

MACKINAC COUNTY FACT BOOK

MACKINAC COUNTY, MICHIGAN



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PREPARED BY U.P. ENGINEERS & ARCHITECTS, INC.
FOR MACKINAC COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
AND
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Mackinac County Fact Book

Section	Page #
Introduction	2
Map of Townships	4
History	5
Land Use	9
Land Use (East Section) Map	12
Land Use (West Section) Map	13
Population	14
Housing	18
Economic Development	22
Human Services	28
Infrastructure	35
Infrastructure (East Section) Map	38
Infrastructure (West Section) Map	39
Agriculture and Natural Resources	40
Natural Resources (East Section) Map	43
Natural Resources (West Section) Map	44
Recreation	45
Environment	48
Ecology, Habitat and Scenic Areas	51
Habitat, Ecology and Scenic Areas (East Section) Map	54
Habitat, Ecology and Scenic Areas (West Section) Map	55

Mackinac County Fact Book

Introduction

This Fact Book is prepared as a presentation of facts and data for use by Mackinac County in preparation of the Mackinac County Master Plan. The purpose of this Fact Book is to attempt to reach a common understanding about Mackinac County so participants in the planning process have a common frame of reference.

U.P. Engineers & Architects, Inc. worked with the joint Mackinac County Planning Commission and EDC to develop this Fact Book. MSU Extension also had a major impact on the development of this Fact Book.

This Fact Book is broken down into the following sections:

- History
- Land Use
- Population
- Housing
- Economic Development
- Human Services
- Infrastructure
- Agriculture and Natural Resources
- Environment
- Ecology, Habitat and Scenic Areas

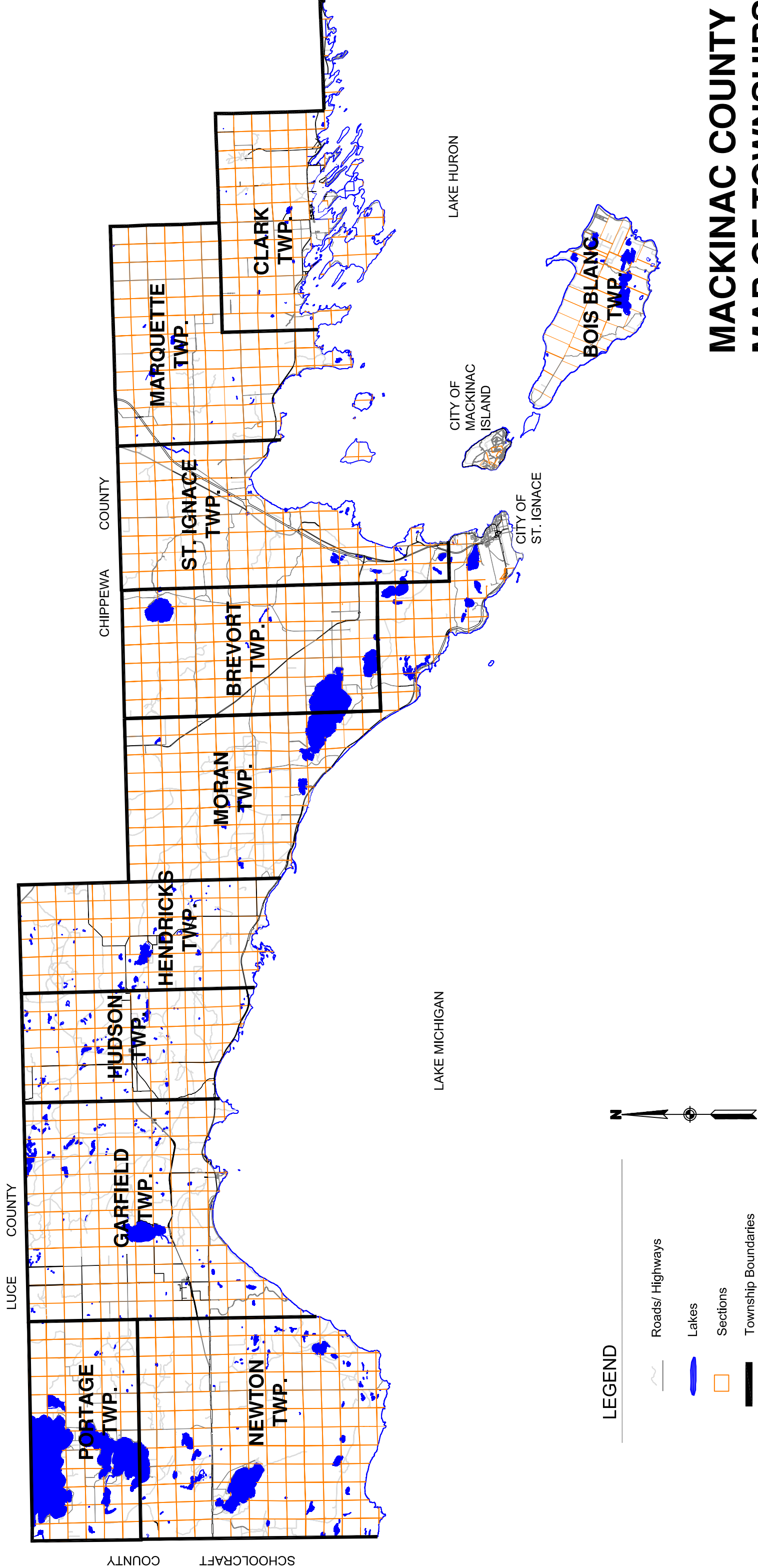
This Fact Book also contains maps for the following sections:

- Land Use
- Infrastructure
- Natural Resources
- Ecology, Habitat and Scenic Areas

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- Donald McArthur, Mackinac County Planning Commission
- Oliver House, Mackinac County Planning Commission
- Julia Kronemeyer, Mackinac County Planning Commission
- Kenneth Drenth, Mackinac County Planning Commission
- Richard Oliver, Mackinac County Planning Commission
- Cheryl Schlehuber, Mackinac County Planning Commission
- Dean Reid, Mackinac County Planning Commission
- Joe Durm, Mackinac County Planning Commissioner & County Commissioner
- Michelle Walk, MSU Extension
- Jeff Hagan, EUPRP&D
- Ken Gillmore, Mackinac County Equalization Department
- Jim Fenlon, Mackinac County Equalization Department
- Dawn Nelson, Board of Commission Liaison
- Mary Kay Tamlyn, Mackinac County Clerk
- Joan Schroka, Bois Blanc Township Clerk
- Susan Stelzer, Brevort Township Clerk
- Linda Hudson, Clark Township Supervisor
- Cathy Nordquist, Clark Township Clerk
- Linda Bennett, Garfield Township Clerk

- Sherry Cece, Hendricks
Township Clerk
- Barbara Kerridge, Hudson
Township Clerk
- Karen Lennard, City of
Mackinac Island Clerk
- Lori Reich, Marquette Township
Clerk
- Kristine Vallier, Moran
Township Clerk
- Alice Zdebski, Newton
Township Clerk
- Marcia McDonald, Portage
Township Clerk
- Renee Vonderwerth, City of St.
Ignace Clerk
- Dale Nelson, St. Ignace
Township Supervisor
- Donna Harju, St. Ignace
Township Clerk



MACKINAC COUNTY

MAP OF TOWNSHIPS

Mackinac County Fact Book

Mackinac County History

The Straits of Mackinac and Mackinac County were once covered by glaciers, as were the northern portions of the continent. Much of the topography that is evident in Mackinac region is the direct result of numerous glacial actions over millions of years. The most recent glacial period, 20,000 years ago, is called the Laurentide, and Earth is still recovering from it.

