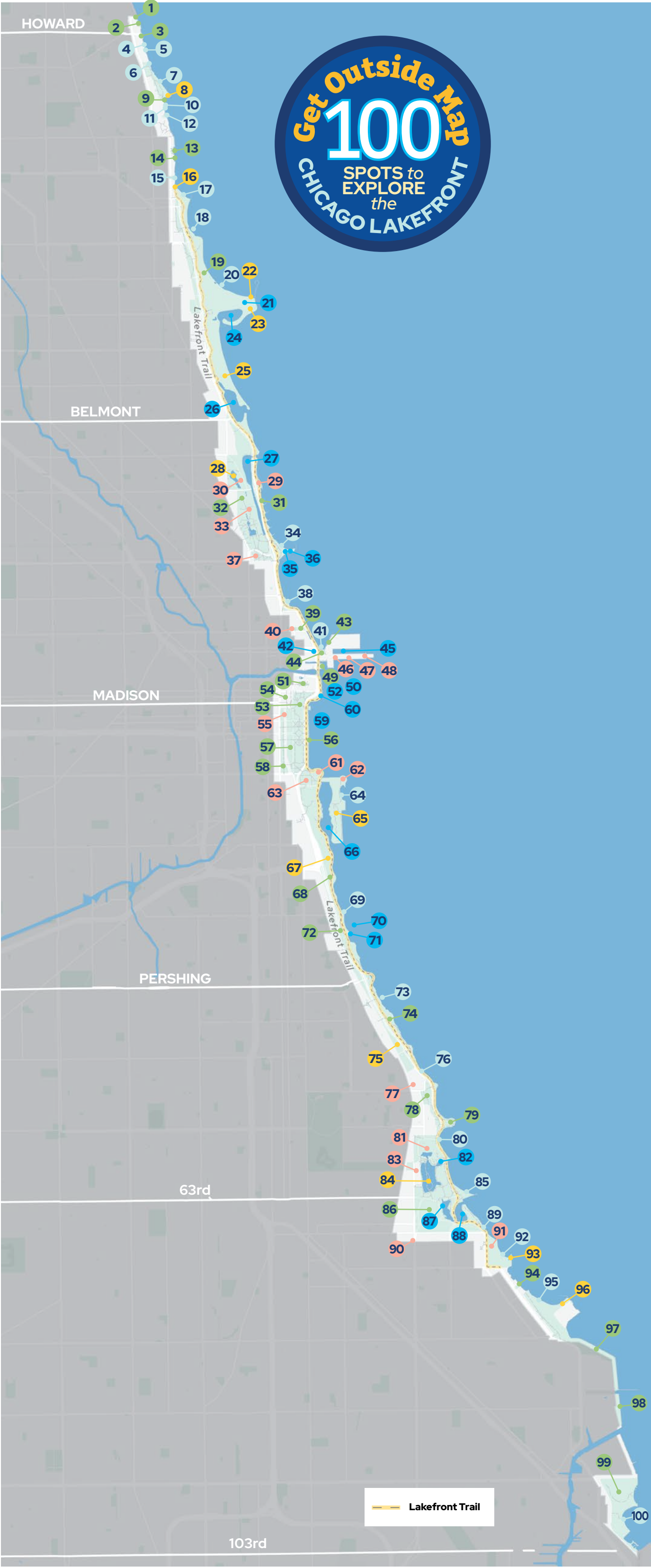
What brought you to Openlands?
A desire to both protect natural areas and create public access to explore and enjoy those areas and associated wildlife. Access to nature and wildlife was a key part of my upbringing, visiting National Parks, exploring Chicagoland preserves, and fishing local waterways are some of my favorite memories. Openlands impressed me with the breadth of involvement across Chicago and the region, from the TreeKeeper program to land protection.

Where is your favorite place to get outside in the region?
Too many to pick a favorite, and I keep finding new places! I grew up exploring McDowell Grove Forest Preserve looking for remains of the WWII radar development camp. Today there are miles of trails, hidden fishing holes, canoe launches, and connectivity to many other preserves and trail systems. Waterfall Glen is always on my short list for the trails, scenery and wildlife.



