

MENOMINEE COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

S904 U.S. Highway 41, Stephenson, MI 49887

(906) 753-2209

AGENDA

Monday, July 25, 2011 at 5:00 PM (CST)

Michigan State University Extension Office – Stephenson

(A quorum of the board may be present)

- A. Call to order
- B. Pledge of Allegiance
- C. Roll Call
- D. Public Comment *(statements, not debate, limited to five minutes per person on agenda items only)*
- E. Approval of the Agenda
Motion: _____ Seconded: _____
- F. Approval of Previous Minutes:
Motion: _____ Seconded: _____
- G. Old Business:
 - a. Continue 2003 Menominee County Comprehensive Plan discussion/revision
- H. New Business:
 - a. Next meeting date (10/24)
 - b. Any added agenda items
- I. Public Comment
- J. Motion to Adjourn:
Motion: _____ Seconded: _____

MENOMINEE COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

S904 U.S. Highway 41, Stephenson, MI 49887

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MINUTES

May 25, 2011

The Menominee County Planning Commission meeting was called to order at 5:25 pm CDT by Chair, Lillian Schultz at the Michigan State University Extension office in Stephenson, MI with the Pledge of Allegiance. The meeting was scheduled for 5 pm but due to a lack of quorum we waited to call the meeting to order.

ROLL CALL: Charlene Peterson, Lillian Schultz, and Warren Suchovsky. Wayne Erickson arrived at 5:55 pm. Absent: Bill Anderson, Jim Pearson. Roger Cole submitted his letter of resignation in early May as he is moving out of the area. County is looking for a replacement to represent educational interests.

Public Comment: (In attendance: Bob Desjarlais) - None

Michelle Dewitt of CUPPAD was invited to participate in this meeting; thus the date and time for this additional regular meeting was set to accommodate her schedule.

Eventually by 6 PM, a quorum was present to conduct business. An informal discussion with CUPPAD representative covered some basic questions on timelines, who is responsible for updates, recommendations on current document, etc.

Approval of the Agenda: Peterson moved to approve; supported by Suchovsky. Carried.

Approval of Previous Minutes: Moved by Suchovsky, supported by Erickson to approve regular meeting minutes for April 25, 2011 as submitted. Carried. Minutes will be filed with the county.

OLD BUSINESS: 2003 MENOMINEE COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

NOTE: These discussions will continue at the July 25th – regular meeting session. CH 5-8.

1. Menominee County 5-year Recreation Plan was distributed to MCPC members.

NEW BUSINESS:

1. A government loan application had been received for comment from Barley Trucking and Excavation. By general consensus we agreed to take no action at this time. Later when we had a quorum – Erickson moved and Suchovsky supported to take no action. Carried.
2. Spaulding Township has their 5-year Recreation Plan ready for the public hearing process. Lillian Schultz, Township Supervisor pointed out the areas of changes/updates. This document will be on the next agenda for MCPC review. Copies were distributed.
3. CUPPAD Senior Planner Michelle Dewitt attended this meeting at our invitation. Her role and that of CUPPAD were discussed.
 - a. Timeline: Most of the remaining census information should be available in the next 6 to 12 months. Therefore, by the end of 2011 and/or by mid-2012 all of the data which needs updating should be available to us thru CUPPAD to finish this review project.
 - b. The current title should be MASTER PLAN instead of COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.
 - c. CUPPAD has already used up about 10 hours of the allotted (est) 40 hours which we get for services thru the county payment of dues to CUPPAD. Beyond that, a technical services contract would become necessary.
 - d. Ms Dewitt is sending copies of data she has already updated and some suggestions for changes or deletions on other items. She concurs with using the county park recreation plan data for county plan updates as it is current.
 - e. Chapters pertaining to Population, Economic Development and Housing are already being corrected with available new data.
 - i. With Chapters 2, 3, and 7 plus the Rec Plan information we are already well on the way to making updates.
 - ii. Decided it would be easier and better for the MCPC members to write up the sections that pertain to specific areas of knowledge better informed about local area issues or conditions.
 - iii. Economic Base can be updated thru Equalization however it may be about a year before the info is available.
 - iv. Chapter 9 on Transportation – traffic count info available now. Dewitt to insert info about the PASER system of rating the condition of the roads and listing the categories and the criteria involved in the assessment.
 - v. Dewitt offered to review the list of maps and note which should be deleted and why and mark “KEEP” on the useful ones.
 - vi. A Section on FUTURE LAND USE recommendations for the next 5, 10, 20 years should be added to the Master Plan.

- f. About 60% of the information in the current document needs to be updated.
 - g. Dewitt will do the numbers crunching and update the charts with info.
4. Next regular meeting date: Monday, July 25, 2011 was confirmed.
 5. It was agreed by general consensus to come prepared at the July 25 meeting ready to discuss and make recommendations for changes to Chapters 5 thru 8.

Public Comment: Bob Desjarlais stated the DEQ permit for the Shakey Lakes Park bathhouse project as well as other grants to assist with other county parks upgrades had been approved and work would be proceeding in the near future. The County Building Codes Inspector tendered an offer to be the Project Manager for the Shakey Lakes Park project; it was accepted at the County Board meeting on May 24, 2011.

Moved to adjourn by Suchovsky; seconded by Erickson. Carried.

Meeting adjourned at 7:03 pm.

Respectfully submitted:

Charlene Peterson, Vice-Chair

Pro tem Secretary

APPENDIX B

MAPS

- 1-1 County Location within Michigan **(Eliminate-replace w/Base Map)**
- 2-1 Population Density, 1990 and 2000 by Census Block Group **(Eliminate)**
- 2-2 Median Age by Census Block Group **(Eliminate)**
- 3-1 Median Household Income by Census Block Group **(Eliminate)**
- 4-1 Bedrock Geology **(Keep)**
- 4-2 Surface Geology **(Keep)**
- 4-3 Prime Farmlands **(Keep)**
- 4-4 Limitations for Forest Production **(Keep)**
- 4-5 Limitations for Septic Tank Drainfields **(Keep)**
- 4-6 Depth of Seasonal Water Table **(Keep)**
- 4-7 Watersheds **(Keep)**
- 4-8 Wetlands **(Keep)**
- 5-1 Land Cover/Use **(Keep)**
- 6-1 Major Community Facilities **(Keep/Update)**
- 6-1A Major Community Facilities, City of Menominee **(Keep/Update)**
- 6-2 Utility Service Providers **(Eliminate, discuss in text)**
- 6-3 School Districts **(Eliminate, discuss in text)**
- 8-1 County Recreation Facilities **(Keep)**
- 8-1A Recreation Facilities, City of Menominee **(Keep)**
- 9-1 Act 51 Classifications **(Keep)**
- 9-1A Act 51 Classifications, City of Menominee **(Keep)**
- 9-2 National Functional Classification **(Eliminate)**
- 9-3 Average Daily Traffic Counts **(Eliminate)**
- 11-1 **Future Land Use (Develop New Map)**

7.0 HOUSING

7.1 Introduction

Housing is among the basic elements of comprehensive planning. Housing location is a determinant in the location of public facilities and the costs associated with the provision of public services. Moreover, housing characteristics are indicators of existing social and economic conditions.

National statistics show that home ownership is at an all-time high. Concurrently, the number of households renting is growing faster than the rate for new households overall. Personal income is obviously central to the ownership-rental issue, but other considerations make renting the choice of many persons not constrained by personal economics in increasing numbers.

Neighborhood conditions reflect past and current choices. Well-maintained structures are indicative of healthy neighborhoods that residents find worthy of investment. In a sense, neighborhoods compete with one another and, as such, represent products that people buy.

The information contained in this chapter reflects the most recent housing data available. Age, type and occupancy related to existing housing are included for analysis. This information will help county and local officials assess housing needs and determine appropriate measures to be undertaken in addressing those needs.

7.2 Housing Characteristics

Trends

In ~~2010~~ 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau recorded a total of ~~14,227~~ ~~13,639~~ housing units in Menominee County (Table 7-1). Over the ~~40~~ ~~30~~-year span from 1970, the number of housing units increased by ~~4,969~~ ~~4,381~~ or ~~53.7~~ ~~47.3~~ percent. Percentage-wise, a similar increase was experienced within the region while housing units increased by nearly ~~71~~ ~~60~~ percent for the state overall (Table 7-2). About half of the overall increase in county housing units occurred between 1970 and 1980.

Area	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Menominee County	9,258	11,545	12,509	13,639	14,227
CUPPAD Region	61,798	80,271	85,650	91,105	95,628
State of Michigan	2,653,059	3,448,907	3,847,926	4,234,279	4,532,233

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census for the years cited

Table 7-2
Housing Unit Change by Decade, Selected Areas, 1970-2000

Area	1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000	2000-2010	Change 1970-2010 2000
Menominee County	24.7%	8.3%	9.0%	4.3%	53.7% 47.3%
CUPPAD Region	29.9%	6.7%	6.4%	5.0%	54.7% 47.4%
State of Michigan	30.0%	11.6%	10.0%	7.0%	70.8% 59.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census for the years cited

Occupancy and Tenure

Each county in the CUPPAD region has reported an increase in the number of housing units used for seasonal, recreational or occasional use from 2000 to 2010. Alger and Schoolcraft Counties reported about one-third of housing units are used seasonally, while Menominee County reported approximately one-fifth of housing units are used seasonally. Less than six percent of homes in the state are used seasonally; higher percentages in the CUPPAD region reflect the recreational nature of the area.

Table 7-3

Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use Housing Units, Selected Areas, 2000 and 2010

Area	Percentage of Total Housing Units	Percentage of Total Housing Units
	2000	2010
Alger County	30.9%	32.9%
Delta County	12.1%	14.2%
Dickinson County	11.5%	11.6%
Marquette County	12.9%	12.7%
Menominee County	17.4%	19.3%
Schoolcraft County	30.2%	33.9%
State of Michigan	5.5%	5.8%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 and 2010, *Table DP-1*.

About ~~74~~ ~~77~~ percent of all county housing units are occupied. Occupation is about 80 percent by owners and 20 percent by renters (Table 7-4). Statewide, occupation is about ~~72~~ ~~74~~ percent owner, ~~28~~ ~~26~~ percent renter. The highest percentages of renter occupation are found in the city of Menominee, village of Powers and Hannahville Indian Community including off-reservation trust land.

Seasonal, recreational and occasional use housing units represent a large portion of county housing – ~~19.3~~ ~~17.4~~ percent. In Cedarville, Faithorn, Holmes and Lake Townships, more than half of the housing units fall into this category of uses. Comparisons are provided in Table 7-4

Table 7-4

Total Housing Units, Occupancy and Tenure, Menominee County 2000 and 2010

Unit of Government	Total Housing Units 2000	Total Housing Units 2010	Occupied Housing Units 2000	Occupied Housing Units 2010	Percent Owner-Occupied 2000	Percent Owner-Occupied 2010	Percent Renter-occupied 2000	Percent Renter-occupied 2010	#, % of seasonal, recreational or occasional use units 2000	#, % of seasonal, recreational or occasional use units 2010
Menominee County	13,639	14,227	10,529	10,474	79.5	79.4	20.5	20.6	2,374 - 17.4%	2,743-19.3%
Cedarville twp.	384	418	138	125	94.9	95.2	5.1	4.8	234 - 60.9%	280-67.0%
Daggett twp.	380	400	284	271	91.5	90.0	8.5	10.0	68 - 17.9%	107-26.8%
Daggett village	109	111	100	91	85.0	92.3	15.0	7.7	2 - 1.8%	8-7.2%
Faithorn twp.	207	232	91	105	95.6	96.2	4.4	3.8	105 - 50.7%	116-50.0%
Gourley twp.	222	247	166	170	81.9	87.1	18.1	12.9	50 - 22.5%	62-25.1%
Harris twp.	862	994	656	724	76.1	74.2	23.9	25.8	162 - 18.8%	207-20.8%
Holmes twp.	414	415	130	150	87.7	93.3	12.3	6.7	245 - 59.2%	246-59.3%
Ingallston twp.	758	792	456	440	91.2	92.7	8.8	7.3	274 - 36.1%	298-37.6%
Lake twp.	566	610	244	261	86.9	89.3	13.1	10.7	306 - 54.1%	326-53.4%
Mellen twp.	674	712	520	513	86.0	86.5	14.0	13.5	128 - 19.0%	159-22.3%
Menominee twp.	1,782	1,819	1,570	1,528	91.0	92.0	9.0	8.0	152 - 8.5%	155-8.5%
Meyer twp.	440	613	440	434	81.8	82.0	18.2	18.0	123 - 20.2%	131-21.4%
Nadeau twp.	480	770	480	482	90.2	88.8	9.8	11.2	198 - 27.9%	244-31.7%
Carney village	97	92	92	83	85.9	83.1	14.1	16.9	4 - 4.1%	3-3.3%
Spalding twp.	625	963	625	649	80.0	81.8	20.0	18.2	211 - 23.5%	264-27.4%
Powers village	146	141	124	135	56.5	60.0	43.5	40.0	3 - 2.1%	1-0.7%
Stephenson twp.	358	378	283	277	88.7	87.0	11.3	13.0	51 - 14.2%	74-19.6%
City of Menominee	4,393	4,456	4,063	3,987	69.1	68.1	30.9	31.9	60 - 1.4%	66-1.5%
City of Stephenson	421	408	383	358	75.2	73.2	24.8	26.8	7 - 1.7%	8-2.0%
Hannahville Indian Community	109	163	104	152	30.8	24.3	69.2	75.7	1 - 0.9%	5-3.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000 and 2010, Table DP-1

Units in Structure

Single-family, detached (stand-alone) housing units account for three of every four residential dwellings in the county. This is characteristic of the region as Table 7-5 shows. Mobile homes are a major housing type in the county making up 11.6 percent of the total stock. Combined, these two housing unit types represent 97.5 percent of all county residential units. A housing unit is defined as a house, apartment, mobile home, group of rooms, or single room occupied as a separate living quarters that are designed for living, cooking and sleeping purposes.

Housing Unit Type	Menominee County		CUPPAD Region	State of Michigan
	Number	Percent		
1, detached	10,356	75.9	74.7%	70.6%
1, attached	92	0.7	1.8%	3.9%
2	645	4.7	5.1%	3.5%
3 or 4	202	1.5	2.8%	2.8%
5 to 9	256	1.9	2.2%	4.0%
10 to 19	142	1.0	1.8%	3.4%
20 or more	302	2.2	3.0%	5.1%
Mobile home	1,579	11.6	8.3%	6.5%
Other	65	0.5	0.3%	0.2%
Total	13,639	100.0	100.0%	100.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000

Age of Housing

About half (50.7%) of county housing units were built before 1960. Older housing units are more prevalent in the cities, villages and townships where the first settlements were established. In sharp contrast to the age pattern of county housing units is the Hannahville Indian Community where 56.7 percent of all housing structures were built in 1990 or later. A fairly even building pattern is evident for the county excepting the 1970 decade as Table 7-6 shows.

**Table 7-6
Housing Units by Year Structure Built, Menominee County**

Governmental Unit	% 1990 - March 2000	% 1980 - 1989	% 1970 - 1979	% 1960 - 1969	% 1959 or earlier
Menominee County	11.8	10.7	16.4	10.4	50.7
Cedarville twp.	19.4	14.5	18.5	13.7	34.0
Daggett twp.	13.0	11.2	22.1	4.5	49.2
Daggett village	6.6	2.8	14.2	1.9	74.5
Faithorn twp.	20.8	13.7	21.3	9.3	35.0
Gourley twp.	25.9	17.2	19.8	6.6	30.4
Harris twp.	23.5	18.2	17.4	9.3	31.7
Holmes twp.	20.1	18.6	17.6	7.9	35.8
Ingallston twp.	13.8	14.0	21.1	12.9	38.2
Lake twp.	16.2	18.2	9.9	13.6	42.2
Mellen twp.	14.5	14.8	24.1	8.8	37.7
Menominee twp.	14.6	11.6	25.1	12.5	36.4
Meyer twp.	17.4	10.7	12.2	6.5	53.3
Nadeau twp.	14.7	11.0	18.5	9.2	46.5
Carney village	5.9	7.8	17.6	15.7	53.0
Spalding twp.	12.3	13.4	21.3	8.2	44.6
Powers village	5.5	15.1	17.1	8.9	53.4
Stephenson twp.	13.7	8.7	11.5	7.1	59.0
City of Menominee	3.8	5.0	10.1	11.6	69.6
City of Stephenson	2.0	7.1	17.9	8.1	64.8
Hannahville Indian Community	56.7	11.7	17.1	6.3	8.1
State of Michigan	14.7	10.5	17.1	14.2	43.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000

Household Type and Relationship

The U.S. Bureau of the Census uses three categories to describe households: 1) family households, 2) non-family households, and 3) group quarters.

Census data indicate that 66.5 percent of county residents lived in family households in 2000; **65.1 percent of residents lived in family households in 2010**. As presented in Table 7-7, the percentage *is similar to mirrors* that of the region and state. A family household consists of a householder and one or more persons living in the same household related by birth, marriage or adoption. A higher percentage of family households with no husband present is indicated for ~~both the region and state~~. The county experienced a slight decline (~~307 103~~) in the number of married-couple family households between ~~1990 and 2000~~ **and 2010**.

Among non-family households, the county has a larger percentage of householders who live alone than ~~either the region or the state~~; **the CUPPAD region reported nearly identical numbers**.

Group quarters apply to both institutionalized and non-institutionalized persons. Institutionalized persons are those authorized for confinement, custody or supervised care in correctional facilities, juvenile detention facilities, or nursing homes. College dormitories, military facilities, and group homes are examples of non-institutionalized group quarters. Combined, they account for ~~1.6 1.7~~ percent of the county population **in 2010**.

