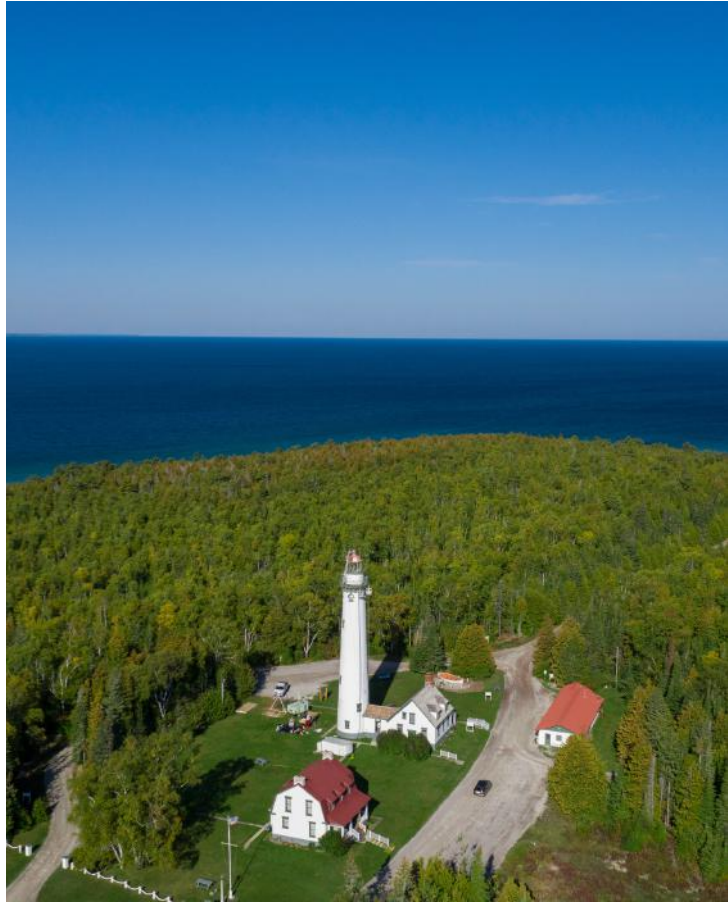


2024



PRESQUE ISLE
COUNTY
&
THE VILLAGE
OF POSEN
MASTER PLAN



PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY MASTER PLAN

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Presque Isle County Board of Commissioners

- John Chappa, Chairman, District 5
- Michael Darga, Vice Chairman, District 3
- Clifford Tollini, District 1
- Mary Ann Heidemann, District 2
- Wayne Saile Jr., District 4

Presque Isle County Planning Commission

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| James Zakshesky, Chair | Mary Ann Heidemann |
| Dennis Budnick | Michael Stempky |
| Fran Brink | Patricia Augustine |
| Gary L. Wozniak | Ray Claus |
| Jerry C. Counterman | Scott Schroeder |
| Lester Buza | |

introduction

1



Presque Isle County
Master Plan

PLAN OVERVIEW

Purpose

Since 1945, Michigan statutes have permitted county governments to actively plan for land use issues and future development through the preparation and adoption of a master plan, which may project 20 years or more into the future. In accordance with the Michigan Planning Enabling Act (PA 33 of 2008), the Presque Isle County Planning Commission is responsible for preparing the county master plan and is authorized to:

- Conduct studies, investigations, and surveys relative to the economic, social, and physical development of the county.
- Formulate plans and make recommendations for the most effective economic, social, and physical development of the county.
- Cooperate with all departments of the state and federal governments and other public agencies and consult with adjacent counties.

- The county may also serve as a coordinating agency for all planning committees and commissions within the county.
- Once the county plan is adopted, the plan provides the basis for the county zoning ordinance. Michigan law states the zoning ordinance shall be based on a plan designed to encourage the use of lands in accordance with their character and adaptability, conserve natural resources, meet needs for recreation, housing, industry, transportation, and trade, and provide adequate and economical utilities and service systems (MCL 125.3807).
- The Presque Isle County Master Plan does not intend to replace lawfully adopted township or municipal plans and zoning ordinances. It strives to complement and incorporate existing local plans, while developing a cohesive and comprehensive plan for non-incorporated areas that remain within county land use jurisdiction.

PLAN OVERVIEW

County Planning Commission & its Role:

The Presque Isle County Planning Commission is an eleven-member body appointed by the Presque Isle County Board of Commissioners to serve three-year staggered terms. Planning Commissioners represent a broad spectrum of community interests, such as agriculture, recreation, commerce, industry, government, education, and transportation, and may be assisted by paid staff or consultants. The planning commission also prepares sub-area plans, such as the county's recreation plan, reviews proposed development projects, and develops and recommends zoning ordinance provisions to the County Board. In Presque Isle County, the Building and Zoning Official attends and assists during Planning Commission meetings but does not vote.

Public Role in the Planning Process:

Michigan's planning law requires the county to notify and communicate with municipalities within and around its jurisdiction before, during, and after plan preparation. Additionally, the Planning Commission must hold a public hearing on the master plan prior to the plan's adoption. During the master plan's preparation, the Presque Isle County Planning Commission gathered input from local government officials, stakeholders, and citizens through a survey, at several Presque Isle County Board of Commissioner meetings, and during the review of drafts at Planning Commission meetings. Copies of the draft plan were also available for review and comment at local libraries and in the Building and Zoning office.

Status of Planning & Zoning in Presque Isle County:

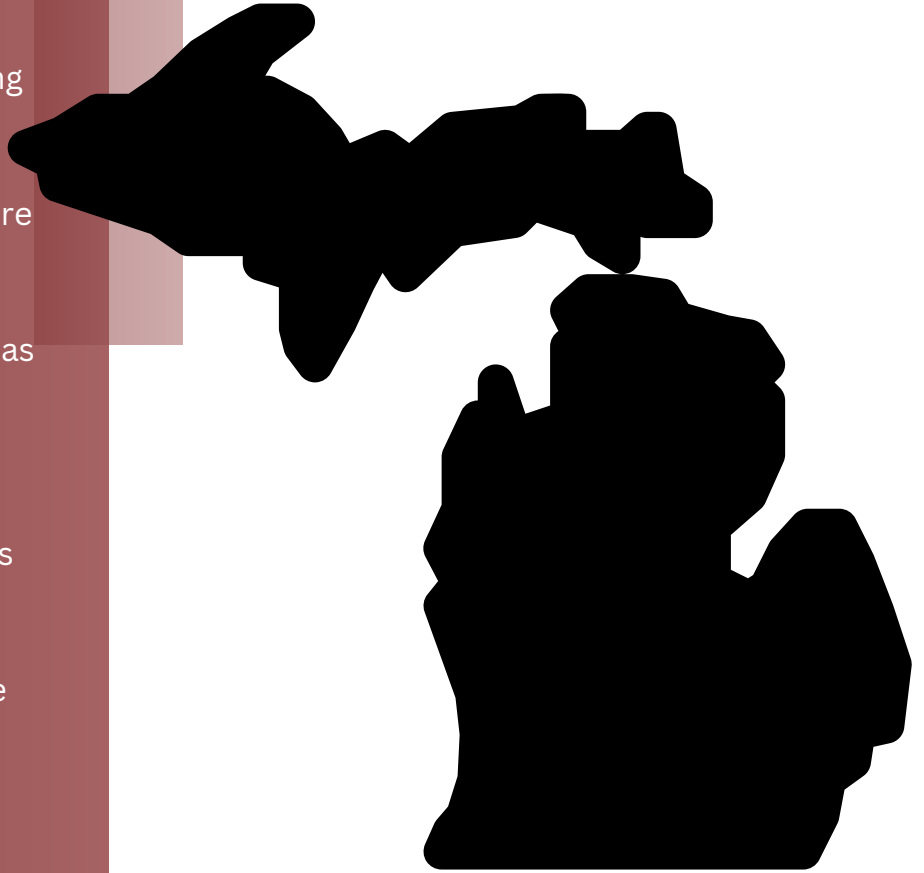
Presque Isle County's current planning and zoning efforts build upon its prior accomplishments. The county adopted a zoning ordinance on June 26, 1944, and adopted a new zoning ordinance in 2007. The zoning ordinance was amended in 2004, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2018, and 2019. The county adopted its first master plan in 1979 and updated it in 2004 with assistance from Wade Trim. In 2022, the county retained the Northeast Michigan Council of Governments (NEMCOG) to assist with updating the plan.

Presently, Presque Isle County's planning and zoning covers 11 of the 14 townships in the county: Bearinger, Belknap, Bismarck, Case, Metz, Moltke, North Allis, Ocqueoc, Posen, Pulawski, and Rogers Townships. Allis, Krakow, and Presque Isle Townships have adopted their own plans and zoning ordinances, which take priority over county plans and ordinances according to Michigan land use law. Counties may not plan or zone for incorporated communities. The City of Onaway, the Village of Posen, and the City of Rogers City all administer their own planning and zoning. The Village of Millersburg is the only community within the county that does not have zoning.

Location

Presque Isle County is located along Lake Huron in Michigan's northeastern Lower Peninsula (Figure 1-1). The county is rural in nature with a low population density and has a land area of 688 square miles.

Rogers City is the largest incorporated community as well as the county seat. The county is located several hours north of the urban areas in Southern Michigan and is close to the recreation and resort areas in Northern Michigan.



HISTORY OF PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY

Before European settlement, Presque Isle County was inhabited by Native American tribes and in the 1600's, European settlers began arriving. Between the late 1700's and early 1800's, the area passed through French, English, and American hands due to a succession of skirmishes. In 1836, the land was officially ceded to the United States under the Treaty of Washington, signed by Chippewa and Ottawa tribal leaders, in exchange for annual allotments of cash and provisions along with promised education and training. Traditional hunting and fishing rights were reserved. The settlement of Native American land claims in Northern Michigan allowed Michigan to become a state in 1837. Presque Isle County was first surveyed in 1840. At different periods of the mid-1800's, areas that later became Presque Isle County were attached to Mackinac, Cheboygan, and Alpena Counties.

"Presque Isle" comes from the French word meaning "almost an island," and describes the peninsula that juts into Lake Huron. Within the county, waterways assisted with early settlement along the Lake Huron shoreline, transportation, and trade development.

Figure 1-1: Location Map



EAST OF EXPECTED
Northeast Michigan
COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
Map created by NEMCOG
Northeast Michigan Council of Governments

HISTORY OF PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY

The Presque Isle Harbor, a natural harbor, offered refuge from Lake Huron storms. The county's wooded areas supplied fuel for steamboats and Burnam's Landing, south of Presque Isle, was established as a thriving steamboat depot by 1860.

Lighthouses were essential for Great Lakes navigation and early settlement. Three lighthouses were built in Presque Isle County, and all remain intact as popular tourist attractions. The Old Presque Isle Light was built in 1840, soon to be replaced by the New Presque Isle Light in 1870. Forty Mile Point Light, north of Rogers City, was built in 1897.

Early industries in the county were resource-based, including fishing, lumbering, and mining. Lumbering occurred along the Lake Huron shoreline and throughout the county. Inland rivers, such as the Ocqueoc, transported logs to sawmills before decent roads were constructed. Later, the Detroit and Mackinac Railroad spurred further development of lumbering towns like Millersburg, Onaway, and Metz. Local lumber barons, like Paul Hoeft in Rogers City and Merritt Chandler in Onaway, built communities along with their commercial empires in Northeast Michigan. The majestic Onaway Courthouse still stands as a tribute to the plots and plans of the County's early entrepreneurs.

German and Polish immigrants originally came to the county for lumbering work and stayed as farmers when the land was cleared. Posen, the "Potato Capital" of Michigan, remains a center for Polish history and culture, and is an important agricultural area within the county. As in other areas of Michigan and the upper Midwest, the timber cutover areas were highly vulnerable to fire. The devastating Metz Fire of 1908 destroyed over 2.5 million acres with a great loss of life, and the town of Metz never fully recovered.

The Lobdell and Bailey Company (later the American Wood Rim Company) was an early wood products company in Onaway that produced wooden bicycle rims and auto steering wheels. The company employed over 750 people by 1902 and is the origin of the slogan, "Onaway Steers the World." A disastrous fire in 1926 destroyed the factory and reduced Onaway's population by half. The former Masonic Lodge, now owned by the Onaway Historical Museum, is the original Lobdell office building and residence, and is a reminder of when Onaway was the largest community in the county.

Extensive limestone deposits are found within the county. In the early 1900's, Crawford's Quarry mined a deposit of high chemical-grade stone. Later sold to U.S. Steel, the quarry was renamed Calcite. Calcite stone was used extensively in the steel-making process, and much of it was shipped to the Rouge Steel Plant in Detroit. During the heyday of the Calcite Quarry, Rogers City had many characteristics of a company town. U.S. Steel built and owned much of the local housing stock, and an individual's social status was often determined by his place in the company's management structure.

By the early 1980's, the rise of Japanese steel and the fall of American automobile sales damaged the market for American steel. U. S. Steel's sale of the Calcite quarry to new owners marked the end of an era. Under the name Michigan Limestone Operations (now owned and operated by Carmeuse Lime & Stone), the mine remains in active production and is still the largest limestone quarry in the world. A second quarry, Stoneport (now owned and operated by Holcim Corporation) is located near Presque Isle Harbor. Both Carmeuse Lime & Stone and Holcim Stoneport quarries are served by deep-water ports with freighters loading daily. In the past, stone shipping fleets were based in the county and provided employment for residents. The self-unloading stone carrier was perfected for the Bradley Steamship Line, based at Rogers City's Port of Calcite.

The tragic sinking of the Bradley in 1958 and the Cedarville in 1965 cost scores of sailors their lives. Monuments and museums preserve the community's maritime heritage and honor those who lost their lives.

Numerous areas in the county can trace their development to tourism and recreation since the late 1800's (Table 1-1). The Grand Lake area was probably the first part of the county to actively solicit tourist business with the construction of several resort hotels along Grand Lake. Before the advent of good roads, tourists arrived via steamboat. The Fireside Inn and the Presque Isle Lodge, both dating to the early 20th Century, are examples of Grand Lake's resort development.

The Black Lake area near Onaway also developed during the early 20th Century since it was a place of escape from the urban centers of Southern Michigan. Huron Beach along the Lake Huron shoreline is an example of recreational subdivision plat development. Further, private hunting camps and hideaways have occurred in the county since the early 1900's. During the Depression, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) established the Black Lake CCC Camp at Ocqueoc Lake, and built recreation facilities at Onaway and Hoeft State Parks. Most of these Depression-era trail systems and park buildings still exist and are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The Black Lake CCC Camp has been renamed as the Ocqueoc Outdoor Center and received an official registry through the National Register of Historical Places on April 6, 2021. Presque Isle County acquired the center from the State in 2004, and operates it as an outdoor education and events center.



TABLE 1-1: CULTURAL & HISTORICAL TOURISM SITES



Lumber, Farming, & Settlement Sites

- Kauffman House (1862) in Presque Isle Township
- Town of Bell (ghost town) (1870's) in Presque Isle Township
- Kitchen House (1870's) in Rogers City
- Elowsky Grist Mill (1870's) in Posen Township
- Glawe School (1885) in Ocqueoc & Rogers Township
- Lobell Office - Onaway Historical Museum (1901) in the City of Onaway
- Metz Fire Memorial (1908) in Metz Township³
- Onaway Courthouse (1908) in the City of Onaway
- Millersburg Railroad Depot (1917) in the Village of Millersburg
- Onaway Fire Hose Tower (Unknown) in the City of Onaway
- Bearinger Township Hall (1920) in Bearinger Township
- Paul Hoeft Crypt (Unknown) in Rogers City

Maritime History Sites

- Sacred Rock - Native American (Pre 1870) in Rogers Township
- Old Presque Isle Lighthouse (1840) in Presque Isle Township
- F.T. Barney Shipwreck (1855-68) in Lake Huron
- Burnham's Landing (1860's) in Presque Isle Township
- Presque Isle Range Light (1870) in Presque Isle Township
- New Presque Isle Lighthouse (1871) in Presque Isle Township
- Hammond Bay Lifesaving Station (USFWS lab) (1876) in Ocqueoc Township
- 40 Mile Point Lighthouse (1897) in Rogers Township
- Steamer Fay Shipwreck (1905) in Rogers Township

Mining, Steelmaking, and Shipping History

- Crawfords/Calcite Quarry (1912) in Rogers City
- Calcite Pilot House (1912) in Rogers Township
- Bradley House - Museum (1914) in Rogers City
- Calcite Power House (1920's) in Rogers City
- Calcite Screening Tower (1920's) in Rogers City
- Calcite Worker Housing (1920's) in Rogers City
- Bungalow Row (1920's) in Rogers City
- Great Lakes Lore Museum (Unknown) in Rogers City

Resorts, Recreation, & Tourism

- Fireside Inn (1908) in Presque Isle Township
- Presque Isle Lodge (1920) in Presque Isle Township
- Mystery Valley (1920's) in Posen Township

Depression Era Sites

- Onaway State Park (1920) in North Allis Township
- Sunken Lake County Park (1920) in Posen Township
- Hoeft State Park (1821) in Rogers Township
- Black Lake CCC Camp (1933) Ocqueoc Township
- Posen REA Memorial (1937) in the Village of Posen
- WPA Airport Hangar (1937) in Rogers City
- WPA Aerial Sign (Lake 1930's) in Rogers City
- WPA Mural-Rogers City Post Office (1941) in Rogers City

socio-economic data



POPULATION

County Population

According to the 2020 Census, Presque Isle County’s population was 12,982 people, with 270 people living in the Village of Posen. The male to female ratio was a consistent 50/50 split for both the County and the Village of Posen. In 2020, about 95.1% of Presque Isle County's population identified as white with 4.9% identifying as Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and two or more races. Approximately 1.2% of the population identifies as being Hispanic or Latino, which is a 96.3% increase since 2010. The County has experienced moderate population growth over the past 70 years, but there have been several periods of population decline (Figure 2-1).

Over the past 20 years, many Northern Michigan counties have seen a slight to moderate decline in growth rates. Between 2000 and 2020, three of the four counties that surround Presque Isle had a population decline (Table 2-1). Otsego County is the only county to see slight growth rates of 3.7 percent from 2000 to 2010 and another 3.7 percent from 2010 to 2020. Some of Otsego County’s growth can be attributed to people moving from surrounding counties for employment and additional services that align with their lifestyle.

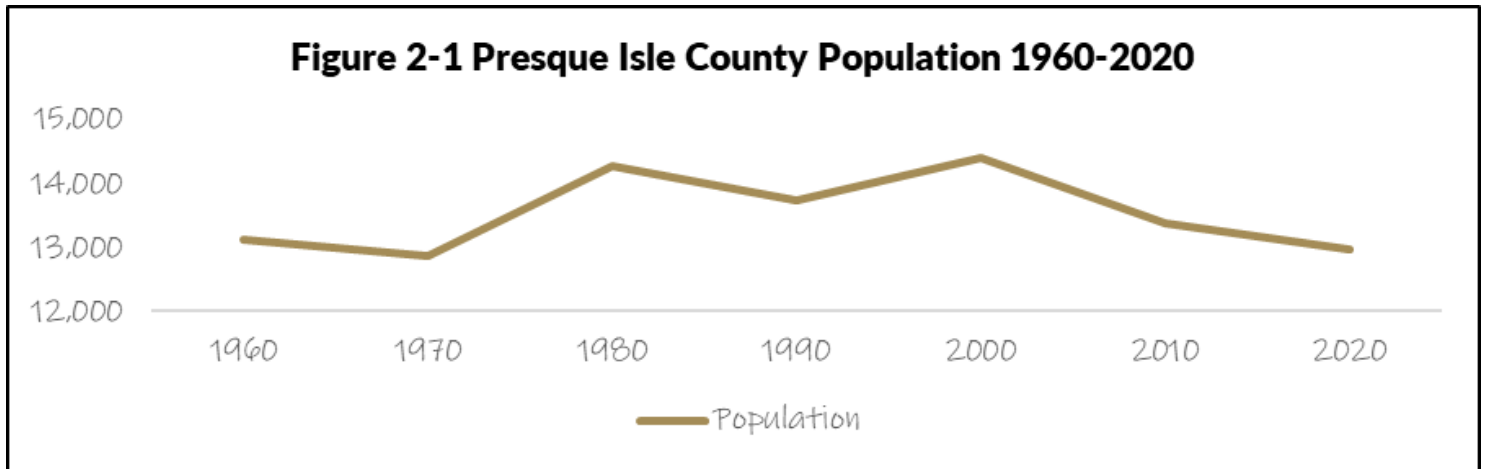


Table 2-1 Population Growth Rate in Presque Isle County, Surrounding Counties & State, 2000-2020

Municipality	2000	2010	Growth Rate 2000 - 2010	2020	Growth Rate Change 2010 - 2020
Alpena	31,314	29,598	-5.5%	28,907	-2.4%
Cheboygan	26,448	26,152	-1.1%	25,579	-3.4%
Montmorency	10,315	9,765	-5.3%	9,153	-2.2%
Otsego	23,301	24,164	3.7%	25,091	3.7%
Presque Isle	14,411	13,376	-7.2%	12,982	-2.9%
Michigan	9,938,444	9,883,640	-0.6%	10,077,331	1.9%

Source: 2000-2020 Decennial Census, U.S. Census Bureau

Municipality Populations

Although the population growth rate in the County’s municipalities fluctuated greatly, a general decreasing pattern can be seen (Table 2-2). Five of the municipalities saw slight to moderate growth, which may be contributed by the high building material costs to build new homes and changes in the market value of homes. The remaining townships have seen a population decline since 2010. A decrease in the cost of building materials can stabilize growth throughout the county, creating a more cost-effective environment to build new homes. Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic caused a shift from office to remote work. This shift allowed for flexibility in where one lives and many homes that were previously used as vacation homes were being converted into year-round homes. The current real estate market is a seller’s market.



Population by Age

Presque Isle County's age distribution was similar to its surrounding counties according to the 2021 American Community Survey. The two smallest classifications remained 0-4 years old and 20-24 years old. Compared to state figures, Northern Michigan counties had much smaller percentages of their populations under 44 years old and a greater percentage over the age of 45 years old (Table 2-3).

Median Age

The median age of residents within the county increased from 45.1 years of age in 2000 to 55.8 years of age in 2021 (Table 2-4). The Village of Posen’s median age increased from 44.7 years of age in 2010 to 49.5 years of age in 2021. This trend is similar to the surrounding counties. The State has seen a significantly less increase in median age throughout the years.

The 2021 age distribution in Presque Isle County's communities shows most of them have less than 10 percent of their population between the ages of 20-24 (Table 2-5). All of the municipalities indicate half or more of their residents were 45 years or older. In the Townships of Bearinger, Bismarck, Case, Metz, Moltke, Ocqueoc, and Presque Isle, approximately one-third of their residents are over 65 (nearly 60 percent in Bearinger). The Rogers City senior citizen population at the time of the 2021 ACS was 30.9 percent of the total population (878 people), some of this can be attributed to the residents of the City’s 102-bed long-term care facility.