The first people to inhabit the region after the glaciers retreated were Paleo-Indians who, it is believed migrated over a land-bridge across the Bering Sound, from northeastern Siberia into present-day Alaska.

Historians and archaeologists strongly believe that the Paleo-Indians were a nomadic tribe, constantly on the move as land and environmental conditions changed. Eventually, the region was inhabited by indigenous peoples known as Chippewa Indians (settling to the North) and the Ottawa Indians (settling to the South).

Explorers and Catholic missionaries, including Fathers Claude Dablon and Jacques Marquette, arrived in Mackinac County in the early 1600s. St. Ignace, established in 1671, was named for St. Ignatius Loyola. Today, St. Ignace is the 3rd oldest continuous city in the United States. The town flourished because of fur trading, and attracted both Huron and Ottawa Indians.

The French military built “Fort de Buade,” which was renamed Michilimackinac, which of course, is where the name Mackinac originates. (There are two possible origins to the name Michilimackinac as some claim it comes from a Native American word meaning “great turtle” for the shape of Mackinac Island, and others claim it comes from, “place of the Mishinmaki,” an ancient tribe that inhabited the island.)

Farmers and artisans eventually traveled from St. Ignace to the South shore of the Straits and established a second Fort Michilimackinac as a fur-trading post in 1715. The Fort was one of the most important fur trading centers in the region.

When the American Revolution broke out in 1776, Patrick Sinclair was sent to the fort to be sure it did not fall into the wrong hands, and in 1781 he relocated the fort to Mackinac Island.

Fort Mackinac was a staging ground for the settlement of Mackinac County and in 1818 Michilimackinac was founded.

The Michilimackinac Territory, at one time encompassed a piece of the northern lower peninsula, all of the Upper Peninsula and northern Wisconsin. Eventually, a portion of the east end became what is Mackinac County today. As the years passed and people began to inhabit these areas, the size of the county eventually evolved into the permanent boundaries established today.

When Michigan achieved statehood in 1837, the Upper Peninsula was found to have great wealth with vast deposits of copper and iron, lush forests, and a great supply of fish. St. Ignace and the surrounding area thrived during this period.

The construction of railroads in the county was a key factor in the founding of many of its cities. Many of the cities were founded and developed around the railroads. The Minnesota-St. Paul-Sault Ste. Marie Railway was constructed in the late 1880's. The railroad ran through Newton, Garfield, Hendricks and Hudson Townships before entering into Chippewa County. The Duluth-South Shore-Atlantic Railway (DSS & A) was constructed in 1880. It ran from St. Ignace north up to Moran, Ozark and up to Chippewa County.

Mr. Jacob, who was president of the German Land Company, started a settlement named Jacob City. It later was renamed to Moran in 1883 after William B. Moran, whom the Land Company borrowed money from to purchase more land. Allenville was originally the No. 1 Kilns station until Superintendent Allen P. Hulbert renamed it. Rexton was the "headquarters for the D.N. McLeod Lumber Company and its white pine operations were located here". In 1901 Neil McAulay became the first postmaster. "The village is claimed to have been named in honor of the king of England".

On August 3, 1795, Chippewa Chief Matchekewis ceded Bois Blanc, also known as "Bob-lo", to the United States as part of the Treaty of Greenville. Bois Blanc is the only area in Mackinac

County that has an area code different from (906). The area code on Bois Blanc Island is (231).

Bouchaville was founded in 1873 by William Boucha and was later renamed to Naubinway. According to the Home Town Value Web Site Charles Gustafson was the original pioneer of Brevort, but a surveyor named Henry Brevort in 1845 subdivided the town, subsequently leading the people to name the town after him. Cedarville began as a lumber settlement on the Lake Huron shore in 1884. Cedarville obtained its name from its trade in cedar poles, posts and ties. Hessel was named for John Hessel, sawmill manager and the first postmaster in 1888.

Curtis was originally called Portage from the Indian name for the place. In 1905, it was renamed in honor of state senator William L. Curtis, of Petoskey. Engadine began as a lumber settlement called Kennedy Siding. On December 2, 1893 Sam Peterson, a native of Switzerland and the first railroad agent, changed the name to Engadine after a Swiss Valley.

John R. McLeod, a government surveyor and first postmaster of Epoufette found an Indian village here about 1848. It was named by the early French settlers "Epoufette", place or rest. Some say it was because they believed that Father Jacques Marquette used its harbor as the first step on his trip down Lake Michigan from St. Ignace.

Because Southern Michigan was such an industrial center and Northern Michigan was largely unpopulated with short farming and lumber seasons, Mackinac County became a summer tourist haven.

New hotels and houses were constructed on Mackinac Island and in St. Ignace to satisfy the curious visitors, as it was a place that could not be explored in just one day.

There are many historical parks and areas in Mackinac County. Mackinac Island, Marquette Mission Park, Mackinac Bridge, Fort Mackinac and the Grand Hotel are some of the most popular areas in the county. Also in St. Ignace, there is the Father Marquette National Memorial and Museum, and St. Ignace is home to the burial site of Father Marquette.

In 1875, Mackinac Island became America's second national park, Yellowstone being the first. When the U.S. Army closed their post at Fort Mackinac, the federal government decommissioned the park in 1895 and gave the land to the state of Michigan. Fort Mackinac became Michigan's first state park. The Mackinac Island State Park Facts website state there is approximately 1,800 wooded acres of parkland that cover 80 percent of the island. There are no automobiles allowed on the island, preserving a by-gone era. The island also is home to the legendary Grand Hotel, a world-class facility and the nation's favored summer resort during the Victorian era.

Perhaps the most significant impact on the county in modern times was the construction of the Mackinac Bridge in 1957. The bridge joins the two peninsulas of Michigan and provides easy access to vast numbers of people living in the Lower Peninsula as well as travelers passing through the region.

When the Mackinac Bridge opened to traffic on November 1, 1957, car ferry service between Mackinaw City and St. Ignace ended. In 34 years of service, the ferries operated by the Department of State Highways carried approximately 12 million vehicles and more than 30 million passengers across the Straits of Mackinac.

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Mackinac County Fact Book



UC = Urban Centers

Mackinac County Land Use

Mackinac County covers an area of 2,101 square miles. Water makes up just over half of the total area—1,079 square miles—and land covers 1,022 square miles. The county stretches 85 miles in length.