Persons	Menominee County				CUPPAD Region		State of Michigan	
	2000		2010		2000	2010	2000	2010
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
Total Households	10,529	100.0%	10,474	100.0%	70,909	73,020	3,785,661	3,872,508
Family households (families)	7,006	66.5%	6,819	65.1%	66.0%	63.8%	68.0%	66.0%
Married-couple family	5,660	53.8%	5,353	51.1%	53.9%	51.0%	51.4%	48.0%
Female householder (no husband present)	927	8.8%	955	9.1%	9.5%	8.5%	12.5%	13.2%
With own children under 18 years	601	5.7%	576	5.5%	5.6%	5.0%	7.5%	7.3%
Non-family Households	3,523	33.5%	3,655	34.9%	34.0%	36.2%	32.0%	34.0%
Householder living alone	3,076	29.2%	3,183	30.4%	28.7%	30.6%	26.2%	27.9%

Table 7-7**Household Type and Relationship, Selected Areas, 2000**

Householder 65 years and older	1,385	13.2%	1,318	12.6%	12.4%	12.5%	9.4%	10.2%
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Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000

Household Size

Table 7-8 illustrates the trend in the average size of households. The current county average of **2.26** ~~2.36~~ persons per household is consistent with that of the region, but lower than the overall state average. This trend is evident at the national level and is the result of smaller family sizes and an increase in the number of single parent families.

Table 7-8**Persons Per Household, Selected Areas and Years**

Area	Persons Per Household		
	1970	2000	2010
Menominee County	3.18	2.36	2.26
Alger County	3.23	2.35	2.20
Delta County	3.27	2.40	2.28
Dickinson County	2.97	2.37	2.26
Marquette County	3.23	2.35	2.26
Schoolcraft County	3.29	2.36	2.22
State of Michigan	3.27	2.56	2.49

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Characteristics of the Population, 1970, Volume 1, Part 24, Table 16; Census 2000, DP-4; Census 2010, Table DP-1.

Housing Values and Rents

The county's median housing value in 2000 was \$63,400, about 55 percent of the median value for the state overall. Median values within the county range from a high of \$120,000 in Cedarville Township to \$44,700 in the village of Daggett. A median value of housing within the Hannahville Indian Community (includes off-reservation trust lands) was \$32,500 in 2000. These comparisons are presented in Table 7-9.

A comparison of median rents for 2000 is found in Table 7-10. Among county jurisdictions, the monthly rents range from a high of \$556 in Ingallston Township to a low of \$286 in the village of Powers with an overall county figure of \$353. Median rent within the Hannahville Indian Community (includes off-reservation trust land) was \$275 monthly.

Table 7-11 provides a comparison of gross rent as a percentage of household income for the county and state. This information is presented to show the percentage of households in difficult financial circumstances. Of particular concern is when the rent obligation is more than 35 percent of total household income. In Menominee County this affects 21.6 percent of the households in renter-occupied units and 28.4 percent in the state.

Table 7-9 Median Value of Owner-Occupied Units, 2000	
Area	Median Value
Menominee County	\$63,400
Cedarville twp.	\$120,000
Daggett twp.	\$49,300
Daggett village	\$44,700
Faithorn twp.	\$53,300
Gourley twp.	\$73,300
Harris twp.	\$69,800
Holmes twp.	\$75,700
Ingallston twp.	\$98,200
Lake twp.	\$71,200
Mellen twp.	\$82,100
Menominee twp.	\$87,600
Meyer twp.	\$46,200
Nadeau twp.	\$48,600
Carney village	\$45,000
Spalding twp.	\$65,000
Powers village	\$55,900
Stephenson twp.	\$61,800
City of Menominee	\$56,300
City of Stephenson	\$60,200
Hannahville Indian Community	\$32,500
State of Michigan	\$115,600

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000, Table DP-4

Table 7-10 Median Gross Rent, 2000	
Menominee County	\$353
Cedarville twp.	\$350
Daggett twp.	\$375
Daggett village	\$350
Faithorn twp.	-
Gourley twp.	\$288
Harris twp.	\$310
Holmes twp.	\$525
Ingallston twp.	\$556
Lake twp.	\$306
Mellen twp.	\$343
Menominee twp.	\$485
Meyer twp.	\$296
Nadeau twp.	\$346
Carney village	\$325
Spalding twp.	\$370
Powers village	\$286
Stephenson twp.	\$388
City of Menominee	\$358
City of Stephenson	\$354
Hannahville Indian Community	\$275
State of Michigan	\$546

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000, DP-4

Table 7-11 Percentage of Gross Rent to Household Income in 1999, County and State		
Value	Menominee County	State of Michigan
< 15%	24.9%	20.9%
15 to 19.9%	15.6%	14.9%
20 to 24.9%	13.2%	12.4%
25 to 29.9%	7.4%	10.0%
30 to 34.9%	4.5%	6.8%
> 35%	21.6%	28.4%
not computed	12.9%	6.7%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000, DP-4

7.3 Financial Characteristics

Income data are presented as median household, median family and per capita in Table 7-12 for 1999. In computing family incomes, the Census Bureau includes all members 15 years and older. The computation of household incomes includes all individuals 15 years or older living in the household regardless of blood relationship.

Median household income for the county was \$32,888, 35.8 percent less than the statewide figure. Among county local governmental units this measurement ranged from a high of \$41,435 in Menominee Township to \$24,583 in the village of Daggett.

The county median family income was \$40,268, 32.8 percent below the state figure. Menominee Township and the village of Daggett were again recorded the highest and lowest income among local governmental units.

The highest and lowest per capita incomes among local governmental units were recorded in Faithorn and the village of Daggett with \$20,422 and \$9,910 respectively. Per capita income within the Hannahville Indian Community was \$9,669. Per capita income for the county overall was \$16,909, 31.1 percent less than the statewide figure of \$22,168.

Poverty rates and family structure are also presented in Table 7-12. The county poverty rate for persons is 11.5%, for families it is 8.0%. In both measurements the county rate is greater than that of the state. Rates tend to elevate in single-parent families.

Table 7-12
Income Levels, Selected Areas, 1999

Area	Median Income		Per Capita Income	Income Below Poverty Level		
	Household	Family		% of Persons	% of Families	% Families w/Female Householder, No Husband Present
Menominee County	\$32,888	\$40,268	\$16,909	11.5	8.0	30.9
Cedarville twp.	\$29,107	\$32,000	\$18,279	12.9	11.7	60.0
Daggett twp.	\$32,727	\$35,729	\$13,767	13.0	8.9	18.2
Daggett village	\$24,583	\$28,750	\$9,910	24.1	21.5	33.3
Faithorn twp.	\$41,250	\$44,583	\$20,422	4.3	2.9	-
Gourley twp.	\$27,062	\$31,563	\$14,215	14.5	9.3	40.0
Harris twp.	\$32,950	\$38,382	\$14,764	14.5	8.7	29.5
Holmes twp.	\$35,547	\$37,857	\$15,196	14.8	9.6	50.0
Ingallston twp.	\$37,361	\$40,769	\$18,232	8.3	5.4	18.8
Lake twp.	\$35,446	\$38,875	\$17,244	9.8	4.7	40.0
Mellen twp.	\$35,435	\$41,875	\$16,096	10.3	6.3	31.0
Menominee twp.	\$41,435	\$48,516	\$18,815	7.2	4.8	39.1
Meyer twp.	\$33,466	\$41,250	\$15,256	8.3	4.8	30.0
Nadeau twp.	\$29,375	\$36,932	\$15,983	11.6	8.8	31.0
Carney village	\$31,111	\$32,750	\$15,481	11.1	12.7	16.7
Spalding twp.	\$31,625	\$37,381	\$15,423	12.8	9.6	42.9
Powers village	\$20,250	\$36,250	\$14,207	17.9	14.6	66.7
Stephenson twp.	\$33,000	\$37,778	\$15,727	9.8	7.4	13.3
City of Menominee	\$30,523	\$38,867	\$17,500	13.3	9.9	30.7
City of Stephenson	\$25,357	\$34,167	\$16,615	11.8	8.0	18.2
Hannahville Indian Community	\$31,875	\$29,286	\$9,669	36.4	25.0	33.3
State of Michigan	\$44,667	\$53,457	\$22,168	10.5	7.4	24.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000, Table DP-4

7.4 Selected Substandard Housing Characteristics

About 60 percent of all county housing units contain five rooms or less (Table 7-13). Living and dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and rented rooms are included. Excluded are bathrooms, open porches, hallways and foyers, utility rooms and unfinished basements and attics. The median number of rooms per housing unit in the county is 5.2.

Ninety-nine percent of the housing units have no more than one (1.0) occupant per room (derived by dividing the number of occupants into the number of rooms). Generally, when the number of occupants per room exceeds 1.0, living conditions are considered overcrowded.

Number of Rooms	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more	Total
Percent of Total	2.0	4.5	8.5	16.7	24.8	19.4	12.3	6.6	5.2	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000, Table DP-4

Fuel Source	Percentage of Housing Units
Utility Gas	54.4
Bottled, tank or LP gas	24.3
Electricity	3.8
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	8.6
Coal or coke	-
Wood	8.3
Solar energy	-
Other fuel	0.5
No fuel used	0.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000, Table DP-4

7.5 Private Housing Developments

Private housing development is scattered throughout the county. Sites affording water frontage and/or large lots are preferred. Building permits in 2000, 2001, and 2002 are detailed in Chapter 5, Table 5-4.

7.6 Public Housing Development

Housing developments that are publicly subsidized are described in Table 7-15. In all, 361 low-rise and duplex units are provided. These units offer barrier-free accommodations and rent subsidies that are determined by tenant income. Units range in size from one to four bedrooms.

Name	Location	Year Built	Description
Golden Shore Apartments	N5577 129 W. Third Hermansville	1984	Elderly (24) 1-bedroom
Bridgeview Apartments	1801 8 th Avenue Menominee	1971	Elderly (93) 1-bedroom (5) 2-bedroom
Hay Creek Apartments	38 th Avenue Menominee	1979	Elderly and Family (54) 1-bedroom E (6) 2-bedroom E (14) 2-bedroom F (6) 3-bedroom F
Interfaith Manor	1220 9 th Avenue Menominee	1981	Elderly (51) 1-bedroom
North Hill Apartments	West 46 th Avenue Menominee	1981	Family (14) 2-bedroom (6) 3-bedroom
Woodhaven Circle	East 46 th Menominee	1971	Family (4) 2-bedroom (16) 3-bedroom (4) 4-bedroom
Powers Non-Profit Housing	N15967 US-41 Powers	1980	Elderly (24) 1-bedroom (8) 2-bedroom
Maple Aire	245 Menominee Street Stephenson	1979	Elderly (24) 1-bedroom (8) 2-bedroom

Table 7-15

Publicly Subsidized Housing Units, Menominee County

Northland New Hope Heights	1520 46 th Avenue Menominee	2003	Elderly (17) 1-bedroom (1) 2-bedroom
----------------------------	---	------	--

Source: Michigan State Housing Development Authority Directory, March 2002; Northland Lutheran

7.7 Hannahville Indian Community Housing

Construction, renovation, maintenance and inspection of tribal housing units is overseen by an elected seven-member Housing Board. Tribal housing stock includes approximately 115 residential homes. While the tribe retains ownership of all property, some housing units are individually-owned.

7.8 Housing Assistance Programs

Programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development provide housing repair loans and grants to individuals meeting established income guidelines. In addition, Rural Development provides single family direct and guaranteed housing loans. Direct loans apply to low and very low income applicants. Guaranteed loans are less restrictive with regard to applicant incomes.

River Cities Habitat for Humanity was chartered in the early 1990s and includes the city of Marinette. By agreement, the Hannahville Indian Community in Harris Township is serviced by the Bay de Noc affiliate of Delta County.

The Menominee-Delta-Schoolcraft Community Action Agency administers weatherization and housing rehabilitation programs. Income eligibility guidelines apply to these programs.

7.9 Specialized Housing

Assisted living facilities and group homes are found throughout the county. Those facilities requiring state licensing are regulated as to the number and type of residents, the services provided, and staffing requirements.

There are 11 state licensed adult group homes and adult foster care facilities in the county. Most are home to 4 to 6 persons. Licensed nursing home facilities in the county include the following:

- Pinecrest Medical Care Facility, Powers - 174 beds
- Roubal Care and Rehab Center, Stephenson - 88 beds
- Menominee Care Center, Menominee - 59 beds

7.10 Issues and Opportunities

Housing unit development increased by 47 percent between 1970 and 2000. Although scattered, sites affording water frontage and/or large lots site were favored. The availability of land suitable for housing development, its value, property tax rates, economic conditions and lifestyle preferences influence housing location decisions.

Renters occupy 20 percent of the county housing stock. Dismissing camps and cottages not used as full time residences, the vacancy rate as recorded in 2000 was 5.4 percent. Housing units not used as primary residences make up 22.8 percent of the county total.

Single-family, detached housing accounts for about 75 percent of all county units. Mobile homes comprise 11.6 percent of all county housing units.

Over 50 percent of county housing units were constructed before 1960. Larger percentages of older homes are generally located in the cities and villages due to their early settlement. Older structures are more likely to present condition and efficiency concerns. Structural integrity and aesthetics are essential to neighborhood preservation.

Consistent with national trends, non-family households have been increasing and the average number of persons per household has been decreasing. The county's average household included 2.36 persons in 2000.

Median housing values reflect market attractiveness in a given area. Values vary widely within the county.

The percentage of housing units considered substandard in the most recent Census findings is very low in the county.

Median and per capita incomes in the county are roughly 30 percent less than those for the state overall.

Publicly-subsidized housing is located in several areas of the county with most of it intended for the elderly population.

Several housing assistance programs are available to county residents meeting income criteria.

2.0 POPULATION

2.1 Introduction

Population change is the primary component in tracking a community's past growth as well as forecasting future population trends. Population characteristics relate directly to a community's housing, education, recreation, health care, transportation, and future economic development needs. The growth and characteristics of population in a community are subject to changes in prevailing economic conditions.

To fully understand the population issues of a community requires an analysis that includes surrounding areas because of the many ways in which communities are interrelated. Examining trends and changes among communities and drawing comparisons and contrasts helps to paint a more complete demographic picture. It is common for residents to work, shop, recreate and find essential services outside of their communities.

This chapter relies heavily on census data in discussing past, existing and projected demographic characteristics. Comparisons and analysis are based on the most recent information available which in some cases is from the 1990 Census.

2.2 Population Trends

Table 2-1 and Figure 2-1 present Menominee County's population history. After peaking in 1890, the County's population dropped by almost 20 percent during the next decade. Recorded populations since that time have been fairly constant with decennial changes ranging from negligible to almost 7 percent.

Major population fluctuations generally mirror economic activity. Menominee reached its peak population at least 20 to 30 years earlier than other Upper Peninsula counties. Developing lumbering and mining industries were responsible for the population growth. The iron mining areas in the northern part of the County were to become part of Dickinson, Michigan's youngest county, in 1891. Parts of Iron and Marquette counties were also included in Dickinson County's creation. This action is likely a major reason for the 20 percent population loss recorded in 1900.

Population comparisons from 1940 to ~~2010~~ 2000 are presented in Table 2-2. During the 60-year period, the County experienced a ~~3.4~~ ~~modest~~ ~~1.8~~ percent ~~decrease~~ increase. Population shifts are evident in the townships closest to the city of Menominee (Mellen, Ingallston and Menominee) and northeastern jurisdictions of Gourley, Harris and Spalding. Eight townships, the village of Daggett and the city of Menominee have not regained their pre-World War II population levels.

~~Population change between 1990 and 2000 is detailed in Table 2-3 and illustrated on Map 2-1. The contiguous townships of Harris, Gourley and Spalding (including the village of Powers), and~~

Cedarville recorded a combined increase of 30 percent, or 716 persons. The remainder of the county experienced a combined loss of 310 persons, about 86 percent of it occurring in the city of Menominee.