Table 2-2: Presque Isle County & Municipalities Population, 2010 & 2020

Municipality	2010	2020	Growth Rate (%)	Number of people
Presque Isle County	13,376	12,982	-3.03%	-394
Allis Twp.	948	925	-2.49%	-23
Bearinger Twp.	369	371	0.54%	2
Belknap Twp.	751	686	-9.48%	-65
Bismarck Twp.	386	351	-9.97%	-35
Case Twp.*	903	819	-10.26%	-84
Krakow Twp.	705	666	-5.86%	-39
Metz Twp.	302	280	-7.86%	-22
Moltke Twp.	296	291	-1.72%	-5
North Allis Twp.	521	467	-11.56%	-54
Ocqueoc Twp.	655	544	-20.40%	-111
Posen Twp.**	850	808	-5.02%	-42
Presque Isle Twp.	1,656	1,698	2.47%	42
Pulawski Twp.	343	372	7.80%	29
Rogers Twp.	984	964	-2.07%	-20
Rogers City	2,827	2,850	0.81%	23
Onaway	880	890	1.12%	10
Village of Millersburg	206	169	-21.89%	-37
Village of Posen	234	270	13.33%	36

*The Township of Case numbers include residents of the Village of Millersburg. **The Township of Posen numbers include residents of the Village of Posen. Grey cells indicate increases. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2010-2020 (Decennial)

Table 2-3: Population by Age, Presque Isle County, Surrounding Counties & State, 2021

Municipality	0-4 Yrs	5-19 Yrs	20-24 Yrs	25-44 Yrs	45-64 Yrs	65 Yrs & >	Total
Alpena County	4.7%	16.3%	4.7%	21.4%	29.6%	23.3%	100.0%
Cheboygan County	4.1%	14.3%	4.6%	19.4%	30.1%	27.6%	100.0%
Montmorency County	3.5%	13.3%	3.8%	15.8%	31.7%	31.9%	100.0%
Otsego County	5.2%	18.2%	5.1%	22.0%	28.6%	20.9%	100.0%
Presque Isle County	3.9%	13.4%	4.1%	16.4%	30.4%	31.7%	100.0%
Michigan (%)	5.6%	18.8%	6.8%	24.8%	26.9%	17.3%	100.0%

Source: 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 2-4: Median Age in Presque Isle County, Surrounding Counties & State, 2000-2021

Municipality	2000	2010	2021
Alpena County	40.4	44.7	48.1
Cheboygan County	41.3	45.7	51.7
Montmorency County	47.0	51.7	56.4
Otsego County	37.0	42.1	44.6
Village of Posen	-	44.7	49.5
Presque Isle County	45.1	50.5	55.8
State of Michigan	35.5	38.1	39.8

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2000, 2010, 2021

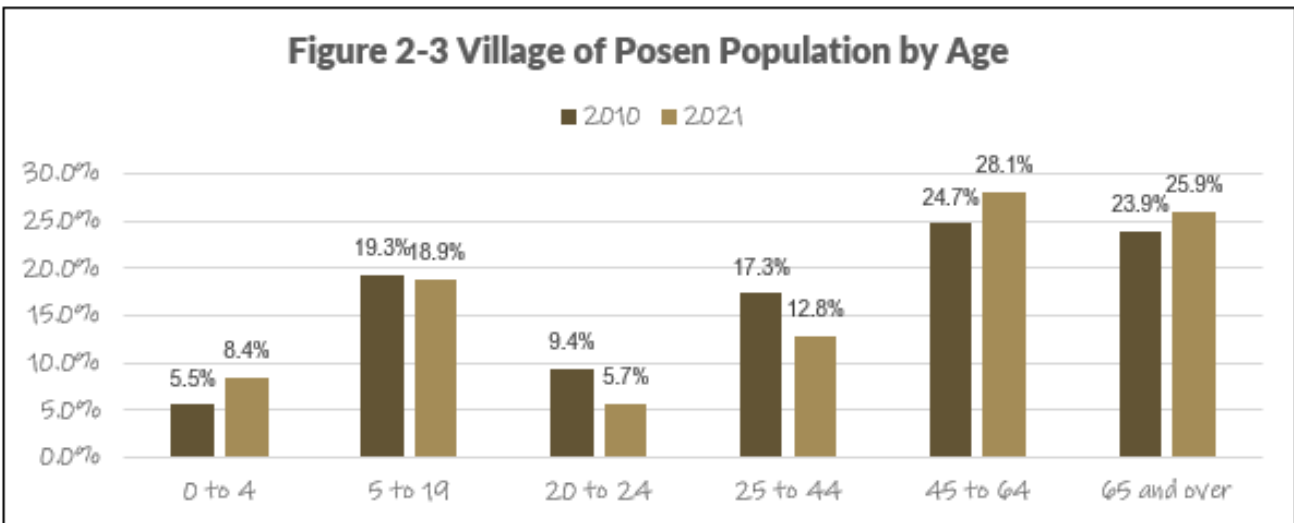
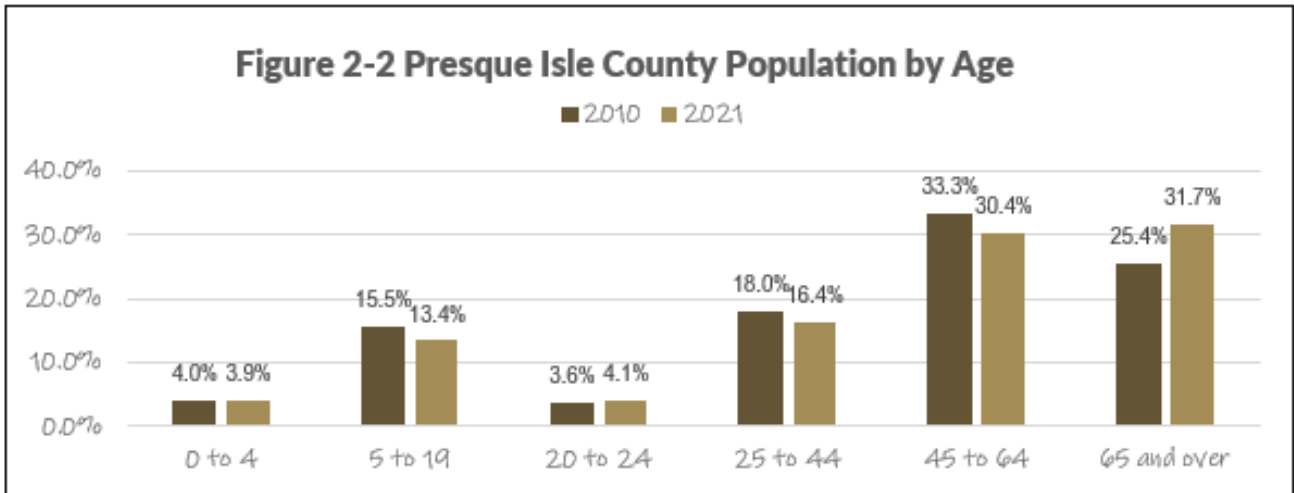
Table 2-5: Population by Age by Minor Civil Division & Presque Isle County, 2021

Municipality	0-4 yrs	5-19 yrs	20-24 yrs	25-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 yrs & >	Total
Presque Isle Co.	505	1,752	530	2,129	3,960	4,100	12,976
Allis Twp.	28	223	49	166	306	238	1,010
Bearinger Twp.	3	17	8	30	93	214	365
Belknap Twp.	21	128	14	81	286	190	720
Bismarck Twp.	14	35	17	46	119	143	374
Case Twp.*	23	96	28	115	236	254	752
Krakov Twp.	14	75	18	124	237	232	700
Metz Twp.	2	13	1	32	54	76	178
Moltke Twp.	7	35	13	49	74	99	277
North Allis Twp.	6	125	43	38	179	115	506
Ocqueoc Twp.	4	29	3	33	161	219	449
Posen Twp.**	57	107	45	140	236	181	766
Presque Isle Twp.	63	194	26	270	540	650	1,743
Pulawski Twp.	34	109	41	53	58	114	409
Rogers Twp.	32	154	52	197	336	322	1,093
Onaway	57	74	93	175	222	175	796
Rogers City	140	338	79	580	823	878	2,838
Village of Millersburg	1	49	14	27	54	44	189
Village of Posen	19	43	13	29	64	59	227

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2021
 *The Township of Case numbers includes residents of the Village of Millersburg.
 ** The Township of Posen numbers includes residents of the Village of Posen.

Population Trends

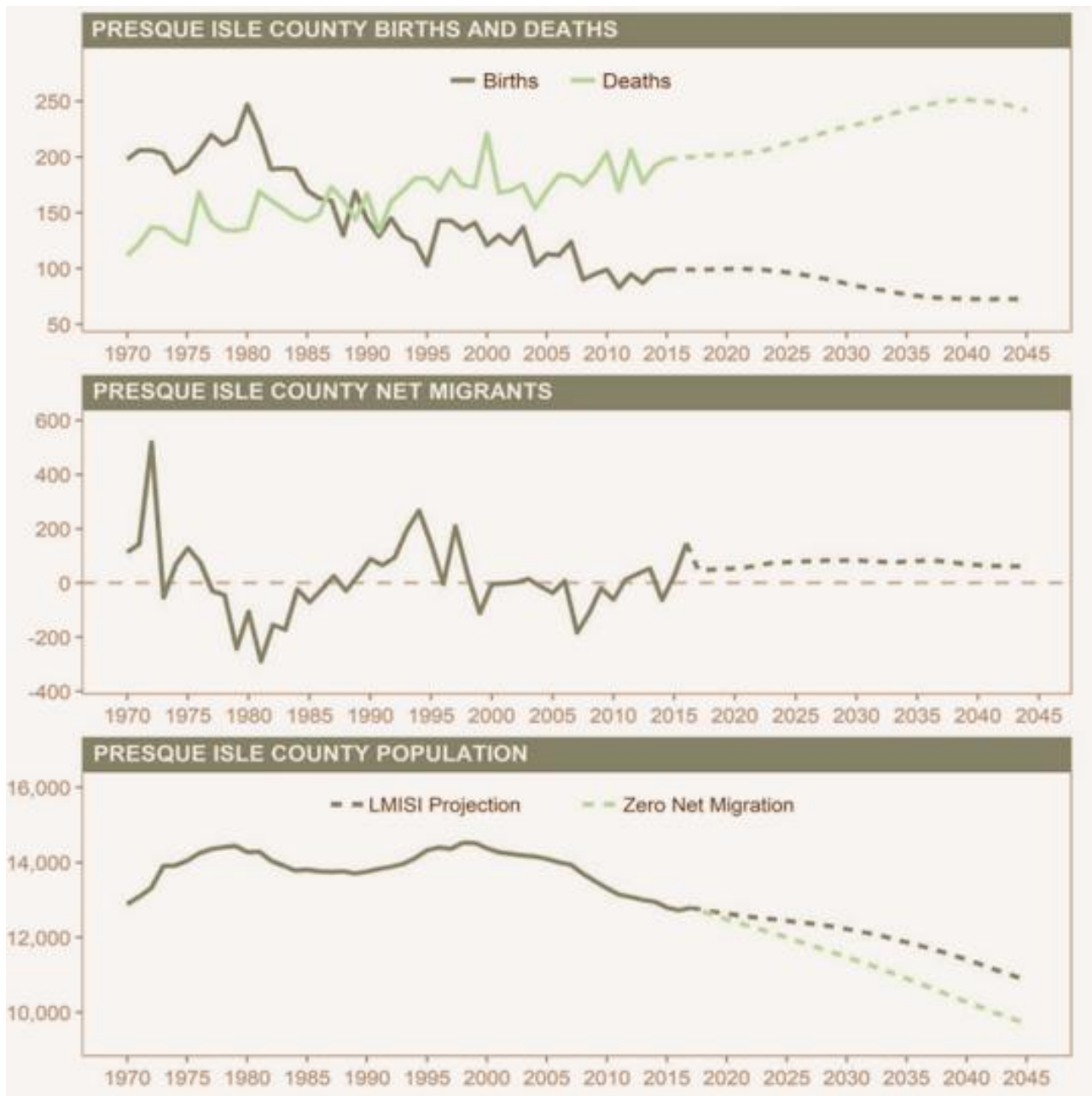
The County's population is aging (Figure 2-2). In 2010, the largest group by age classification was the 45-64 year old group (33.3 percent) and in 2021, the largest group was 65 years and older (31.7 percent). In the Village of Posen, the aging trend was not as extreme as the highest percentage in 2010 and 2021 was in the 45 to 64 group (Figure 2-3). In 2021, the percentage of people under 20 within the county was 17.3 percent, and within the Village of Posen was 27.3 percent.



Population Projections

Projections are sourced from the Michigan Department of Technology, Management and Budget shown below in Figure 2-4. The projections take into consideration the birth and death rate trends along with net migration trends to produce a projected population for the year 2045. Based on these projections, increased death and decreased birth rates will produce a declining population. Net migration is relatively stable, meaning there are not enough younger migrants to increase the population.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS



Source: Michigan Department of Technology, Management, and Budget, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives (LMISl)

Disability Status

Data shown in Table 2-6 indicates how many disabled or handicapped people reside in Presque Isle County. The data shows the number of people with disabilities increases with age. In Presque Isle County, 4.7 percent aged between 0 and 17 years have a disability, 16.6 percent between 18 and 64 years of age, and 32.9 percent of people aged 65 years and over are disabled. A significant number of people with disabilities are active in the work force as 7.3 percent of employed people 18-64 years of age are disabled. Disability indicators for the County's municipalities show Allis Township has the highest percentage of disabled children of any local unit within the County. About 14.4 percent of those aged 0-17 in Allis Township have a disability. The City of Onaway has the most disabled adults and seniors with 18.4 percent of those 18-64 having a disability, and 60.6 percent of those 65 and over. In every municipality except Pulawski Township, 10 percent or more of the people 18-64 are disabled. In all but six municipalities, over one-third of the people 65 and over are disabled.

The Village of Posen showed numbers slightly different than the county. The largest change is that the Village of Posen shows no people 0-17 with a disability and the county shows 4.7 percent. The other major difference is the percentage of employed with a disability was almost ten percent higher in the Village of Posen compared to the county.

Table 2-6 Disability Status, Presque Isle County, 2021

Municipality	Total people 0-17 yrs	Percent of people 0-17 with disability	Total people 18-64 yrs	Percent of people 18-64 with disability	Percent employed 18-64 with disability	Total people 65 yrs & over	Percent people 65 & over with disability
Allis Twp	215	14.4%	557	17.1%	7.3%	238	34.9%
Bearinger Twp	19	0.0%	130	13.1%	10.9%	214	35.5%
Belknap Twp	124	3.2%	406	10.3%	4.9%	190	42.6%
Bismarck Twp	48	0.0%	183	21.9%	13.9%	143	43.4%
Case Twp	108	0.0%	390	19.0%	7.3%	254	43.3%
Krakov Twp	75	5.3%	393	14.8%	3.1%	232	39.2%
Metz Twp	9	11.1%	93	14.0%	11.7%	76	19.7%
Moltke Twp	42	0.0%	136	14.0%	5.1%	99	25.3%
North Allis Twp	116	6.9%	275	11.3%	5.1%	115	41.7%
Ocqueoc Twp	29	0.0%	201	17.9%	9.2%	219	33.8%
Posen Twp	155	5.2%	430	15.8%	7.1%	181	25.4%
Presque Isle Twp	235	4.7%	858	18.2%	8.4%	650	18.9%
Pulawski Twp	133	3.0%	162	8.0%	8.3%	114	32.5%
Rogers Twp	176	2.8%	595	10.8%	0.3%	322	39.1%
Onaway	111	10.8%	501	23.0%	18.4%	175	60.6%
Rogers City	455	1.8%	1472	19.4%	6.9%	817	27.8%
Village of Millersburg	49	0.0%	96	16.7%	13.5%	44	50.0%
Village of Posen	54	0.0%	113	21.2%	17.1%	59	27.1%
Presque Isle County	2050	4.7%	6782	16.6%	7.3%	4039	32.9%

Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimates



Educational Attainment

The educational attainment of the residents in Presque Isle County and the Village of Posen has significantly improved over the last decade (Table 2-7, Table 2-8, respectively). Although the percentage of people with a high school diploma in 2010 slightly decreased by 2021, a slightly larger percentage had taken college courses and/or obtained advanced degrees. Another indicator of educational improvement is the decrease in the percentage of people who attended high school, but did not receive a diploma and the percentage of people who had less than a 9th grade education. The percentage of people over 25 years who had less than a 9th grade education dropped from 4.5 percent to 3.2 percent, and the percentage of people who attended high school, but did not receive a diploma dropped from 10.2 percent to 6.0 percent. The County’s and Village of Posen’s lower college graduation rate is partly due to the limited number of higher educational opportunities in the area.



Seasonal Population

In 2021, the American Community Survey showed 33.9 percent of the housing units in the County were seasonal, which means over one-third of the housing stock is owned by seasonal residents (Table 2-9). The percentage of Presque Isle County's housing units that are seasonal is roughly comparable to the surrounding counties and reflects how northern Michigan remains a tourism, recreation, and retirement area.

A rough seasonal population estimate can be calculated by multiplying the number of seasonal housing units (3,798) by the average number of people per household (2.19) for a total of 8,318 people. Therefore, the county's total population estimate would be approximately 21,300 people, compared to the 2020 Census figure of 12,982 people. Obtaining accurate seasonal population estimates is difficult since they do not include those seasonal visitors or tourists staying in area motels, campgrounds, or family homes.

Table 2-7: Educational Attainment, Presque Isle County 2010-2021

Level of Education	2010	2021	% Change
Less than 9 th grade	4.5%	3.2%	-31.1%
9th to 12th grade	10.2%	6.0%	-43.0%
High school graduate	40.0%	37.0%	-10.4%
Some college	22.7%	23.3%	0.5%
Associates degree	8.3%	11.4%	33.1%
Bachelor's degree	9.7%	13.2%	31.9%
Graduate or professional degree	4.7%	6.0%	23.7%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 2-8: Educational Attainment, Village of Posen 2010-2021

Level of Education	2010	2021	% Change
Less than 9 th grade	14.9%	3.3%	-80.0%
9th to 12th grade	6.5%	4.6%	-36.0%
High school graduate	28.0%	38.2%	23.4%
Some college	36.3%	21.7%	-45.9%
Associates degree	6.0%	30.3%	356.9%
Bachelor's degree	3.6%	2.0%	-49.7%
Graduate or professional degree	4.8%	0.0%	-100.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 2-9 Trends in Percent Seasonal Housing Units, 2010 & 2021

Municipality	2010*	2021*
Alpena County	10.4%	11.3%
Cheboygan County	28.7%	33.7%
Montmorency County	49.7%	47.9%
Otsego County	28.8%	27.1%
Presque Isle County	32.5%	33.9%
Michigan	5.9%	6.0%

*The percentage of seasonal housing units as compared to each county's total housing units.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Housing

Presque Isle County's total number of housing units decreased by 5.71 percent or 597 units, while the population during that same period decreased by 3.0 percent or 400 people (Table 2-10). The percentage of owner-occupied housing units stayed relatively the same over the past decade. In 2010 and 2021, owner-occupied housing units made up 88.7 and 88.9 percent of the County's total, with a slight decrease in overall numbers by 7.45 percent (418 units). These numbers trend near the state and national averages at 86.9 percent and 89.2 percent, respectively. Between 2010 and 2021, the County's homeowner vacancy rate remained relatively unchanged at 1.2 percent, which is comparable to state and national rates. The County's renter vacancy rates decreased from 1.4 percent to 0.9 percent, as compared to 11.5 percent for the state and 9.7 percent nationally.

Vacancy data is one measure of the availability of housing in a community. Sufficient housing stock for both owner-occupied and renter-occupied units must be provided to accommodate an expanding population base. According to the American Community Survey, Presque Isle County's housing market vacancy rate was remarkably low in 2010, at 1.4 percent, and decreased in 2020 to 0.9 percent. Vacancy rates of owner-occupied housing are nationally about five percent. Presque Isle County's low percentage indicates an inadequate supply of available homes for new residents. This situation indicates the demand for housing is not being met through the existing housing stock.

Housing Units by Minor Civil Divisions

Table 2-11 shows the greatest number of housing units are located in the City of Rogers City (1,571) and Presque Isle Township (1,698). Although Rogers City and Presque Isle Township each have approximately 16-17 percent of the total housing units in the County, a much larger portion of the units in Rogers City are occupied year-round (82.7 percent) as opposed to Presque Isle Township (48.8 percent). Similar to the City of Rogers City, the large majority of the housing units in the City of Onaway and the villages of Millersburg and Posen are occupied year-round. More than 65 percent of the occupied (year-round) housing units are located in the cities and villages. Presque Isle Township has the largest number of seasonal housing units (799) within Presque Isle County due to the presence of seasonal homes in the Presque Isle Harbor Association and waterfront development adjacent to Lake Huron, Long Lake, and Grand Lake. Bearinger, Bismarck, Krakow, and Ocqueoc townships also all have a greater number of seasonal housing units than occupied (year-round) housing units. Most notably in Ocqueoc Township 61.7 percent of the housing is seasonal. The County's cities and villages have relatively few seasonal housing units. The City of Rogers City has 186 seasonal homes (11.8 percent), Onaway has 13 (2.7 percent), the Village of Millersburg has seven (6.5 percent), and the Village of Posen has six (4.6 percent).

Table 2-10 Housing Characteristics, Presque Isle County, 2010 & 2021

Housing Characteristics	2010	2021	Percent Change*
Total Housing Units	10,461	9,864	-5.71%
Total Occupied Units	6,332	5,844	-7.71%
Owner-Occupied (#)	5,614	5,196	-7.45%
Owner-Occupied (%)	88.7%	88.9%	0.23%
Renter-Occupied (#)	718	648	-9.75%
Renter-Occupied (%)	11.3%	11.1%	-1.77%
Total Vacant Units	4,129	4,020	-2.64%
Seasonal Units	3,398	3,798	11.77%
People Per Household	2.16	2.19	1.4%

*Number shows the percent change from the preceding Census. **Vacancy rate includes those housing units, which are vacant, for sale or rent, and are not seasonal housing units.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 2-11: Housing Units by Minor Civil Division Presque Isle County, 2021

Municipality	Total Housing Units	Percent of County's Total Units	Percent Occupied of Total Units	Percent Vacant of Total Units	Percent Seasonal of Total Units
Presque Isle County	9,864	100%	59.2%	40.8%	33.9%
Allis Twp	493	5.0%	75.9%	24.1%	19.5%
Bearinger Twp	503	5.1%	39.4%	60.6%	57.1%
Belknap Twp	417	4.2%	71.9%	28.1%	13.7%
Bismarck Twp	501	5.1%	35.5%	64.5%	58.5%
Case Twp*	679	6.9%	55.8%	44.2%	34.3%
Krakow Twp	824	8.4%	41.9%	58.1%	52.8%
Metz Twp	188	1.9%	47.9%	52.1%	38.3%
Moltke Twp	199	2.0%	64.3%	35.7%	19.1%
North Allis Twp	404	4.1%	49.0%	51.0%	44.3%
Ocqueoc Twp	665	6.7%	35.5%	64.5%	61.7%
Posen Twp**	420	4.3%	76.7%	23.3%	13.8%
Presque Isle Twp	1,698	17.2%	48.8%	51.2%	47.1%
Pulawski Twp	190	1.9%	69.5%	30.5%	24.7%
Rogers Twp	636	6.4%	72.8%	27.2%	22.5%
Onaway	476	4.8%	78.4%	21.6%	2.7%
Rogers City	1,571	15.9%	82.7%	17.3%	11.8%
Village of Millersburg	108	1.1%	75.9%	24.1%	6.5%
Village of Posen	130	1.3%	85.4%	14.6%	4.6%

Source: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates

*The Township of Case numbers includes residents of the Village of Millersburg.

** The Township of Posen numbers includes residents of the Village of Posen.

Residential Construction Activity

Presque Isle County residential building permits indicate construction activity within the County for the past five years. The average number of building permits issued per year for construction is 340 permits, as illustrated in Table 2-12. The table, however, provides only the total number of building permits and does not break the numbers into categories for new construction, additions, demolition, or accessory structures.

Building activity peaked in 2020-2021 with 405 building permits issued. When reading the table, it appears that the amount of building activity has varied significantly since 2017-2018. In 2021-2022 there was a 26.5 percent drop in building permits issued. The number of permits issued in 2021-2022 was the lowest amount since 2018-2019. The decline in permit numbers can be explained by high inflation rates, steep interest rates, and fear of recession creating a volatile housing market. Many people have put off purchasing homes, new construction, or additions.

Of all the jurisdictions, Presque Isle Township has had the most building activity and annually accounts for 18 to 29 percent of all building permits in the County. Again, this represents a waterfront and resort-type development.