Montrose Harbor brings together two lakefront favorite pastimes: fishing and sailing.
Credit: Eduardo Cornejo

Printed with soy-based ink on recycled paper.



Parks

- 1 Juneway Beach Park
- 2 Rogers Beach Park
- 3 Howard Beach Park
- 9 Prinz Beach Park
- 13 Berger Park
- 14 Park No. 559
- 19 Lincoln Park North
- 31 Fullerton Beach
- 32 Lincoln Park Conservatory
- 39 Lake Shore Park
- 43 Olive Park
- 44 Addams Memorial Park
- 49 DuSable Park (Under Development)
- 51 Lake Shore East Park
- 53 Maggie Daley Park
- 54 Millennium Park
- 56 Lakefront Park
- 57 Grant Skate Park
- 58 Grant Park
- 68 Burnham Wildlife Corridor and Gathering Spaces
- 72 Burnham Park Skate Park
- 74 Burnham Park
- 78 Harold Washington Park
- 79 Promontory Point
- 86 Jackson Park
- 94 Arthur Ashe Beach Park
- 97 Park No. 566
- 98 Steelworkers Park
- 99 Calumet Park

Swimming Beaches

- 4 Fargo Beach Park
- 5 Mahony Griffin/Jarvis Beach Park
- 6 Leone Beach
- 7 Loyola Beach
- 10 Doria/Columbia Beach Park
- 11 North Shore Beach Park
- 12 Hartigan Beach Park
- 15 Lane Beach Park
- 17 Osterman Beach
- 18 Foster Beach
- 20 Montrose Beach
- 34 North Ave Beach
- 38 Oak Street Beach
- 41 Ohio Street Beach
- 64 12th Street Beach
- 69 31st Street Beach
- 73 Oakwood Beach
- 76 49th Street Beach
- 80 57th Street Beach
- 85 63rd Street Beach
- 89 67th Street Beach
- 92 South Shore Beach
- 95 Rainbow Beach Park
- 100 Calumet Beach

Natural Areas

- 8 Loyola Beach Dunes Natural Area
- 16 Osterman Beach Dunes
- 22 Montrose Beach Dunes Natural Area

- 23 Montrose Point Bird Sanctuary
- 25 Bill Jarvis Migratory Bird Sanctuary
- 28 North Pond Nature Sanctuary
- 65 Northerly Island
- 67 McCormick Place Bird Sanctuary
- 75 Burnham Nature Sanctuary
- 84 Wooded Isle/Paul Douglas Nature Sanctuary
- 93 South Shore Nature Sanctuary
- 96 Rainbow Beach Dunes Natural Area

Water Sports

- 21 Kayak Chicago—Montrose Beach
- 24 Montrose Harbor
- 26 Belmont Harbor
- 27 Diversey Harbor
- 35 Chicago SUP—North Avenue Beach
- 36 Kayak Chicago—North Avenue Beach
- 42 Bobby's Bike Hike—Chicago Bike, Walking, Food & Kayak Experiences—Ohio Street Beach
- 45 Navy Pier Marina
- 50 Chicago Harbor
- 52 DuSable Harbor
- 59 Monroe Harbor
- 60 Urban Kayaks—Monroe Harbor
- 66 Burnham Harbor
- 70 31st Street Harbor
- 71 Chicago Water Sport Rentals—31st Harbor
- 82 59th Street Harbor
- 87 Jackson Park Inner Harbor
- 88 Jackson Park Outer Harbor

Cultural Attractions

- 29 Theater on the Lake
- 30 Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum
- 33 Lincoln Park Zoo
- 37 Chicago History Museum
- 40 Museum of Contemporary Art
- 46 Chicago Children's Museum
- 47 Chicago Shakespeare Theater
- 48 Navy Pier
- 55 The Art Institute of Chicago
- 61 Shedd Aquarium
- 62 Adler Planetarium
- 63 Field Museum
- 77 Hyde Park Art Center
- 81 Griffin Museum of Science & Industry
- 83 Barack Obama Presidential Center (Under Development)
- 90 Stony Island Arts Bank
- 91 South Shore Cultural Center Park



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conserving nature for life

100 Get Outside:

SPOTS TO EXPLORE THE CHICAGO LAKEFRONT

Chicago's greatest monument isn't made of steel or stone. It shimmers. It ripples. It stretches for miles. The true icon of the Windy City is its lake.