County comparisons are presented in Table 2-4. Menominee, Dickinson and Delta counties recorded small population increases. Losses in Marquette County are due, in large part, to the 1995 closure of K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base. Increases in a range from 7 to 10 percent were recorded in Alger, Schoolcraft and Marinette counties. *Moving text closer to the table

TABLE 2-1 Population of Menominee County 1870-2000 -2010	
Year	Population
1870	1,791
1880	11,987
1890	33,639
1900	27,046
1910	25,648
1920	23,778
1930	23,652
1940	24,883
1950	25,299
1960	24,685
1970	24,587
1980	26,201
1990	24,920
2000	25,326
2010	24,029

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census for years cited

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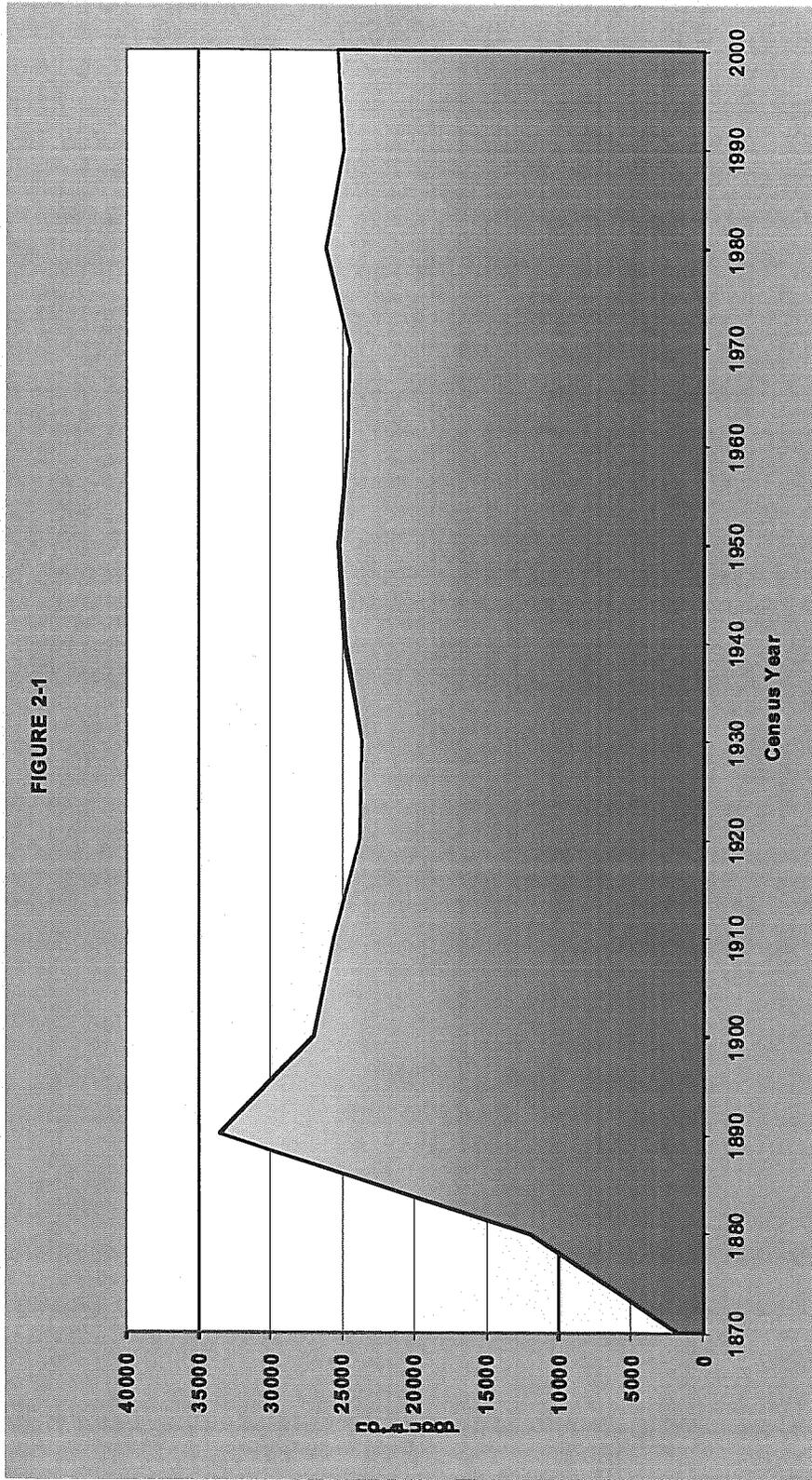
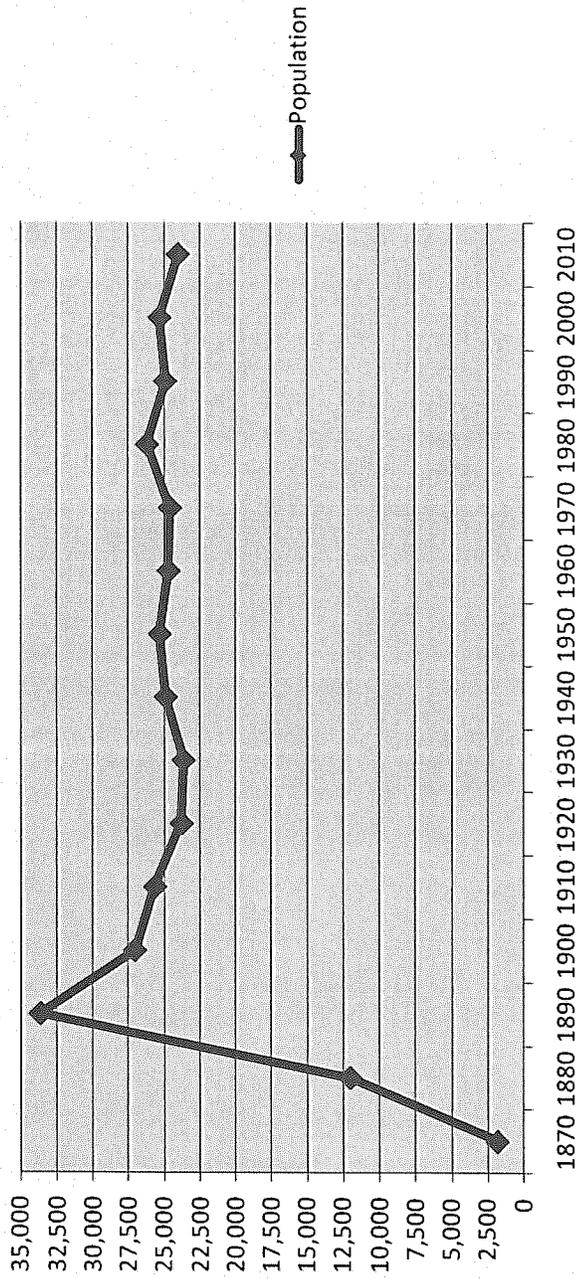


Figure 2-1
Menominee County Population
1870-2010



**TABLE 2-2
Population 1940-2000, Menominee County Civil Divisions**

Township	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	1940-2010 Change	1940-2010 Percent Change
Cedarville	338	245	218	231	212	185	276	253	-85	-25.1%
Daggett	923	885	739	777	803	745	740	714	-209	-22.6%
Faithorn	339	233	222	208	227	213	214	243	-96	-28.3%
Gourley	336	371	409	380	400	362	409	420	84	25.0%
Harris	1,465	1,345	1,195	1,237	1,563	1,542	1,895	1,968	503	34.3%
Holmes	627	539	408	336	253	292	296	355	-272	-43.4%
Ingallston	948	886	816	877	1,066	1,055	1,042	935	-13	-1.4%
Lake	738	719	515	532	622	603	576	556	-182	-24.7%
Mellen	865	878	800	822	1,159	1,183	1,260	1,150	285	32.9%
Menominee	1,760	2,097	2,670	3,212	4,026	3,956	3,939	3,488	1,728	98.2%
Meyer	1,536	1,069	973	1,004	1,004	1,090	1,036	1,001	-535	-34.8%
Nadeau	1,680	1,572	1,403	1,084	1,219	1,161	1,160	1,161	-519	-30.9%
Spalding	1,555	1,634	1,414	1,632	1,842	1,536	1,761	1,674	119	7.7%
Stephenson	931	884	826	707	733	695	716	670	-261	-28.0%
Village										
Carney	-	-	-	-	236	197	225	192	-	-
Daggett	283	341	296	366	274	260	270	258	-25	-8.8%
Powers	258	510	415	560	490	271	430	422	164	63.6%
City										
Menominee	10,230	11,151	11,289	10,748	10,099	9,398	9,131	8,599	-1,631	-15.9%
Stephenson	612	791	820	800	967	904	875	862	250	40.8%
COUNTY TOTAL	24,883	25,299	24,685	24,587	26,201	24,920	25,326	24,029	-854	-3.4%
Percent Change by Decade	-	1.7%	-2.4%	-0.3%	6.6	-4.9%	1.6%	-5.1%	-	-

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census for years cited

TABLE 2-3
Population Change, Menominee County Jurisdictions, 1990-2000

Unit of Government	Population		Population Change 1990-2000	
	2000	1990	Number	Percent Change
Cedarville Township	276	185	91	49.2
Daggett Township*	740	745	-5	-0.7
Village of Daggett	270	260	10	3.8
Faithorn Township	214	213	1	0.5
Gourley Township	409	362	47	13.0
Harris Township	1,895	1,542	353	22.9
Holmes Township	296	292	4	1.4
Ingallston Township	1,042	1,055	-13	-1.2
Lake Township	576	603	-27	-4.5
Mellen Township	1,260	1,183	77	6.5
City of Menominee	9,131	9,398	-267	-2.8
Menominee Township	3,939	3,956	-17	-0.4
Meyer Township	1,036	1,090	-54	-5.0
Nadeau Township**	1,160	1,161	-1	-0.1
Village of Carney	225	197	28	14.2
Spalding Township***	1,761	1,536	225	14.6
Village of Powers	430	271	159	58.7
City of Stephenson	875	904	-29	-3.2
Stephenson Township	716	695	21	3.0
MENOMINEE COUNTY	25,326	24,920	406	1.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000 Redistricting Data (P.L. 94-171) Summary File

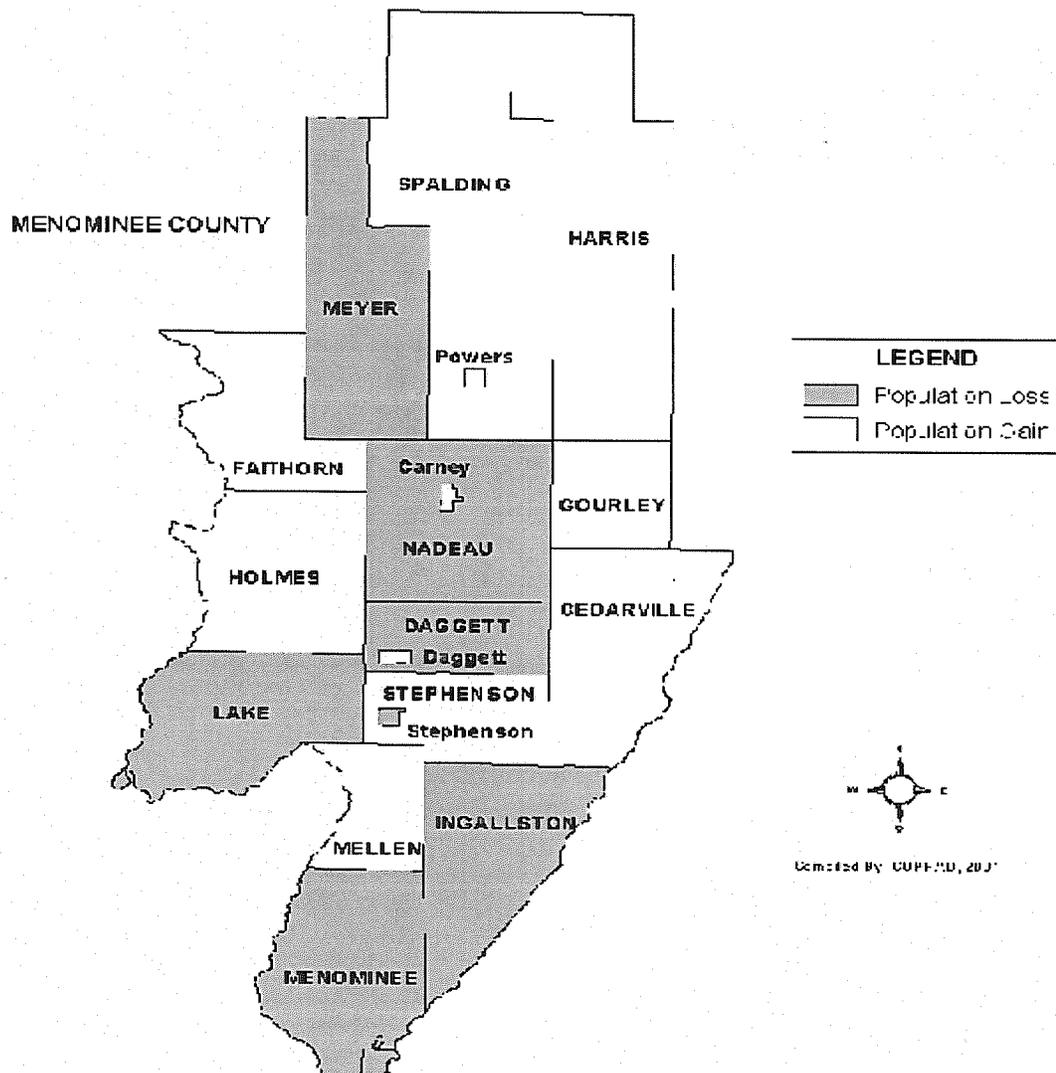
* village of Daggett included in township total

** village of Carney included in township total

*** village of Powers included in township total

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FIGURE 2-2
Population Change, 2000 Census



County comparisons are presented in Table 2-4. *Alger, Schoolcraft and Marinette (WI) counties recorded population increases. Delta, Dickinson, Marquette and Menominee counties reported population decreases.* ~~Menominee, Dickinson and Delta counties recorded small population increases.~~ Losses in Marquette County *from 1990 to 2000* are due, in large part, to the 1995 closure of K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base; *the population has since rebounded slightly.* ~~Increases in a range from 7 to 10 percent were recorded in Alger, Schoolcraft and Marinette counties.~~

TABLE 2-4
Population, Selected Counties, 1990-2000 2010

County	2010 Population	2000 Population	1990 Population	Population Change	Percent Change
Alger	9,601	9,862	8,972	890 629	9.9% 7.0%
Delta	37,069	38,520	37,780	740 -711	2.0% -1.9%
Dickinson	26,168	27,472	26,831	641 -663	2.4% -2.5%
Marquette	67,077	64,634	70,887	-6,253 -3,810	-8.8% -5.4%
Menominee	24,029	25,326	24,920	406 -891	1.6% -3.6%
Schoolcraft	8,485	8,903	8,302	601 183	7.2% 2.2%
Marinette (WI)	41,749	43,384	40,548	2,836 1,201	7.0% 3.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census for years cited

Population change is the result of natural increase and migration. When births within a community within a period of time exceed deaths, a positive natural increase occurs. If deaths exceed births, a negative natural increase is the result. Communities with a relatively young population tend to have a high natural increase due to higher birth rates. Those communities with many older persons tend to have a small natural increase; a negative natural increase is uncommon.

Net migration is the difference between the number of people moving into a community and the number of people moving out. Net migration is positive when more people move into an area than move out. Communities not prospering economically are more susceptible to out-migration as residents leave in pursuit of employment opportunities elsewhere.

U.S. Census Bureau estimates for the 1990 to 1999 period show a negative natural increase for the County (-0.1 percent) with 35 more deaths than births. Net migration was estimated to have increased by 1.4 percent. *Data not available yet...

In cooperation with the Michigan Department of Management and Budget, the U.S. Census

and Map 2-2.

Area	Alger	Delta	Dickinson	Marquette	Menominee	Schoolcraft	Marinette	Michigan
Median Age	41.2 47.3	40.4 45.6	40.0 45.4	37.5 39.4	40.4 46.2	41.4 48.3	40.5 45.7	35.5 38.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Hannahville Indian Community recorded the County's lowest median age (~~24.8~~ **22.4** years) while the village of Powers recorded the highest (~~65.1~~ **68.3** years). The very high median age in the village of Powers is largely due to concentration of elderly persons residing at the Pinecrest Medical Care Facility. Cedarville Township, with approximately 15 miles of Lake Michigan shoreline, is an attractive retirement area as is evident from its median age of ~~57.2~~ **52.3** years. Median age comparisons of county jurisdictions are presented in Table 2-6.

Jurisdiction	1970 Median Age	2000 Median Age	2010 Median Age	Change- 1970 to- 2000-	Change 1970- 2010
Cedarville Twp.	41.4	52.3	57.2	26.3%	38.2%
Daggett Twp.	34.4	37.8	42.4	9.9%	23.3%
Village of Daggett	-	34.3	36.8	-	-
Faithorn Twp.	30.5	42.7	47.4	40.0%	55.4%
Gourley Twp.	22.3	36.8	42.6	65.0%	91.0%
Harris Twp.	22.5	33.6	38.7	49.3%	72.0%
Holmes Twp.	32.9	45.3	50.6	30.3%	53.8%
Ingallston Twp.	34.7	45.2	53.0	37.7%	52.7%
Lake Twp.	39.8	43.8	52.5	10.0%	31.9%

TABLE 2-6

Median Age, Menominee County Jurisdictions, 1970-2000 2010

Jurisdiction	1970 Median Age	2000 Median Age	2010 Median Age	Change 1970 to 2000	Change 1970- 2010
Village of Powers	-	68.3	65.1	-	-
City of Stephenson	-	47.6	47.9	-	-
Stephenson Twp.	34.0	40.1	45.6	17.9%	34.1%
Hannahville Comm. & Trust Land	-	22.4	24.8	-	-
MENOMINEE COUNTY	29.4	40.4	46.2	37.4%	57.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of the Population, Table 33; 2000 Census of Population and Housing

The County's age structure is presented in four categories in Table 2-7: preschool, normal school age, normal working age, and normal retirement age. Those persons in the normal retirement category comprise ~~17.3~~ **19.1** percent of the County's population. In comparison, the same age category makes up ~~12.3~~ **13.7** percent of the state's population. The other age categories (working age, school age and preschool age) show the state with percentages higher than the County's.