Municipality	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Allis Twp.	10	18	11	12	15
North Allis Twp.	19	12	18	12	13
Bearinger Twp.	21	25	31	33	25
Belknap Twp.	7	7	13	14	12
Bismarck Twp	16	26	16	19	21
*Case Twp.	19	19	16	20	24
Krakow Twp.	29	34	35	48	38
Metz Twp.	5	3	3	8	5
Moltke Twp.	4	6	9	10	7
Ocqueoc Twp.	23	21	31	43	19
Onaway Twp.	6	8	7	11	9
**Posen Twp.	16	11	11	12	9
Presque Isle Twp.	94	59	64	79	65
Pulawski Twp.	7	7	9	7	9
Rogers Twp.	15	23	31	35	26
Rogers City	28	36	31	38	19
Village of Posen	NA	NA	3	2	4
Village of Millersburg	NA	NA	0	2	0
Presque Isle County	319	315	339	405	320

Source: Presque Isle County Building Department
**Case Township numbers include residents from the Village of Millersburg (CDP)*
***Posen Township numbers include residents from the Village of Posen*

Age of Housing Units

When analyzing the age of the County's housing stock, it was found that 36.7 percent of all the housing units in Presque Isle County were built before 1959 (Table 2-13). The largest number and percentage of housing units within the County were constructed between 1940 and 1959. Over three-quarters of the homes in the County are over 30 years old, and 13.7 percent of the housing units were constructed before 1939.

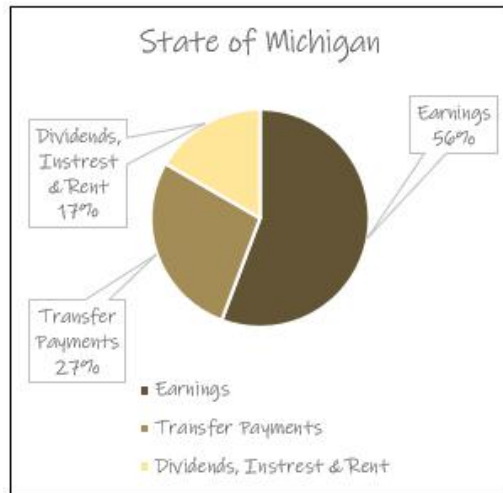
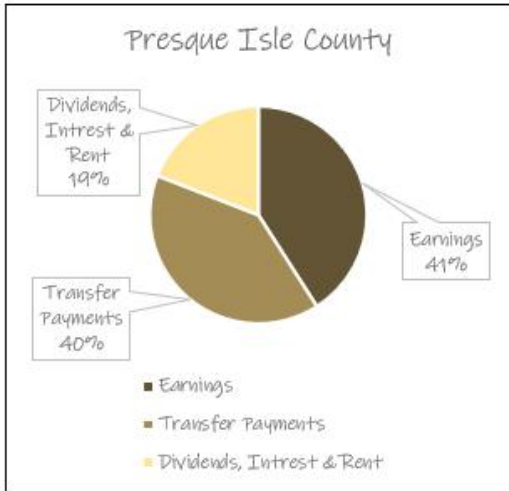
Homes	1939 or earlier	1940-1959	1960-1969	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-1999	2000 or later	Total
Number	1,353	2,272	1,311	1,575	890	1,277	1,186	9,864
Percent of Housing Stock	13.7%	23.0%	13.3%	16.0%	9.0%	13.0%	12.0%	100%

Source: 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

INCOME

Components of Income

Total personal income includes several factors: earnings (wages, salaries, and proprietor income); so-called “unearned income” (dividends, interest, and rent); and transfer payments (Social Security, Medicare, and other government support). The proportion of these components can vary widely, depending on social and economic conditions in a locality. In Presque Isle County, the earnings component of income is relatively smaller, and the transfer payment component is significantly larger, compared to the state as a whole. This reflects the larger number of older residents in the county, who are no longer active in wage-producing jobs and are collecting Social Security and Medicare transfer payments. Similarly, the county’s proportion of dividend, interest, and rental income is higher than the state, because retirees rely on “retirement” income sources to a greater extent than the working-age population. Figure 2-5 shows 59 percent of the income sources in Presque Isle County come from sources other than current earnings, as compared to 44 percent for the State. The “fixed income” sources of transfer payments (primarily Social Security and Medicare) generally are not subject to the economic fluctuations of wage rates and interest payments and can be a source of income stability in the county.



Household Income Trends

Historically, income levels in Presque Isle County have lagged behind those of the state as a whole. However, in recent years, the gap has begun to close, as can be seen in Table 2-14. In 1990, County household income was just 67.5 percent of the state median household income. By 2021, that figure had risen to 82.6 percent.

Table 2-14 Median Household Income, Presque Isle County & State of Michigan 1990-2021

Jurisdiction	1990	2000	2021
State of Michigan	\$31,020	\$44,667	\$63,202
Presque Isle County	\$20,941	\$31,656	\$52,181
County as Percent of State	67.5%	70.9%	82.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



Earning Rates

One of the difficulties of earning a living in Presque Isle County is finding a year-round, full-time job. The long winter, coupled with the number of seasonal businesses in the area, makes full-time work a challenge. The full-time, median earnings in the county are 87% of the State median household income. In the Village of Posen, the median earnings are less, coming in at 69.5% of the State median household income. Table 2-15.

Table 2-15: Median Earnings in Dollars, Presque Isle County & State of Michigan, 2021

Village of Posen	Presque Isle County	State of Michigan
\$36,458	\$45,787	\$ 52,459
<i>Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates</i>		

Poverty Rates

Poverty rates in both the State of Michigan and Presque Isle County have shown declines over the past three decades, as shown in Table 2-16. However, it is important to note that in 2020 the U.S. saw an economic downturn due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Since 2000 the county has shown a slightly lower rate of individuals below the poverty level than the state.

These State and County figures can mask real and continuing problems. The Covid-19 pandemic is an example that may continue to affect statistics throughout the nation. Additionally, in Presque Isle County in 2021, families headed by a female householder, with no husband present, had a poverty rate of 23.2 percent. Geographic variations also occur within the County. For example, Bearinger Township at the County's northern boundary had a poverty rate of 7.0 percent in 2020, Allis Township on the west side had a rate of 18.0 percent, and Presque Isle Township on the southeastern edge had a rate of just 2.1 percent.

Table 2-16: Percent of all Individuals Below Poverty Level, Presque Isle County & State, 1990-2021

Jurisdiction	1990	2000	2020
Presque Isle County	14.7%	10.3%	13.1%
State of Michigan	13.1%	10.5%	13.3%
<i>Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates</i>			

Employment & Unemployment

LABOR FORCE

The labor force is defined as all individuals over age 16 who are employed or actively seeking employment. Labor force numbers can change rather quickly, in response to economic conditions. During prolonged unemployment, unsuccessful job seekers can drop out of the market by going back to school, leaving the area in search of work elsewhere, or simply stopping the work search.

Table 2-17 shows a sample of the fluctuations in the labor force and unemployment rates at ten-year intervals over the past thirty years. Although the rates of unemployment have dropped considerably, they remain well above the unemployment rates of the State and tend to spike sharply upwards during the winter months. These low and decreasing participation rates relate to the number of retired people residing in the County. Annual unemployment rates since 1990 are shown in Figure 2-6 and Table 2-18.

Table 2-17 Presque Isle County Annual Labor Force & Unemployment, 1990-2022										
	1990		2000		2010		2020		2022	
	Jan	July	Jan	July	Jan	July	Jan	July	Jan	July
Civilian Labor Force	5,908	6,512	6,206	6,881	5,576	6,045	4,936	5,262	4,769	5,255
Percent Unemployed	19.2	7.7	11.9	6.9	22.5	14.9	11.2	11.3	10.9	6.6

Source: Michigan Dept. of Technology, Management, & Budget

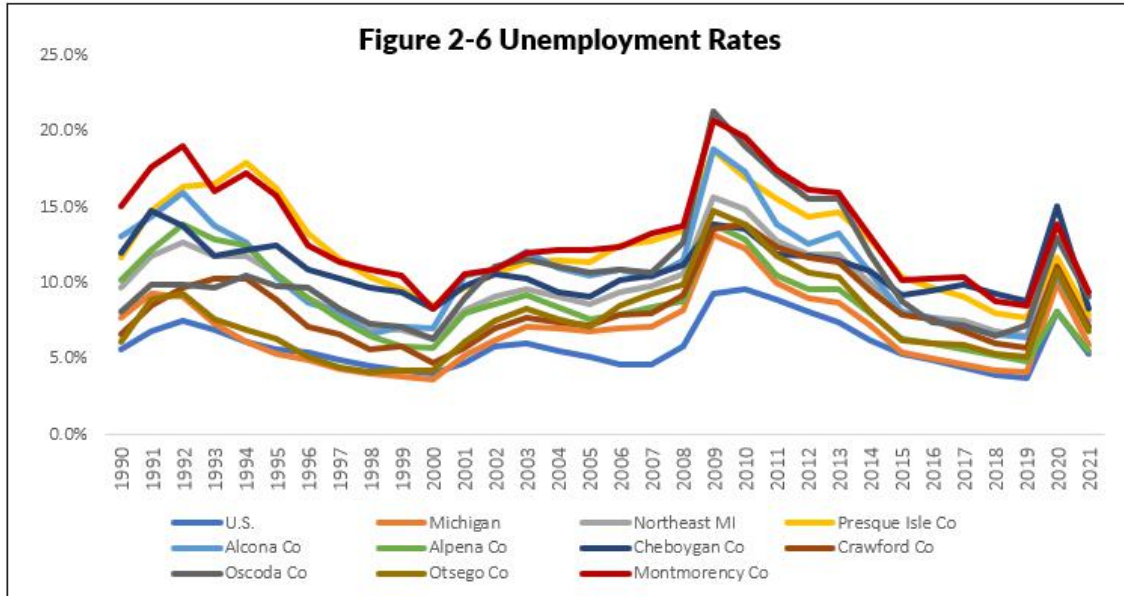


Table 2-18 Unemployment – County, Region State, and US

	United States	Michigan	Northeast MI	Presque Isle Co	Alcona Co	Alpena Co	Cheboygan Co	Crawford Co	Oscoda Co	Otsego Co	Montmorency Co
2021	5.3%	5.9%	7.5%	7.9%	7.1%	5.5%	8.3%	7.1%	9.1%	6.8%	9.4%
2020	8.1%	10.0%	11.4%	11.6%	10.4%	8.1%	15.0%	11.0%	12.9%	10.7%	13.8%
2019	3.7%	4.1%	6.5%	7.7%	6.4%	4.8%	8.8%	5.7%	7.2%	5.1%	8.5%
2018	3.9%	4.2%	6.8%	8.0%	6.6%	5.2%	9.3%	6.0%	6.5%	5.3%	8.8%
2017	4.4%	4.6%	7.5%	9.1%	7.1%	5.6%	9.9%	6.8%	7.2%	5.9%	10.3%
2016	4.9%	5.0%	7.7%	9.7%	7.7%	6.0%	9.5%	7.6%	7.4%	6.0%	10.2%
2015	5.3%	5.4%	8.0%	10.3%	8.1%	6.3%	9.2%	7.9%	8.8%	6.2%	10.1%
2014	6.2%	7.2%	10.0%	12.8%	10.6%	8.0%	10.7%	9.5%	11.8%	8.1%	13.0%
2013	7.4%	8.7%	11.8%	14.6%	13.2%	9.6%	11.4%	11.3%	15.5%	10.3%	15.9%
2012	8.1%	9.0%	11.8%	14.3%	12.5%	9.6%	11.7%	11.6%	15.5%	10.6%	16.1%
2011	8.9%	10.0%	12.7%	15.5%	13.8%	10.4%	11.8%	12.3%	17.1%	11.7%	17.4%
2010	9.6%	12.2%	14.8%	16.9%	17.3%	12.8%	13.5%	13.8%	19.0%	13.8%	19.6%
2009	9.3%	13.1%	15.6%	18.7%	18.8%	13.8%	13.8%	13.5%	21.3%	14.7%	20.7%
2008	5.8%	8.2%	10.5%	13.4%	11.4%	8.8%	11.1%	9.2%	12.6%	9.9%	13.7%
2007	4.6%	7.1%	9.8%	12.7%	10.3%	8.4%	10.4%	8.0%	10.6%	9.3%	13.2%
2006	4.6%	7.0%	9.4%	12.4%	10.8%	7.9%	10.1%	7.9%	10.8%	8.5%	12.3%
2005	5.1%	6.8%	8.6%	11.3%	10.4%	7.6%	9.1%	7.2%	10.6%	7.1%	12.1%
2004	5.5%	7.0%	9.1%	11.4%	10.9%	8.4%	9.4%	7.4%	11.0%	7.6%	12.1%
2003	6.0%	7.1%	9.6%	11.3%	12.0%	9.2%	10.2%	7.7%	11.5%	8.3%	11.9%
2002	5.8%	6.2%	9.1%	10.5%	10.8%	8.6%	10.5%	7.0%	11.0%	7.5%	10.8%
2001	4.7%	5.2%	8.2%	9.7%	10.4%	8.0%	9.8%	5.7%	9.0%	6.1%	10.5%
2000	4.0%	3.6%	6.3%	8.5%	7.0%	5.7%	8.3%	4.7%	6.3%	4.2%	8.3%
1999	4.2%	3.8%	6.9%	9.6%	7.1%	5.8%	9.4%	5.8%	7.1%	4.2%	10.4%
1998	4.5%	4.0%	7.0%	10.3%	6.6%	6.5%	9.7%	5.6%	7.3%	4.1%	10.8%
1997	4.9%	4.3%	8.0%	11.5%	8.1%	7.6%	10.2%	6.6%	8.3%	4.4%	11.3%
1996	5.4%	4.9%	9.0%	13.2%	8.7%	9.0%	10.8%	7.1%	9.7%	5.1%	12.4%
1995	5.6%	5.3%	10.5%	16.2%	10.3%	10.5%	12.4%	8.9%	9.8%	6.3%	15.7%
1994	6.1%	6.1%	11.7%	17.9%	12.6%	12.4%	12.1%	10.2%	10.4%	6.9%	17.2%
1993	6.9%	7.3%	11.7%	16.5%	13.7%	12.8%	11.7%	10.2%	9.7%	7.6%	16.0%
1992	7.5%	9.1%	12.6%	16.3%	15.9%	13.8%	13.7%	9.7%	9.9%	9.3%	19.0%
1991	6.8%	9.3%	11.7%	14.7%	14.3%	12.1%	14.7%	8.5%	9.9%	8.9%	17.6%
1990	5.6%	7.7%	9.7%	11.6%	13.0%	10.1%	11.9%	6.6%	8.1%	6.1%	15.0%

Source: Michigan Bureau of Labor Market and Strategic Initiatives

Employment by Sectors

Retail trade occupations are presently the largest employment sector for the county, followed by mining, accommodation, and food services. Manufacturing jobs account for only 7.3 percent of the County’s current employment base, contrasted to 16.3 percent at the State level while farming employment is more important locally. Table 2-19 shows employment by industry comparisons. Table 2-20 shows a breakdown of the number of industry types and wages in the county.

In recent years, there has been considerable concern about the health of the County’s retail community, especially as evidenced in the downtown commercial districts of Rogers City, Onaway, Millersburg, and Posen. These commercial districts have seen several vacant storefronts and a lack of successful retail business recruitment. The retail establishment data presented below as Table 2-21 tells an economic story about growth in local retailing.

Sector	Percent of Total Jobs	
	Presque Isle County	State of Michigan
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	7.30%	0.88%
Mining	13.44%	0.14%
Utilities	N/A	0.58%
Construction	5.21%	4.90%
Manufacturing	7.30%	16.30%
Wholesale Trade	0.78%	4.58%
Retail Trade	17.82%	12.48%
Transportation & Warehousing	3.86%	3.98%
Information	1.35%	1.44%
Finance and Insurance	5.94%	4.52%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	0.47%	1.48%
Professional and Technical Services	1.98%	8.36%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	N/A	1.98%
Administrative and Waste Services	3.54%	7.21%
Educational Services	N/A	1.67%
Health Care and Social Assistance	7.92%	15.92%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	0.10%	1.19%
Accommodation and Food Services	12.35%	8.71%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	4.90%	3.39%

*Source: Michigan Dept. of Technology, Management, & Budget
The percentage of total jobs is based on average employment.*

Industry Code & Title	Number of Establishments	Avg Employment	Avg Weekly Wages	Total Wages
Federal Government	10	60	\$1,012	\$3,179,825
State Government	6	21	\$1,469	\$1,556,196
Local Government	21	511	\$723	\$19,242,516
00 -Total, All Industries	297	1,919	\$824	\$82,542,605
11 -Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	21	140	\$758	\$5,498,803
21 -Mining	3	258	\$1,677	\$22,579,327
22 -Utilities	2	0	\$0	\$0
23 -Construction	38	100	\$698	\$3,650,745
31 -Manufacturing	15	140	\$728	\$5,288,267
42 -Wholesale Trade	3	15	\$657	\$500,947
44 -Retail Trade	54	342	\$574	\$10,252,020
48 -Transportation and Warehousing	11	74	\$1,189	\$4,591,468
51 -Information	6	26	\$857	\$1,137,017
52 -Finance and Insurance	15	114	\$1,028	\$6,115,672
53 -Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6	9	\$514	\$252,886
54 -Professional and Technical Services	14	38	\$736	\$1,432,048
56 -Administrative and Waste Services	13	68	\$461	\$1,629,882
61 -Educational Services	1	0	\$0	\$0
62 -Health Care and Social Assistance	26	152	\$636	\$5,025,421
71 -Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	3	2	\$56	\$25,935
72 -Accommodation and Food Services	32	237	\$307	\$3,865,694
81 -Other Services (except Public Administration)	34	94	\$433	\$2,119,663

Source: Michigan Bureau of Labor Market and Strategic Initiatives, Industry Employment and Wages - QCEW

Jurisdiction	Number of Establishments	2020 Number of Establishments	Per Capita Sales	Total retail Sales
Presque Isle County	371	314	\$8,683	\$110,683,000
Michigan	165,460	221,060	\$14,377	\$143,437,054,000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Distribution of Real and Personal Property Values

Another measure of community wealth is land value. Real and personal property is an important part of a community's tax base. The tax base, in turn, can provide income to support local government, including law enforcement, emergency services, education, health and social services, land use controls, environmental protection, and public administration. Table 2-22 shows the distribution of real and personal property within Presque Isle County. The County's total State Equalized Value (SEV) for 2022, including taxable real and personal property, was just over \$963 million. This figure is an increase of 7.7 percent over the total SEV in 2021.

Over 80 percent of the County's tax base is comprised of residential property. Agricultural land comes as a distant second, at 8.7 percent. The total value of the commercial and industrial categories is also relatively low, at 3.3 percent and 2.9 percent of the total SEV. Taxable personal property is the non-depreciated value of machinery and equipment owned by businesses and industries. It is interesting to note that in Presque Isle County, the total value of personal property (5.0 percent of the County's SEV) is nearly equal to the value of all commercial and industrial real property (3.3 percent plus 2.9 percent, or a total of 6.2 percent). This is an indication of the relatively low market value of business property in the County.

Rogers City and Presque Isle Township have the largest amount of industrial value, primarily reflecting the County's two largest industrial plants: Holcim and the Calcite Quarry operated by Carmeuse. Rogers City and Onaway have the largest commercial sectors, and the highest agricultural values are found in Posen and Belknap Townships. The leader in residential value is Presque Isle Township.

Presque Isle Township also has the highest total SEV of any local jurisdiction within Presque Isle County. That single township comprises over 21.8 percent of the County's tax base. The high values stem from the large quantity of high-dollar waterfront property around Grand Lake, Long Lake, and along Lake Huron, combined with the value of Holcim and Carmeuse industrial facilities. Rogers City and Krakow Township form the second largest node of taxable property value, at 9.4.

Table 2-22 State Equalized Value of Real & Personal Property in Presque Isle County, 2022

Municipality	Agriculture	Commercial	Industrial	Residential	Timber-Cutover	Total Real	Total Personal	Total Real & Personal
Allis Twp.	\$6,868,800	\$1,454,500	\$14,100	\$32,261,400	\$0	\$40,598,800	\$2,269,000	\$42,867,800
Bearinger Twp.	\$0	\$121,400	\$0	\$68,172,300	\$0	\$68,293,700	\$620,600	\$68,914,300
Belknap Twp.	\$11,877,200	\$742,400	\$0	\$20,951,000	\$0	\$33,570,600	\$2,754,800	\$36,325,400
Bismarck Twp.	\$3,699,700	\$121,300	\$8,300	\$50,790,300	\$0	\$54,619,600	\$1,003,300	\$55,622,900
Case Twp.	\$5,101,300	\$769,700	\$0	\$49,969,000	\$84,000	\$55,924,000	\$1,919,200	\$57,843,200
Krakow Twp.	\$3,960,000	\$546,200	\$0	\$80,158,766	\$0	\$84,664,966	\$7,217,900	\$91,882,866
Metz Twp.	\$9,047,300	\$21,800	\$0	\$11,009,400	\$0	\$20,078,500	\$269,500	\$20,348,000
Moltke Twp.	\$6,784,700	\$239,900	\$89,500	\$12,109,800	\$0	\$19,223,900	\$399,800	\$19,623,700
North Allis Twp.	\$3,720,900	\$571,300	\$0	\$31,203,784	\$0	\$35,495,984	\$449,550	\$35,945,534
Ocqueoc Twp.	\$5,699,500	\$274,400	\$22,600	\$62,435,300	\$0	\$68,431,800	\$1,045,500	\$69,477,300
Posen Twp.	\$18,475,300	\$1,216,100	\$217,200	\$14,105,200	\$0	\$34,013,800	\$1,681,300	\$35,695,100
Presque Isle Twp.	\$0	\$1,643,400	\$6,833,600	\$188,836,230	\$0	\$197,313,230	\$13,142,950	\$210,456,180
Pulawski Twp.	\$7,260,900	\$230,200	\$2,500,800	\$14,806,200	\$0	\$24,798,100	\$5,318,400	\$30,116,500
Rogers Twp.	\$994,000	\$706,800	\$5,297,700	\$67,801,800	\$0	\$74,800,300	\$1,575,900	\$76,376,200
City of Onaway	\$0	\$11,251,600	\$0	\$7,683,500	\$0	\$18,935,100	\$2,207,150	\$21,142,250
Rogers City	\$0	\$11,925,400	\$13,117,500	\$59,519,100	\$0	\$84,562,000	\$6,231,500	\$90,793,500
County Total	\$83,489,600	\$31,836,400	\$28,101,300	\$771,813,080	\$84,000	\$915,324,380	\$48,106,350	\$963,430,730

Michigan Department of Treasure: State Tax Commission

AGRICULTURE

Presque Isle County's major cash crops are vegetables (e.g. potatoes, grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and soybeans). Statewide, the County ranks 24th for vegetables and 45th for grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and soybeans. Most of the potatoes are table stock grown for direct consumption. The dry beans are sold to the U.S. and overseas markets. Other major commodities include dairy products and cattle. In total, crop sales (including nursery stock) accounted for 68 percent of the agricultural market in 2017, while livestock sales accounted for the remaining 32 percent.

The 2017 total market value for agricultural crops sold was approximately \$13 million. The per-farm average in the county was \$58,661 with \$12,988 of this amount being the average net cash return per farm, which is less than the state's net cash return per farm of \$42,738. Only 297 of the 322 farms are full-time farms, which impacts the net cash return per farm. According to the 2017 Bureau of Economic Analysis, total agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting wages were \$5.2 million, while total industry wages were \$87.8 million within the county. Although agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting employment was 8.1 percent of the County's total employment, and farm operations occupy nearly 40 percent of the County's land area, agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting only yielded approximately three percent of the total County wages.

Unfortunately, personal income from farming has not kept pace with other income sources and many farm families seek off-farm employment to supplement their income as well as diversifying, adding value to their products, and/or marketing directly to consumers. For example, a forest products firm has added a kiln and a specialty milling operation. Vegetable farmers participate regularly in farmer's markets. A goat rancher uses the goats' milk to produce and sell specialty soaps. An apple orchard added a gift shop, baked goods, hayrides, a tasting room, a restaurant, and a petting zoo. Several cattle operations raise bison and elk, and sell all parts of the animals to specialty markets. Ornamental plant nurseries sell both wholesale and direct to the consumer. The trend toward added value in the agricultural sector should continue to maintain a profitable agricultural industry in the county.