Michigan State University reported the county land acreage was 656,320 acres in 1989. They stated there are 555,400 acres of publicly or privately owned forest land, which is 85% of the land acres in the county.

According to the DNR field office in Naubinway, there is 196,000 acres of Lake Superior State Forest land in the Naubinway district. The Hiawatha National Forest has 152,065 acres in Mackinac County. The Lake Superior

State Forest and Hiawatha National Forest combine for 348,065 acres of land in Mackinac County, which is 53% of the land area in Mackinac County.

The county has 11.7 residents and 9.2 housing units per square mile.

According to the 2000 Census, of the 11,943 county residents, 2,725 live in urban areas while 9,218 live in rural areas. Of the rural residents, only 132 are classified as living on a farm.

In 2002, the Census of Agriculture stated there were 76 farms in Mackinac County totaling 20,410 acres. Almost half of the individual farms were in the range of 50 to 170 acres. The average size of farms in the county is 269 acres, slightly larger

than the state average, which is 190 acres. Of the 76 farms in the county, 66 were used strictly for cropland and covered 12,065 acres of land.

Zoning ordinances and master planning are important elements to the development of communities. Zoning ordinances have been adopted by 8 out of the 11 townships. The townships that have yet to adopted formal zoning ordinances are Newton, Hudson and Hendricks. Master plans have been completed by 8 out of the 11 townships. The townships that have yet to adopted formal zoning ordinances are Newton, Hudson and Marquette.

Mackinac County has been actively working on getting the entire county remonumented through the Survey and Remonumentation Act, P.A. 345 of 1990. For the first time in 175 years a concerted effort has been made to identify and remark the approximately 300,000 property controlling corners in the state. All land ownership in Michigan, both public and private, are located from these property controlling corners. At this time, approximately twenty-two percent of Mackinac County has been completed.

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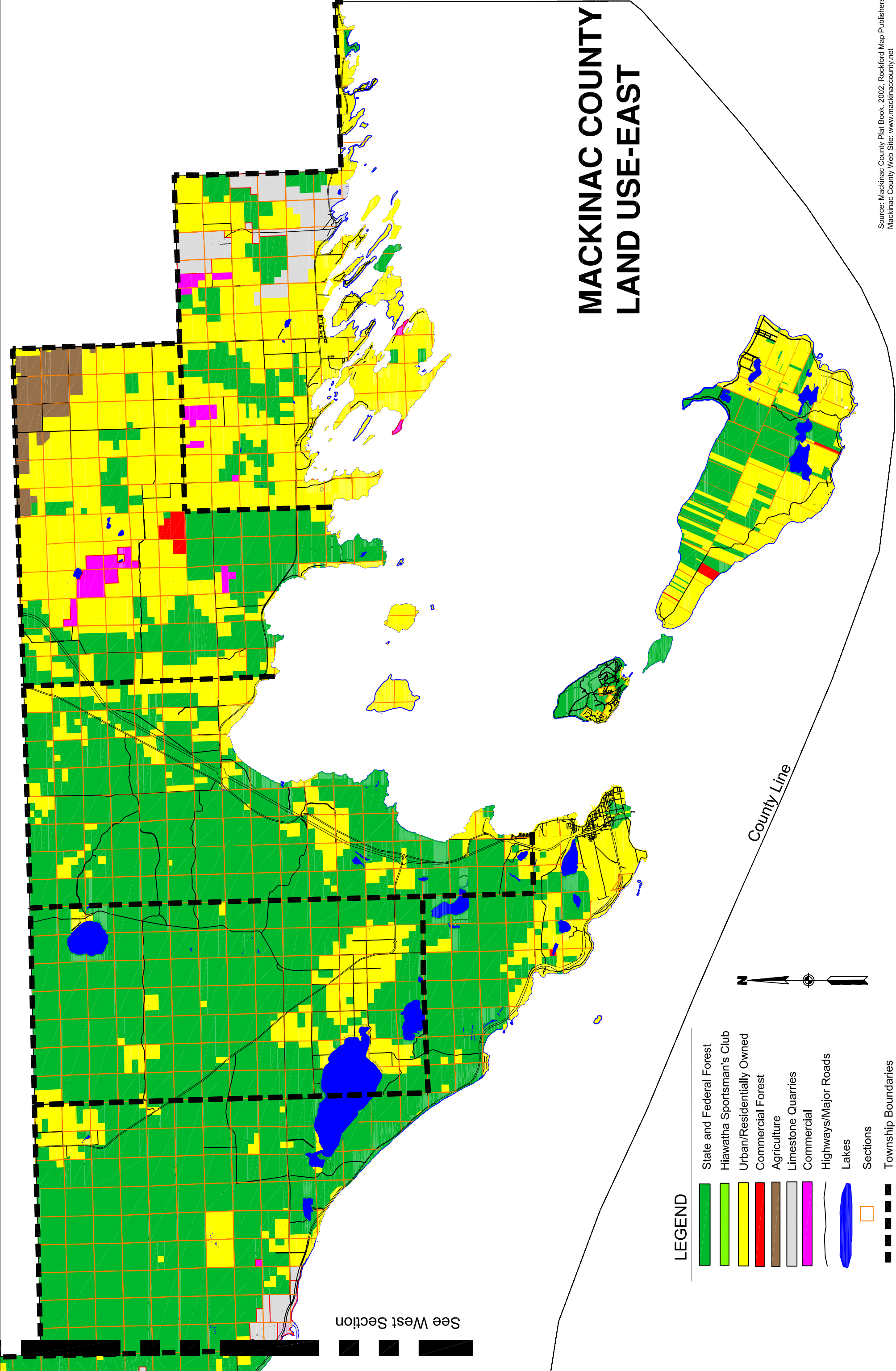
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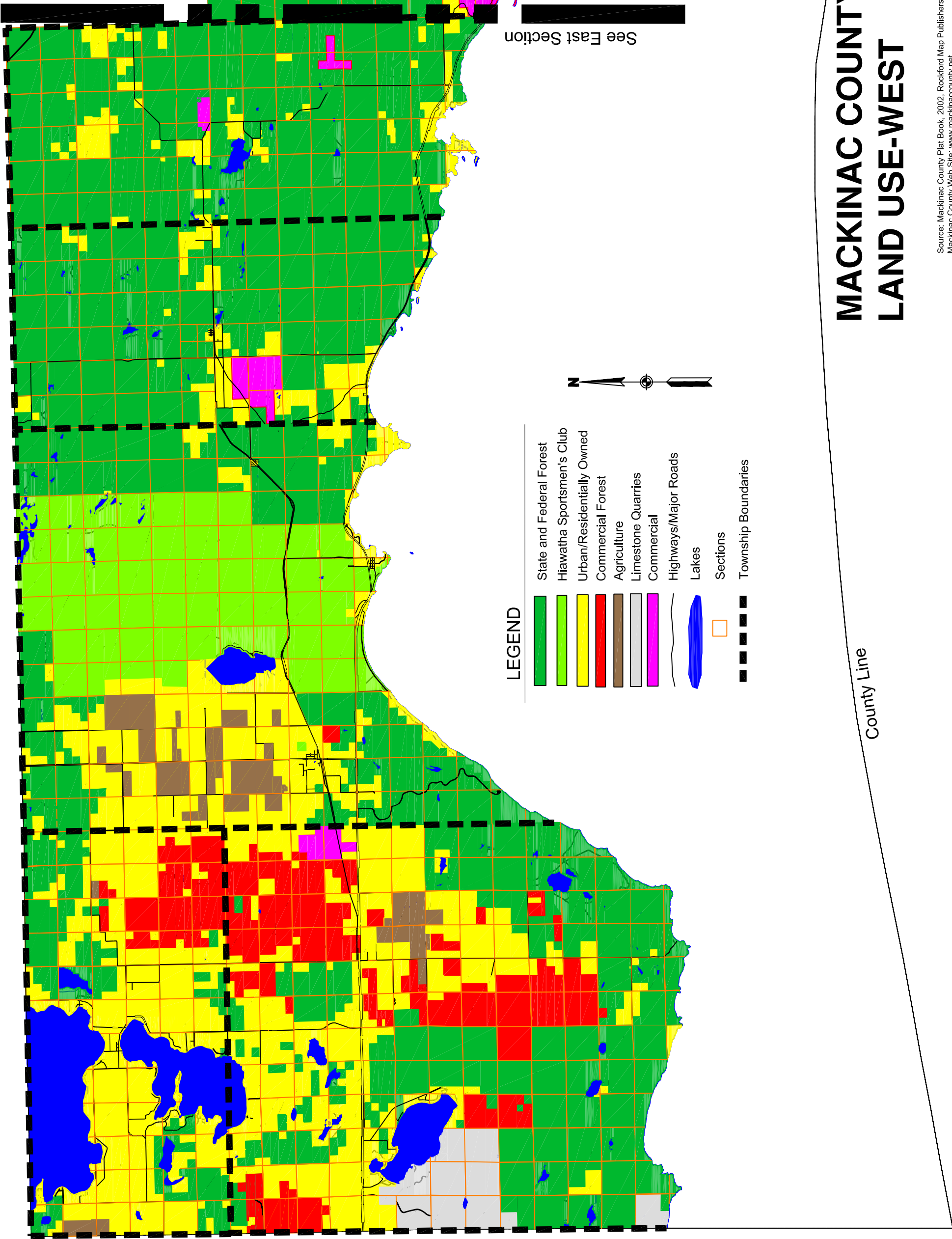
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Jeffery M. Davis – County Surveyor