County residents 65 and older make up ~~15.1~~ **19.1** percent of the total population; those ~~60~~ years and older make up ~~27.7~~ percent (Table 2-8). ~~Persons now between the ages of 36 and 55 ("baby boomers" born 1946 to 1965) represent a huge bulge in the population spectrum that will continue to push the median age upward at a rapid rate.~~ **Persons now between the ages of 46 and 65 (baby boomers born 1946 to 1965) represent a huge bulge in the population spectrum and will continue to push the median age upward at a rapid rate.**

TABLE 2-7

Population by Age Groups, Selected Areas, 2000-2010

Age	Menominee County					State of Michigan			
	2000		2010			2000		2010	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent		Total	Percent	Total	Percent
under 5	1,481	5.8	1,169	4.9	Preschool Age	672,005	6.8	596,286	6.0
Subtotal	1,481	5.8	1,169	4.9		672,005	6.8	596,286	6.0
5 - 9	1,589	6.3	1,376	5	Normal School Age	745,181	7.5	637,784	6.5
10 - 14	1,822	7.2	1,561	6.5		747,012	7.5	675,216	6.8
15 - 19	1,848	7.3	1,460	6.1		719,867	7.2	739,599	7.5
Subtotal	5,259	20.8	4,397	17.6		2,212,060	22.2	2,052,599	20.8
20 - 34	3,842	15.2	3,321	13.9	Normal Working Age	2,006,010	20.2	1,833,221	18.6
35 - 44	4,054	16.0	2,693	11.2		1,598,373	16.1	1,277,974	12.9
45 - 54	3,729	14.7	4,051	16.9		1,367,939	13.7	1,510,033	15.2
55 - 64	2,569	10.2	3,811	15.8		863,039	8.7	1,251,977	12.7
Subtotal	14,194	56.1	13,876	57.8		5,835,361	58.7	5,873,205	59.4
65 - 74	2,213	8.7	2,356	9.8	Normal Retirement Age	642,880	6.5	724,709	7.3
75 - 84	1,598	6.3	1,538	6.4		433,678	4.4	444,940	4.5
85 and older	581	2.3	693	2.9		142,460	1.4	191,881	1.9
Subtotal	4,392	17.3	4,587	19.1		1,219,018	12.3	1,361,530	13.7
TOTAL	25,326	100.0	24,029	100.0		9,938,444	100.0	9,883,640	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000, Table DP-1

Figure 2-3
Menominee County 2000 Population by Age & Sex

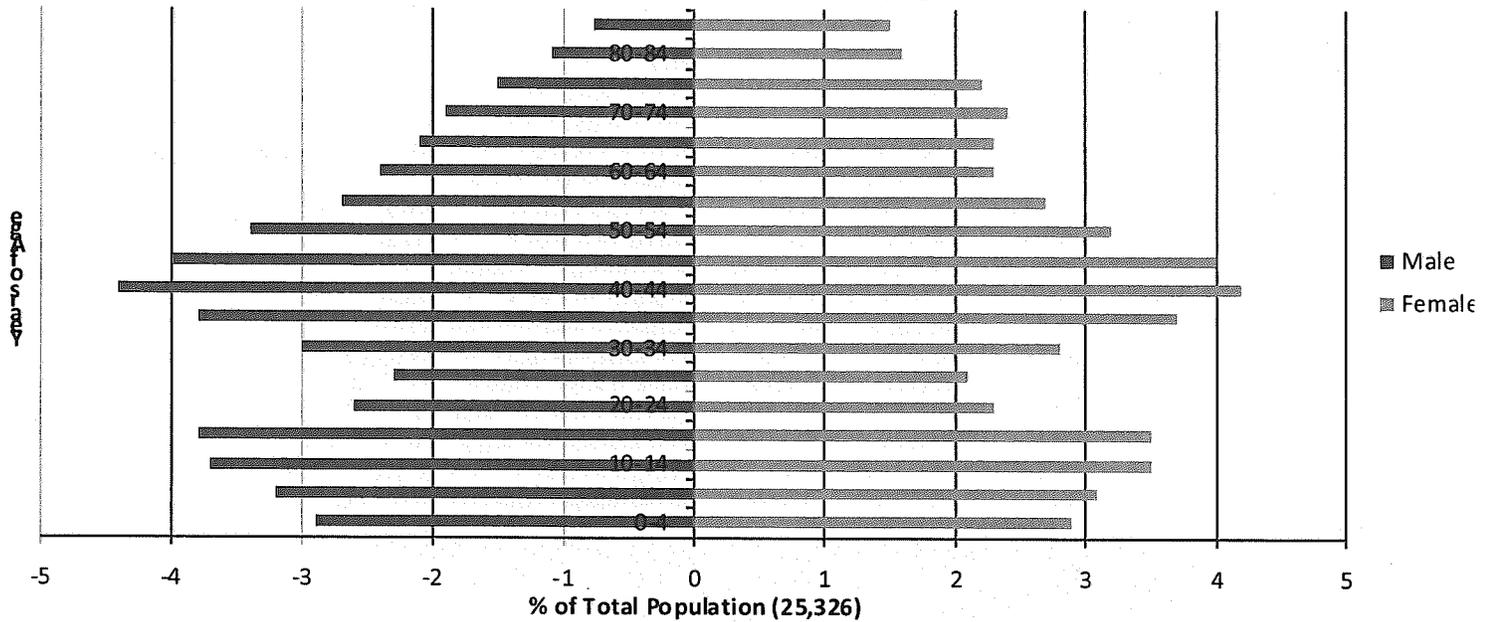
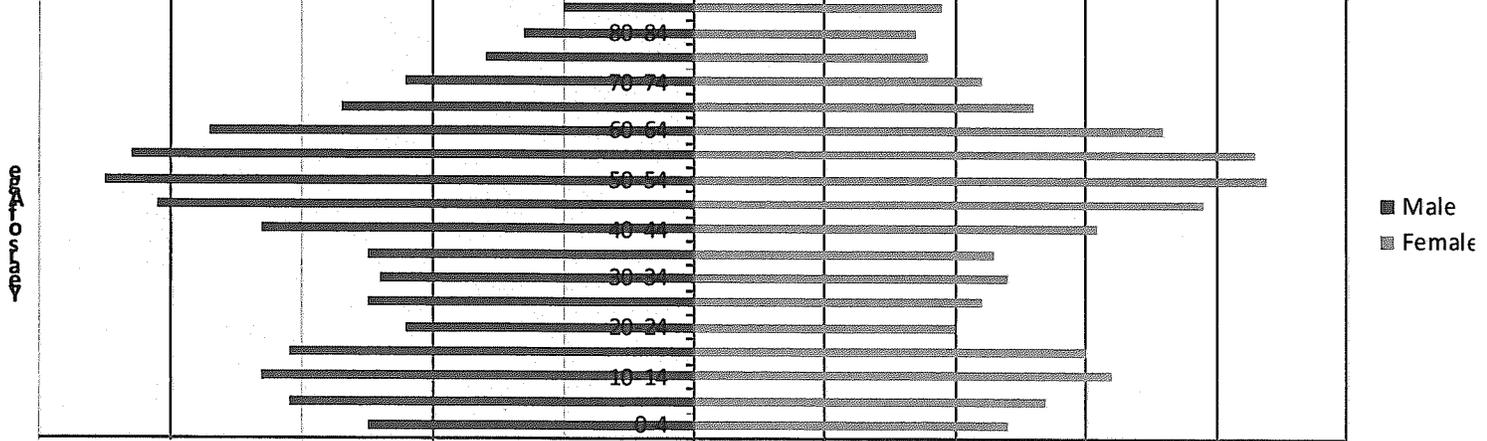


Figure 2-4
Menominee County 2010 Population by Age & Sex



**TABLE 2-8
Population 60 Years and Older, Menominee County, 1990-2000**

Population Age-Group	1990						2000						Change 1990-2000						
	Male			Female			Population	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	#	%	%	#	%	%		#	%	%	#	%	%	#	%	%	#	%	%
Total Population	24,920	49.3	50.7	12,626	50.7	25,326	12,595	49.7	12,731	50.3	301	1.2	105	0.4					
60+	5,543	9.6	12.6	3,148	12.6	5,595	2,494	9.8	3,101	12.2	99	0.8	47	0.4					
65+	4,295	7.3	10.0	2,481	10.0	4,392	1,885	7.4	2,507	9.9	71	0.6	26	0.2					
75+	1,956	3.1	4.7	1,176	4.7	2,179	852	3.4	1,327	5.2	72	0.6	151	1.2					
100+	NA	-	-	NA	-	7	0	0	7	0.03	-	-	-	-					

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census, Population and Housing Summary File 1

2.4 Racial Composition

Consistent with the region, Menominee County's racial composition is overwhelmingly white. However, the percentage of non-white residents - particularly American Indians - has **nearly doubled** *increased substantially* over the last ~~two~~ *three* decades. **2010** Census figures show **523** ~~380~~ persons residing within the Hannahville Indian Community and off-reservation trust land in the townships of Harris (~~369~~) and Gourley (~~11~~).

Non-white residents now make up ~~3.8~~ **4.5** percent of the County's population, up from 1.4 percent in 1980. Persons of Hispanic origin are not shown in Table 2-9 since they can be of any race.

TABLE 2-9

Population by Race, Menominee County, 1980-2000 2010

Race	1980		1990		2000*		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
White	25,827	98.6	24,464	98.2	24,375	96.2	22,891	95.3
Black	6	-	7	-	25	-	72	0.3
American Indian, Eskimo & Aleut	307	1.2	382	1.5	576	2.3	648	2.7
Asian & Pacific Islander	36	0.1	60	0.3	55	0.2	78	0.3
Other Race/Multi-Race	25	0.1	7	-	295	1.2	285	1.2
Total	26,201	100.0	24,920	100.0	25,326	100.0	24,029	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of the Population, STF 1A, Table 006; 1980 Census of the Population, STF 1A, Table 007; Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000, Table DP-1

* Additional subcategories for racial information were used in 2000 *and* 2010.

2.5 Educational Attainment

Among County residents who were 25 years of age or older at the time of the 1990 Census, 25.8 percent had not completed high school or the equivalent. As shown in Table 2-10, this percentage was higher than the region (21.8) and state (23.3). However, the percentage of high school graduates (46.4) was significantly higher than that of the region (39.8) and state (32.3). Overall, 74.3 percent of County residents attained at least high school diplomas, a lesser percentage than both the region and the state. The comparison shows the percentage of college graduates was much lower in the County's population.

Education and training requirements have been increasing in most industries. Employers whose hiring requirements once did not place a lot of emphasis on formal education are, in most instances, looking for prospective employees who have attained an educational level sufficient to meet the demands of today's workplace. A highly trained, educated workforce is an asset in attracting employers to a community.

*2010 Data not available at this time

Educational Level	TABLE 2-10 Educational Attainment of Persons Over 25 Years, Selected Areas, 1990-2010											
	Menominee County				CUPPAD Region				State of Michigan			
	1990		2010		1990		2010		1990		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than 9 th Grade	1,776	10.8			10,204	9.0			452,893	7.8		
9th-12th Grade, No Diploma	2,471	15.0			14,510	12.8			902,866	15.5		
High School Graduate	7,655	46.4			44,968	39.8			1,887,449	32.3		
Some College, No Degree	2,121	12.8			19,384	17.2			1,191,518	20.4		
Associate Degree	960	5.8			7,524	6.7			392,869	6.7		
Bachelor Degree	1,093	6.6			11,158	9.9			638,267	10.9		
Graduate or Professional Degree	438	2.7			5,252	4.6			375,780	6.4		
Percent High School Graduate or Higher	-	74.3			-	78.1			-	76.8		
Percent Bachelor Degree or Higher	-	9.3			-	14.5			-	17.4		

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF 3A

2.6 Household Characteristics

Evaluation of the changes in household characteristics in a community can often provide valuable insights about population trends. Household relationships reflect changing social values, economic conditions, and the demographic changes such as increased life spans and the increasing mobility of our society.

A household is defined as all persons who occupy a housing unit according to the Bureau of the Census. This can include one person living along, a single family, two or more families living together, or any groups of related or unrelated persons sharing living quarters.

A family consists of a householder and one or more persons living in the same household who is related by birth, marriage, or adoption. A non-family household can be one person living alone or any combination of people not related by blood, marriage, or adoption.

The number of households in Menominee County increased 5.2 percent between 1980 and 1990, and 7.8 percent between 1990 and 2000; **the total number of households in Menominee County decreased by 0.5 percent between 2000 and 2010.** While the number of households increased to 10,529 in 2000, the average household size decreased to 2.36 persons. **The number of households decreased to 10,474 in 2010 and the average household size decreased to 2.26 persons.** A similarity is found in the percentage increase in households and percentage decrease in household size.

The number of family households in the County decreased over the last decade. Married-couple households also decreased with corresponding increases in female and male householder families. Meanwhile, the percentage of non-family households increased by 59 ~~65~~ percent from 1980 to ~~2000~~ **2010**, indicative of contemporary social and demographic changes. These statistics are contained in Table 2-11.

TABLE 2-11
Household Characteristics, Menominee County 1980-2000

Household Type	1980		1990		2000		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Family Households	7,069	76.1	6,854	70.2	7,006	66.5	6,819	65.1
Married-Couple Family	6,189	87.6	5,763	84.1	5,660	80.8	5,353	78.5
Female Householder	657	9.3	826	12.1	927	13.2	955	14.0
Male Householder	223	3.1	265	3.8	419	6.0	511	7.5
Non-Family Households	2,214	23.9	2,912	29.8	3,523	33.5	3,655	34.9
Total Households	9,283	100.0	9,766	100.0	10,529	100.0	10,474	100.0
Average Household Size	2.79		2.52		2.36		2.26	

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF 1A, P003, P016 and H017A; 1980 Census of the Population and Housing, STF 1, 003, 016, 035; Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000 Census, Table DP-1

2.7 Population Density

Population densities for all Menominee County jurisdictions are presented in Table 2-12; the densities for other counties and the state are provided in Table 2-13.

The County's ~~25,326~~ **24,029** residents live within the 1,043.7 square mile boundary producing a density of ~~24.3~~ **23.0** persons per square mile. ~~Expressed in terms of persons per acre, the ratio is approximately one person to 27 acres.~~

Densities vary with the degree of development. Cedarville Township is the least densely inhabited **while** the city of Menominee **exhibits the highest density** the most.

TABLE 2-12			
Population Densities, Menominee County Civil Divisions, 2000			
Civil Division	Land Area in Square Miles	Persons Per Square Mile 2000	<i>Persons Per Square Mile 2010</i>
Menominee County	1,043.7	24.3	23.0
Cedarville Township	79.0	3.5	3.2
Daggett Township	35.9	20.6	19.9
Village of Daggett	1.1	245.5	234.0
Faithorn Township	53.6	4.0	4.5
Gourley Township	35.7	11.5	11.8
Harris Township	143.1	13.2	13.8
Holmes Township	71.3	4.2	4.7
Ingallston Township	70.8	14.7	13.2
Lake Township	70.8	8.1	7.9
Mellen Township	30.8	40.9	37.3
City of Menominee	5.0 5.2	1,826.2	1,669
Menominee Township	72.8	54.1	47.9
Meyer Township	89.8	11.5	11.1
Nadeau Township	80.7	14.4	14.4
Village of Carney	1.1	204.5	192.0
Spalding Township	162.5	10.8	10.3
Village of Powers	1.0	430.0	425
City of Stephenson	1.1	795.5	789
Stephenson Township	40.7	17.6	16.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

TABLE 2-13
Population Densities, Selected Areas, 2000

Governmental Unit	Land Area in Square Miles	Persons Per Square Mile 2000	<i>Persons Per Square Mile 2010</i>
Menominee County	1,043.7	24.3	23.0
Alger County	917.9	10.7	10.5
Delta County	1,170.0	32.9	31.7
Dickinson County	766.4	35.8	34.1
Marinette County (WI)	1,402.0	30.9	29.8
Marquette County	1,821.3	35.5	36.8
Schoolcraft County	1,178.2	7.6	7.2
State of Michigan	56,809.2	174.9	

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

2.8 — Estimates and Projections

Although estimates and projections as population measurements are used interchangeably, there are differences. Estimates generally use existing data collected from multiple sources; they are for the past. Projections are estimates of the population for future dates and are based on assumptions about future births, deaths, in-migration and out-migration.

Projections are useful for community planning endeavors. For instance, demand for certain types of public services can be anticipated by using sound population projections. Formulating projections is complicated and fraught with unknowns such as unforeseen economic events that can trigger migration. Other considerations like fertility and mortality data have much less impact. Census Bureau projections are presented in Table 2-14.

The most recent projections for Michigan counties from 1990 to 2020 show Menominee County steadily losing population—21 percent over the 30-year period. A projected decrease from 1990 to 2000 of over 6 percent did not materialize as the County's population increased by 1.6 percent. It is not known at this point when revised projections will be ready for release.

TABLE 2-14
Population Projections, Selected Areas, 1990-2020

Area	1990-Census	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Menominee-County	24,920	24,500	23,600	22,500	21,500	20,600	19,600
Alger County	8,972	9,800	9,900	10,000	10,100	10,200	10,200
Delta County	37,780	38,600	38,800	38,900	39,100	39,200	39,400
Dickinson-County	26,831	27,200	27,400	27,500	27,700	27,900	28,100

TABLE 2-14
Population Projections, Selected Areas, 1990-2020

Marquette County	70,887	65,400	69,100	68,900	68,400	67,600	66,700
Schoolcraft County	8,302	8,700	8,800	8,900	8,900	9,000	8,900
State of Michigan	9,295,277	9,556,100	9,786,700	9,963,800	10,121,300	10,285,000	10,454,700

Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget, Office of State Demographer, January 1996

2.8-2.9 Issues and Opportunities

- The most populous period for the County was recorded in 1890 before northern portions were split away and included in newly-created Dickinson County.
- Population growth has been flat for the past ~~seventy~~ ~~sixty~~ years with a general movement away from residential concentrations. Modest growth of 1.6 percent was recorded from 1990 to 2000. **The County experienced a 5.1 percent population decline from 2000-2010.**
- The median age has been rising rapidly and is now at ~~46.2~~ 40.4 years. This is the result of the aging of population nationally and the influx of retirees with no dependent children. A notable exception to the County's median age is the Hannahville Indian Community where the resident median age is ~~24.8~~ 22.4 years.
- Persons 65 years and older comprise over ~~19~~ 17 percent of the County's population, five percent more than for the state overall. The size of the post-World War II generation will significantly impact the age composition of the population long-term.
- The County's racial diversity has increased over the past twenty years but remains predominantly white (~~95.3~~ 96.2 percent). Residents identified as American Indian have nearly doubled over the past twenty years.
- **Compared with the state, the County has a higher percentage of high school graduates and a lower percentage of college graduates within its resident 25 and older population.**
- The number of households **decreased from 2000 to 2010; households have continued to dwindle in size** ~~is increasing and getting smaller~~. Non-family households have increased from less than one-fourth of all households to **over** one-third in the last twenty years.