Special Concerns in Agriculture and Tourism

First, large deer populations combined with indiscriminate feeding practices and transmission of Bovine Tuberculosis (TB) between cattle and deer due to shared pasture and feeding areas were contributing factors to the spread of TB in Northern Michigan. The effort to eradicate the disease led to changes in deer feeding rules, deer harvest increases, an extension of the number of hunting days, and the banning of new deer or elk farms.

Second, Native American fishing rights under treaty agreements dating back to the Treaty of Washington (1836) have caused controversy over the sustainability of the Great Lakes' fishery. In 1985, a Consent Decree was reached in federal court, allocating areas of the Great Lakes for Native American boats and nets, and apportioning the total harvest between sports fishermen and Native American fishermen. This settlement agreement was set to expire in 2000 and was re-negotiated. The 2000 Consent Decree set aside new areas and additional rules for Native American nets, and re-allocated the total commercial catch. The 2000 Consent Decree was set to expire in 2020, but the COVID-19 pandemic impacted negotiations and the U.S. District Court extended the expiration date. In 2023, the U.S. District Court approved the 2023 Great Lakes Fishing Decree, which defines updated guidelines and maps for the co-management of the Great Lakes' Fishery for the next 24 years. Two parties have filed appeals to the U.S. Circuit Court based on concerns about the restriction of tribal rights and the decimation of the fishery due to the use of gillnets.

A diversified economy, building resiliency into business planning and operations, and diversifying the client base for tourism-related businesses will assist the county's economy from collapsing due to zoonotic diseases, invasive species, and overfishing.



COUNTY FINANCES

Munetrix (www.munetrix.com) is an online system that displays fiscal data for local units of government to provide transparency and an understanding of local unit finances to the public. The Munetrix "Stress Meter" provides an overview of Indicator Scores used to calculate the financial stress of a municipality. The Indicator Score gives an overall picture of the soundness of local governments, and the trend of stability over time, and allows the identification of local units that are most in need of help. Scores are generated based on the criteria of population growth, real taxable value growth, large real taxable value growth, general fund expenditures as a percent of taxable value, general fund operating deficit, prior general fund operating deficit, size of general fund balance, fund deficits in the current or previous year, and general long-term debt as a percent of taxable value. The lower the number the more fiscally sound a local unit is determined to be.

Figure 2-7 shows the indicator scores for all municipalities in Northeast Michigan (the region covered by the Northeast Michigan Council of Governments – the sponsor of the Munetrix data). The graph shows a trend of more moderate regional fiscal stress from 2008 through 2015 with financial stress lessening through 2020. However, most municipalities remain in the low-risk category throughout. Figure 2-8 shows the indicator scores for municipalities within Presque Isle County. As can be seen, except for 2011, 2012, and 2013, most municipalities in Presque Isle County are in extremely low fiscal stress. The long-term effect of COVID-19 has yet to be determined at the time of the drafting of this plan. Table 2-23 shows Presque Isle County has maintained a low fiscal stress score.



Figure 2-7

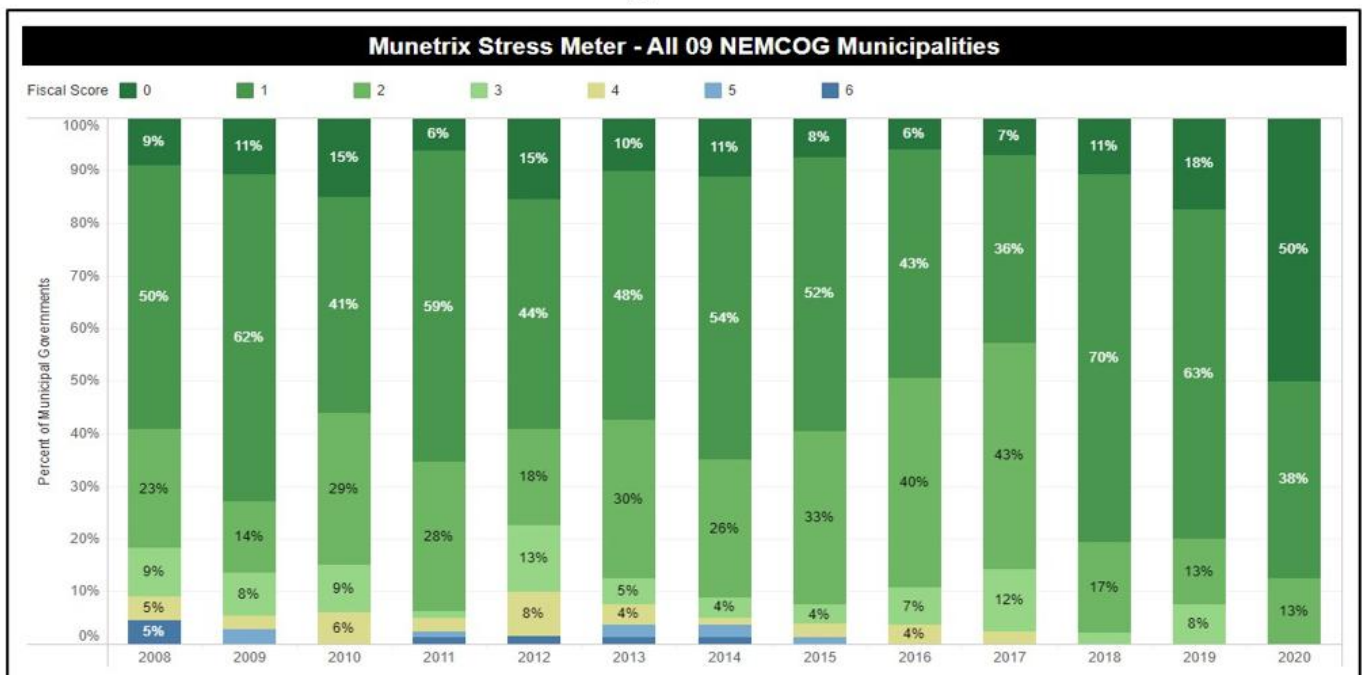
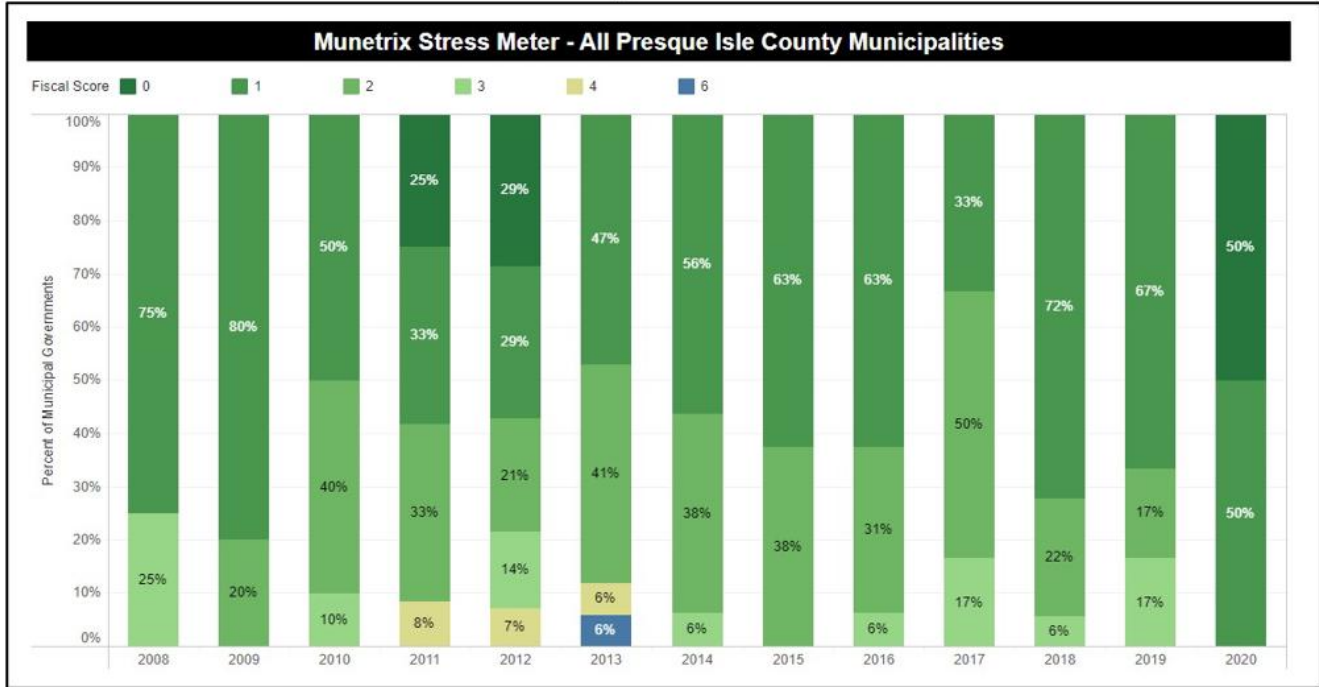


Figure 2-8



Year	Indicator Score	Population	Revenues	Expenditures	Fund Balance	Long Term Debt	Taxable Value
2021	0	12,687	\$5,978,127	\$5,902,868	\$1,083,366	\$101,469	\$704,538,497
2020	0	12,687	\$5,939,209	\$5,886,697	\$1,008,108	\$854,585	\$683,925,979
2019	0	12,714	\$5,756,562	\$5,896,588	\$955,596	\$6,330,882	\$688,051,827
2018	0	12,797	\$5,660,403	\$5,671,124	\$1,095,621	\$5,013,384	\$676,202,814
2017	1	12,854	\$5,642,669	\$5,416,529	\$1,091,596	\$1,121,883	\$650,832,151
2016	2	12,955	\$5,428,607	\$5,221,281	\$30,659	\$67,525	\$650,635,107
2015	2	13,037	\$5,664,895	\$5,421,577	\$672,874	\$603,921	\$657,656,323

Source: Michigan Department of Treasury (through Munetrix)

Revenues & Expenditures

Revenue is generated from tax dollars received from residents and businesses which are generated from the millage rate multiplied by property valuations. Revenue is also generated from other sources such as State and Federal grants, permits, and fees. Figure 2-9 shows the sources of revenue for Presque Isle County. The largest sources of revenue are state contributions and property taxes. Figure 2-10 shows where expenses are incurred. The categories where the most funds are expended are general government, police department, health and welfare, and judicial. Table 2-24 shows that Presque Isle County spends the least money per resident than the other seven counties in Northeast Michigan. Figure 2-11 shows the county fund balance compared to other counties in the region. Figure 2-12 shows the County general fund balance as a percent of fund revenues. Since 2017, the County has stayed above the fiscal distress indicator trigger.

Figure 2-15 shows the County’s available reserves as a percent of total expenditures (total equity minus any designated and reserved funds divided by total annual expenditures). The County has consistently stayed above the indicator trigger. Figure 2-13 shows how the County has managed resources. Revenue and expenditures have closely matched each other throughout the years. Figure 2-14 shows public safety spending by the County. Spending on police services has been consistent except for 2017 when a spike occurred.

Most units maintain a positive fund balance, and it is a sign of fiscal distress if the fund balance is negative. Units typically find it beneficial to keep the fund balance from declining too greatly as this inhibits their ability to cope with unexpected circumstances in either the revenue or expenditure stream. The actual variable constructed for this indicator is the general fund balance as a proportion of general fund revenue.

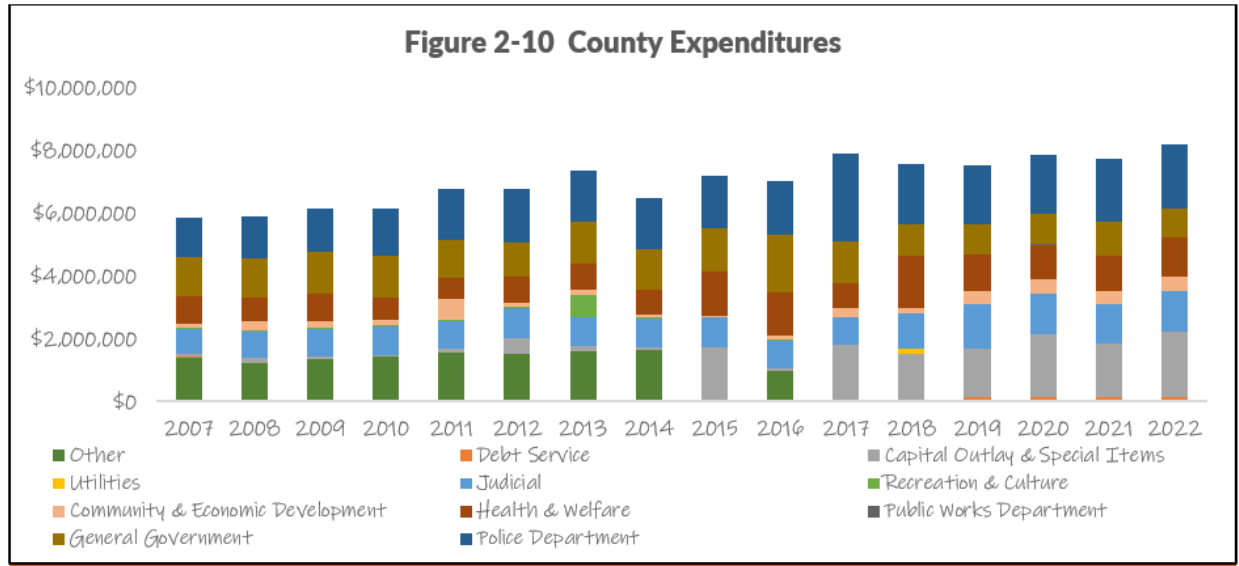
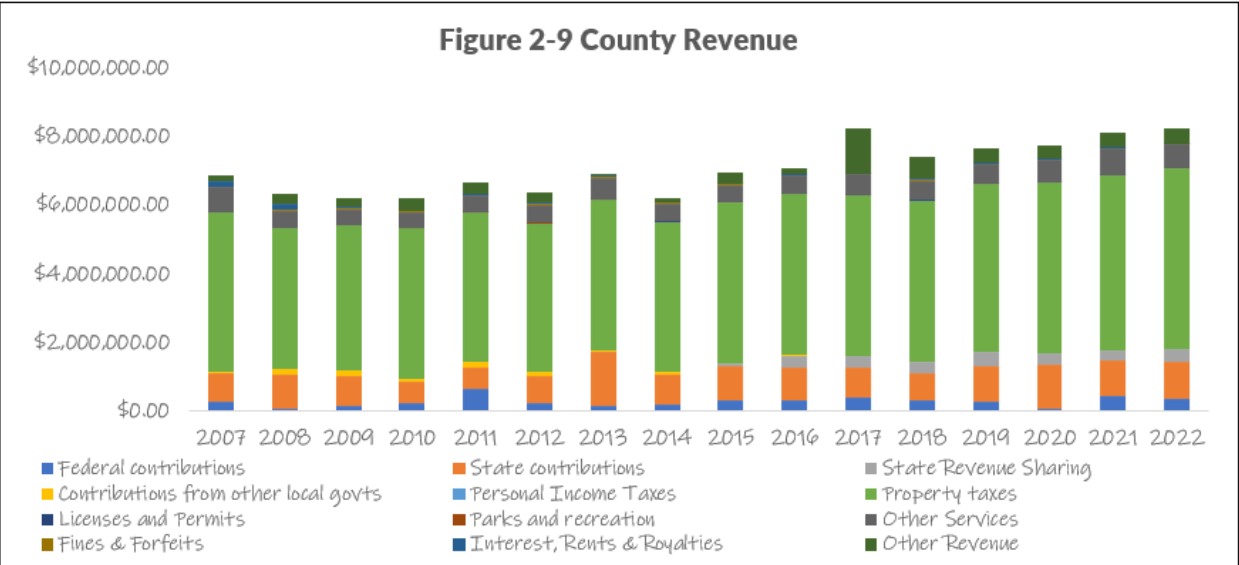


Table 2-24 Spending Per Resident		
Municipality	Total Expenditures	Expenditures Per Resident
Alcona County	\$9,713,711	\$934
Alpena County	\$25,245,319	\$888
Cheboygan County	\$17,656,836	\$694
Crawford County	\$13,752,439	\$989
Montmorency County	\$6,257,900	\$675
Oscoda County	\$7,881,428	\$952
Otsego County	\$16,023,869	\$651
Presque Isle County	\$6,022,598	\$475

Source: Michigan Department of Treasury (through Munetrix)

Figure 2-11

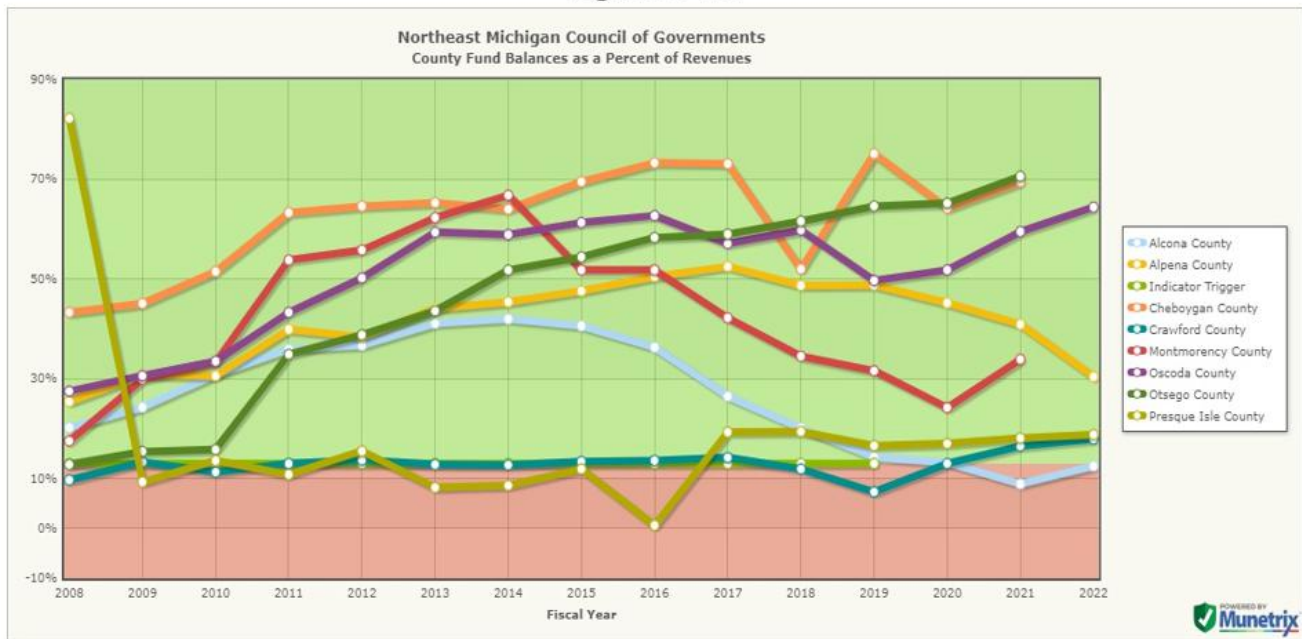


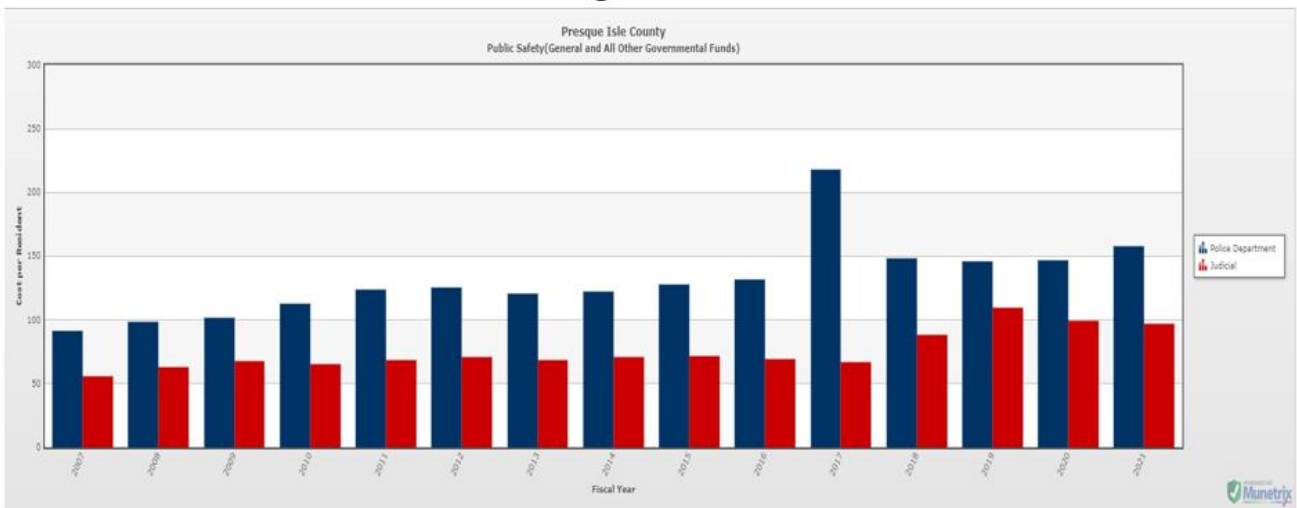
Figure 2-12



Figure 2-13



Figure 2-14





Summary

Presque Isle County's population is declining and is predicted to continue to decline. The growth rate has been declining as is the case in most neighboring counties, it will continue to decline at a slight to moderate pace. Plans to accommodate this projected decline need to be undertaken in advance.

Similar to the nation, Presque Isle County's population is aging. Over the past three decades, the County's age distribution continued to increase in the percentage of those over 45 years of age, while shrinking in those under 45 years. Shifting population bases creates new demands on community services. While communities with a high concentration of children need to plan for the construction of schools and recreational facilities, communities with a larger elderly population need to concentrate more on plans for expanded health care and emergency services.

Nationally, according to the Administration on Aging report "A Profile of Older Americans: 2019", 45 percent of people over the age of 65 rate their health as excellent or very good compared to 65 percent for people ages 18-64 and 22 percent of people over 75 reported 10 or more visits to a doctor compared to 19 percent among people ages 65 to 74. More than a third of older Americans reported having a least one disability. More than 20 percent indicated that they had difficulties with daily activities such as shopping, preparing meals, doing housework, and taking medication. Older consumers average more than \$6,802 per year in out-of-pocket healthcare expenses, and 11.9 percent of their total expenditures are on healthcare.

Presque Isle County's statistics show that there are now fewer people per household than have been found in the past. Between 2010 and 2020, Presque Isle County's people per household decreased from 2.16 to 2.11 people. This is a trend found throughout the region, state, and nation. As housing size continues to decrease it is important to keep in mind its impact on the declining population in Presque Isle County.

Assessing the age and condition of the County's housing stock is an important planning tool. After a house is fifty years old, it is typically in need of rehabilitation or replacement, depending upon the construction quality and history of continued maintenance. As of March 2020, more than three-quarters of the homes in Presque Isle County were over 30 years old, and nearly 36 percent of the total housing units in the County were constructed prior to 1959. These should, in theory, need rehabilitation or replacement.

As indicated, many of the housing units in the County are seasonal, meaning they are the second and possibly the third houses of people with primary residency in other vicinities. Many people, upon reaching retirement, spend a greater amount of time and often permanently move to houses that were previously secondary, seasonal homes. This scenario could result in an increase in demand for various human and public services, such as medical services in Presque Isle County.

natural features

3



OVERVIEW

Presque Isle County's abundance and quality of natural resources draw people to live and recreate in the County. That same abundance of woodlands, wetlands, water, and wildlife drew pioneers over 100 years ago and Native Americans thousands of years ago. Today, public lands form a foundation of green space within the county. A vital role of land use planning is to provide for community development, while protecting the ecological resources within a community. Since resources extend far beyond the county borders, the county has a responsibility to communities outside the county.



CLIMATE

The County's climatic conditions are best described as long cold winters and moderately warm summers. The year-round climate is heavily influenced by Lake Huron, particularly in coastal communities like Rogers City. Lake Huron acts like a large hot water bottle in the fall, warming the nearby land area and prolonging the growing season. In the spring and early summer, Lake Huron has the opposite effect of cooling the adjacent land area. Further inland, the lake moderating effect diminishes. Local topography can influence temperatures and associated frost conditions. For example, low areas and depressions will experience earlier frosts than surrounding uplands. Table 3-1 contains weather statistics recorded in Onaway. Weather conditions vary across the county depending upon topography and proximity to Lake Huron.