MACKINAC COUNTY LAND USE-WEST

Source: Mackinac County Plat Book, 2002, Rockford Map Publishers, Inc.
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Mackinac County Fact Book

Mackinac County Population

From 1990 to 2000 the population of Mackinac County increased by 11.9%, to 11,943.

In comparison, the population in the state of Michigan increased 6.9% and the population in the nation increased 13.1%.

According to the most recent estimates available, it was projected that the U.S. population would grow 3.3% by 2003 and that Michigan's population would grow 1.4% by 2003.

During this same time period, official estimates indicated Mackinac County's population would decline by 4.0% by 2003. According to the State of Michigan, "The estimated number of people has decreased in 13 out of the 15 counties in the Upper Peninsula since the 2000 Census. Estimated population levels increased by less than 1 percent in the remaining two counties of the U.P. Four Michigan counties, all of them in the Upper Peninsula, have lost more than 3.5 percent of their population since the last census." The state concluded that "this largely reflects a movement of young adults to cities for education and employment that is only partially offset, in some of these counties, by in-migration of older adults and retirees."

Mackinac County Population Data

	2003	2000	1990
Population	11,470	11,943	10,674

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003 Population Estimates, Census 2000, 1990 Census

Mackinac County consists of 2 cities and 11 townships that made up the population of 11,943 in 2000. The 2 cities are the City of St. Ignace and the City of Mackinac Island. The 11 townships are Brevort, Bois Blanc, Clark, Garfield, Moran, Portage, Marquette, St. Ignace, Hendricks, Hudson, and Newton Township. From the 2000 Census, the City of St. Ignace had the largest population, 2,678, which is 22.4% of the population of Mackinac County. Bois Blanc Township had the lowest population at 71, (0.6%) of the population of Mackinac County.

Mackinac County Population by City, Township, and Village (1990-2000)

Area	1990	2000	% Difference
Bois Blanc	59	71	20.3%
Brevort	484	649	34.1%
Clark	2,012	2,200	9.3%
Garfield	1,156	1,251	8.2%
Hendricks	161	183	13.7%
Hudson	197	214	8.6%
City of Mackinac Is.	469	523	11.5%
Marquette	550	659	19.8%
Moran	838	1,080	28.9%
Newton	358	356	-0.6%
Portage	890	1,055	18.5%
St. Ignace City	2,568	2,678	4.3%
St. Ignace	932	1,024	9.9%
Total	10,674	11,943	11.9%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990-2000

Mackinac County's population is almost split equally between males (5,963) and females (5,980) with 25 to 54 year olds making up 40.4% of the population. This brings the median age of a person in Mackinac County to be 42.8, higher than Michigan at 35.5. Michigan males

to females rate is similar, with females making up 51% of the population.

Mackinac County, Population by Age in 2000

Age (in years)	Number	Percent
Under 5	561	4.7
5 to 9	740	6.2
10 to 14	863	7.2
15 to 19	743	6.2
20 to 24	466	3.9
25 to 34	1,221	10.2
35 to 44	1,778	14.9
45 to 54	1,823	15.3
55 to 59	793	6.6
60 to 64	777	6.5
65 to 74	1,249	10.5
75 to 84	701	5.9
85 and over	228	1.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 2000

In terms of ethnicity, the 2000 Census stated whites make up 80.1% of Mackinac County's population. Michigan had a very similar percentage at 80.2% white. American Indians and Alaska Natives make up another 14.2% with a total of 1,697 people. Michigan's percentage is far below this of Mackinac, only at 0.6% of the population. The last 5.7% of Mackinac County's population is made up of Asian, Pacific Islanders, and people of two or more races.

Mackinac County Race Data: 2000

	#	%
White	9,563	80.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1,697	14.2%
Black or African American	24	0.2%
Asian	37	0.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2	0.0%
Some other race	33	0.3%
Two or more races	587	4.9%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Total households in Mackinac County have increased 19.5% from 1990 to 2000 even though the population grew only 11.9%. These figures point toward the trend that household size is decreasing.

This was the case when the U.S. Census and Michigan Department of Management and Budget released data for the percent change in Michigan County's population from 2000 through 2003. Mackinac County ranked worst in the state of Michigan with a 3.96% decrease in population. Michigan as a whole increased 1.42%.

The school enrollment for Mackinac County is mostly composed of the Elementary School and the High School levels. These two schools contain the most students and the greatest percentage of students. Home schooling is also part of the Mackinac County Schooling, but there are no records kept for the number of students being home-schooled.