3.0 ECONOMIC BASE

3.1 Introduction

Many factors contribute to the economy of an area, some of which extend well beyond its borders. Outside influences have increased markedly with newer technologies and an emerging worldwide economy.

The most current information available regarding Menominee County, as well surrounding jurisdictions, will be presented in this chapter. County data will be compared with other counties, the region and state to identify existing economic strengths, weaknesses and trends. Areas within a 100-mile range of the county are identified in Figure 3-1 (I would delete this graphic).

Two major sectors make up an economy: one that provides goods and services for markets outside the area (basic or export sector) and one that provides goods and services for local consumption (non-basic sector). Economic vitality and balance rely heavily on the creation and retention of local basic sector jobs.

3.2 County Economy

Tax Base

The state equalized valuation (S.E.V.) for the county in ~~2011~~ 2002 was set at ~~\$967,562,286~~ \$590,333,070. This was an increase of ~~64.2~~ 10.8 percent over ~~2002~~ 2001. ~~In 2003, the county S.E.V. was set at \$655,991,378, representing an increase of about 11 percent.~~

Under Michigan law, all property must be assessed at 50 percent of what has been determined to be its "true cash value". State equalized valuations are based on the actions of three bodies: the local assessor and board of review, the county board of commissioners, and the state tax commission.

Six real property classifications are used in the equalization process. The classes of real property include agricultural, commercial, developmental, industrial, residential and timber-cutover. ~~Over seventy-eight~~ percent of the ~~2011~~ 2002 equalized valuation is found in the residential class. Assessed valuation in the agricultural class accounted for *approximately* 10 percent, ahead of both commercial (7 percent) and industrial (4 percent). An additional classification is used for personal property that is taxable but not real property.

Growth rates among governmental units *from 2002 to 2011* ranged from a high of ~~108.4~~ 94.1 percent in ~~Faithorn Cedarville~~ Township to a low of ~~42.3 percent~~ 32.9 in the City of Menominee. The proportion of values as determined by SEV has shifted with the increasing development of rural areas. Figure 3-2 and Table 3-1 provide SEV comparisons for the cities and townships in Menominee County.

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Figure 3-1

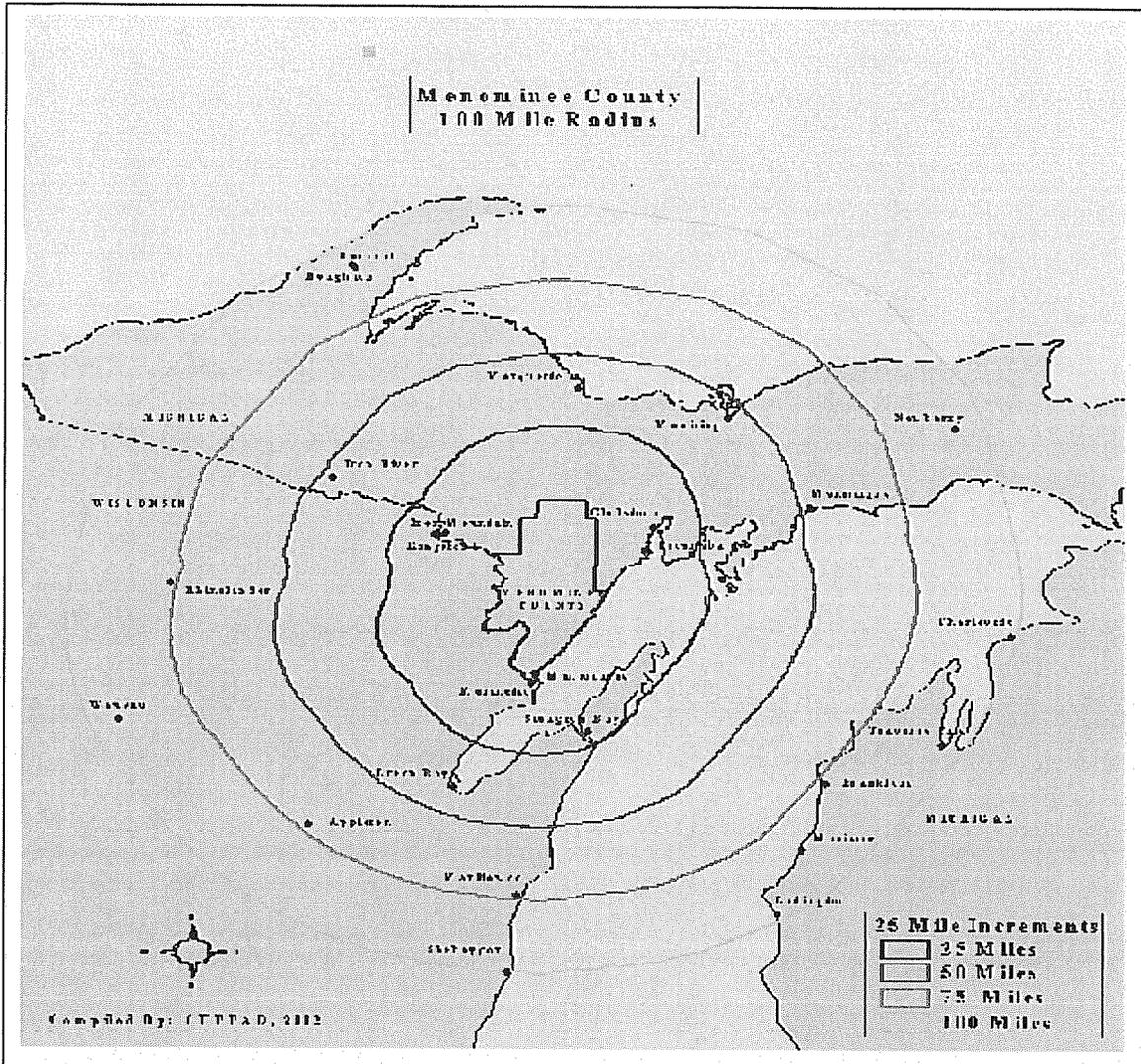


TABLE 3-1				
State Equalized Valuations, Menominee County, 2002				
Jurisdiction	2002 SEV Real Property	2002 SEV Personal Property	2002 Total SEV	Percent Change 1997-2002
Cedarville Township	\$ 18,814,900	\$221,800	\$ 19,036,700	107.5%
Daggett Township	16,806,974	620,927	17,427,901	92.0%
Faithorn Township	11,191,700	260,751	11,452,451	96.5%
Gourley Township	11,351,300	281,044	11,632,344	74.6%
Harris Township	35,457,360	2,080,937	37,538,297	97.8%
Holmes Township	24,261,157	718,028	24,979,185	61.5%
Ingallston Township	45,397,370	621,817	46,019,187	118.8%
Lake Township	24,631,400	359,474	24,990,874	86.3%
Mellen Township	27,448,510	621,218	28,069,728	50.1%
Menominee Township	92,181,100	3,428,900	95,610,000	73.6%
Meyer Township	20,313,500	1,263,700	21,577,200	74.5%
Nadeau Township	29,343,100	1,312,550	30,655,650	62.5%
Spalding Township	30,694,600	2,741,297	33,435,897	65.7%
Stephenson Township	17,442,700	523,550	17,966,250	65.1%
City of Menominee	129,066,500	27,693,000	156,759,500	34.6%
City of Stephenson	11,814,300	358,079	12,172,379	41.1%
Menominee County Total	\$546,276,816	\$43,107,072	\$589,383,888	63.2

Source: Menominee County Equalization Department

FIGURE 3-2-DELETE
 Menominee County S.E.V. by Local Governmental Unit, 1997 & 2002

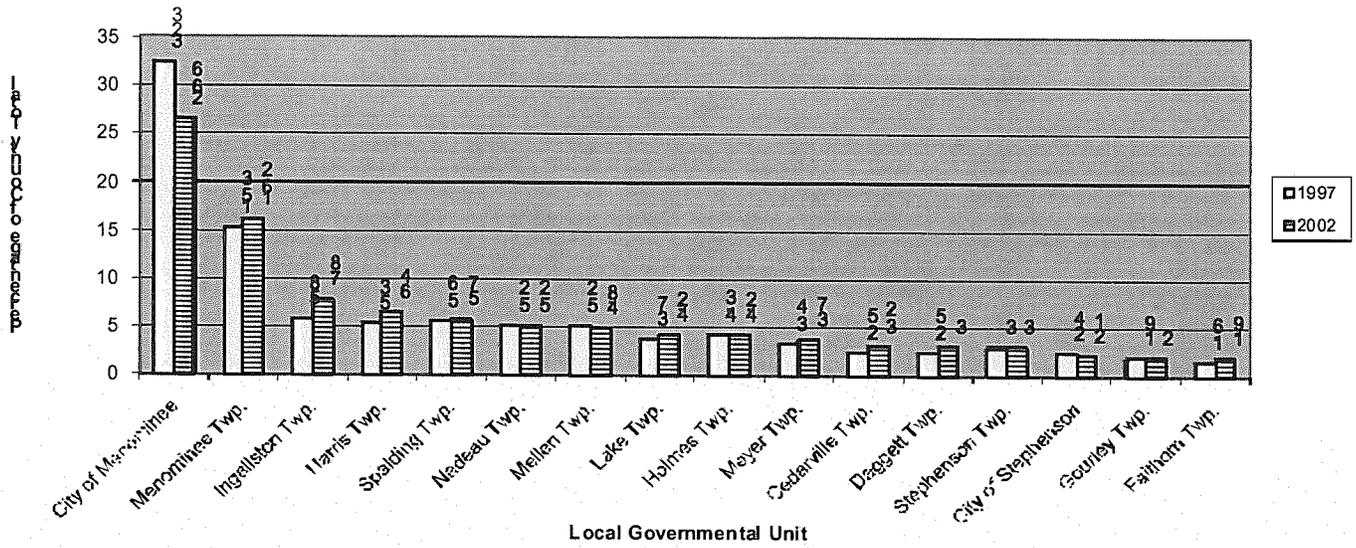
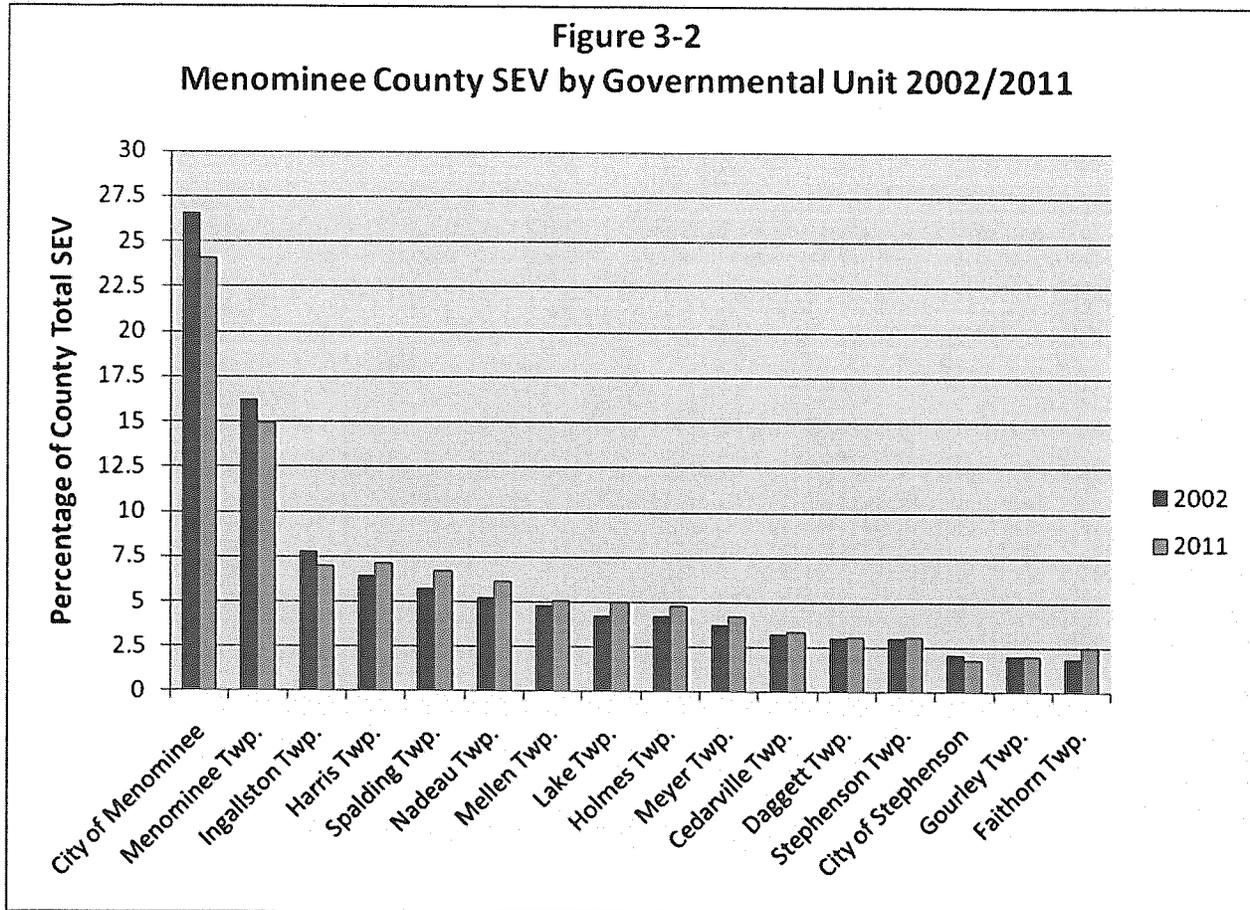


TABLE 3-1				
State Equalized Valuations, Menominee County, 2011				
Jurisdiction	2011 SEV Real Property	2011 SEV Personal Property	2011 Total SEV	Percent Change 2002-2011
Cedarville Township	\$32,862,800	\$459,262	\$33,322,062	74.0%
Daggett Township	\$29,040,800	\$564,286	\$29,605,086	69.9%
Faithorn Township	\$23,446,000	\$415,378	\$23,861,378	108.4%
Gourley Township	\$19,112,100	\$260,922	\$19,373,022	66.5%
Harris Township	\$65,341,457	\$3,577,528	\$68,918,985	83.6%
Holmes Township	\$43,659,600	\$3,113,935	\$46,773,535	87.3%
Ingallston Township	\$67,546,700	\$638,991	\$68,185,691	48.2%
Lake Township	\$47,018,100	\$1,559,418	\$48,577,518	94.4%
Mellen Township	\$46,135,900	\$2,962,532	\$49,098,432	74.9%
Menominee Township	\$136,010,900	\$8,498,450	\$144,509,350	51.1%
Meyer Township	\$38,898,400	\$1,355,250	\$40,253,650	86.6%
Nadeau Township	\$56,718,400	\$2,287,088	\$59,005,488	92.5%
Spalding Township	\$62,248,900	\$2,913,433	\$65,162,333	94.9%
Stephenson Township	\$29,589,900	\$824,070	\$30,413,970	69.3%
City of Menominee	\$196,183,500	\$26,878,224	\$223,061,724	42.3%
City of Stephenson	\$16,950,300	\$489,762	\$17,440,062	43.3%
Menominee County Total	\$910,763,757	\$56,798,529	\$967,562,286	64.2%

Source: Menominee County Equalization Department, 2011.



Manufacturing

In terms of employment and payroll in the County, manufacturing is the most important industry (see discussion in section 3.5). The many types of manufacturing activity serve a diverse customer base, a fact that helps to deter severe hardship during difficult economic times.

A majority of the county's manufacturing businesses and related jobs are located in the city of Menominee and Menominee Township. Paper and wood products, furniture, castings, precision automotive and truck components, fish netting, and electrical equipment are prominent among the manufactured products. Additionally, there is considerable manufacturing and employment in and near Marinette in neighboring Wisconsin. These include a large shipbuilding operation, paper mill, foundry, and manufacturers of fire suppression equipment, precision automotive and truck components, metal machine parts, and wood products.

Manufacturers of wood and metal products are found along and near US-41 and US-2/41 in central and northern parts of the county. These include sawmills, metal machining and fabricating shops, and producers of other wood products such as cedar mulch, fencing, and ornamental evergreen items.

Despite ownership changes and drastic workforce downsizing, wood and upholstered furniture production facilities in Meyer and Gourley townships remain operational. The largest furniture maker in the northern part of the county, Robinson Furniture, closed its Gourley township plant in 1996. Robinson was a well known maker of quality wood furniture and employed as many as 250 persons. The facility is currently operating as U.P. Furniture with a workforce of approximately 30. Les Brown Chair Company in Hermansville was closed in early 2002 and reopened under new ownership. Employment declined from about 130 in 1998 to less than twenty in the fall of 2002.

Machining and metal fabricating businesses are located in Spalding and Meyer townships.