The frost-free season is typically June 1st to September 12th, which provides for an average 107-day growing season. The mean annual temperature for Presque Isle County is 44.51 degrees Fahrenheit. In the winter the average temperature is 20.1 degrees Fahrenheit, with the average minimum daily temperature of 6.71 degrees throughout February. The lowest temperature on record is minus 35 degrees. In the summer, the average daily temperature is 68.95 throughout July. The highest recorded summer temperature was 106 degrees Fahrenheit in 1936. The average annual precipitation, including snowfall, is 31.05 inches, 18.61 inches of the precipitation occurs as rainfall during the growing season of April through September. The average annual snowfall is 77.34 inches.

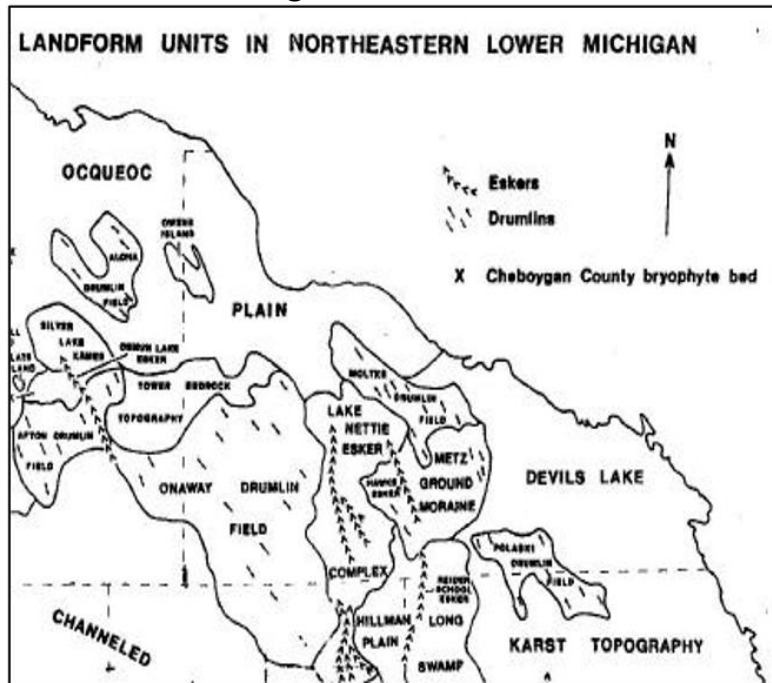
January average minimum	12.7°F
January average maximum	27.4°F
July average minimum temperature	56.3°F
July average maximum temperature	81.9°F
Average daily temperature for the	44.51°F
Average annual precipitation	31.05 inches
Average annual snowfall	77.34 inches

Source: Midwestern Regional Climate Center, Onaway, Michigan Station

Topography & Geology

The retreating continental glaciers created rolling hills, river valleys, swamps, and lakes. The glaciers left behind boulders, rocks, cobble, sand, gravel, silt, clay, and loam. The unsorted materials created till plains, ground moraines, and end moraines. Water flowing from the melting glaciers created outwash channels, outwash plains, sand deltas, kames, and eskers. Fine materials in the fast-moving glacial meltwater settled to the bottom of expansive glacial lakes to create lacustrine clay and silt plains.

Figure 3-1: Northeastern Lower Michigan Landformations



Source: Landform Units in Northeastern Lower Michigan by W.A. Burgess

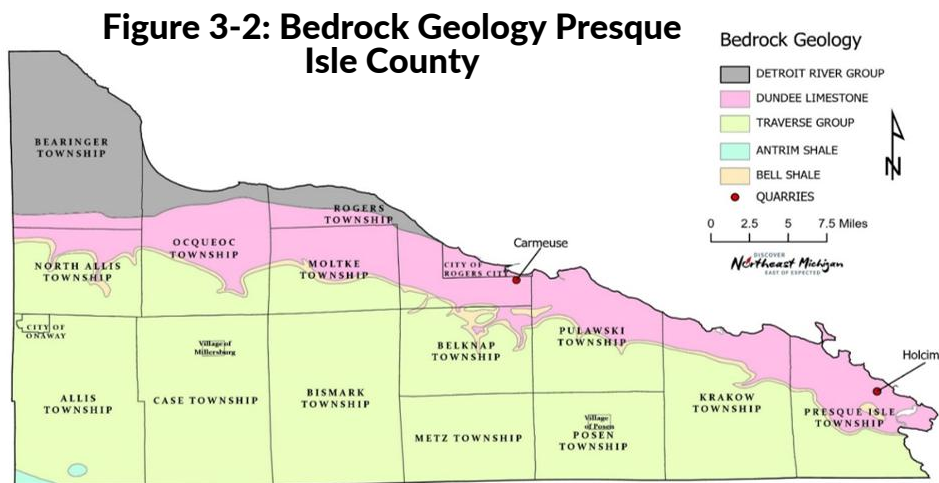
In the county’s central and southwestern portions, ground moraines and till plains are located within the Onaway Drumlin Field and Moltke Drumlin Field (Figure 3-1). The drumlin fields are ground moraine areas consisting of scattered, elliptically-shaped hills that trend in a southeast direction. The average elevation of Lake Huron is 580 feet above sea level, while the highest elevation is 950 feet above sea level in Moltke, Allis, and Case Townships. The greatest variation in elevation occurs between the lake plain west of Rogers City and the Moltke highlands, in the karst sinkholes, and within the lakes region associated with the upper Ocqueoc River.

Presque Isle County has two major glacial outwash areas dominated by water-sorted sand and gravel deposits. These outwash plains are located in the south-central and southwest portions of the county and extend into Montmorency County. These areas have many lakes, streams, creeks, and wetlands. The Lake Nettie and Hawks esker complexes are located within the outwash plains.

Most of the natural lakes and associated wetlands were created when embedded glacial ice blocks melted and left depressions (kettle holes). Grand and Long Lakes were created when the glaciers broke the sedimentary bedrock and scoured out long, linear lake basins. These lakes are located in lacustrine deposits. The orientation of these lakes is similar to the drumlin near Onaway and Moltke, and is roughly parallel to Lake Huron’s shoreline. Receding postglacial Great Lakes, deposited lacustrine sand and gravel to form a relatively level, two to eleven mile wide lake plain that runs along the entire coast of the county. Some areas are sandy plains covered by pine and aspen forests, while other areas consist of poorly drained swamps covered with cedar forests.

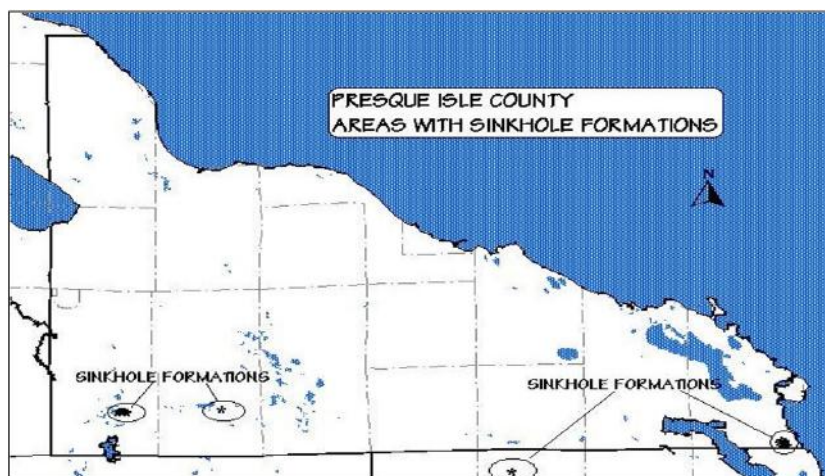
In the eastern portion of the county, the mantle of glacial deposits is very thin, resulting in the sedimentary bedrock being close to the surface and having frequent outcrops. The bedrock consists of shale, limestone, and dolomite (Figure 3-2). The youngest bedrock, Antrim Shale, is located in the southwest corner of the county. While, the Traverse Group, Bell Shale, Dundee Limestone, and the Detroit River Group traverse the county in a northerly direction. Limestone and dolomite extracted from Michigan Limestone and Stoneport quarries are fine-grained, finely crystalline, very pure, and high quality.

The karst topography of the bedrock is characterized by swallow holes, earth cracks, porous stone aquifers, sinkholes, underground streams, bedrock lakes, and caves. These features occur when the limestone, dolomite, or gypsum bedrock gradually dissolves and the surface rock collapses into the cavity. It takes several decades for new sinkholes to appear on the surface. Due to the moist terrain within the bedrock and the partially subterranean shaded location, sinkholes host plant communities that are not found in the surrounding surface areas. Karst features are present in several northern Michigan counties, but are most prevalent and have the greatest number of exposed features in Presque Isle and Alpena Counties. Groupings of sinkholes are located in Rockport State Park in Presque Isle Township and in the Shupac Lake area in Allis Township (Figure 3-3).



Since karst features have a direct connection to groundwater, they have a higher risk of contaminating the groundwater supply due to illicit dumping and runoff. One sinkhole clean out project netted eight automobiles, three snowmobiles, a 250-gallon fuel oil tank, several tons of metal materials, and a large amount of household trash. In 1996, the Presque Isle Natural Resources Conservation District in cooperation with multiple agencies developed the Northeast Michigan Karst Aquifer Protection Plan, which covered Presque Isle County and parts of Alpena County. The plan addressed the pollution sources that were impacting the area's drinking water and increased awareness about the connection between land use pollutants and drinking water in karst areas. Continued efforts to protect and preserve these environmentally sensitive features will protect the groundwater and provide scenic attractions.

Figure 3-3: Locations of Sinkholes



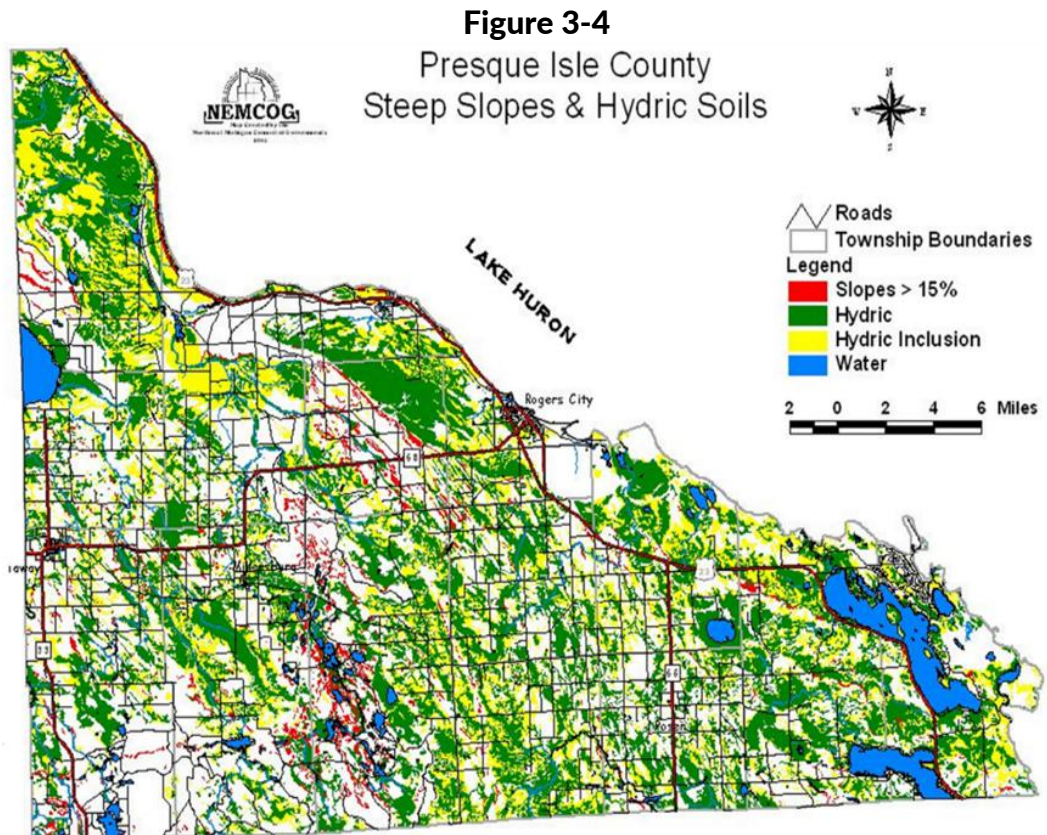
Soils

When planning for the types and intensity of future land uses, soil types, and slopes are two key factors that determine the carrying capacity of the land. Soils most suitable for development purposes are well-drained and are not subject to a high water table. Adequate drainage is important to minimizing storm water impacts and the efficient operation of septic drain fields. Adequate depth to the water table is necessary to prevent groundwater contamination from septic systems or other non-point source runoff. The construction of roads, buildings, and septic systems on steeply sloped areas or areas with organic and hydric soils requires special design considerations. In addition, costs for developing these sensitive areas are greater than in less constrained parts of the landscape. If developed improperly, the impacts on natural resources can be far-reaching.

The Natural Resource Conservation Service completed a detailed soil survey of Presque Isle County. A digital or computerized version of the soil survey maps was acquired from the Michigan Center for Geographic Information's website. Using information contained within the published soil survey book, a series of maps are presented that depict hydric soils, slopes 18 percent and greater, and areas where the bedrock is close to the surface. While soil constraints discussed in this section can be used as general guides for the planning process, they should not be used for the development of specific sites. Detailed, on-site investigations should be conducted prior to development.

Hydric Soils and Steeply Sloped Areas

Figure 3-4 is a color thematic map that classifies hydric soils and soils on steep slopes. Lower density and less intensive development should be directed to these areas with severe building constraints. Hydric soils are saturated, flooded, or ponded during part of the growing season and are classified as poorly drained and very poorly drained. Hydric soils have poor potential for building site development and sanitary facilities. Wetness and frequent ponding are severe problems that are difficult and costly to overcome. Sites with high water tables may be classified as wetlands and a wetlands permit would be required to develop these areas. Some 137,535 acres (approximately 33 percent of the land area in the County) were mapped as hydric soils. An additional 82,216 acres of soils with hydric inclusions were mapped. These are upland soils with small areas of hydric soils that were not mapped. Hydric soils are generally located adjacent to streams and creeks. This connectivity of riparian wetlands and surface water features can be seen throughout the landscape.



Hills and steeply rolling terrain provide opportunities for spectacular views of the landscape. However, steeply sloped sites have severe building constraints and are more difficult and costly to develop. Maintenance costs tend to be higher on steeply sloped terrain. Special design standards such as erosion control measures, limiting the size of disturbed areas, retaining natural vegetation, re-vegetation, slope stabilization, and on-site retention of water run-off from impervious surfaces would all serve to minimize resource impacts.

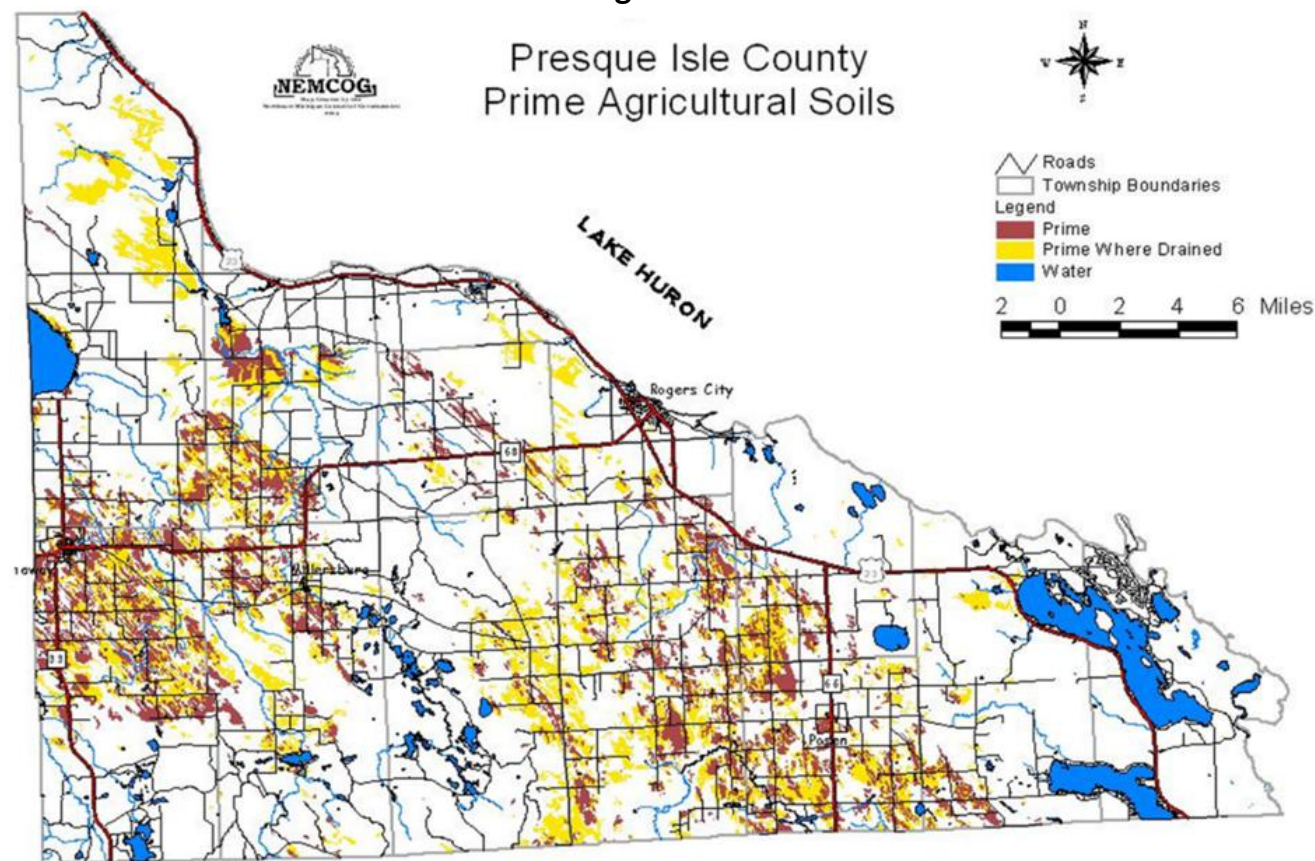
According to information presented in the Presque Isle County Soil Survey, there are limited areas with slopes 18 percent and greater. The hilly and steeply sloped areas were created during the last glacial period and are associated with glacial landforms such as moraines, drumlins, eskers, and beach escarpments. Steeply sloped areas are concentrated in Southwest Bismarck Township in headwaters of the Ocqueoc River and the chain of lakes area (Lake Nettie, Lake Emma, and Lake May); southwest Allis Township near Canada Creek and associated with moraines and post-glacial beach escarpments in Moltke Township.



Prime Farmland

Farming is important to the local economy and is part of the lifestyle of many long-term residents of the County. The presence of farmland is also an integral part of the rural landscape (Figure 3-5). While the amount of land being farmed has been decreasing each decade, generally the land is converted to a less intensive use of open lands and so far, has not been converted to subdivisions or commercial uses.

Figure 3-5



Depth to Bedrock

The soil survey of Presque Isle County identifies soils where the karst bedrock is near the surface. Areas with these shallow soils have severe constraints on development. Of particular concern is that bedrock aquifers are highly vulnerable to surface contamination from septic systems. Effluent from drain fields is treated as it percolates down through the soil. If there is a lack of filtration from the drain field to the bedrock, the effluent is not treated properly by the soil, and it will contaminate the bedrock aquifers with pathogens. The Northeast Michigan Karst Protection Plan described in the sections on groundwater will further explain the issues. In Figure 3-6, the dotted sections show known karst feature areas throughout the state.

Figure 3-6 Karst Sensitive Areas



Groundwater

All of the drinking water in Presque Isle County, whether municipal or individual private wells, is derived from groundwater in subsurface aquifers. Groundwater is generally available in adequate quantities throughout Presque Isle County. Overall, Presque Isle County has good water quality. In general, the County's groundwater is quite hard, containing high concentrations of calcium and magnesium. Concentrations range from an average of 250-700 mg/l. Nitrate concentrations in the range of fewer than two mg/l are common. In localized areas, the levels can be much higher and are attributed to septic systems, fertilizers, manure, and septage spreading. Fluoride is fairly common in wells in Presque Isle County with levels averaging around one ppm. Some of the highest levels in the State have occurred in the County. Low levels are beneficial in preventing tooth decay; however, elevated levels may cause mottling of teeth. Given the karst geology and sandy soils that are prevalent throughout the County, groundwater in Presque Isle County is a resource at risk.

District Health Department #4 has documented cases where domestic water supplies have been adversely affected due to the direct migration of pathogens, nitrates, hydrocarbons, and sediment from surface sources into aquifers through improper wells and karst features. In addition, although the cost of testing creates a lack of data, professional judgment is that pesticides, heavy metals, and salts also have the potential to contaminate area aquifers. The study further states, "There are four known sources of pollutants. These are agriculture including barnyards, feedlots, pastures, and croplands; residential including septic systems and abandoned wells; illicit dumps; and road corridors."

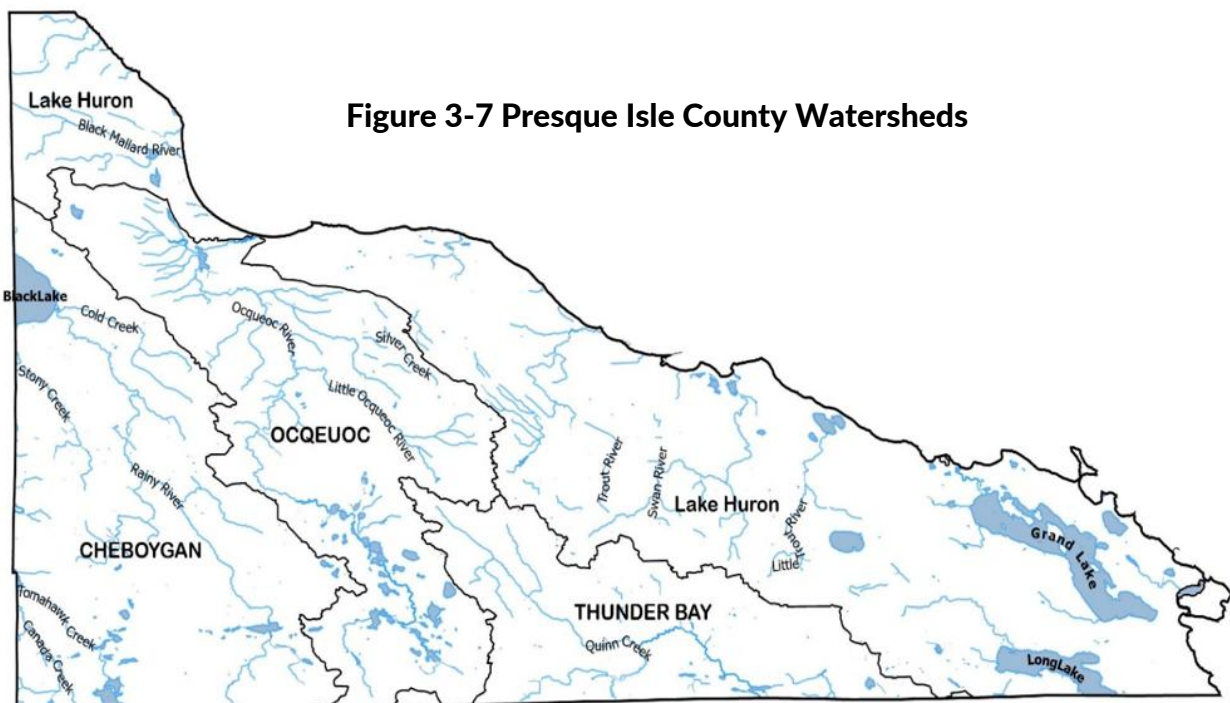
The City of Rogers City has developed a Wellhead Protection Plan, in which the protected area extends beyond the city boundary into Rogers Township. The plan identifies potential sources of contamination, offers guidelines for the management of the protection area, and provides contingency plans should a contamination incident occur.