Mackinac County Schooling (2000)

School Enrollment	Number	Percent
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	2,544	100.00
Nursery school, preschool	150	5.9
Kindergarten	148	5.8
Elementary School (Grades 1-8)	1,363	53.6
High School (Grades 9-12)	637	25.0
College or graduate school	246	9.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Population Change of Mackinac County (1830-2000)

Year	Population	Population Change
1800	551	--
1850	3,598	553.0%
1900	7,703	114.1%
1950	9,287	20.6%
1960	10,853	16.9%
1970	9,660	-11.0%
1980	10,178	5.4%
1990	10,674	4.9%
2000	11,943	11.9%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Mackinac County Population Projections (2000-2020)

Year	Population	%Difference
2000	11,943	11.9%
2005*	11,900	-0.4%
2010*	12,700	12.4%
2015*	13,800	16.0%
2020*	15,300	20.5%

* Estimated

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

The U.S. Census Bureau has predicted the population should increase in the next 15 years in Mackinac County. Some influences of this prediction are people moving to the area to get away from the city life, increased employment, greater number of retirees, and more people looking for vacation homes. The population is always much higher during the summer months than any other season during the year.

Of the total number of housing units in the county, census figures show that 42% is used for seasonal, occasional, or recreational use. Many of the homes are used during summer months only. This accounts for the higher population in the summer than in the other seasons.

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Mackinac County Fact Book

Mackinac County Housing

In the 2000 Census, officials state there are 1,022 square miles of land in Mackinac County and 9.2 housing units per square mile, which is far below Michigan's rate of 74.5 housing units per square mile. There are 9,413 housing units in Mackinac County, with the majority (82.2%) being 1-unit, detached structures built before 1990.

Years That Structures Were Built (Mackinac County)

Year	Number	Percent
1999 to March 2000	218	2.3
1995 to 1998	715	7.6
1990 to 1994	667	7.1
1980 to 1989	1,149	12.2
1970 to 1979	1,492	15.9
1960 to 1969	1,091	11.6
1940 to 1959	2,357	25.0
1939 or earlier	1,724	18.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

The majority of housing units range from 3 to 6 rooms in each with an average of 1 or less persons per room. Of the 5,067 housing units that are occupied, half of them are encumbered with a mortgage and the majority (44%) have a value of \$50,000 to \$99,999.

The 2000 Census stated the median value of owner-occupied units in Mackinac County is below that of the state of Michigan. Mackinac County has a median value of \$91,800 and Michigan is at \$115,600.

Value of Owner-Occupied Units

Year	Mackinac Co.	Michigan
Total Units	2,747	2,269,175
Less than \$50,000	13.5%	9.9%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	44.0%	31.4%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	20.2%	26.6%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	10.0%	15.0%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	7.8%	11.1%
\$300,000 to \$499,999	3.4%	4.6%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	0.5%	1.2%
\$1,000,000 or more	0.5%	0.3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Of the 5,067 occupied housing units, 4,013 are owner-occupied and 1,054 are renter-occupied. Of the renter-occupied units, 41.4% of the tenants pay \$300 to \$499 per month and 23.7% pay \$500 to \$749 per month. The percentage (19%) of renters spending at least a third of their gross income on rent is significantly higher than the state average of 12.7%. However, the percentage of renters paying less than 15 percent of their gross income is 21.5%, the highest percentage of any category. This may indicate affordable housing is available in Mackinac County.

According to the 2000 Census, there were 3,945 housing units that were used for seasonal, recreational or occasional use. This was 41.9% of the total housing units in Mackinac County. Michigan was much lower at a rate of only 5.5% of their total housing units. These numbers

show how heavily Mackinac County is used for seasonal and summer residents. Of 13 local units of government in the county, 10 contain more than 41% seasonal housing units. Bois Blanc Township has the highest percentage of seasonal housing units, at 88.1% (See attachment).

Mackinac County Housing (1980-2000)

	1980	1990	2000
Housing units	7,624	9,254	9,413
Occupied Housing	3,680	4,240	5,067
Owner Occupied	2,911	3,222	4,013
Renter Occupied	769	1,018	1,054
Vacant Housing	3,944	5,014	4,346

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

In 2000, the U.S. Census figures showed Mackinac County had 2.32 persons per household, which is very similar to the average of Michigan, 2.56 per household. The per capita income for the county in 1999 was \$17,777, slightly below Michigan, at \$22,168.

Mackinac County and Michigan have the same percentage of residents living at or below the poverty level, 10.5 %, according to the 2000 U.S. Census. Also, the percentage of families living at or below poverty levels in Mackinac County was at 7.2%, while the Michigan average was 7.4%.

There are a very small number of people living in group quarters in Mackinac County, only 1.6% of the population. These group quarters include areas such as nursing homes, correctional institutions, military quarters and others.

Total Population	11,943
In Households	11,746
In Group Quarters	197
Institutionalized population	138
Noninstitutionalized population	59

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Mackinac County is a very historic area and there are some popular homes that are on the national historic register. A few of these homes include the Colonial House Hotel, also known as the John Chambers House, located in St. Ignace. The Agency House of the American Fur Company, also known as the Robert Stuart House is located on Mackinac Island. Also the Michigan Governor's Summer Residence, also known as Lawrence Andrew Young Cottage, is located on Mackinac Island.

Housing for Mackinac County City's and Township's (2000)

City	Total Housing Units	Occupied Units	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied	Vacant Housing Units	Seasonal or Occasional Use
City of St. Ignace	1,232	1,085 (88.1%)	694 (64%)	391 (36%)	147 (11.9%)	51 (4.1%)
Brevort Township	561	264 (47.1%)	233 (88.3%)	31 (11.7%)	297 (52.9%)	271 (48.3%)
Bois Blanc Township	420	42 (10%)	40 (95.2%)	2 (4.8%)	378 (90%)	370 (88.1%)
Clark Township	1,962	952 (48.5%)	784 (82.4%)	168 (17.6%)	1,010 (51.5%)	953 (48.6%)
Garfield Township	1,029	550 (53.4%)	465 (84.5%)	85 (15.5%)	479 (46.6%)	431 (41.9%)
Moran Township	739	454 (61.4%)	386 (85%)	68 (15%)	285 (38.6%)	241 (32.6%)
Portage Township	1,060	462 (43.6%)	399 (86.4%)	63 (13.6%)	598 (56.4%)	569 (53.7%)
City of Mackinac Island	565	252 (44.6%)	150 (59.5%)	102 (40.5%)	313 (55.4%)	300 (53.1%)
Marquette Township	467	251 (53.7%)	236 (94%)	15 (6%)	216 (46.3%)	203 (43.5%)
St. Ignace Township	601	413 (68.7%)	320 (77.5%)	93 (22.5%)	188 (31.3%)	169 (28.1%)
Hendricks Township	173	78 (45.1%)	68 (87.2%)	10 (12.8%)	95 (54.9%)	87 (50.3%)
Hudson Township	227	94 (41.4%)	85 (90.4%)	9 (9.6%)	133 (58.6%)	128 (56.4%)
Newton Township	377	170 (45.1%)	153 (90%)	17 (10%)	207 (54.9%)	172 (45.6%)