Agriculture

Menominee County has a rich farming heritage that dates back to the 1850s and continues today. Weather and soil conditions are especially conducive to dairy farming. The county was the state's 17th leading milk producer in 1995 and is the acknowledged "Dairy Capital" of the U.P. It was the county's most important industry in the 1920s.

Consistent with national trends, farms are fewer and larger with an increasing reliance on mechanization and improved operational techniques to maintain economic viability. As farm operators get older (the average age of Menominee County operators in **2011 was 55.3 years compared to** 52.9 years in 1997), it **was** is expected that the number of farms will decrease. **The actual number of farms in Menominee County increased from 372 in 2002 to 419 in 2007 and the amount of land in farms has increased from 98,755 acres in 2002 to 103,636 acres in 2007.** There are an estimated 200 dairy farms in the Upper Peninsula, 76 of which were active in Menominee County in 2001. Closure of the county's last cheese factory (Frigo in Carney) in 1991 marked the end of a local market for milk production.

Using the U.S. Department of Agriculture's definition (\$1,000 or more of agricultural products produced or sold), there were **419 348** farms in the county in **2007 1997**. The **419 348** farms comprised nearly **103,636 110,000** acres, over **15 16** percent of the county's total land area (see Chapter 5). The broader term "agribusiness" includes storage, distribution and manufacture of agricultural products, as well as equipment and supplies related to crop production, dairying and forestry. **In 2007, crop sales accounted for approximately 10 percent of the market value of crops (including nursery and greenhouse crops) sold, while livestock sales accounted for the remaining 90 percent. Approximately \$33.6 million dollars of products were sold in 2007.**

Hay, corn, barley and oats are the leading field crops. Christmas tree plantations cover some 2,000 acres in the County. Beef, sheep, and hogs are other important agricultural livestock in the county. **Three of the twelve** ~~Five of the 14~~ mink fur-farming operations in Michigan are located in the County. The heyday of silver fox pelt production (largest in the world) ended in 1947.

Stephenson Township, April 2003

Hannahville Tribal Enterprises

With approximately ~~670~~ 600 employees, the Chip-In Island Resort and Casino along US-2 in Harris Township is a major economic force in the county and region. The new gaming/resort facility was opened in 1998 and includes a five-story hotel with 113 rooms, bars, lounges, specialty shops, a



swimming area complete with a heated sand beach, and a variety of gaming opportunities. While the resort and casino are by far the largest enterprise, the tribe also operates a construction company, a technical services unit and a large convenience store.

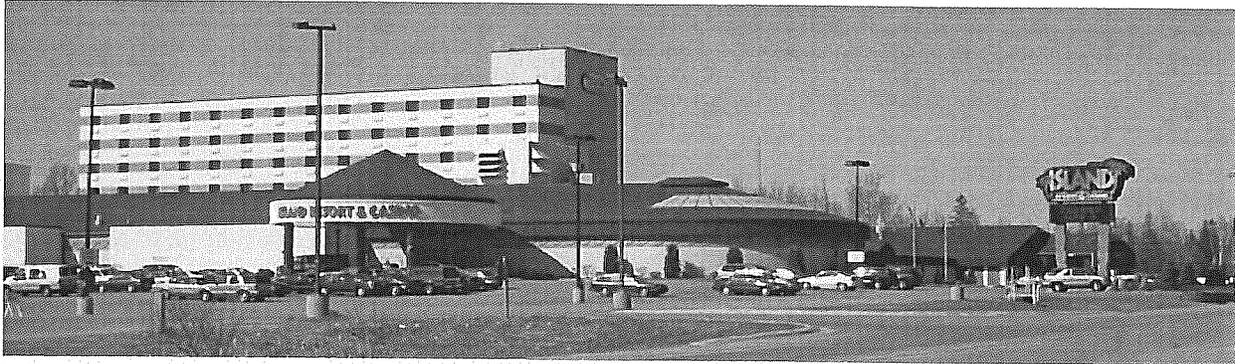
~~In November 2001, tribal authorities announced plans to build a large industrial park on trust lands west of the present casino in Harris Township. The 1,100-acre park would include four power plants, each with a generating capacity of 250 megawatts, and an ethanol fuel plant.~~

~~Project planners estimate an investment of as much as \$1.3 billion. Power would be exported from this location to high demand areas. The project factors fuel mixes that will utilize limestone to prevent harmful pollutants such as carbon dioxide. Feasibility testing and other considerations will determine if the project will move forward. Tribal officials indicated that as many as a thousand jobs could be realized if the project does proceed.~~

Chip-In Island Resort and Casino, April 2003.

3.3 Civilian Labor Force Characteristics

The civilian labor force consists of persons currently employed and those currently seeking employment; those serving in the armed forces or who are under the age of 16 are excluded.



Shifts in the age and sex characteristics of residents, seasonal changes, and employment opportunities all cause labor force fluctuations. Civilian labor force information is presented in tables 3-2 and 3-3. Table 3-2 provides labor force participants by gender and status in the county, region and state. Table 3-3 shows just civilian labor force growth for the past twenty years. Civilian labor force growth in the county has been greater than that of the region or entire UP., but less than that recorded for the state overall. ***new data has not been released yet.**

Characteristics	Menominee County	CUPPAD Region	State of Michigan
Civilian Labor Force	12,473	84,965	4,922,453
Female	5,709	39,509	2,304,452
Male	6,764	45,456	2,618,001
Employed in Labor Force	11,839	79,354	4,637,461
Female	5,473	37,495	2,178,114
Male	6,366	41,859	2,459,347
Unemployed in Labor Force	634	5,611	284,992
Female	236	2,014	126,338
Male	398	3,597	158,654

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 3, Table P43

Area	1981	1991	2001	Percent Change
Menominee County	10,825	11,800	12,900	19.2%

CUPPAD Region	77,950	79,900	87,975	12.9%
Upper Peninsula	136,300	137,000	153,600	12.7%
Michigan	4,226,000	4,470,000	5,175,000	22.4%

Source: Michigan Department of Career Development, Employment Service Agency, Office of Labor Market Information for years cited

3.4 — Employment by Occupational Group—I would recommend deleting this section

The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has developed an occupational classification system for labor market analysis. Twenty three major groups, 96 minor groups and 449 broad occupations are included in the Standard Occupational Classification System (SOC). This system is used to determine workforce shortages and surpluses, current and future. Michigan industries with the largest employment levels in 1999 are presented in Table 3-4. Occupations forecasted to have the largest employment levels in 2008 are shown in Table 3-5.

Eating and Drinking Establishments
Motor Vehicles and Equipment
Hospitals
Personnel Supply Services
Department Stores
Grocery Stores
Metalworking Machinery
Metal Forgings and Stampings
Miscellaneous Plastics Products
Computer and Data Processing Services

Source: Michigan Private Covered and Current Employment Statistics 1995-1999; michlmi.org website

Retail Salespersons
Hand Workers/Assemblers/Fabricators, NEC*
Cashiers
Sales and Related Workers, NEC*
General Managers & Top Executives

TABLE 3-5 Largest Occupation Employment Level Forecasts for 2008
Office Clerks, General
Truck Drivers, Light/Heavy
Janitors/Cleaners including Maids/Housekeepers
Stock Clerks/Order Fillers
Waiters & Waitresses

Source: Michigan Occupational Employment Forecasts 1998-2008; michlmi.org website
*NEC (not elsewhere classified)

3.5 Employment by Industry Group

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) was developed jointly by the United States, Mexico and Canada. This system of classification makes accurate comparisons of industrial statistics among the nations possible.

Employment information collected from the 2000 Census is categorized by the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). Previous censuses utilized the Standard Industrial Classification system; because of the change comparisons from 1990 to 2000 are not accurate.

Table 3-1 Employment by Industry Sectors, Selected Areas, 2000			
Broad Economic Division	City of	Menominee	State of
	Menominee	County	Michigan
	Percent of Total Employment		
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Mining	0.8	3.6	1.0
Construction	5.1	6.1	6.0
Manufacturing	34.6	32.6	22.5
Transportation, Warehouse and Public Utilities	3.5	5.3	4.1
Wholesale Trade	4.1	3.8	3.3
Retail Trade	9.5	8.8	11.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.4	2.5	5.3
Information	1.6	1.4	2.1
Services*	34.2	32.3	40.1
Public Administration	4.2	3.5	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

According to the 2008 Bureau of Economic Analysis data, 25 percent of the total private employment of Menominee County is derived from manufacturing employment. The three south-central counties of Menominee, Delta and Dickinson account for the majority of

manufacturing employment within the Upper Peninsula.

Table 3-6 illustrates the County's ten leading industry groups by annual payroll in 2009. Manufacturing accounted for nearly half of the County's total payroll for top ten industries and generated the most jobs (1,492) or about 34 percent of the total. Retail trade and healthcare and social assistance followed with 11.5 percent and 9.9 percent of the annual county payroll represented by the top ten industries.

Industry Group	Annual Payroll	Number of Establishments	Average Employment
Manufacturing	\$59,522,401	54	1,492
Retail Trade	\$13,887,566	72	722
Healthcare and Social Assistance	\$12,045,324	40	491
Wholesale Trade	\$8,172,849	21	247
Construction	\$5,926,461	57	176
Accommodation and Food Services	\$5,781,316	41	597
Administrative and Waste Services	\$4,716,765	11	68
Other Services, Except Public Administration	\$4,361,346	52	305
Finance and Insurance	\$3,846,986	27	133
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	\$2,980,070	24	123
County Total	\$121,241,084	399	4,354

~~Table 3-6 shows the county's ten leading industry groups by annual payroll in 1999. Manufacturing accounted for 50.1 percent of the county's total \$161,622,000 payroll and generated the most jobs (3,024), or 42.3 percent of the total. Retail trade represented 7.4 percent of the annual county payroll followed closely by wholesale trade (7.0 percent) and healthcare (6.3 percent). Combined, these four industries accounted for 70.9 percent of the annual payroll and 66.3 percent of the jobs.~~

**TABLE 3-6
Leading Industry Groups by Annual Payroll, Menominee County 1999**

Menominee County Master Plan
June 28, 2011 Draft

Industry Group	Annual Payroll (\$1,000)	Employees	FTEs	Number of Employees									
				14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Manufacturing	\$81,052	3,024	59	19	6	6	13	6	7	1	1	0	
Retail Trade	\$12,037	826	81	43	21	8	7	1	1	0	0	0	
Wholesale Trade	\$11,345	367	21	8	7	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	
Healthcare & social assistance	\$10,123	520	41	15	15	5	3	2	1	0	0	0	
Construction	\$6,990	228	54	35	11	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Finance & insurance	\$5,582	226	36	19	11	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Transportation & warehousing	\$5,542	225	31	20	5	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	
Accommodation & food services	\$3,873	597	50	23	14	3	8	1	1	0	0	0	
Other services (except public administration)	\$3,748	354	66	45	13	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Forestry, fishing, hunting & agricultural support	\$3,375	132	16	9	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	
—County Total	\$161,622	7,141	535	285	120	52	52	11	13	1	1	0	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns 1998-1999, CD-CBP-98/99

3.6 Major Employers

Most major employers in the County, those employing more than 100 persons, are located in the City of Menominee. The City also has a variety of small businesses employing Menominee County residents. However, one of the largest employers in the county is located in Harris Township in northern Menominee County. The Chip-in Island Resort and Casino, with an estimated workforce of 670 persons, is a major economic force in the County and beyond. It is owned and operated by the Hannahville Indian Community; the Indian Community itself has a workforce of 319 persons. The current gaming/resort facility opened in 1998. An expansion and renovation of the Convention Center was completed in 2011.

Major employers in Menominee and Marinette Counties are listed in Table 3-7 below. Data presented was compiled in September of 2008 by the Marinette Menominee Area Chamber of Commerce.

Table 3-7 Largest Employers, Menominee and Marinette Counties		
Name	Products	Number of Employees
Marinette County-Manufacturing		
Ansul Manufacturing	Manufacturing and Installation of Fire Protection Equipment	733
Biehl Construction Company	Asphalt Products/Sand and Gravel	35
Eagle Herald	Newspaper	65
Goodwill Industry-Corporate Office	Subcontracting, Light Manufacturing, Vocational Rehabilitation	100
KSU Industries	Pistons	1,126
Kimberly Clark	Paper Towel, Industrial Wipers	230
Marinette Marine Corporation	Ship Building, Marine Vessels	800
Silvan Industries	Pressure Vessels, Compressor Tanks, ASME Code Tanks	340
Chem Design Products, Inc.	Specialty Chemical Products	93
John Veriha Trucking	Heavy Hauling Trucking	130
Waupaca Foundry	Automotive and Agricultural Products	650
Waupaca Pallet	Wooden Pallets, Paintings of Castings, Cores	31
Winsert, Inc.	Valve Seat Inserts	151
Marinette County-Non-Manufacturing		
Aerial Company	Wholesale Beauty and Barber Supplies	250 Corporate 700 Total
Aurora Health Care	Health Care System	155
Bay Area Medical Center	Health Care Facility	800
Airgas	Welding Supplies, Industrial Gases, Contractor and Safety Supplies, Fire Equipment	52

Menards	Retail-Homebuilding	165
Northeast Wisconsin Technical College	Secondary Education	38 Full Time 47 Part Time
Wal-Mart	Retail	240
Wisconsin Public Service	Utilities-Electricity and Gas	55
Menominee County-Manufacturing		
Anchor Coupling	Hose Couplings	360
Cellu Tissue Company	Paper Manufacturing	105
Enstrom Helicopter Corporation	Helicopters	120
L.E. Jones Company	Valve Seat Inserts	290
Lloyd Flanders	Wicker Furniture	260
SFK Pulp Recycling	Pulp Recycling	105

Source: Marinette Menominee Area Chamber of Commerce, 2008.

Anchor Coupling, Inc., located in the Menominee Industrial Park, has been a major manufacturer of high quality hydraulic hose assemblies since 1938. The firm is a subsidiary of Caterpillar, Inc. The firm has experienced significant growth within the past 12 months and expects modest growth in the near future. The firm had approximately 360 employees in 2008. Anchor Coupling expanded its operations in recent years. The improvements included a 25,000 square foot building expansion and new machinery.

Cellu Tissue Company (formerly Menominee Paper Company) manufactures waxed paper and bleached white paper for the food products industry. The mill dates back to the early 1900's, when it was owned and operated by Hoskins Morainville. The mill was acquired in 1944 by Marathon Corporation and has had numerous owners since then. Today, Menominee Paper Company is owned by Cellu Tissue Holdings, Inc. and concentrates on the production of white papers. Due to economic conditions affecting the paper industry in the late 1990's, the workforce was downsized considerably.

LE Jones Company manufactures engine valve seat inserts; their operations have been in the city since 1941. The firm is the sole supplier of exhaust valve inserts for Cummins and the sole supplier for exhaust and intake valve inserts for Caterpillar.

Many area residents are employed at Marinette Marine Corp., located in Marinette, WI. Marinette Marine was awarded a \$73.6 million contract from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in 2010. The contract is for construction of a new fisheries survey vessel. Funded through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, the fisheries survey vessel will study the marine ecosystem off the West Coast and in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean, and it will be equipped with instrumentation for fisheries and oceanographic research, including advanced navigation systems, acoustic sensors, scientific sampling gear and extensive laboratories. The company has been awarded several large contracts over the past

year and the parent company is pursuing additional contracts, which could create jobs at the company as well as with suppliers and vendors in the region.

According to the most recent state data available, the Chip In Island Resort and Casino is the county's largest employer with a workforce totaling 654. In addition, the Hannahville Indian Community employs 197 persons making the Harris area the second most concentrated area of employment in the county.

Industrial enterprises such as Emerson Electric, Lloyd Flanders, L.E. Jones, Giddings and Lewis, Anchor Coupling, Menominee Paper and Great Lakes Pulp all operate within the city of Menominee where the largest employment base is found and required infrastructure is available. A listing of the county's largest employers as of the first quarter of 2000 (most current available) is provided in Table 3-7.

Marinette is a major source of employment for county residents. Waupaca Foundry, which is owned by ThyssenKrupp of Germany, is the largest employer in the Marinette area with a workforce of over 700. Marinette Marine, a shipbuilder and large government contractor, employs around 300 persons. Kimberly Clark's paper mill employs about 250 persons and Winsert, a manufacturer of valve seat inserts, employs about 120 persons. Badger Paper in Peshtigo is another of the larger near border Wisconsin employers.

Employer Name	Product	Number of Employees
Chip In Casino	Entertainment	654
Emerson Electric Company	Manufacturing	637
Flanders Industries	Furniture Manufacturing	325
Menominee Area Schools	Education	317
L.E. Jones Company	Manufacturing	248
Pinecrest Medical Care Facility	Health Care	231
Anchor Coupling, Inc.	Manufacturing	217
Hannahville Indian Community	Tribal Government	197
Angelis Menominee, Inc.	Grocery	182
Fairway Foods of Michigan, Inc.	Wholesale Food Distribution	179
Menominee Acquisition Corp.	Manufacturing	152
Stephenson Area Schools	Education	148
Les Brown Chair Company	Furniture Manufacturing	129
Giddings and Lewis, LLC	Foundry	120

Menominee County	Local Government	119
North Central Area Schools	Education	111
Great Lakes Pulp Co.	Manufacturing	104
Kmart Corporation	Department Store	98
Roubals Nursing Home	Health Care	94
Manpower International, Inc.	Employment Services	94
Greater Marinette/Menominee YMCA	Health and Recreation	94
City of Menominee	Local Government	93
Fabtek, Inc.	Manufacturing	92
United Waste System, Inc.	Waste Disposal	85
MJR Industries, Inc.	Manufacturing	81

Source: Michigan Employment Security Agency, ES-202, 1st Quarter 2000

3.7 Economic Development

~~Economic development activity was provided by the Menominee Area Chamber of Commerce (now River Cities Regional Chamber of Commerce) for many years. Menominee County contributed financially for those services. Early in 2002 the county formed a committee of township, village, city, county and Hannahville tribal representatives to spur economic development countywide. These efforts led to the formation of the Menominee County Economic Development Alliance (MCEDA) in December 2002. The organization was granted 501(c)(3) non-profit status in January 2003.~~

Economic activity is promoted by the County through the operation of the Marinette Menominee Area Chamber of Commerce and Menominee Business Development Corporation (MBDC).