Surface Water

According to the USDA Soil Survey, Presque Isle County has 89 inland lakes, 13 of which are 100 acres or larger. Black Lake, Grand Lake, and Long Lake are all over 2,000 acres in size. Other larger lakes include Lake Augusta, Lake Esau, Big Trout Lake, Lake Nettie, and Tomahawk Creek Flooding, each with surface areas of 250 acres or more. The soil survey shows 16,376 acres of surface water in the County.

There are three major watersheds in the County, which are all part of the Lake Huron drainage basin. The Black River/Black Lake watershed in the western portion includes the Upper Black River, Canada Creek, Tomahawk Creek, Stony Creek, and Rainy River. This surface water eventually empties into Lake Huron in the City of Cheboygan. The Ocqueoc River watershed drains the west-central parts of the County and includes the chain of lakes area (Lake Nettie, Lake Emma, and Lake May). The Thunder Bay River Watershed extends into the south-central part of the County. The North Branch of the Thunder Bay eventually empties into Lake Huron at the City of Alpena. There are numerous smaller coastal watersheds such as the Black Mallard River, Trout River, Swan River, Little Trout River, Grand Lake, and Long Lake Watersheds (Figure3-7).

Of course, the largest surface water resource is Lake Huron, with the shoreline making up the entire northeast(long side of the triangle)boundary of the County. The Great Lakes are the largest system of fresh, surface water on Earth, containing roughly 18 percent of the world's supply. Only the polar ice caps contain more fresh water. Lake Huron is the second largest of the five Great Lakes in surface area (23,000 square miles). However, due to its many islands and inlets, it has the greatest length of shoreline at 3,827 miles, over 1,000 miles more than Lake Superior, which is the largest in surface area. Many miles of Lake Huron shoreline make up the entire northeasterly boundary of Presque Isle County (long side of the triangle).



Fish and Wildlife Resources

The predominance of forestlands, over 300 miles of streams and creeks, 89 inland lakes, and Lake Huron provides habitat for the numerous species that reside within the county. Brook, rainbow, and brown trout are established singly or in combination in streams. Lakes offer warm water fisheries, such as walleye, northern pike, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and panfish. The Michigan DNR continues to sustainably manage the Lake Huron fishery by adjusting daily catch limits for lake trout and splake to counteract overfishing. The Fat Hog Fishing Tournaments attest to the high-quality, sustainable fishery in Lake Huron.

Deer, rabbit, grouse, and woodcock are abundant in the County. Bear, coyote, bobcat, elk, and turkey have small to moderate populations that are growing. Wildlife is a resource that brings in hunters and tourists. October and November bring thousands of hunters to the county for small game hunting, bear and bow season (deer), peaking sharply in mid-November with the opening day of deer (rifle) season.



Rare Species

Presque Isle County houses a number of threatened, endangered, or special concern plants and animals. Under the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act of 1994 (NREPA), the Michigan Department of Natural Resources has the authority to protect endangered and threatened species within the state. In addition, a Michigan DNR Director's Order protects amphibians and reptiles listed as special concern. Endangered and threatened species have the potential to impact development at specific sites in the State of Michigan. The Michigan Natural Features Inventory (MNFI) maintains a database on the rare species and natural communities in Michigan, and supplies the appropriate information based on development projects (Table 3-2). Species listed as special concern in the database are not afforded legal protection under the NREPA, but have the potential to be moved to the threatened or endangered status due to their declining populations and/or information about their precise status.



Table 3-2: Presque Isle County Threatened and Endangered Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status
<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i>	Lake sturgeon		T
<i>Adlumia fungosa</i>	Climbing fumitory		SC
<i>Alasmidonta marginata</i>	Elktoe		SC
<i>Alasmidonta viridis</i>	Slippershell		T
<i>Appalachia arcana</i>	Secretive locust		SC
<i>Appalachina sayanus</i>	Spike-lip crater		SC
<i>Arnoglossum plantagineum</i>	Prairie indian-plantain		SC
<i>Astragalus neglectus</i>	Cooper's milk vetch		SC
<i>Bombus borealis</i>	Northern amber bumble bee		SC
<i>Bombus terricola</i>	Yellow banded bumble bee		SC
<i>Brychius hungerfordi</i>	Hungerford's crawling water beetle	LE	E
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Red-shouldered hawk		T
<i>Calypso bulbosa</i>	Calypso or fairy-slipper		T
<i>Cambarus robustus</i>	Big water crayfish		SC
<i>Carex richardsonii</i>	Richardson's sedge		SC
<i>Carex scirpoidea</i>	Bulrush sedge		T
<i>Cirsium hillii</i>	Hill's thistle		SC
<i>Cirsium pitcheri</i>	Pitcher's thistle	LT	T
<i>Coregonus artedi</i>	Lake herring or Cisco		T
<i>Coregonus reighardi</i>	Shortnose cisco		X
<i>Cottus ricei</i>	Spoonhead sculpin		SC
<i>Cypripedium arietinum</i>	Ram's head lady's-slipper		SC
<i>Drosera anglica</i>	English sundew		SC
<i>Eleocharis engelmannii</i>	Engelmann's spike rush		SC
<i>Elliptio complanata</i>	Eastern elliptio		SC
<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	Blanding's turtle		SC
<i>Erynnis martialis</i>	Mottled duskywing		SC
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Common loon		T
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Northern flying squirrel		SC
<i>Glyptemys insculpta</i>	Wood turtle		SC
<i>Graphephorum melicoides</i>	Purple false oats		SC
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald eagle		SC
<i>Hiodon tergisus</i>	Mooneye		T
<i>Incisalia henrici</i>	Henry's elfin		T
<i>Iris lacustris</i>	Dwarf lake iris	LT	T
<i>Juncus militaris</i>	Bayonet rush		T
<i>Lanius ludovicianus migrans</i>	Migrant loggerhead shrike		E
<i>Lasmigona compressa</i>	Creek heelsplitter		SC
<i>Lasmigona costata</i>	Flutedshell		SC
<i>Ligumia nasuta</i>	Eastern pondmussel		E
<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Northern long-eared bat	LT	SC
<i>Notropis anogenus</i>	Pugnose shiner		E
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey		SC
<i>Potamogeton hillii</i>	Hill's pondweed		T
<i>Pterospora andromedea</i>	Pine-drops		T
<i>Pyrgus centaureae wyandot</i>	Grizzled skipper		SC
<i>Rorippa aquatica</i>	Lake cress		T
<i>Sander canadensis</i>	Sauger		T
<i>Setophaga discolor</i>	Prairie warbler		E
<i>Setophaga kirtlandii</i>	Kirtland's warbler		E
<i>Sistrurus catenatus</i>	Eastern massasauga	LT	SC
<i>Solidago houghtonii</i>	Houghton's goldenrod	LT	T
<i>Somatochlora hineana</i>	Hine's emerald dragonfly	LE	E
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common tern		T
<i>Tanacetum huronense</i>	Lake Huron tansy		T
<i>Trimerotropis huroniana</i>	Lake Huron locust		T

Source: Michigan Natural Feature Inventory, Michigan State University Extension*LE = Listed endangered, LT = Listed threatened, PDL = Proposed delist, PS = Partial status (federally listed in only part of its range), C = Species being considered for federal status.** E = Endangered, T = Threatened, SC = Special concern

Wetlands

Wetlands are often referred to as marshes, swamps, or bogs. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers defines wetlands as, “Those areas in undated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.” Wetlands serve to provide wildlife habitat, protect shorelines from erosion, discharge and recharge aquifers, provide aesthetic values, and improve water quality through the filtration of pollutants, organic chemicals, sediments, and toxic heavy metals. Wetland forest species include lowland conifers (e.g. northern white cedar, black spruce, and eastern tamarack), lowland hardwoods (e.g. black ash, elm, balsam poplar, aspen, and red maple), and lowland brush (e.g. tag alder, dogwood, and willow).

The loss of wetlands has significant impacts on water quality, wildlife and their habitats, and the storage of floodwaters/rising water levels. Development plans should determine the presence and location of wetlands that may be impacted.

Woodlands

State forestland encompasses approximately 24 percent of the total land area in the county. In addition, privately owned forestlands are found throughout the county. Woodlands provide aesthetics and wildlife habitat, lower surface and air temperatures, prevent erosion, and function as noise buffers. The most dominant forest type is aspen/birch followed by lowland conifers and lowland hardwoods. Other forest types include pine (red, jack, and white), oak (red and white), and northern hardwoods (sugar maple, American beech, and basswood).

Sites of Environmental Contamination

The Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended regulates facilities of environmental contamination in Michigan. The Remediation and Redevelopment Division of EGLE works toward managing and revitalizing sites of environmental contamination to protect the environment. The division administers two programs: Environmental Remediation (release of hazardous substances from facilities) and Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (release of hazardous substances from underground storage tanks).

The facility inventory database has information for Sites of Environmental Contamination (Part 201) and Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (Part 213). In Presque Isle County, the facility inventory database reports the following:

- 22 sites listed as Sites of Environmental Contamination (Part 201)
- 32 sites listed as Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (Part 213)

Environmental Permits

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

The State of Michigan controls the discharge of pollutants from waste and wastewater into Michigan’s surface waters through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting process (Table 3-3). This process imposes effluent limitations and other necessary conditions to protect the environment and meet State and Federal regulations.

Table 3-3 Presque Isle County NPDES Permits		
Site Name	Permit Type	Site Address
Rogers City WWTP	Municipal	450 North First Street
Standard Industrial Corp	SW-Industrial CY2	14821 Polaski Road
Elk Run Landfill	SW-Industrial CY2	20667 Five Mile Highway
USDI-Hammond Bay Biological St	Industrial/Commercial	11188 Ray Road
Stone Mill Properties LLC	Mining Wastewater	3242 Main Street
Onaway WWTP	Municipal	21132 Spruce Street
Cadillac Products Inc-Rogers	SW-Industrial CY2	4858 Williams Road
Carmeuse Lime & St - Rogers City	Industrial/Commercial	1035 Calcite Road
71-DTE Connector-Belknap Twp	-	3019 Petersville Road
Lafarge-Presque Isle	Industrial/Commercial	11351 East Grand Lake Road

Source: Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (Retrieved July 2022)

Permit to Install (PTI)

Rule 201 of the Michigan Air Pollution Control Rules requires an approved air Permit to Install (PTI) for any potential source of air pollution unless it is exempt from the permitting process (Table 3-4). The permit is a state license that allows air contaminants to be emitted into the air and contains conditions to protect the public and environment, and how much a facility is allowed to emit. The permit does not expire unless there are special conditions or the equipment becomes inoperable.

Table 3-4 Presque Isle County Active PTI Permits		
Site Name	Site Address	Date Permit Approved
Lambda Energy Resources, LLC	Walter Highway – Case 33	2/26/1997
Holcim Quarries NY, Inc.	11351 E Grand Lake Road- Presque Isle Quarry	6/9/2023
O-N Minerals (Michigan) Company	1035 Calcite Road – dba Carmeuse Lime	11/3/2016
Cadillac Products Automotive	4858 Williams Road	7/24/2000

Source: Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (Retrieved July 2022)

Scenic Views

Some of the most scenic views in northern Michigan can be seen from the roadways of Presque Isle County, such as Lake Huron, forests, river valleys, marshes, and farmlands. The following list is not intended to be all-inclusive, nor is it in order of importance. Rather it is provided to demonstrate the importance of such features and recommend they be protected and preserved through planning and zoning practices.

1. Birchwood: views of Lake Huron, views of Rogers City & Michigan Limestone Operations especially at night
2. Lake freighters along U.S. 23
3. Sunrise views over Lake Huron
4. Lake Huron views anywhere along U.S. 23
5. Grand Lake from U.S. 23
6. Sunset over Long Lake from U.S. 23
7. Lake Huron from M-68 at "Radio Hill"
8. North Ocqueoc Road at Ocqueoc River: beautiful valley, stone farmhouse
9. M-68 at Curtis Road: hills, hardwood forests, and farms, especially in the fall
10. Little Ocqueoc River at M-68 roadside park
11. Ocqueoc River on Ocqueoc Highway
12. Large wetland on Town Hall Highway and Ocqueoc Lake Road: Mud Lake and County Road 646
13. M-33 at Tomahawk Creek: log cabin and valley
14. M-68 in Onaway: Onaway Courthouse
15. Underground river at Silver Creek Road
16. Black Lake views from Bluffs Highway
17. North Bay and Presque Isle Harbor from Grand Lake Road
18. New Presque Isle Lighthouse from Grand Lake Road
19. "Long Swamp" from Rainy Lake Road
20. Ocqueoc River in Millersburg
21. Rainy River wetlands at M-68
22. Black Lake views from County Road 489
23. Farmland views on County Road 634 west of Posen and M-65 south of Posen
24. Elowsky Mill (Hemlock Hills Event Center) off Leer Road
25. Mystery Valley of Leer Road
26. MLO quarry and Lake Huron from Business U.S. 23
27. County Road 451 at county line: deer grazing in open fields
28. Forest views on West County Road 634
29. Valley view of Swan River at Swan River Road
30. Abandoned Lake Huron shoreline in Rogers City residential areas
31. Herman Vogler Conservation Area
32. Forty Mile Point Lighthouse
33. Numerous elk viewing areas

existing land use

4



EXISTING LAND USE CHARACTERISTICS

Prior to determining future land use recommendations and developing a future land use map, a community must have an accurate assessment of existing land uses. This chapter presents information on both the types and location of existing land uses. The existing land use map illustrates the distribution of land uses within the County’s zoning jurisdiction as well as for the Village of Posen (Figure 4-1). The existing land use map was derived from an analysis of parcel data from the Presque Isle County Equalization Department, tax classifications, and aerial photo interpretation by the Northeast Michigan Council of Governments. Table 4-1 breaks down the percent of each land use category within the County’s zoning jurisdiction and the Village of Posen.

LAND DIVISION PATTERNS

Land divisions are one way to analyze land use and development patterns. Generally, large tracts of land are divided into smaller tracts as development occurs. This trend is expected to continue within Presque Isle County. Most of the private ownership is in tracts of land that are 20 acres and larger. Similar to other areas in Northern Michigan, private ownership tracts are being divided into smaller tracts of 10 acres or less. Subdivisions of less than a half acre in size are typically concentrated in cities, villages, adjacent to water features, and within Presque Isle Harbor Association. In recent years, several square miles of land previously owned by forest industries in Bearinger Township is being divided into smaller tracts of heavily forested recreational lands with extensive wetland areas.

Another land use trend in the county is the gradual infill of vacant and underutilized land uses. There has been an increase in low-density residential development on tracts of land two acres and larger.



Table 4-1 Presque Isle County Existing Land Use*

Land Use	Acres	Percent
Residential	79,129	24.9%
Commercial	850	0.3%
Industrial	6,362	2.0%
Institutional	544	0.2%
Agricultural	73,735	23.2%
Local Government	432	0.1%
State of Michigan	54,896	17.2%
Undeveloped	102,381	32.1%
Total	318,329	100%

Source: Presque Isle County Equalization

*Note: This table only includes municipalities that fall within Presque Isle County's Zoning Jurisdiction as well as the Village of Posen.



Residential

Residential land use comprises 24.9 percent of land in the county zoning jurisdiction and the Village of Posen. The majority of the residential development is single-family homes on large tracts of land. Residential development is concentrated in areas adjacent to water features, within cities and villages, and along county roads.



Commercial

About 0.3 percent of the land use is used for commercial purposes, such as service and retail. Low-density commercial development occurs along highways, county roads, and some water features. Commercial areas are concentrated in Rogers City, Onaway, the Village of Posen, and Millersburg.



Industrial

Industrial uses make up two percent of the county and include the Calcite quarry, several sand and gravel pits, industrial parks, manufacturing facilities, landfills, oil and gas processing facilities, and airports.



Institutional

About 0.2 percent of the land use includes institutional uses, such as churches, cemeteries, and schools. These uses are found throughout the county and are concentrated in the villages and cities to provide services to the residents.



Agricultural

Agricultural land uses account for 23.2 percent of the land use in the county and the Village of Posen. This use is comprised of farming activities, such as hay production, pastureland, and crops. Even though the amount of active farmland has been decreasing, the land has converted into open lands instead of being developed into residential or commercial uses.



Local Government

Residential land use comprises 24.9 percent of land in the county zoning jurisdiction and the Village of Posen. The majority of the residential development is single-family homes on large tracts of land. Residential development is concentrated in areas adjacent to water features, within cities and villages, and along county roads.



State of Michigan

About 0.3 percent of the land use is used for commercial purposes, such as service and retail. Low-density commercial development occurs along highways, county roads, and some water features. Commercial areas are concentrated in Rogers City, Onaway, the Village of Posen, and Millersburg.

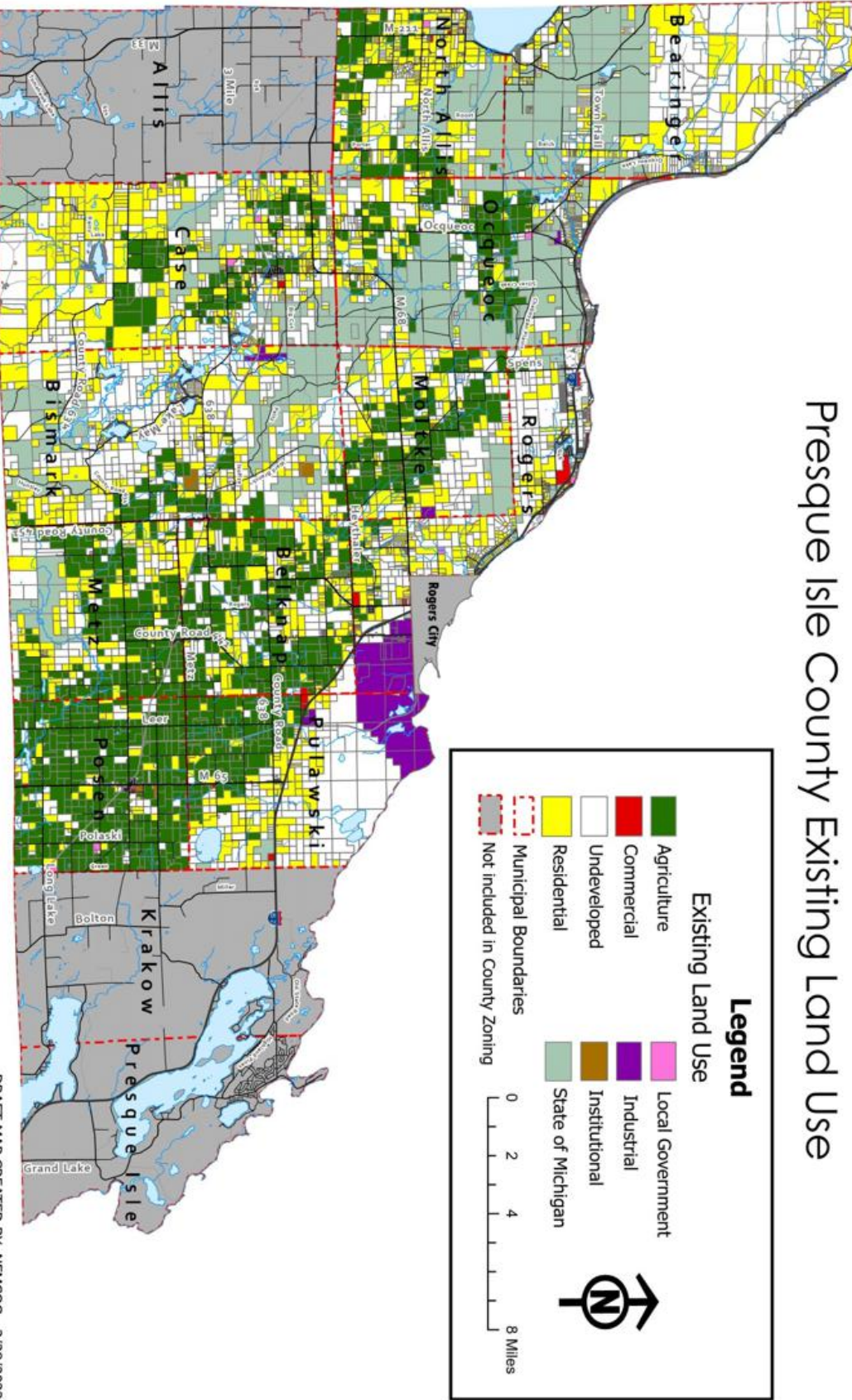


Undeveloped

Industrial uses make up two percent of the county and include the Calcite quarry, several sand and gravel pits, industrial parks, manufacturing facilities, landfills, oil and gas processing facilities, and airports.

Figure 4-1
Presque Isle County Existing Land Use

Presque Isle County Existing Land Use



DRAFT MAP CREATED BY: NEMCOG - 2/28/2023
DATA SOURCE: PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY EQUALIZATION

services & facilities

5



Introduction

Community services and facilities assist in providing residents with a high quality of life as well as attracting businesses and industries into the area. Public and quasi-public agencies and private enterprises provide services throughout the county. The ability for a location to attract future growth and development projects depends on the character of the land, its surrounding land uses, the amount of available vacant land in a specific zoning district, and the location and extent of utilities, services, and/or facilities.

TRANSPORTATION

Roads

Presque Isle County's road network is critical for the provision of goods and services as well as enables residents to travel throughout the county (Figure 5-1). The major north-south roads include U.S. 23, M-33, M-211, County Road 451, and M-65. M-68 is the major east-west route, providing access to I-75. Presque Isle County Road Commission maintains these State and Federal roads under contract arrangements with the Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT). The 2021 MDOT annual average daily traffic counts are found below:

- 5,027 vehicles on U.S. 23 between Alpena County and East County Road 638
- 5,297 vehicles on U.S. 23 in Roger City
- 1,425 vehicles on U.S. 23 north of Roger Township to Cheboygan County
- 3,037 vehicles on M-68 between Onaway and Roger City
- 1,842 vehicles on M-65 between U.S. 23 and the Alpena County
- 1,387 vehicles on M-33 between Onaway and Montmorency County
- 1,467 vehicles on M-211 from Onaway to Black Lake

Primary paved roads connect outlying portions of the county with the major road network. The county has an extensive system of gravel and dirt roads. The Road Commission maintains the county primary and county local roads in partnership with the townships. In addition to routine maintenance and snow removal, the Road Commission maintains a plan for scheduling annual projects to improve or replace road surfaces, improve drainage features, and upgrade bridges and stream crossings.