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

- Total Housing Units = Occupied Units + Vacant Units
- Occupied Units = Owner Occupied + Renter Occupied
- Seasonal or Occasional Use is part of the Vacant Housing Units. Number and percentage is part of the total housing units. (Ex: City of St. Ignace (Of the 147 Vacant Housing Units, 51 are used for seasonal or occasional use), (51 used for seasonal or occasional use is 4.1% of the total housing units for the City of St. Ignace))

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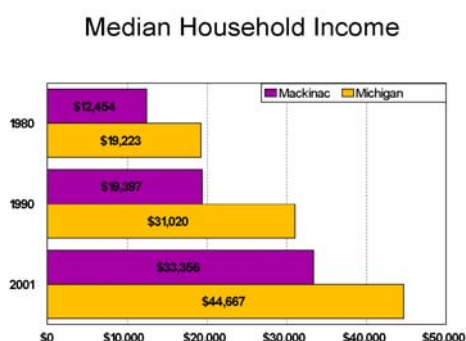
United States Bureau of the Census Web Site: <http://www.census.gov>

Mackinac County Fact Book

Mackinac County Economics

The population of Mackinac County residents who are 16 years of age or older is 9,626 (2000 Census). Of these 9,626 residents, 5,591 are in the labor force, including 29 who are listed as employed by the military.

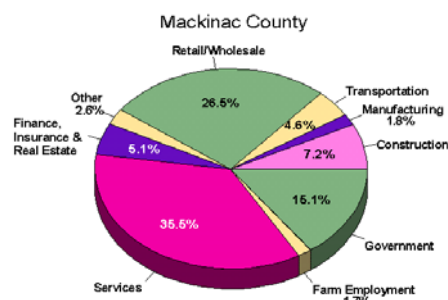
The median household income in Mackinac County is \$33,356. Even though it has steadily increased from 1980 it is still more than \$10,000 lower than Michigan as a whole.



Source: Mackinac County Extension

Retail trade and accommodation and food services are the main sources of income for Mackinac County residents with the number of establishments at 133 and 129 respectively. These establishments employ 1,171 with an annual payroll of \$21.4 million and sales totaling at \$134 million.

Employment by Industry, 1999



Source: Mackinac County Extension

Retail trade includes building material supplies dealers, food and beverage stores, gasoline stations, clothing stores, and any other miscellaneous store retailers. Accommodation and food services includes food services and drinking establishments with hotels, motels, and any other establishment providing for traveler accommodations.

Mackinac County has abundant forest resources. Due to this, commercial timber harvest is a very important source of employment in the outlying areas of Mackinac County.

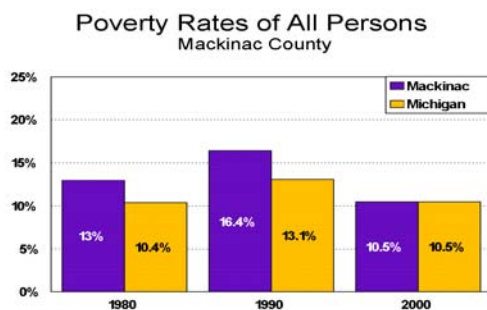
The unemployment rate for Mackinac County has been decreasing throughout the 90's, but it is higher than both the national average and the state average at around 9.3 % in 2001. The fact that many employers are seasonal and employ residents from out of the county has a big impact on the unemployment rate for Mackinac County.

Like the unemployment rate, the poverty rate in Mackinac County is higher than the state averages. Since the 1980's, Mackinac County has been slightly

above Michigan with their poverty rate. Although in 2000, both Mackinac County and the state of Michigan reduced their poverty rates from 1990, the rate itself stood at 10.5% for both the county and the state.

Poverty Status In 1999, Below Poverty	Number	Percent
Individuals	1,235	10.5
18 years and over	858	9.4
65 years and over	175	8.4
Related children under 18 years	358	13.7
Related children 5 to 17 years	280	13.6
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	473	21.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census



Source: Mackinac County Extension

Mackinac Co. Employment by Industry (2000)

	#	%
Ag./Forest/Fishing-Hunting/Mining	163	3.4%
Construction	585	12.3%
Manufacturing	197	4.2%
Wholesale trade	97	2.0%
Retail trade	538	11.4%
Transportation/Utilities	283	6.0%
Information	44	0.9%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	192	4.1%
Educational Services	897	18.9%
Arts/Entertainment/Recreation	805	17.0%
Public Administration	516	10.9%
Management/Professional	161	3.4%

Other Services	260	5.5%
Total	4738	100.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

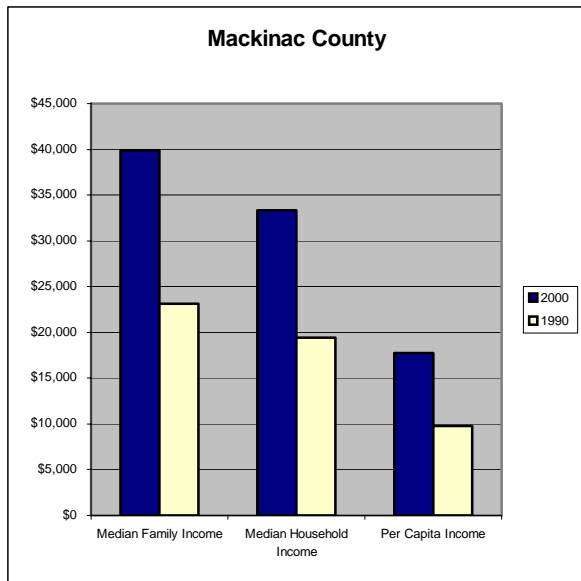
In terms of where residents work, the majority of employees, 64.3%, work for private enterprise. Government workers make up 24.7% of the workforce, and 10.3% are self-employed. The remaining 0.7% of the workers are in the category of an unpaid family worker. private enterprise.

The major employers in Mackinac County might have an affect on the average travel time to work (22.5 minutes). With the Grand Hotel being the leading major employer, this might increase travel times to work for employees who are required to either fly or take a boat/ferry to Mackinac Island for work. (See Attachment).

Of all residents, 71.2% reported to the U.S. Census they drove a motor vehicle to work which, and that they commuted alone. The percentage of residents who reported they walked or used public transportation was only 6.3%.