Along the edge of Lake Michigan, a 25-mile stretch of public shoreline draws a blue-and-green ribbon through the heart of one of America's largest cities. It is not only a defining element of Chicago's skyline but also its soul. Here, runners and cyclists, birders and sunbathers, kayakers and kids all come together.

On an average day, more than 30,000 people take to the Chicago Lakefront Trail, one of the most iconic urban footpaths in the country. But the lakefront is not just for warm weather. It welcomes visitors in every season. In winter, ice formations transform the shoreline into something surreal. Wrapped in scarves and thick coats, Chicagoans walk the frozen lakefront for quiet reflection, while kids flock to Cricket Hill to sled on one of the city's few slopes. The lake offers space to move, reflect, and breathe no matter the season.

From north to south, the lakefront offers something for everyone. This Get Outside Map highlights 100 locations to explore across the entire stretch of the Chicago lakefront. These sites are organized into five categories: Parks, Swimming Beaches, Natural Areas, Cultural Attractions, and Water Sports. Whether you're planning a beach day, a museum trip, or a paddleboard outing, the map helps you find your way and maybe even step outside your go-to spot to discover someplace new.

Pulitzer Prize-winning architecture critic Blair Kamin once wrote, "Our front yard, the lakeshore is, the face Chicago presents to the world." On a sunny afternoon, that sentiment comes to life. The lakefront is where Chicago goes to be itself. It is also where nature finds refuge. Black-crowned Night Herons, a state-endangered species, have made their rookery at Lincoln Park Zoo. Below the surface, aquatic salamanders known as mudpuppies make their home. And each spring and fall, millions of birds migrate through the city along the Mississippi Flyway, relying on the food and habitat that line the lakeshore.

What makes this coexistence possible is a civic legacy of public access. While many global cities have given over their waterfronts to industrial development or luxury towers, Chicago

has protected its shoreline. Thanks to visionaries like Daniel Burnham, who imagined a lakefront "forever open, clear and free," the city now boasts more than 3,400 acres of public lakefront parkland.

"The lakefront and its parks represent a legacy of incalculable value," Kamin wrote, "a testament to visionaries who recognized that public spaces made better democracies, better citizens and better lives."

Chicago's lakefront is a democratic space. Whether you are paddling from North Avenue Beach, birding at McCormick Place, or stretching out on the sand at Rainbow Beach, you are part of a shared story. As Kamin put it, "The public realm can serve as an equalizing force. It can spread life's pleasures and confer dignity, irrespective of a person's race, income, creed, or gender."

So whatever the season, step into that story. Pick a number. Pick a category. Get outside. Whether you are seeking skyline views, natural quiet, cultural inspiration, or the perfect swimming spot, the lake beckons you to enjoy.

If the lakefront is our front yard, we all have a role in caring for it. A new report from Openlands reveals what's at stake and how policy can help safeguard this shared treasure for generations to come. Learn more and take action at openlands.org/lakefront.

Indigenous Connections to the Lakefront

For thousands of years before European contact, Indigenous nations—including the Potawatomi, Ojibwe, and Odawa—protected, lived, and traded along the shores of Lake Michigan, which was central to their way of life. The name 'Michigan' derives from the Algonquian word Mishigamaw, meaning 'big lake' or 'great water.' Today, Chicago has the largest Native American population in the Midwest. To learn more about indigenous peoples' history with the lakefront, visit whoselakefront.com.

FROM NORTH
TO SOUTH,
AND IN
EVERY SEASON,
THE LAKEFRONT
OFFERS
SOMETHING FOR
EVERYONE



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