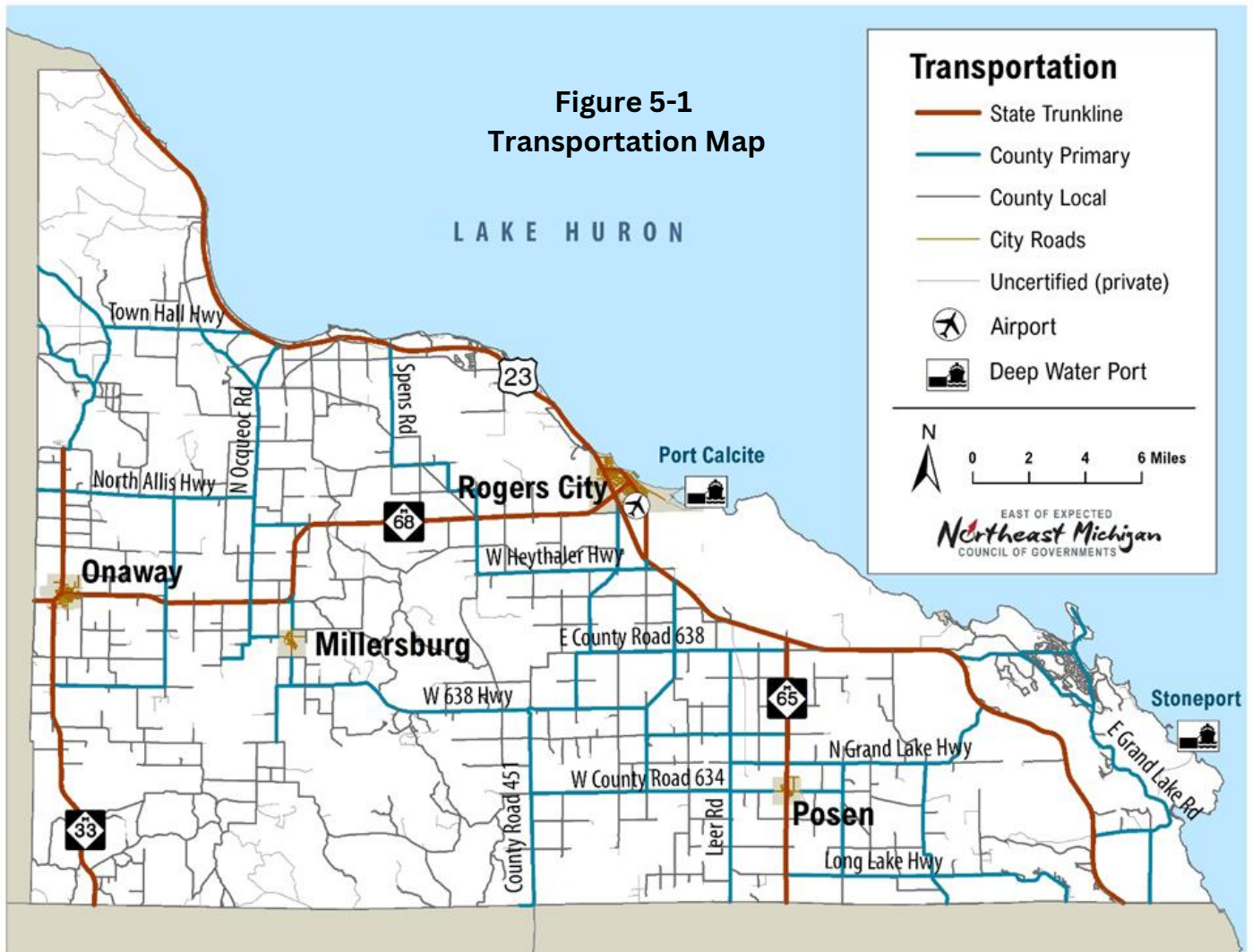
During the spring thaw, weight restrictions must be placed on any road not meeting certain construction standards (Table 5-1). This action restricts the flow of goods for approximately six weeks in the county.

Table 5-1: All Season Routes in Presque Isle County

Road	Location
County Road 451	U.S. 23 south to Montmorency County
634 Highway	County Road 451 east to M-65
N. & S. Ocqueoc Road	U.S. 23 south to M-68
Glaiser Road	M-68 south to W. 638 Highway
W. 638 Highway	M-33 east to Glaiser Road
Millersburg Road	M-68 south to County Road 638
County Road 638	Millersburg Road east to County Road 451
Wildcat Highway	Millersburg Road west to Rainy Lake Road
Rainy Lake Road	Wildcat Highway south to Five Mile Hwy
Long Lake Highway	East from M-65 to Alpena County Line
Bolton Road	South from Long Lake Hwy to County Line
Grand Lake Highway	M-65 east to U.S. 23
Rayburn Highway	U.S. 23 East to East Grand Lake Road
East Grand Lake Rd	Rayburn Hwy to LaFarge/Stoneport Drive
Williams Road	U.S. 23 north to end
Heythaler Highway	U.S. 23 west to S. Ward Branch
Petersville Road	Heythaler Highway to U.S. 23
South Ward Branch	Heythaler Highway to M-68
N. Allis Highway	N. Ocqueoc Road West to County Line
State Highways	
M-211	
M-33	
U.S. 23	
M-65	
M-68	
Source: Presque Isle County Road Commission, June 2019	

Public Transportation

Presque Isle County has a limited transit system. In 1999, the Presque Isle County Transportation Coordination Study was conducted to inventory existing transportation services, estimate the overall transportation needs, and provide a coordination plan for the present transit system. The study found the Presque Isle County Council on Aging is a major provider of on-demand and regularly scheduled bus services for the public, disabled persons, and senior citizens. The Straits Regional Ride is a multi-county dial-a-ride bus system that provides services for a fare to Cheboygan, Emmet, and Presque Isle Counties. Buses accommodate wheelchairs and walkers, and several can transport bicycles. Several other agencies, including Northeast Michigan Community Mental Health, Cheboygan- Otsego-Presque Isle Education Service District, Northeast Michigan Community Service Agency, and Presque Isle County Family Independence Agency provide transportation services to their clients.



Bus Services

Indian Trails provides statewide public transportation services daily. A bus route runs through Presque Isle County, stopping in Rogers City to drop off and pick up passengers. The northbound bus travels to St. Ignace and the southbound bus travels to Detroit before transferring to Greyhound Bus Company. The company has two 44-passenger buses for this route, which are wheelchair lift-equipped and have space set aside to accommodate wheelchairs. MDOT subsidizes this transportation service for areas in northern Michigan.

Air Services

Presque Isle County owns and operates one public airport. Rogers City, County Airport is a Tier 1 general utility airport, which accommodates general aviation private planes for both business and recreational use.

The Rogers City, County Airport presently features an east-to-west 4,106' by 75' paved and lighted runway. Runway 9/27 features navigation systems, an on-field automated weather system, improved aprons, taxiways, a pilot's building, county-owned and leased hangars, and a fueling system.

Airport zoning has been developed and adopted to preserve safe approaches to the recently improved field. This airport provides access to the Rogers City Renaissance Zone and Air Industrial Park as well as serving recreational and general business traffic on the eastern side of the county.

Regional air service is available at either Alpena County Regional Airport or Pellston Regional Airport. Commercial air service is provided by Delta Air Lines operating as SkyWest to and from Detroit Metro Airport two to three times daily. Flights into Alpena from Detroit continue to Sault Ste. Marie, while flights into Pellston from Detroit continue to Escanaba.

Deep Water Ports

Port of Calcite in Rogers City operated by Carmeuse Lime & Stone and the Port of Stoneport in Presque Isle Township operated by Holcim Corporation are major commercial port facilities for Great Lakes and international shipping. At the ports of Calcite and Stoneport, limestone is the primary commodity shipped. The opportunity for lake transport of other commodities should be explored by enterprises needing to move large quantities of heavy items. In 2003, the Presque Isle County Board of Commissioners received a Community Development Block Grant from the Michigan Economic Development Corporation on behalf of Moran Iron Works (MIW) to construct a high-wire freight corridor from the company headquarters west of Onaway to the Port of Calcite. The project included the raising of electric, cable, and phone lines, mostly along M-68, for \$440,00, of which MIW paid the ten percent match requirement. This was followed in 2012 with the Presque Isle County Road Commission submitting a 1.4 million dollar competitive grant from MDOT, Transportation Economic Development Fund for road and culvert improvements along the "high wire corridor."

Rail Service

No active rail lines currently exist in Presque Isle County. Former D&M tracks have been sold or leased to the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and have been converted into snowmobile trails that travel from Hawks in Presque Isle County to Mackinaw City and from Alpena to Hawks through Posen.

WATER & SEWER SERVICES

Within Presque Isle County, only Rogers City and the City of Onaway have both municipal water and sewer service. The City of Onaway's water distribution system operates two wells with a total capacity of 750 gallons per minute with an elevated storage tank that can hold 300,000 gallons. The Village of Posen has a water system. Residents of the Presque Isle Harbor Association receive water service from the privately owned Presque Isle Harbor Water Company. The Village of Millersburg has public water services that extend to a few residents just outside the village limits. Individual wells and septic systems serve the remainder of the County. District Health Department #4 is the permitting agency for private wells and septic systems. Soil conditions may pose challenges to siting a traditional septic system. Lakefront communities often crowd residences along the shoreline, which can directly impact water quality by increasing potential pollutants from improperly designed or inadequately maintained septic systems. Alternative on-site systems, such as raised drain field systems or hold and pump systems, may be appropriate in high-density or cluster lakeshore developments where soil conditions, distance between lots, or shallow bedrock make traditional systems inappropriate. Septic systems meeting the Health Department Code, which are properly maintained, provide on-site wastewater treatment that is biologically equivalent to a municipal sewage treatment plant.

Solid Waste

In December 2022, amendments to Part 115 of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended were signed into law. This new statute will replace the Solid Waste Management Plan with a Materials Management Plan (MMP). The MMP strives to ensure adequate disposal capacity and assures managed non-hazardous solid waste will be collected, recovered, processed, or disposed at facilities complying with state laws and rules. The Presque Isle County Solid Waste Management Plan will remain in effect until a new materials management plan is approved. The current solid waste management plan identifies the County's solid waste may be received at any of the following three Type II Landfills: Elk Run Sanitary Landfill in Allis Township, City Environmental Services, Inc. of Waters in Crawford County, or Montmorency-Oscoda-Alpena Sanitary Landfill in Loud Township, Montmorency County. In addition, the plan indicates solid waste from numerous northern lower peninsula and eastern upper peninsula counties may be accepted at the Elk Run facility. Generally, residents and businesses contract with private waste haulers to pick up refuse. Household trash may also be taken for a per-bag price to transfer stations in Rogers City, Krakow Township, or Ocqueoc Township. Additionally, dumpsters are located at several businesses around the county, where trash is accepted at a per-bag price. Rogers City and Onaway charge residents a monthly fee on their water/sewer bills for curbside garbage pick-up. The County's solid waste management plan encourages residents to compost yard waste, but the county does not have a formal composting program. The Rogers City Transfer Station provides a collection point for material to be composted for city residents.

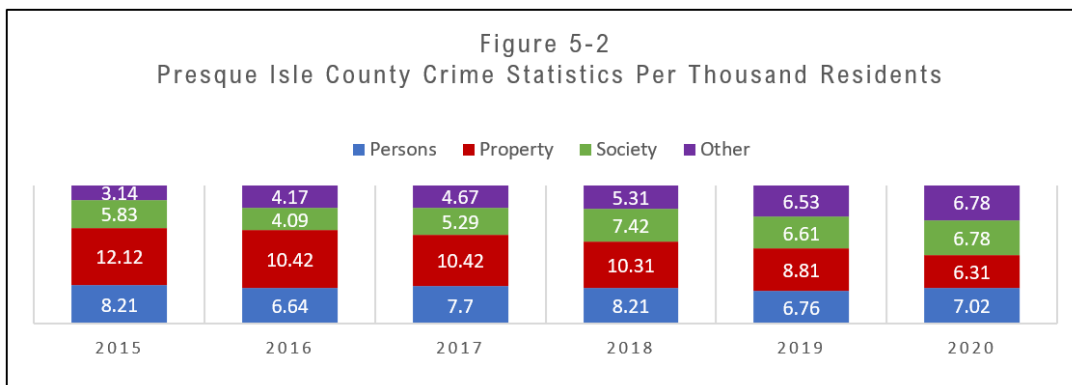
Recycling

Presque Isle County operates a voluntary recycling program with nine recycling stations located at the transfer stations in Rogers City, Krakow Township, and Ocqueoc Township, in the communities of Millersburg and Hawks, and at the North Allis Township Hall, Allis Township Hall, Presque Isle Township Hall, and Posen Village Hall. Newspaper, cardboard, glass, tin, and all plastic are accepted at the recycling stations.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Crime Rate

One of the factors to be considered by prospective residents is the crime rate. Figure 5-2 illustrates crime statistics per thousand residents comparisons for the last five years as reported by Munetrix with data collected by the Michigan State Police. From 2015-2020 there has been a decrease in property-related crimes, while seeing an increase in crimes against society, while crimes against persons stayed relatively the same over the same 5-year period. From 2015-2020 crimes per one-thousand residents remained at approximately 30 crimes per thousand. This differs from the previous decade which had the highest crimes per thousand residents in 2010 with 45.06 crimes per thousand. Table 5-2 compares crime rates for Presque Isle County against rates for neighboring northeast Michigan counties. Of the counties compared, only Montmorency County has a lower crime rate per thousand residents than Presque Isle County. As can be seen, crime rates for both Presque Isle and Montmorency counties are significantly less than surrounding counties.



County	Persons	Property	Society	Other	Total Crimes	Crimes per 1,000 Population
Alpena	342	527	406	433	1,708	60.08
Cheboygan	217	304	276	195	992	39
Montmorency	41	29	76	29	175	18.88
Otsego	315	383	403	355	1,456	59.16
Presque Isle	89	80	86	86	341	26.88

Source: Munetrix

Law Enforcement

Law enforcement protection for Presque Isle County is primarily the responsibility of the Presque Isle County Sheriff's Office. The department operates the county jail and maintains 24-hour road patrol, court services, marine patrol, snowmobile patrol, animal control, emergency dispatch, and a victim's service unit. The Michigan State Police from the Alpena post provide patrols of state highways and provide additional support to the Sheriff's Office as necessary. Countywide enhanced 911 emergency services, operated out of the Sheriff's Office, receive calls for fire, emergency medical services, and law enforcement. In addition to the County Sheriff Office, Rogers City operates a police department and provides law enforcement services within its boundaries.

Hazard Mitigation Planning in Presque Isle County

Hazard mitigation planning is one way communities can preserve and conserve their natural environment in an effort to protect the area's wellbeing and support its quality of life. The Presque Isle County Hazard Mitigation Plan is a multi-jurisdictional plan that intends to further the sustainability and resiliency activities within Presque Isle County and its jurisdictions to withstand natural, technological, and societal hazards. The plan identifies the county's potential hazards, assesses their impacts, and develops goals, objectives and implementation strategies. The Presque Isle County Hazard Mitigation Plan can be found at the Presque Isle County Emergency Management Office.

Fire Protection

Fire protection is provided by six all-volunteer fire departments. (1) The Onaway Area Fire Department provides service for Allis and North Allis townships in addition to the City of Onaway. The Onaway Area Fire Department also serves adjacent portions of Cheboygan and Montmorency counties. (2) The Ocqueoc/Bearinger Fire Department, located on U.S. 23 just north of Ocqueoc Road, serves all of Bearinger Township and Ocqueoc Township except for the south 18 sections, which are served by the Case Township Fire Department. (3) Case Township and the Village of Millersburg receive fire protection from the Case Township Fire Department. (4) Posen Area Fire Department, located on State Street in the Village, provides fire protection to Krakow Township, Posen Township, Pulawski Township, and Metz Township. (5) Presque Isle Township funds two fire stations. Fire District #1, located on the east side of Grand Lake, serves the north and east central sections of the Township, while Fire District #2 serves the southern and west central portions of the Township and the northern portion of Alpena Township in Alpena County. (6) Rogers City Area Fire Department provides fire protection to the City and is under contract to Rogers, Belknap, Moltke, and Bismarck townships. All the fire departments in Presque Isle County provide mutual aid as needed.

Emergency Medical Services

The Onaway Area Ambulance located on M-211 serves the City of Onaway, Allis, North Allis, and Case townships, portions of Ocqueoc and Bearinger townships, two Cheboygan County townships, and a portion of Montmorency Township in Montmorency County. They provide full life-support and transport service. Through its fire department, Presque Isle Township, East Grand Lake Fire Department has an emergency ambulance service with an EMT, but not a paramedic. When transport is necessary, the Township has an arrangement with Alpena County emergency service providers, because Presque Isle Township is located so near Alpena. The remainder of the townships and Rogers City fall under the jurisdiction of the Rogers City Area Ambulance Authority for emergency medical services. The authority contracts with Cheboygan Life Support Systems to provide 24-hour, full life-support, and transport services. The local facility is located at the industrial park in Rogers City.

UTILITIES

Energy

The majority of Presque Isle County's electric power is provided by Presque Isle Electric and Gas Co-op (PIE&G) headquartered in Onaway. Alpena Power serves the southern portion of Presque Isle Township. Rogers City receives electricity from Consumers Energy. Three-phase power needed for operating heavy machinery or equipment is available throughout Rogers City and at certain locations throughout the County. On-site diesel generators are also operational at the two major quarrying operations in the County.

Two different natural gas providers (Presque Isle Electric and Gas and DTE Energy) serve Presque Isle County. PIE&G furnishes natural gas in Allis, North Allis, Bearinger, Belknap, Bismarck, Case, Ocqueoc, and Rogers townships, as well as the Village of Millersburg, City of Onaway, and Onaway Area Schools campus. DTE Energy provides natural gas in Rogers City, the Village of Posen, and portions of the townships of Belknap, Pulawski, Posen, Krakow, and Presque Isle. For more information and interactive maps visit the U.S. Energy Information Administration: <https://www.eia.gov/maps/>

Communications

Local and cellular telephone services are available throughout the county, though local telephone service may not be available in remote locations. Several communications towers enhance mobile service reception and transmission, but it may be limited in areas away from major roads or with low elevations. In June 2021, the State of Michigan established the Michigan High-Speed Internet Office to ensure high-speed internet access is available to every home, business, institution, and community, and to ensure 95% of Michigan households subscribe to a permanent home internet connection.

In 2019, Connected Nation Michigan and the Northeast Michigan Council of Governments (NEMCOG) completed a vertical asset inventory of Northeast Michigan. The inventory identified and cataloged public and privately held assets that are available for the location and expansion of high-speed internet infrastructure in the region. According to Connected Nation Michigan, about 98.1% of Presque Isle County households have at least 10M/1M internet speeds with 114 unserved households as of September 2021. In December 2020, PIE&G established PIE&G Connect to implement a fiber-speed internet network for PIE&G service members with subscriber service beginning in 2022. Spectrum provides cable, internet, phone and mobile service to portions of the east side of Presque Isle County (e.g. Rogers City, Village of Posen, Presque Isle Township, Posen Township, and Moltke Township). Sunrise Communications offers cable television and high-speed internet to portions of the Village of Posen, Posen Township, and the City of Onaway. In remote locations, residents rely on satellite dish providers for television and internet services.

EDUCATION

Presque Isle County is divided into four public school districts. The Alpena Public Schools serves students in Presque Isle Township and those in the Long Lake area of Krakow Township. Depending on the grade level, these students are transported by bus to the appropriate school facility either in or near the City of Alpena. The townships of Posen and Pulawski, the remainder of Krakow, a portion of Belknap, and the southern portion of Metz are included in the Posen Consolidated School District. Posen school facilities are located in the Village of Posen. The Rogers City Area Schools, located in Rogers City, serve students in the townships of Moltke, Bismarck, a portion of Belknap, Rogers, and the northern part of Metz, as well as the City of Rogers City. Onaway Area Schools facilities are located on M-33, south of Onaway, outside the city limits. The Presque Isle Academy, located in Onaway, serves as a public alternative High School. A small portion of Bismarck Township is served by Hillman Area Schools. In addition, there are several private elementary schools: St. Ignatius Catholic School and St. John's Lutheran School, both located in Rogers City; Seventh Day Adventist School located west of Onaway. Rogers City Baptist Academy located west of Rogers City serves K-12.

Alpena Community College (ACC) in Alpena and North Central Michigan College (NCMC) in Petoskey offer associate and bachelor's degree programs, career and technical training, and transfer programs to meet the higher education needs in the county. ACC has agreements with Bay De Noc Community College, Delta College, Eastern Michigan University, Ferris State University, Kirtland Community College, Lake Superior State University, Madonna University, Mid Michigan Community College, Northwood University, Western Michigan University, and University of Michigan-Flint. In addition, numerous universities offer online degree programs.

LAND USE & NATURAL RESOURCES ORGANIZATIONS

The following agencies and departments can assist the planning commission with land use and natural resources inquiries:

- District Health Department No. 4
- Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development
- Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy
- Michigan Department of Natural Resources
- Michigan Economic Development Corporation
- Michigan Farm Bureau
- Michigan State University Extension
- Northeast Michigan Community Service Agency
- Northeast Michigan Council of Governments
- Presque Isle Conservation District
- Presque Isle County Building & Zoning Department
- Presque Isle County Economic Development Corporation
- Presque Isle County Office of Emergency Management
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Geological Survey
- USDA Forest Service
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
- USDA Presque Isle County Farm Service Agency

HEALTHCARE SERVICES

Although there is no longer a hospital in Presque Isle County, there are various healthcare providers. More information can be obtained by contacting the District Health Department #4 at 989-734-4723, the Presque Isle County Council on Aging at 989-766-1891, or from the community resources guide developed by the McLaren Physician Partners. The Presque Isle County Community Resources Guide can be found at:

<https://www.mclaren.org/Uploads/Public/Documents/MPHO/documents/community-linkage/2023/2023%20Presque%20Isle%20County%20Community%20Resource.pdf>

goals & objectives

6



Presque Isle County
Master Plan

Public Input Survey

To ensure the county's master plan reflects the goals of the community, an online survey was prepared to gather input from the public between March and May 2022. The survey received 226 responses with most respondents indicating they live or own property in the county. There were four respondents who indicated they live in the Village of Posen. 59.3% of respondents have lived in or owned property in the county for eleven or more years. About 77.8% of respondents were aged 41 years or older.

Information Flow

Respondents were asked where they get their information about things happening in the county, they could select multiple responses.

- 73.6% social media
- 65.5% friends or family
- 50.9% internet
- 53.2% newspaper
- 18.6% radio
- 18.6% printed materials such as flyers and brochures
- 15.0% networking events
- 7.3% TV
- 13.6% email

County Assets

Respondents moved to the county for its aesthetics, recreational opportunities, and its reputation as a great retirement destination. 72% of respondents were either satisfied with

Presque Isle County as a place to live, own property, or visit.

Employment

- 12% of respondents are retired
- 23% of respondents work outside county
- 17% of respondents work at home/remote
- 6% work in the county but outside a village or city
- 36% work in Roger City
- 2% work in Posen

County Issues

- Respondents were asked how much of a problem certain issues were. The following are issues with their rating:
- Access to childcare-73%
- Blight-76%
- Lack of recreation in county-59%
- Access to high-speed internet-83%
- Lack of youth activities-89%
- Lack of jobs-90%
- Property taxes-71%
- Lack of senior services-70%
- Public transportation-77%
- Short term vacation rentals-62%
- Lack of available housing-83%
- Access to cellular service-77%
- Road conditions-87%
- Lack of affordable housing-75%
- Lack of medical services-90%

Presque Isle County's Goals & Objectives

The Presque Isle County Planning Commission sought to make this plan a reflection of community belief, support, and action. The following goals and objectives are intended to maintain and foster growth and development within the county with the assistance from governments, public entities, private enterprises, community groups, and individuals. Presque Isle County will make every effort to collaborate with partner organizations, other governments, and the public to ensure the correct mix of stakeholders is involved during implementation of this plan.