Commuting to work: 2000	Number	Percent
Workers 16 years or older	4,607	100.0
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	3,279	71.2
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	606	13.2
Public transportation (including taxicab)	86	1.9
Walked	204	4.4
Other means	197	4.3
Worked at home	235	5.1
Average travel time to work (minutes)	22.5	X

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

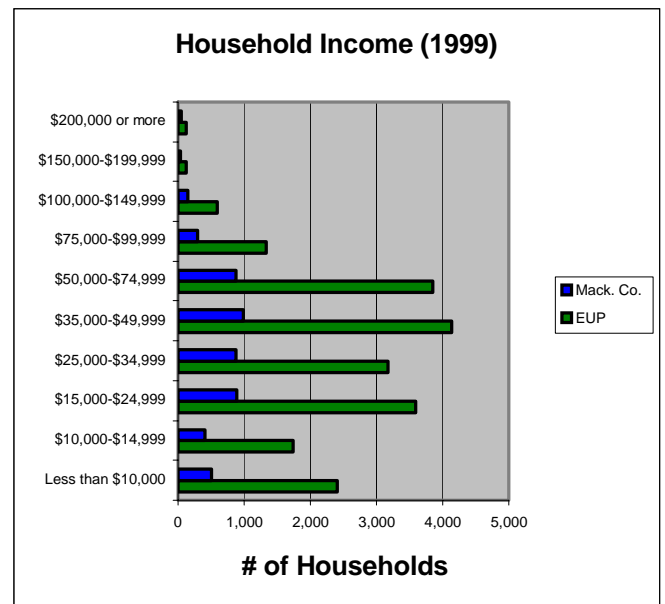
Mackinac Co.	2000	1990
Median Family Income	\$39,929	\$23,097
Median Household Income	\$33,356	\$19,397
Per Capita Income	\$17,777	\$9,751
Person Below Poverty	1,124	1,527
% Below Poverty	9.4%	14.3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Household Income In 1999

	EUP	Mack. Co.
Household's	21,049	5,072
Less than \$10,000	2,407	502
\$10,000-\$14,999	1,743	402
\$15,000-\$24,999	3,587	893
\$25,000-\$34,999	3,169	881
\$35,000-\$49,999	4,133	991
\$50,000-\$74,999	3,852	877
\$75,000-\$99,999	1,328	299
\$100,000-\$149,999	587	149
\$150,000-\$199,999	123	33
\$200,000 or more	120	45
Median Household Income	\$33,850	\$33,356

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



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Mackinac County Employers, 2005

Company Name	Location	Product Description	EUPRPDC 2005
Grand Hotel	Mackinac Island	Hotel with full service restaurant	550
Kewadin Shores Casino	Saint Ignace	Casino with lounge & full service restaurant	304
Mackinac Straits Hospital/Hlth	Saint Ignace	Medical hospital with acute inpatient & long term care	297
State of Michigan	County-Wide	State Government	247
Mackinac Island Carriage Tours	Mackinac Island	Carriage/Transportation Services	210
MI Department of Transportation	Saint Ignace	State Transportation Services	198
Shepler's Mackinac Ferry	St. Ignace	Ferry/Transportation Services	150
Arnold Transit Co.	St. Ignace	Ferry/Transportation Services	144
LMAS District Health Department	St. Ignace	Health Services	130
Mackinac Bridge Authority	St. Ignace	Mackinac Bridge Operation	109
Michigan Limestone Operations	Cedarville	Manufactures crushed limestone	100
Iroquois-On-The Beach Hotel	Mackinac Island	Seasonal resort hotel with full service restaurant & lounge	100
Saint Ignace Area School Dist.	Saint Ignace	Public school district office	95
Mackinac County	Saint Ignace	Executive offices	73
Hessel Kewadin Slots	Saint Ignace	Hotels and Motels	70
Les Cheneaux Community Schools	Cedarville	School/Education	56
Autore Oil Co.	Cedarville	Distributor of petroleum & petroleum products	50
Lilac Tree Hotel	Mackinac Island	Hotels and Motels	50
Dockside Restaurant Inc.	Saint Ignace	Eating places	47
United States Coast Guard	Saint Ignace	Federal Government	46
First National Bank St. Ignace	Saint Ignace	Full service banking	45
Flotation Docking	Cedarville	Custom Docking Systems	40
Engadine Consolidated School Dist.	Engadine	School/Education	38
Kewadin Casino Hessel	Hessel	Sault Tribe Casino/Hotel	33
Mission Point Resort Inc.	Mackinac Island	Hotel with full service restaurant, conference center	30
Best Properties of St. Ignace	Saint Ignace	Hotel	30
Maverick Construction Inc.	Saint Ignace	Commercial general contracting	30
Straits State Park	Saint Ignace	Camp Sites	30
Maples Sawmill Inc.	Hessel	Lumber Sawmill	27
Harbour View Inn LLC	Mackinac Island	Hotel	25
State Dock	Mackinac Island	Passenger ferry services	25
Sault Tribe Lambert Center	St. Ignace	Health Services	24
Mackinaw Inc.	St. Ignace	Limited service hotel	20
McMaken Carpentry	Cedarville	Commercial & residential carpentry contractor services	20
Kewadin Casino Lakefront Inn	St. Ignace	Hotel	19

Sault Tribe Juvenile Detention Center	St. Ignace	Youth detention facility	17
Sand Products	Brevort	Sand and Gravel	14

Source: EUPRPDC

Mackinac County Employment Status (1990-2000)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Unemployment Rate (MI)
1990	5,025	3,450	1,575	14.60%	7.50%
1991	5,450	3,725	1,725	15.80%	9.20%
1992	5,625	3,350	2,250	16.00%	8.90%
1993	5,450	3,700	1,775	11.70%	7.10%
1994	5,750	3,950	1,800	11.70%	5.90%
1995	6,075	4,325	1,750	12.10%	5.30%
1996	6,200	4,525	1,675	10.60%	4.90%
1997	6,200	4,625	1,575	10.20%	4.20%
1998	6,100	4,675	1,425	9.60%	3.90%
1999	6,100	4,675	1,425	9.70%	3.80%
2000	6,000	4,700	1,300	8.40%	3.40%

* Totals may not be exact, due to rounding

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Mackinac County Fact Book

Mackinac County Human Services

Infant deaths are low for Mackinac County. The Michigan Department of Community Health reported the average from 1993 to 2003 was lower than 1 annually.

	2003		1993-2003	
Infant Mortality	Infant Deaths	Live Births	Avg. Infant Deaths	Avg. Live Births
Mack. Co.	1	104	0.8	110.2
Michigan	1,112	130,850	1,083.00	132,618.40

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

There are 6 libraries located in Mackinac County. They are Brevort Township Library, Curtis Library, Engadine Library, Les Cheneaux Community Library, Mackinac Island Public Library, and Saint Ignace Public Library.

Mackinac County contains 6 school districts. Bois Blanc Pines School District, Engadine Consolidated Schools, Les Cheneaux Community Schools, Mackinac Island Public Schools, Moran Township School District, and also Saint Ignace Area Schools. St. Ignace Area Schools has the largest enrollment and Bois Blanc has the smallest enrollment annually. (See attachment).

Curtis Elementary School is located in Mackinac County, but is included in the Tahquamenon School District, which is in Luce County. Curtis Elementary School is anticipating an enrollment of 105 for the 2005-2006 school year.