The Marinette Menominee Area Chamber of Commerce serves both the cities and counties of Marinette, Wisconsin and Menominee, Michigan. The chamber works to assist the development of a positive business climate for the entire Marinette and Menominee area. The chamber is a private, non-profit organization funded by membership dues and income generated from management contracts and special events. The organization maintains an office in Marinette.

The MBDC, incorporated as a non-profit corporation, was established through the cooperative efforts of the City of Menominee and County in 2004 to promote economic development and tourism throughout Menominee County. Previously, the City had contracted with the former Menominee Area Chamber of Commerce for economic development activities.

3.8 Unemployment

County unemployment and labor force statistics are collected, analyzed and published by the Michigan Department of Career Development, Employment Service Agency, Office of Labor Market Information. Sub-county statistics are extrapolated from county data. Prior to 1965, U.S. Census Bureau data were used to compute unemployment rates. Comparative data are presented in Table 3-8 and Figure 3-3.

Menominee County has generally recorded a lower average annual rate of unemployment than other Upper Peninsula counties. Rates and trends in adjacent Dickinson County have closely paralleled those of Menominee. As is shown in the comparisons, however, local unemployment rates have exceeded the statewide average in most years, and have done so continuously since 1993. While double digit unemployment has been a common occurrence in many Upper Peninsula counties, Menominee County's only recorded average annual double-digit unemployment rate was recorded in 1985.

Prevailing economic conditions determine labor force needs. Menominee County's civilian labor force has increased by about nine (9) percent in the last ten years and about 30 percent since 1970.

Unemployment rates in Marinette County closely resemble Menominee's reflecting their common economic base. And, Marinette County historically exceeds statewide unemployment averages like Menominee.

Year	Menominee County Labor Force			Unemployment Rates (percentages)						
	Unemployed	Total Labor Force		Menominee County	CUPPAD Region	Upper Peninsula	Michigan	Marinette County, WI	Wisconsin	United States
1965	8,190	380	7,810	4.9	6.2	7.7	3.9	-	3.4	4.5
1970	8,675	500	9,175	5.4	7.8	9.2	7.0	-	4.0	4.9
1975	9,175	900	10,075	8.9	10.5	11.6	12.5	-	6.9	8.5
1980	9,925	1,000	10,950	9.2	11.5	12.2	12.4	-	7.2	7.1
1985	10,250	1,575	11,825	13.4	13.6	15.1	9.9	-	7.2	7.2
1990	11,125	850	11,975	7.0	8.5	9.2	7.5	7.2	4.4	5.3
1991	11,075	1,075	12,150	8.9	9.4	9.6	9.2	9.1	5.5	6.7
1992	11,675	1,075	12,725	8.4	10.0	10.8	8.8	8.3	5.2	7.4
1993	12,000	925	12,925	7.2	8.2	8.9	7.0	7.8	4.7	6.8

1994	12,275	875	13,150	6.6	8.0	8.7	5.9	7.2	4.7	6.1
1995	12,250	875	13,125	6.6	8.2	8.9	5.3	5.7	3.7	5.6
1996	12,400	800	13,175	6.0	7.1	7.9	4.9	5.8	3.5	5.4
1997	12,300	800	13,100	6.0	6.7	7.3	4.2	5.6	3.7	5.0
1998	12,175	700	12,875	5.5	5.8	6.4	3.9	5.9	3.4	4.5
1999	12,400	650	13,050	4.9	5.9	6.3	3.8	4.6	3.0	4.2
2000	12,550	600	13,175	4.6	5.3	5.8	3.6	4.9	3.5	4.0
2001	12,300	800	13,100	6.1	6.0	6.5	5.0	6.7	4.6	4.8

Source: Michigan Department of Career Development, Labor Market Analysis Section website; Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development website

The Michigan Employment Security Agency (formerly the Michigan Employment Security Commission) collects and analyzes unemployment and labor force data by county. Prior to 1965, unemployment figures were based on Bureau of the Census data. A comparison of unemployment and labor force data is presented in Table 3-5. Menominee County's unemployment rate compares favorably with the Upper Peninsula as a whole. The County's unemployment rates have generally been higher than those recorded by the state overall.

Labor force requirements are determined by economic conditions. The civilian labor force in Menominee County has fluctuated over the past 15 years. Beginning in 1990, the labor force expanded from 12,033 persons to 13,168 persons in 2000. Economic conditions then resulted in a contraction of the labor force to 12,014 persons by 2002. The 2009 labor force total of 12,657 has contracted from a peak high 13,504 in 2004; slumping economic conditions have significantly reduced Menominee County's labor force.

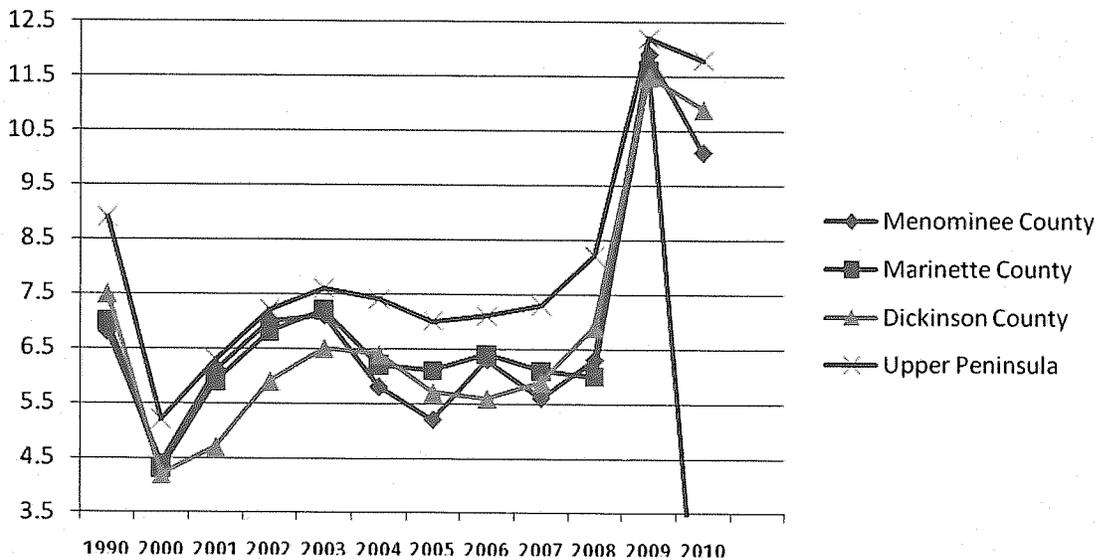
During this time period, the unemployment rate has also fluctuated. After a slight decrease from 1990 to 2000, the unemployment rate lingered between 5.2 and 7.1 percent from 2000 to 2008. Recent economic figures indicate a declining economic situation for the County with a dramatic increase in the actual number of unemployed and a corresponding decrease in the number of employed. Compared to surrounding communities with high levels of manufacturing employment, the County exhibits a similar unemployment rate. The 2010 Menominee County annual average unemployment rate of 10.1 percent is one of the lowest of Upper Peninsula counties and remains lower than the Upper Peninsula and the State; the County's rate is higher than the United States unemployment rate.

**Table 3-5
 Labor Force and Unemployment, 1990-2010**

Year	Menominee County Labor Force			Menominee County	Marinette County	Dickinson County	Upper Peninsula	State of Michigan	United States
	Employed	Unemployed	Total Labor Force						
1990	11,213	82	12,033	6.8	7.0	7.5	8.9	7.7	5.6
2000	12,586	582	13,168	4.4	4.3	4.2	5.2	3.7	4.0
2001	11,831	768	12,599	6.1	5.9	4.7	6.3	5.2	4.7
2002	11,179	835	12,014	7.0	6.8	5.9	7.2	6.2	5.8
2003	11,232	852	12,084	7.1	7.2	6.5	7.6	7.1	6.0
2004	12,725	779	13,504	5.8	6.2	6.4	7.4	7.1	5.5
2005	12,591	697	13,288	5.2	6.1	5.7	7.0	6.8	5.1
2006	12,342	823	13,165	6.3	6.4	5.6	7.1	6.9	4.6
2007	12,575	749	13,324	5.6	6.1	5.9	7.3	7.1	4.6
2008	12,405	833	13,238	6.3	6.0	6.9	8.2	8.3	5.8
2009	11,541	1,559	13,100	11.9	11.6	11.5	12.2	13.6	9.3
2010	11,379	1,278	12,657	10.1		10.9	11.8	12.5	9.6

Source: Dept. of Labor and Economic Growth, Employment Security Agency, Office of Labor Market Information 2011. Wisconsin Workforce and Labor Market Information System, 2011.

Unemployment Rates, Selected Areas, 1990-2010



County	Total Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rates (Percentage)
Alger	4,112	3,569	543	13.2
Baraga	4,216	3,235	981	23.3
Chippewa	17,016	14,807	2,209	13.0
Delta	19,080	16,801	2,279	11.9
Dickinson	14,033	12,498	1,535	10.9
Gogebic	7,348	6,397	951	12.9
Houghton	17,379	15,783	1,896	10.9
Iron	5,559	4,907	652	11.7
Keweenaw	1,102	952	150	13.6
Luce	2,665	2,300	365	13.7
Mackinac	6,088	5,269	819	13.5
Marquette	35,558	32,086	3,472	9.8
Menominee	12,657	11,379	1,278	10.1
Ontonagon	3,090	2,562	528	17.1
Schoolcraft	3,903	3,364	539	13.8

Source: Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth, 2011.

Unemployment, Upper Peninsula Counties, 2010

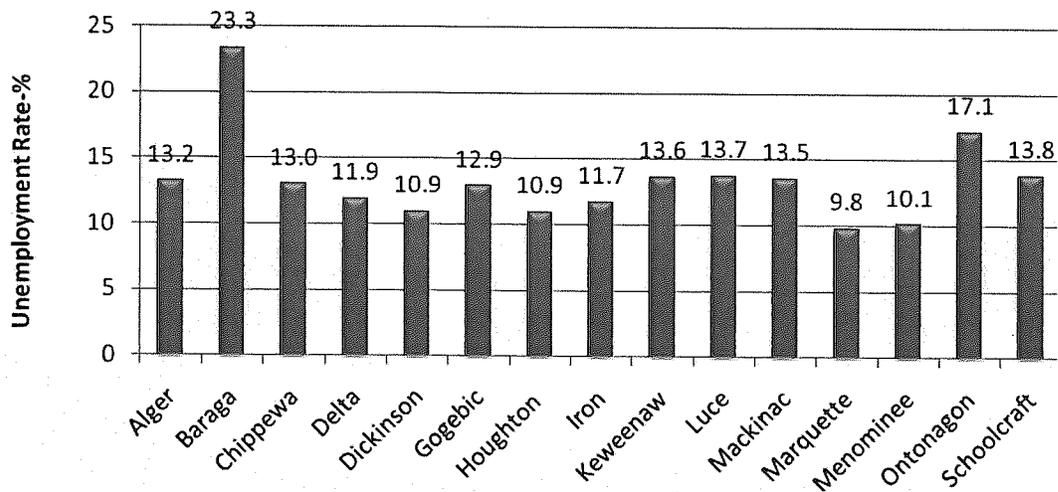
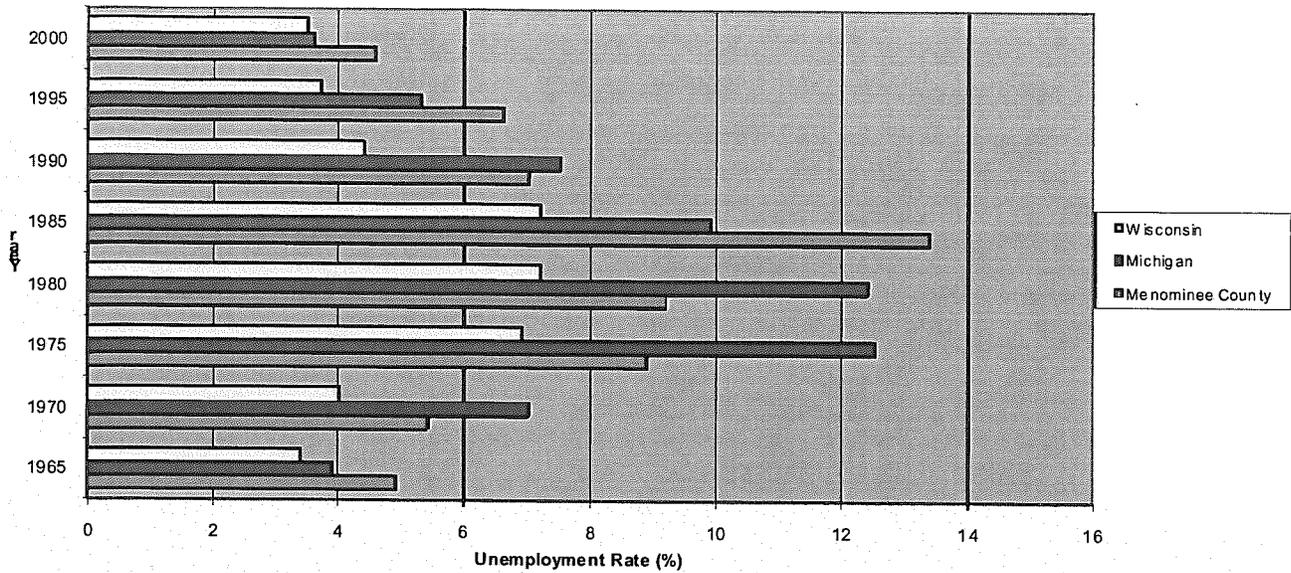


Figure 3-3 -----*Delete
Unemployment Rates 1965-2000



3.9 Income –data has not been updated at this time

Persons, expressed as a percentage of the total population for the identified area, with incomes below established poverty levels are shown in Table 3-10. Also, the percentage of children under 18 living in households meeting the poverty income threshold is provided in the same chart for Menominee, bordering counties, Michigan and Wisconsin.

All areas in the comparison show a decline in poverty percentages over the 10-year period. The decline is likely attributable to the strong economic conditions of that period.

Menominee County median household income (see Map 3-1) is lower than all bordering counties. Incomes in Upper Michigan historically lag well behind the statewide average. Median household income in Marinette County is about 7 percent more than Menominee - a larger difference than was recorded in 1989. Michigan median household incomes in 1989 were 5 percent greater than Wisconsin; the margin narrowed to 2 percent in 1999.

**Table 3-10
Poverty and Median Household Incomes, Selected Areas**

Governmental Unit	Median Household Income 1989	Median Household Income 1999	Percent of Population below Poverty Income Levels	
			1989	1999
Menominee County	\$21,586	\$32,888	12.8%	11.5%
Delta County	\$22,791	\$35,511	14.6%	9.5%
Dickinson County	\$24,809	\$34,825	9.9%	9.1%
Marquette County	\$25,137	\$35,548	12.6%	10.9%
Michigan	\$31,020	\$44,667	13.1%	10.5%

Marinette County	\$22,396	\$35,256	11.7%	8.3%
Wisconsin	\$29,442	\$43,791	10.7%	8.7%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF 3A, STF 3C; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 3, Table P53 and Table

3.10 Issues and Opportunities

- A balance of new and established jobs in employment sectors that provide goods and services for outside consumption is vital to economic stability in the county.
- County state equalized valuation growth is greatest along the Lake Michigan shoreline and lowest in the city of Menominee. ~~Increases of about 11 percent were realized in both 2002 and 2003.~~ **2011** 2003 SEV was set at almost ~~\$968~~ \$656 million.
- ***Manufacturing accounted for nearly half of the County's total payroll for top ten industries and generated the most jobs (1,492) or about 34 percent of the total. Retail trade, healthcare and social assistance and wholesale trade followed.***
- ~~A broad range of manufacturing businesses account for about 42 percent of all jobs in the county and about one half of the total payroll. The varied products and customers of county manufacturers create a diverse job base that is less vulnerable to economic downturns.~~
- ~~Retail trade, wholesale trade and healthcare account for about 20 percent of the annual payroll and nearly one quarter of all county jobs.~~
- **There were 76 active dairy farms in the county in 2001.** Fewer but larger farms have been the trend in the past several decades. The latest agricultural census identified **419** ~~348~~ farms in the county utilizing over **15** ~~16~~ percent of total land area.
- County forests provide pulp for area paper mills, pine and hardwood saw timber for many applications, a wide variety of cedar products, and plantation trees and evergreen brush products for the Christmas season.
- Resort and gaming facilities on Hannahville Indian Community trust lands have resulted in the creation of over 600 jobs in Harris Township. The Chip-In Resort and Casino is the county's largest employer. ~~In 2001, the tribe announced plans to site four large power plants within a 1,100-acre industrial park on trust lands in Harris Township. The job creation potential of this project is estimated at up to 1,000.~~
- **The Menominee County civilian labor force has been increasing by about 10 percent per decade. Economic conditions determine labor force needs. Occupations forecast to have the highest employment levels in the near future are within the service sector.**

- Unemployment statistics in Menominee County have been historically lower than other Upper Peninsula counties. Unemployment percentage rates in Marinette County have been about the same as those recorded in Menominee County.
- The percentage of county residents with incomes below established poverty levels decreased to 11.5 percent in the last decade.