Presque Isle County's Goals & Objectives Key	
Timeframe	
Short	Low cost, easy implementation, directly addressing top priorities, or critical to the advancement of other strategies, and to be implemented within the next 1-5 years
Medium	Important actions that have some level of significant cost and can be implemented within the next 5-10 years
Long	Actions that often require significant amounts of funding that must be planned for overtime or require other strategies to be completed prior to their implementation
Ongoing	Actions that have no beginning and end period, but which are continuously ongoing in the county
Responsible Party	
CBC	Presque Isle County Board of Commissioners
CD	Central Dispatch
Civic	Civic Organizations including but not limited to MSU Extension, 40-Mile Point Lighthouse Society, Historical Society, Elks, and Knights of Columbus
CPC	Presque Isle County Planning Commission
CRC	Presque Isle County Road Commission
EDC	Economic Development Corporation
EM	Presque Isle County Emergency Management
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
FD	Fire Department
LE	Law Enforcement
MDOT	Michigan Department of Transportation
Staff	Presque Isle County Staff

Presque Isle County Goals & Objectives			
Focus Area	Goals & Objectives	Timeframe	Responsible Party
1 Government	Goal 1 Provide services in an effective and environmentally responsible manner to meet the needs of residents, stakeholders, and visitors.		
	(1) Cooperatively work with local governments, government service agencies, and civic groups on issues of mutual concern.	Ongoing	CBC, CPC, CRC, LE, FD, CD, EMS, EM, CIVIC
	(2) Foster cost-sharing service efforts with an emphasis on essential services and capital improvement projects.	Ongoing	CBC, CPC, CRC, LE, FD, CD, EMS, EM, CIVIC
	(3) Conduct fiscal policy and budgeting processes in a fiscally responsible manner.	Ongoing	CBC, Staff
	Goal 2 Effectively communicate with the public and offer opportunities for public involvement.		
	(1) Maintain an updated county website (e.g. updated copies of the master plan, recreation plan, and zoning ordinance, notifications with issues of public concern, meeting agendas, approved meeting minutes for all governmental bodies, etc.).	Ongoing	CBC, CPC, CRC, Staff
	(2) Provide training for officials on boards and commissions.	Ongoing	CBC, CPC, CRC
	(3) Use multiple methods to recruit interested citizens for positions on board, commissions, and committees.	Ongoing	CBC, CPC, CRC
	(4) Provide information about issues of mutual concern (e.g. potential policy changes, ordinance changes, common law changes, etc.) to the public and other governmental, local, and regional agencies.	Ongoing	CBC, CPC, CRC
	Goal 3 Promote intra- and intergovernmental, and regional cooperation on issues of mutual concern.		
	(1) Develop working relationships with the Presque Isle County Economic Development Corporation, local Chambers of Commerce, the Small Business Development Center (SBDC), Michigan Economic Development Corporation (MEDC), and other agencies.	Ongoing	CBC, CPC, EDC, CIVIC
	(2) Coordinate with all county departments on essential services and capital improvement projects.	Ongoing	CBC, CPC, CRC, LE, FD, CD, EMS, EM

Presque Isle County Goals & Objectives			
Focus Area	Goals & Objectives	Timeframe	Responsible Party
2 Community Character & Quality of Life	Goal 1 Preserve the uniqueness of Presque Isle County by protecting its rural character, and historical, cultural and scenic features, while maintaining a healthy living environment.		
	(1) Pursue grant funding to assist in protecting natural areas and cultural resources.	Medium	CBC, CPC, Staff, CIVIC
	(2) Manage growth in the county by providing areas for various types of development and encouraging a balance between different land uses and development types.	Ongoing	CBC, CPC, EDC, CRC
	(3) Encourage private efforts to protect valuable historic resources.	Ongoing	CBC, CPC, Staff, CIVIC
	(4) Provide historic preservation information to the public.	Short	CBC, CPC, Staff, CIVIC
	(5) Incorporate features that reflect the county's historic character and cultural heritage into parks, signage, and other county elements.	Medium	CBC, CPC, CRC, MDOT, Staff, CIVIC
3 Planning & Zoning	Goal 1 Maintain and implement the master plan, recreation plan, and zoning ordinance.		
	(1) Implement best planning and zoning practices, and respond accordingly to changes in state planning statutes.	Ongoing	CBC, CPC, Staff
	(2) Use the Master Plan & Recreation Plan during planning and zoning decisions.	Ongoing	CBC, CPC, Staff
	(3) Develop land use patterns that protect natural features and water resources.	Ongoing	CBC, CPC, Staff
	(4) Review the Master Plan, including the goals and objectives, every five years per state law.	Medium	CPC, Staff
	(5) Review the Recreation plan every five years to ensure it meets the needs of the County and its residents.	Medium	CPC, Staff
	(6) Review and amend the Zoning Ordinance, when necessary.	Ongoing	CBC, CPC, Staff
	(7) Use the Future Land Use Map, Zoning Map, and any additional maps to identify and preserve environmentally sensitive lands, open spaces, and scenic vistas.	Medium	CBC, CPC, Staff
	(8) Evaluate standards in the Zoning Ordinance that assist with growth and quality of life improvements.	Short	CBC, CPC, Staff
	(9) Continue shoreline protection and management efforts and protection of land uses from incompatible uses through an updated Zoning Ordinance.	Medium	CBC, CPC, Staff
(10) Discourage the infringement of commercial and industrial uses near residential neighborhoods, while allowing for the continuation of existing neighborhood small businesses.	Short	CBC, CPC, Staff	

Presque Isle County Goals & Objectives			
Focus Area	Goals & Objectives	Timeframe	Responsible Party
3 Planning & Zoning	(11) Prepare and publish an annual planning commission report as required by the Michigan Planning Enabling Act.	Short	CPC, Staff
	Goal 2 Guide development to meet the long-term needs of the community through the protection of existing development, preservation of community character, fostering of development, and the conservation of natural resources.		
	(1) Investigate the possibility of combined facilities and strategic planning opportunities with local groups and townships.	Medium	CBC, CPC, CRC, EDC, LE, FD, CD, EMS, EM, CIVIC
	(2) Encourage creative design and planning techniques to produce visual harmony while preserving unique features and natural resources.	Short	CBC, CPC, Staff
	(3) Direct development to areas where adequate public services/utilities exist or is planned to be installed.	Ongoing	CBC, CPC, CRC, Staff
	(4) Cooperatively work with townships to coordinate land use activities that may impact the county and surrounding townships.	Ongoing	CBC, CPC, Staff
4 Transportation, Infrastructure & Public Services	Goal 1 Create a living environment that harmoniously blends services and facilities the county can efficiently provide with the land's available capacity for development.		
	(1) Develop and encourage connected motorized and non-motorized trails.	Medium	CBC, CPC, CRC, MDOT, CIVIC
	(2) Work cooperatively to coordinate public transportation within the county.	Medium	CBC, CPC, CRC, MDOT
	(3) Maintain roads and infrastructure to ensure safety and facilitate growth.	Ongoing	CBC, CRC, MDOT
	(4) Encourage coordinated street and utility improvements that may coincide with new development.	Short	CBC, CPC, CRC, MDOT
	Goal 2 Maintain and enhance emergency services in the county.		
	(1) Maintain adequate response times to public safety incidents.	Ongoing	CBC, LE, FD, CD, EMS, EM, Staff
	(2) Work with local governments and Presque Isle County Emergency Management to address emergency management issues.	Ongoing	CBC, LE, FD, CD, EMS, EM, Staff
5 Natural Resources & Recreation	Goal 1 Preserve and conserve environmentally sensitive areas, wildlife habitats, open spaces, scenic vistas, natural resources, and public parks for the enjoyment of residents, visitors, and future generations.		
	(1) Utilize best management practices to regulate stormwater and groundwater discharge and contaminants.	Ongoing	CBC, CPC, CRC, Staff

Presque Isle County Goals & Objectives			
Focus Area	Goals & Objectives	Timeframe	Responsible Party
5 Natural Resources & Recreation	(2) Encourage planting of trees, shrubbery, and landscaping.	Short	CBC, CPC, CRC, Staff, CIVIC
	(3) Work with local, regional, state, and federal officials and agencies to monitor environmental issues.	Ongoing	CBC, CPC, CRC, Staff
	(4) Maintain and develop seasonal recreational facilities.	Ongoing	CBC, CPC, Staff, CIVIC
	(5) Maintain and develop universally accessible waterway access sites.	Short	CBC, CPC, CRC, Staff, CIVIC
	Goal 2 Work with local governments and groups to implement and enhance park and recreation improvements in the county.		
	(1) Work with local governments, Presque Isle Conservation District, Michigan Karst Conservancy, Michigan Nature Association, Vogler Conservation Area to improve recreational opportunities.	Ongoing	CBC, CPC, CIVIC, Staff
	(2) Participate in regional and statewide trail improvement and marketing efforts.	Ongoing	CBC, CPC, CRC, MDOT, Staff
6 Housing	Goal 1 Provide suitable housing opportunities for all income levels.		
	(1) Work with local governments, non-profits, and others to improve housing availability.	Ongoing	CBC, CPC, EDC, Staff
	(2) Encourage clustering of residential developments in areas where services and utilities are available.	Ongoing	CBC, CPC, EDC, Staff
	(3) Identify areas that can support high density housing.	Medium	CBC, CPC, EDC, CRC, Staff
	Goal 2 Preserve and enhance neighborhoods.		
	(1) Enforce codes to remove unsanitary or unsafe housing and blight.	Ongoing	CBC, CPC, Staff
	(2) Identify sources and obtain funding for housing rehabilitation programs.	Short	CBC, CPC, EDC, Staff
	(3) Promote countywide programs (e.g. recycling program, township programs, etc.).	Short	CBC, Staff

Village of Posen’s Goals, Objectives, & Implementation Strategies

The Village of Posen Planning Commission developed the goals and objectives contained within this master plan to provide guidance to the planning commission and village council. An important aspect of the Village of Posen is its community character. Even though these unique attributes continually change over time, the preservation of a community’s cultural heritage and traditions is important in creating a sense of place and a high quality of life.

Village of Posen’s Goals & Objectives Key	
Timeframe	
Short	Low cost, easy implementation, directly addressing top priorities, or critical to the advancement of other strategies, and to be implemented within the next 1-5 years
Medium	Important actions that have some level of significant cost and can be implemented within the next 5-10 years
Long	Actions that often require significant amounts of funding that must be planned for overtime or require other strategies to be completed prior to their implementation
Ongoing	Actions that have no beginning and end period, but which are continuously ongoing in the county
Responsible Party	
Civic	Civic Organizations including but not limited to MSU Extension, 40-Mile Point Lighthouse Society, Historical Society, Elks, and Knights of Columbus
EM	Presque Isle County Emergency Management
FD	Village of Posen Fire Department
PC	Village of Posen Planning Commission
Staff	Village of Posen Staff
VC	Village of Posen Council

Village of Posen's Goals & Objectives			
Focus Area	Goals & Objectives	Timeframe	Responsible Party
1 Government	Goal 1 Provide services in an effective and environmentally responsible manner to meet the needs of residents, stakeholders, and visitors.		
	(1) Cooperatively work with local governments, government service agencies, and civic groups on issues of mutual concern.	Ongoing	VC, PC, FD, Staff, CIVIC
	(2) Foster cost-sharing service efforts with an emphasis on essential services and capital improvement projects.	Ongoing	VC, PC, FD, Staff
	(3) Conduct fiscal policy and budgeting processes in a fiscally responsible manner.	Ongoing	VC, PC, FD, Staff
	Goal 2 Effectively communicate with the public and offer opportunities for public involvement.		
	(5) Provide training for officials on boards and commissions.	Ongoing	VC, PC
	(6) Use multiple methods to recruit interested citizens for positions on board, commissions, and committees.	Ongoing	VC, PC, FD, Staff
	(7) Provide information about issues of mutual concern (e.g. potential policy changes, ordinance changes, common law changes, etc.) to the public and other governmental, local, and regional agencies.	Ongoing	VC, PC, Staff
2 Community Character & Quality of Life	Goal 1 Preserve the uniqueness of the Village of Posen by protecting its rural character, and historical, cultural and scenic features, while maintaining a healthy living environment.		
	(1) Pursue grant funding to assist in protecting cultural and historical resources.	Ongoing	VC, PC, Staff
	(2) Encourage private efforts to protect valuable cultural and historical resources.	Short	VC, PC, Staff
3 Planning & Zoning	Goal 1 Maintain and implement the master plan, recreation plan, and zoning ordinance.		
	(1) Implement best planning and zoning practices, and respond accordingly to changes in state planning statutes.	Ongoing	VC, PC, Staff
	(2) Use the Master Plan & Recreation Plan during planning and zoning decisions.	Short	VC, PC, Staff
	(3) Review the Master Plan, including the goals and objectives, every five years per state law.	Long	VC, PC, Staff
	(4) Work with surrounding governments to create a recreation plan that includes cost-sharing.	Ongoing	VC, PC, Staff
	(5) Review and amend the Zoning Ordinance, when necessary.	Long	VC, PC, Staff
	(6) Prepare and publish an annual planning commission report as required by the Michigan Planning Enabling Act (MPEA)	Short	PC, Staff

Village of Posen's Goals & Objectives			
	(7) Evaluate standards in the Zoning Ordinance that assist with growth and quality of life improvements.	Medium	VC, PC, Staff
	(8) Assure continual protection of land use areas from incompatible uses.	Ongoing	PC, Staff
	Goal 2 Guide development to meet the long-term needs of the community by fostering development and redevelopment, while preserving community character.		
	(1) Continue to create combined facilities and strategic planning opportunities with surrounding government entities.	Ongoing	VC, PC, FD, Staff
	(2) Explore the development of tax abatement policies that correspond with the needs of the area residents.	Medium	VC, PC, Staff
4 Public Services	Goal 1 Maintain and enhance emergency services in the Village of Posen.		
	(1) Work with the Presque Isle County Emergency Management Office to address emergency management issues in the village.	Ongoing	EM, VC, PC, FD, Staff
	(2) Seek grant funding to improve emergency services and equipment.	Short	VC, FD, Staff
4 Public Services	Goal 2 Attract different types of public services to locate in the Village of Posen.		
	(1) Develop strategies and incentives to attract public services to the Village of Posen.	Medium	VC, PC, Staff
5 Housing	Goal 1 Provide suitable housing opportunities for all income levels.		
	(1) Work with surrounding government entities, non-profits, and others to improve housing availability.	Ongoing	VC, PC, Staff
	Goal 2 Preserve and enhance neighborhoods.		
	(1) Enforce codes to improve unsanitary or unsafe housing and blight.	Ongoing	VC, PC, Staff
	(2) Identify available funding to remove or rehabilitate properties within the Village of Posen.	Ongoing	VC, PC, Staff
	(3) Promote countywide recycling programs.	Ongoing	VC, PC, Staff

future land use

7



Future Land Use Categories

The future land use plan is a policy document which represents the research and strategies cultivated throughout the planning process to accommodate the types and intensity of development and natural resources protection. It is designed to guide land use decisions that may occur over the next twenty years and may be adjusted in the future based on changing conditions within the county, while maintaining compatibility with the goals and objectives of the master plan. Seven future land use categories have been identified and are listed below as well as depicted in Figure 7-1. The future land use descriptions and map are intended to be used together to assist in the decision making process. Townships that implement their own planning and zoning, and the cities and villages that cannot be included under county planning and zoning are not incorporated into the future land use plan.

Low Density Residential

The Low-Density Residential category contains lands that either are or can be subdivided at a density of two or fewer residential lots per acre. The primary use in these areas are single-family dwellings. Other compatible uses that are recommended include two-family dwellings, parks, institutional uses (e.g. churches, libraries, schools, etc.), and recreational uses. Cluster or open space residential developments are encouraged where soil and other environmental conditions are suitable.

Medium Density Residential

This category contains lands that are subdivided at a density of not more than four residential lots per acre, and is designed to accommodate single-family dwellings, multiple-family dwellings, vacation resorts, and professional offices.

Huron Beach/Lake Cottage Residential

This category contains areas that were subdivided before zoning regulations were established in Presque Isle County and are at a density of five or more lots per acre. The primary use includes single-family dwellings, cottages, and existing vacation resorts. Historically, the residential units were used as vacation or seasonal homes. Some residential units have been upgraded into year-round residences or larger dwellings were constructed after combining several adjacent lots into one and demolishing the older residences. There are some cases where a large dwelling has been constructed on a small lot, which makes water and sanitation difficult.

Community Centers

The Community Centers category contains designated, unincorporated communities that have the infrastructure necessary for concentrated residential, commercial, and institutional uses. These areas tend to have a small community setting and should be developed as pedestrian friendly. Residential uses include single-family and multi-family dwellings at medium to high densities. Commercial and institutional uses include government, offices, recreation facilities, churches, cemeteries, personal services, and retail trade. Low-impact industrial uses may be appropriate when buffered from other less intense uses. Examples of community centers include Ocqueoc, Metz, Moltke, and Hawks. The incorporated cities and villages of Rogers City, Onaway, Posen, and Millersburg are also considered to be community centers, but Presque Isle County does not have planning and zoning jurisdiction in these communities.

Industrial/Extractive

This category contains industrial and extractive uses in the county. Due to the availability of mineral resources and the operable extractive companies, Presque Isle County has a large number of extractive uses. These uses include the existing lands and future expansion site of the Calcite quarry, the abandoned Big Cut gravel mining property, other small gravel pits, and manufacturing operations. Industrial uses include petroleum and natural gas exploration and processing facilities, and the planned industrial parks in Rogers City and Onaway. Since the planned industrial parks have the necessary infrastructure (e.g. accessibility to all-season highways, public services, utilities, etc.) to support industrial developments, the county should direct future industrial development to these parks. The county should support the continuation or expansion of existing industrial uses within the county as well as the development of new industrial uses, where adequate services and utilities exist or are planned to be installed.

Agricultural

The agricultural category includes lands used for agricultural purposes and that tend to be on soils suitable for farming. Primary uses in this category include crop production, raising livestock and poultry, orchards, plant nurseries, Christmas tree farms, single-family farm and non-farm dwellings, and farm buildings. Other uses may be permitted through the special approval process, such as livestock auction yards, slaughterhouses, intensive animal feeding operations, and forestry-related industries.

Forest Recreation

The Forest Recreation category is intended for lands that provide areas for the management and production of timber resources, and recreational activities. These lands include the Mackinaw State Forest, and privately-owned, federal, and State of Michigan forest lands. Primary uses include logging and lumber production operations, campgrounds, recreational trails, hunting camps, and commercial resorts.

Future Land Use Planning Considerations

Waterfront Design Considerations

Water features, such as lakes and streams, serve as important economic, recreational, and natural assets within Presque Isle County. Development along or near the county's water features require a greater standard of review to maintain or improve the water quality. Future development proposals should address erosion control, minimum building elevations, setbacks from the high water mark, stormwater run-off, septic field setbacks from the water, shoreline buffering, and lower density development. These considerations are intended to grant private development access to these features with the expectation that higher design standards will be necessary.

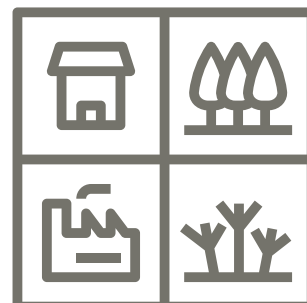
Extractive Industry Considerations

The extractive industry is important to Presque Isle County's economy in terms of jobs and tax base. It is also important to maintain, improve, and re-develop existing extractive properties. Prior to 2007, the county's zoning ordinance did not include performance standards or reclamation requirements. This lack of standards and regulations has led to no attempt being made to restore the Big Cut gravel site to pre-extractive conditions or conditions suitable for redevelopment.

Community Center Design Considerations

These neighborhood areas are intended to describe the rural crossroads communities that are geographically dispersed throughout the county. These community centers are characterized by a mix of residential, commercial, and institutional uses, a relatively small-scale compact development pattern, and a close-knit sense of community. Important land use and design considerations may include smaller setbacks and lot sizes, side or rear yard parking allowances, special sign regulations, and pedestrian amenities. Many existing commercial structures may not meet current building regulations. Regulations should allow for the reuse of existing structures.

New commercial development should be encouraged to locate near existing community centers. Where these community centers are located on a major road corridor, it is important to adopt appropriate corridor and access management techniques to maintain safety and traffic flow, curtail visual blight, and develop and maintain an attractive community.



PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY Comprehensive Plan



WADE-TRIM
3933 Monitor Road
Bay City, MI 48706
(989) 686-3100

Adopted:
November 4, 2004

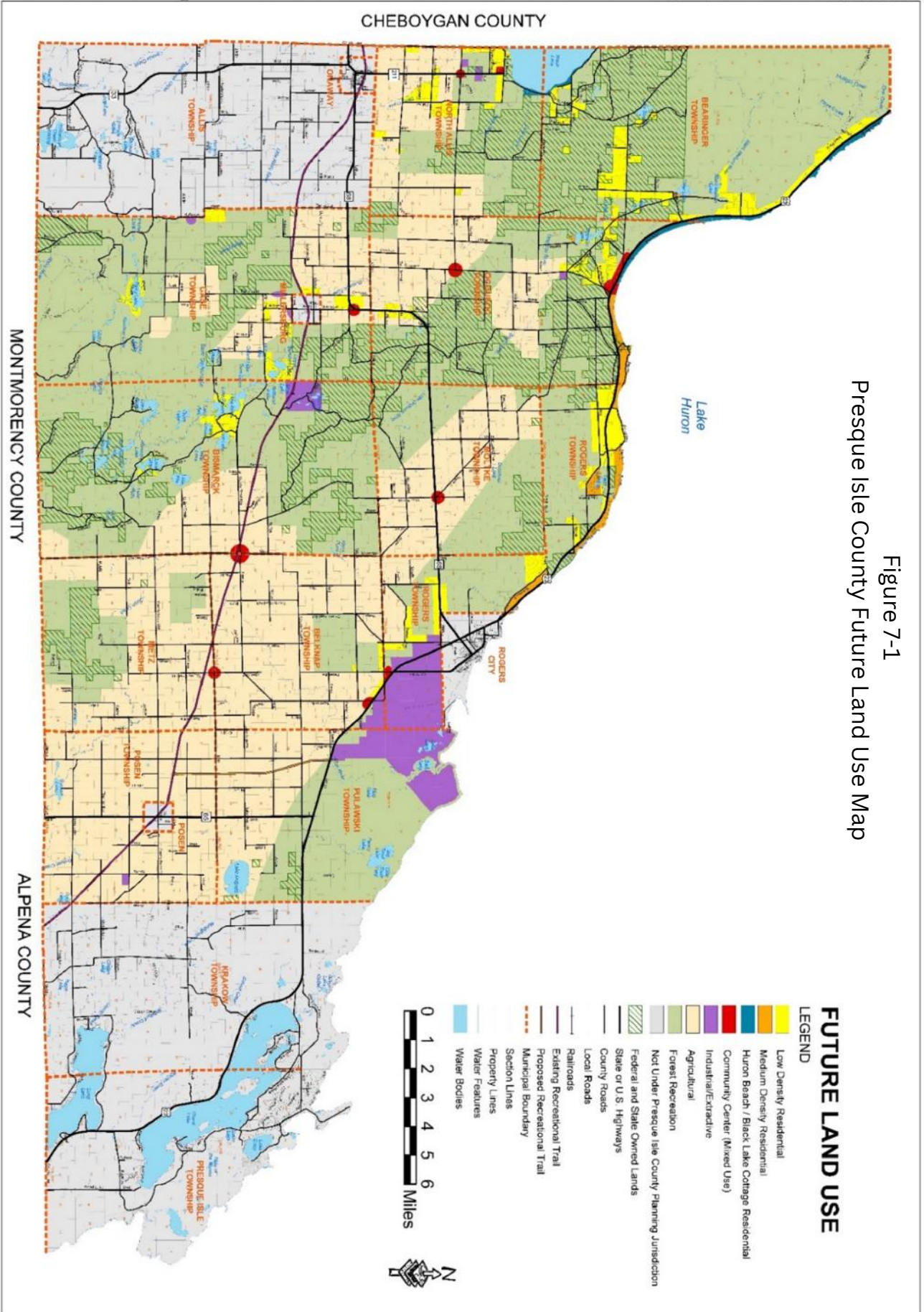


Figure 7-1
Presque Isle County Future Land Use Map

plan adoption

8



Presque Isle County
Master Plan

Public Notice

Pursuant to the Michigan Planning Enabling Act, (PA 33 of 2008, as amended), the Presque Isle County Planning Commission sent a written notice explaining they intended to prepare a county master plan. This notice requested the recipients' cooperation and comment on the plan. The notice was sent to the planning commissions (or if no planning commission to the county legislative body) of each city, village, or township located within Presque Isle County. It was sent to each public utility company and transportation agency operating in the county. The Presque Isle County Planning Commission approved the draft master plan for distribution at their _____ meeting. The draft was forwarded to the Presque Isle County Board of Commissioners. The Presque Isle County Board of Commissioners approved the draft plan for distribution at their _____ meeting. Copies of the draft plan were sent to the required recipients on _____. A copy of the plan was posted on the Presque Isle County website. Comments were gathered on the draft plan and were addressed at the public hearing on _____. A notice for the public hearing was printed in the _____ on _____.

Plan Adoption

After considering comments made by the public through the public comment period and those made at the public hearing, the Presque Isle County Planning Commission approved the master plan at their Insert Date meeting and recommended the plan to the Board of Commissioners for adoption. The Presque Isle County Planning Commission then forwarded the final plan to the Presque Isle County Board of Commissioners.

Legal Transmittals

Once the final plan was approved by the Presque Isle County Board of Commissioners at their _____ meeting, copies of the approved plan were sent to all of the recipients as required by law.

ADD PLANNING DOCUMENTATION