Complete Streets

Michigan Public Act 135, defines complete streets as "...roadways planned, designed, and constructed to provide appropriate access to all legal users in a manner that promotes safe and efficient movement of people and goods whether by car, truck, transit, assistive devices, foot or bicycle." Communities across the United States are instituting policies to "complete the streets" and provide "roads for all modes." All modes of transportation may not be appropriate for all of the roads in a community. Establishing a complete streets policy helps to ensure that transportation planners and engineers consistently design the entire roadway with all users in mind - including bicyclists, public transportation vehicles and riders and pedestrians of all ages and abilities.

Complete streets policies can improve safety for all users. A Federal Highways Administration review found that streets designed with sidewalks, raised medians, better bus stop placement, traffic-calming measures and treatments for disabled travelers improve safety. Complete streets also encourage walking and bicycling for health and address climate change and oil dependence. These policies may also provide transportation options for residents who do not drive, including children under 16, elderly, disabled or low income residents. Complete streets also play an important role in developing a livable community; providing connections to key destinations is essential.

There is no one design recommendation for complete streets. Components that may be found on a complete street include: sidewalks, bike lanes (or wide paved shoulders), special bus lanes, comfortable and accessible public transportation stops, frequent crossing opportunities, median islands, accessible pedestrian signals and curb extensions. One of the issues often mentioned when discussing implementation of a complete streets policy is the fear of additional costs. Careful planning can minimize costs. When complete streets policies are in place, engineers can incorporate facilities for all travelers into projects during the planning and design phase when appropriate. MDOT is currently using context sensitive solutions for their road projects, which creates road projects that blend with the current aesthetics and infrastructure in a community. The County may have the opportunity to work with MDOT and the MCRC to plan for and implement improvements related to non-motorized facilities, transit, carpooling and commercial vehicle infrastructure.

Road Condition Evaluation

Using road funding efficiently requires good planning and accurate identification of appropriate rehabilitation projects. Assessing road conditions is an essential first step in the process. Asset management is a process used to strategically manage transportation systems in a cost-effective and efficient manner. Asset management consists of five major elements: developing policy goals and objectives, data collection, planning and programming, program delivery, and monitoring and reporting results.

Roads under the jurisdiction of the Michigan Department of Transportation are evaluated on the basis of pavement condition, ride quality, friction and rutting. Surface conditions are determined by the amount of deterioration such as cracking, faulting, wheel tracking, patching, etc. Determining ride quality is subjective, but is based on the degree of comfort experienced by drivers and passengers. Future state trunkline system conditions are forecasted using the Pavement Management System data in conjunction with the Road Quality Forecasting System. It is anticipated that the percentage of pavement in poor condition will decrease over the next ten years. Bridge rehabilitation and replacement is scheduled on a "worst first" basis, assuming that funding is available for construction.

Roads within the County are evaluated using the PASER (PAVement Surface and Evaluation and Rating) system. Survey teams, including members of the County Road Commission, CUPPAD and MDOT travel the roads to inventory surface type, such as concrete, asphalt, gravel and unimproved earth and to evaluate road condition. The survey utilizes such characteristics as surface distress, pavement strength and deflection. Roadways are rated on a scale from one to ten. A rating of "10" indicates the pavement surface is in excellent condition, displaying no visible signs of distress, and having a quality rating of "new construction." A roadway given the rating of "1" represents the poorest roadway condition with visible signs of distress and extensive loss of surface integrity. The road conditions, displayed in the table below, are presented in three levels of asset management:

1. Routine maintenance (ratings of 8-10) Routine maintenance includes actions to be performed on a regular basis. Work activities would not significantly change the surface rating of the road. Some maintenance activities are: placing new aggregate on the existing gravel to replace the original material that has been worn off or the reconditioning of bituminous surfaces with less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
2. Capital preventive maintenance (ratings of 5-7) Capital preventive maintenance will preserve the roadway by extending the life of the roadway without changing the original design, function or purpose. Roads would need repair due to the effects of

weather, age and use. Some capital maintenance activities are crack sealing, chip sealing, concrete patch and bituminous overlay.

3. Structural improvements (ratings of 1-4) Structural improvements include activities taken to preserve the structural integrity of an existing roadway or where the safety or structural elements are improved to satisfy current design requirements. Structural improvement activities include reconstruction, resurfacing, gravel surfacing or limited rebuilding to improve grades or improve sight distances.

PASER ratings are often classified into three asset management strategies which are listed and described in the following table. The three strategies are color-coded with red being “poor”, blue being “good”, and purple being “excellent” condition. The asset management approach shifts from the traditional “worst first” approach to one that incorporates a “mix of fixes.” Investing smaller amounts of money in roads that are in “good” condition extends the life of the road.

Asset Management Strategies			
PASER Ratings	Asset Management Strategy	Description/ maintenance technique	
1-4 	Structural Improvement	Total reconstruction, resurfacing, gravel resurfacing, patching with major overlay	
5-7 	Capital Preventive Maintenance	Crack sealing, asphalt overlay, chip seal	
8-10 	Routine Maintenance	Street sweeping, shoulder maintenance	

Asphalt PASER Descriptions

◆ Denotes PRIORITY DISTRESS

Asphalt 10 - Excellent
 New construction.
 No defects.
 Less than 1 year old.
 Only 9" to 10" for 1 year.
 Remedy / Action
 No action required.

Asphalt 9 - Excellent
 Like new condition.
 Recent overlay.
 More than 1 year old.
 No defects.
 Remedy / Action
 No action required.

Asphalt 8 - Very Good
 Occasional transverse crack >40' apart.
 All cracks light (hairline).
 Recent seal coat or slurry seal.
 Few if any longitudinal cracks on joints.
 Remedy / Action
 Little or no maintenance required.

Asphalt 7 - Good
 Longitudinal cracks on paving joint open < 1/2".
 Transverse cracks open 1/2" - 3/4".
 Secondary cracks (crack raveling) < 100% of block cracking.
 Spalling or surface raveling.
 Blecks are large and stable.
 Slight to moderate polishing or flushing.
 No patches or few in good condition.
 Remedy / Action
 Maintain with sealcoat.

Asphalt 6 - Fair
 Longitudinal cracks open 3/4" - 1".
 Transverse cracks > 3/4".
 Secondary cracks (crack raveling) > 100% of block cracking.
 Spalling or surface raveling.
 Patches in good condition.
 Moderate raveling.
 Extensive to severe flushing & polishing.
 Remedy / Action
 Maintain with sealcoat or thin overlay.

Asphalt 5 - Fair
 Longitudinal cracks open 1" - 1 1/2".
 Transverse cracks > 1".
 Secondary cracks (crack raveling) > 100% of block cracking.
 Spalling or surface raveling.
 Patches in poor condition.
 Severe raveling or delamination > 2".
 Frequent potholes.
 Closely spaced cracks with erosion.
 Remedy / Action
 Extensive patches in poor condition.
 Reconstruction with base repair.
 Crush and shape potholes.

Asphalt 4 - Poor
 > 25% alligator cracking (first signs).
 Moderate rutting 1", 2", deep.
 Severe block cracking.
 Longitudinal & transverse cracks showing extensive crack erosion.
 Occasional potholes.
 Patches in fair/poor condition.
 Remedy / Action
 Structural overlay > 2".
 Patching and repair prior to a major overlay.
 Milling would extend overlay life.

Asphalt 3 - Very Poor
 > 25% alligator cracking.
 Severe rutting or delamination > 2".
 Frequent potholes.
 Closely spaced cracks with erosion.
 Remedy / Action
 Extensive patches in poor condition.
 Reconstruction with base repair.
 Crush and shape potholes.

Asphalt 2 - Very Poor
 > 25% alligator cracking.
 Severe rutting or delamination > 2".
 Frequent potholes.
 Closely spaced cracks with erosion.
 Remedy / Action
 Extensive patches in poor condition.
 Reconstruction with base repair.
 Crush and shape potholes.

Asphalt 1 - Failed
 Loss of surface integrity.
 Extensive surface distress.

Concrete PASER Descriptions

◆ Denotes PRIORITY DISTRESS

Concrete 10 - Excellent
 New construction.
 No defects.
 Less than 1 year old.
 Recent reconstruction.
 Only 9" to 10" for 1 year.
 Remedy / Action
 No action required.

Concrete 9 - Excellent
 Joint rehabilitation, only if no other defects are present. Like NEW.
 Slight traffic wear in wheel path.
 Minor surface defects - pop outs, map cracking or slight scaling.
 Isolated meander cracks (well sealed or light).
 Remedy / Action
 Like new condition.
 No maintenance required.

Concrete 8 - Good
 Isolated transverse cracks 1/2" open.
 Transverse joints open 1/2".
 Longitudinal joints open 1/2".
 Moderate surface scaling < 25% of surface.
 Several corner cracks light or well sealed.
 First signs of shallow reinforcement cracks.
 Remedy / Action
 Seal open joints and cracks.
 Overlay surface raveling areas.

Concrete 7 - Good
 Isolated transverse cracks 3/4" open.
 Transverse joints open 3/4".
 Longitudinal joints open 3/4".
 Moderate surface scaling < 25% of surface.
 Several corner cracks light or well sealed.
 First signs of shallow reinforcement cracks.
 Remedy / Action
 Seal open joints and cracks.
 Overlay surface raveling areas.

Concrete 6 - Good
 Isolated transverse cracks 1" open.
 Transverse joints open 1".
 Longitudinal joints open 1".
 Moderate surface scaling < 25% of surface.
 Several corner cracks light or well sealed.
 First signs of shallow reinforcement cracks.
 Remedy / Action
 Seal open joints and cracks.
 Overlay surface raveling areas.

Concrete 5 - Fair
 First signs of crack or joint faulting up to 1".
 First signs of surface scaling or polishing between 25% to 50% of surface.
 Multiple corner cracks.
 Remedy / Action
 Grind and repair surface defects.
 Some partial depth joint repairs or patching may be needed.

Concrete 4 - Poor
 Severe crack or joint faulting up to 1".
 D-Cracking evident.
 Many joints, transverse and meander cracks open and severely spalled.
 Extensive patching in fair to poor condition.
 Remedy / Action
 Extensive full depth repairs.
 Some full slab replacements.

Concrete 3 - Very Poor
 Extensive and severely spalled slab cracks.
 Extensive failed patches.
 Joints failed.
 Severe and extensive settlement & heaves.
 Remedy / Action
 Recycle or rebuild pavement.

Concrete 2 - Very Poor
 Extensive and severely spalled slab cracks.
 Extensive failed patches.
 Joints failed.
 Severe and extensive settlement & heaves.
 Remedy / Action
 Recycle or rebuild pavement.

Concrete 1 - Failed
 Significant spalls.
 Asphalt pavement integrity.
 Remedy / Action
 Total reconstruction.

Asphalt PASER Descriptions

◆ Denotes PRIORITY DISTRESS

Asphalt 10 - Excellent
 New construction.
 No defects.
 Less than 1 year old.
 Recent reconstruction.
 Only 9" to 10" for 1 year.
 Remedy / Action
 No action required.

Asphalt 9 - Excellent
 Like new condition.
 Recent overlay.
 More than 1 year old.
 No defects.
 Remedy / Action
 No action required.

Asphalt 8 - Very Good
 Occasional transverse crack >40' apart.
 All cracks light (hairline).
 Recent seal coat or slurry seal.
 Few if any longitudinal cracks on joints.
 Remedy / Action
 Little or no maintenance required.

Asphalt 7 - Good
 Longitudinal cracks on paving joint open < 1/2".
 Transverse cracks open 1/2" - 3/4".
 Secondary cracks (crack raveling) < 100% of block cracking.
 Spalling or surface raveling.
 Blecks are large and stable.
 Slight to moderate polishing or flushing.
 No patches or few in good condition.
 Remedy / Action
 Maintain with sealcoat.

Asphalt 6 - Fair
 Longitudinal cracks open 3/4" - 1".
 Transverse cracks > 3/4".
 Secondary cracks (crack raveling) > 100% of block cracking.
 Spalling or surface raveling.
 Patches in good condition.
 Moderate raveling.
 Extensive to severe flushing & polishing.
 Remedy / Action
 Maintain with sealcoat or thin overlay.

Asphalt 5 - Fair
 Longitudinal cracks open 1" - 1 1/2".
 Transverse cracks > 1".
 Secondary cracks (crack raveling) > 100% of block cracking.
 Spalling or surface raveling.
 Patches in poor condition.
 Severe raveling or delamination > 2".
 Frequent potholes.
 Closely spaced cracks with erosion.
 Remedy / Action
 Extensive patches in poor condition.
 Reconstruction with base repair.
 Crush and shape potholes.

Asphalt 4 - Poor
 > 25% alligator cracking (first signs).
 Moderate rutting 1", 2", deep.
 Severe block cracking.
 Longitudinal & transverse cracks showing extensive crack erosion.
 Occasional potholes.
 Patches in fair/poor condition.
 Remedy / Action
 Structural overlay > 2".
 Patching and repair prior to a major overlay.
 Milling would extend overlay life.

Asphalt 3 - Very Poor
 > 25% alligator cracking.
 Severe rutting or delamination > 2".
 Frequent potholes.
 Closely spaced cracks with erosion.
 Remedy / Action
 Extensive patches in poor condition.
 Reconstruction with base repair.
 Crush and shape potholes.

Asphalt 2 - Very Poor
 > 25% alligator cracking.
 Severe rutting or delamination > 2".
 Frequent potholes.
 Closely spaced cracks with erosion.
 Remedy / Action
 Extensive patches in poor condition.
 Reconstruction with base repair.
 Crush and shape potholes.

Asphalt 1 - Failed
 Loss of surface integrity.
 Extensive surface distress.

General TAMC PASER Rating Q & A

Reinforcement for Rate's Time
 Q. Who qualifies for reimbursement as a rater?
 A. Although the PASER rating system is an easy to understand system, it does require some training and study. The TAMC Data Submission Group has provided training and study materials. The TAMC Data Submission Group will provide training and study materials to the TAMC PASER condition data collection on either the federal or non federal aid system, and expects to be reimbursed by the TAMC for their effort, must attend the Classroom Training Session. "New raters, or others that did not actively rate in the past two years, must also attend the PASER Webber Training."

Rate Distress, Not Ride
 Q. The road surface has significant cracks, but it rides just fine. Should I rate it higher?
 A. NO. Rate surface distress, not ride quality. Be aware of cracks in the wheelprint, they can be hard to see and don't affect the ride.

Rutting
 Q. How do I know if rutting is greater than 1/2".
 A. Look for visual cues described during the training. Get out and measure using a straight edge and tape measure. Use caution!

Road Ownership, Use, etc.
 Q. Does importance of the road influence the rating? For example, should state trunkline be rated using a different standard than a county road.
 A. NO. Roads are rated the same regardless of their use, ownership or functional class.

Concrete Joint Repairing
 Q. If the concrete joint repair is not done, should I rate it as a 9. No other defects can be present and the condition is "like new." However, this is not usually the case because other distresses normally remain.

Error in the Asphalt PASER Manual #4
 Q. The descriptions above for Asphalt 4 say "Rutting 1/2" - 1" deep." That is not what the PASER Manual says. Why?
 A. The PASER Manual says "Rutting less than 1/2" for rating 4. Then "Rutting 1/2" - 1" deep." for rating 3. This doesn't make sense. Should be "Rutting 1/2" - 1" deep." Make the correction in your manual.

Crush & Shape
 Q. Do you consider a crush and shape a reconstruction?
 A. NO. A treatment is considered a reconstruct only if the base material is replaced or rehabilitated.

Multiple Lanes
 Q. The road has multiple lanes where one lane is in much better condition than the other?
 A. Rate the lane with the worst condition.

Four Lanes, the inside two are concrete, the outside two are asphalt?
 A. Rate the worst lane, and select it as the Surface Subtype.

Distress Under a Repair
 Q. I know that a surface repair was applied improperly and will degrade rapidly, should I lower the rating even though the surface looks like new?
 A. NO. Rate the current surface condition. Rate what you see, not what distresses you think might happen in the future.

Sealcoat Percentages
 Q. The modified sealcoat manual rates distress by percentage of the road surface covered—it states that a rating of 8 can have 10% raveling, 10% edge distress, or 10% lane distress. Are these percentages cumulative?
 A. NO. You can have 30% total distress, 10% edge distress, 10% lane distress, 10% edge distress, lane distress or raveling.

General TAMC PASER Rating Q & A

Sealcoat Road vs. Sealcoat Treatment
 Q. If I apply Sealcoat or Chip Seal on a hot mix Asphalt (HMA) road, does it become a Sealcoat road?
 A. NO. Any road constructed of a structural layer of HMA is considered Asphalt. Sealcoat applied over Asphalt is a treatment. A Sealcoat "road" is simply Sealcoat over gravel.

Composite Pavement
 Q. If I have a concrete pavement that was overlaid with asphalt (composite pavement) should I rate it as asphalt or concrete?
 A. Rate based on the uppermost surface, in this case, asphalt; but note the Surface Subtype as Composite.

Anticipated Repairs
 Q. I know a road is being reconstructed next month or I know a chip seal is scheduled before the end of the season, should I rate it higher because I know the work will be done?
 A. NO. Rate the current surface condition as it exists. If construction is in progress (work is active), but you are driving on the old surface, go ahead and rate the new surface. Some barriers sitting on the side of the road is add construction in progress.

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