There are also Mackinac County residents that commute to out-of-county schools as well. Tahquamenon, Pickford, Rudyard and Cheboygan are some schools children commute to for schooling.

For the most part, the county has a good school performance data according to the State of Michigan. (See attachments or various charts section). Moran township does not have graduation or dropout data because the school is K-8. Also Bois Blanc does not have data on file, because of the low enrollment numbers.

According to the Michigan League of Human Services, Mackinac County had 49% of 3-4 year olds in preschool, the same percentage as Michigan in 2000.

Mackinac County Population of Children, 2000

Ages	#	% Of Population
0 to 5	561	4.7%
5 to 9	740	6.2%
10 to 14	863	7.2%
15 to 17	488	4.1%
Total	2652	22.2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

The population of the elderly in Mackinac County is slightly below that of children in the county. There is a total of 2,178 residents 65 years and over in the county, totaling 18.2% of the total population.

Mackinac County Children,

17 years or younger	#	Rate
Receiving Food Stamps	227	8.90%
Receiving FIP Assistance *	49	1.90%
Receiving SSI **	15	5.9
Receiving Free/Reduced Lunch	685	41%
Students in Special Education	172	10.10%

Source: Michigan League of Human Services

* Family Independence Program

** Rate per 1,000

The Michigan League of Human Services reported a total of 12 children were in out-of-home care in 1995 (10 for abuse or neglect and 2 for delinquency). In 2003 there were a total of 14 in out-of-home care for Mackinac County (13 for abuse or neglect and 1 for delinquency).

Total births for past 10 years

Live Births, 1993-2003		
	Michigan	Mackinac Co.
1993	139,560	130
1994	137,844	137
1995	134,169	122
1996	133,231	127
1997	133,549	114
1998	133,649	105
1999	133,429	130
2000	136,048	96
2001	133,247	101
2002	129,518	120
2003	130,850	104

Source: Michigan League of Human Services

There are a large number of cemeteries in Mackinac County. They are as follows:

Bois Blanc Township

- Woodland Glade Cemetery
- McRae (not in use, privately owned)

Brevort Township

- Brevort Township

- Immaculate Conception (Catholic Church, owned and maintained)

Clark Township

- Edgewood
- Fenlons
- Italian Hill

Garfield Township

- Engadine
- Naubinway
- Bethlehem Lutheran Church (privately owned)

Hendricks Township

- Caffey
- Epoufette

Hudson Township

- Maplewood

City of Mackinac Island

- Protestant
- Catholic
- Military

Marquette Township

- Cottle
- Rockview
- Simmons

Moran Township

- Gros Cap
- Western

Newton Township

- Newton Township
- Polly (not in use, privately owned)

Portage Township

- Woodlawn
- Sandtown

City of St. Ignace

- Lakeside
- Catholic

St. Ignace Township

- St. Ignace Township
- Wequayoc Cemetery

The County has 5 police departments. They include the Sault Tribe Police Department located in St. Ignace, Mackinac County Sheriff located in St. Ignace, Michigan State Police located in

St. Ignace, St. Ignace Police Department, and also the Mackinac Island Police Department.

For fire departments in the county, most areas have volunteer fire departments (Bois Blanc Twp., Brevort Twp., Clark Twp., Garfield Twp., Hendricks Twp., Hudson Twp., Mackinac Island, Newton Twp., and Portage Twp.). Marquette Township uses the Clark Township and Pickford Township volunteer fire departments. The city of St. Ignace, Moran Twp., and St. Ignace Twp. use the St. Ignace Fire Department. There is also a DNR field office in the Village of Naubinway, which has 2 full-time fire officers.

Ambulance units in the county are also mostly volunteers. Clark Twp., Garfield Twp., Hendricks Twp., Mackinac Island and Portage Twp. have volunteer ambulance crews. Marquette Township uses the Clark Township and Pickford Township ambulance services. The Portage Township ambulance services Newton Township. Allied EMS Systems, Inc. covers about half of the area in the county. They have service to Brevort, Hendricks, Hudson, Moran and St. Ignace Townships. They also supply service to the city of Mackinac Island and the city of St. Ignace.

Mackinac Straits Hospital & Health Center is the main health center in the area. The hospital has clinics in other areas of the county. Mackinac Island Medical Center, Naubinway Clinic, and Bois Blanc Island Clinic are all part of the hospital unit.

Manistique Lakes Family Clinic is based out of Curtis. The West Mackinac Health Clinic is based out of Engadine.

Both of these clinics are affiliated with Helen Newberry Joy Hospital. The Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians has a Health Center in the county, located in St. Ignace. This facility is known as the Lambert Health Center.

The Pickford Medical Center is an extension of War Memorial Hospital. There is also the Cedar Cover Long Term Care Facility in Cedarville.

LMAS (Luce, Mackinac, Alger, Schoolcraft Counties) District Health Department has a district office in St. Ignace for Mackinac County. However the Newberry district office services the western side of Mackinac County.

Hiawatha Behavioral Health is a community mental health agency. They serve Mackinac, Chippewa, and Luce Counties. The Mackinac County office is located in St. Ignace.

Mackinac County relies on Waste Management for waste disposal. There are also private haulers that serve the county. The county does not provide a recycling facility, but there are recycling services. There are curbside pick-up services and transfer stations provided.

In Mackinac County, there were a total of 1,567 crime offenses in 2003. There were 533 index totals (Arson, Motor Vehicle Theft, Larceny, Burglary, Aggravated Assault and Rape). There were 1,034 non-index totals (Nonaggravated Assault, Forgery/Counterfeiting, Fraud, Embezzlement, Vandalism, Stolen Property, Weapons, Sex Offenses, Narcotics and Liquor Violations).

According to the Michigan League of Human Services, juvenile violent crime arrests in 2002 for 10-17 year olds were 2. For property crime arrests there were 46. These rates are based per 1,000 juveniles.

The Youth Detention Facility in Mackinac County is in St. Ignace. It is referred to as the Sault Tribe Youth Detention Facility. It is a court-ordered facility and can hold up to 24 youth's. The facility accommodates 12 to 17 year olds.

K-12 School Enrollments for Mackinac County: 1990-2004 *

Year	Bois Blanc	Engadine	Les Cheneaux	Mackinac Island	Moran Twp.	St. Ignace
1990	2	351.5	427	74.4	106	867.4
1991	4	353.8	431.5	77	115.9	863.9
1992	4	358	433.5	70	114	873.8
1993	4	362	407.4	88	109	871.6
1994	3	371	433	89	123	890.51
1995	5	343	444	101	124	879.71
1996	5	334	439.1	95	129	863.54
1997	5	339	440.39	93	129	872.26
1998	5	325	442.1	103	120	858.78
1999	10	292.06	429.4	94	117	858.13
2000	3	303.14	440.12	81	116	829.98
2001	4	292	436.42	81	117	810.7
2002	3	306	427.44	84	105	799.93
2003	2	296	409.3	81	105	789.66
2004	2	275.14	414.99	70	87.17	805.07

* Fall Audited Counts

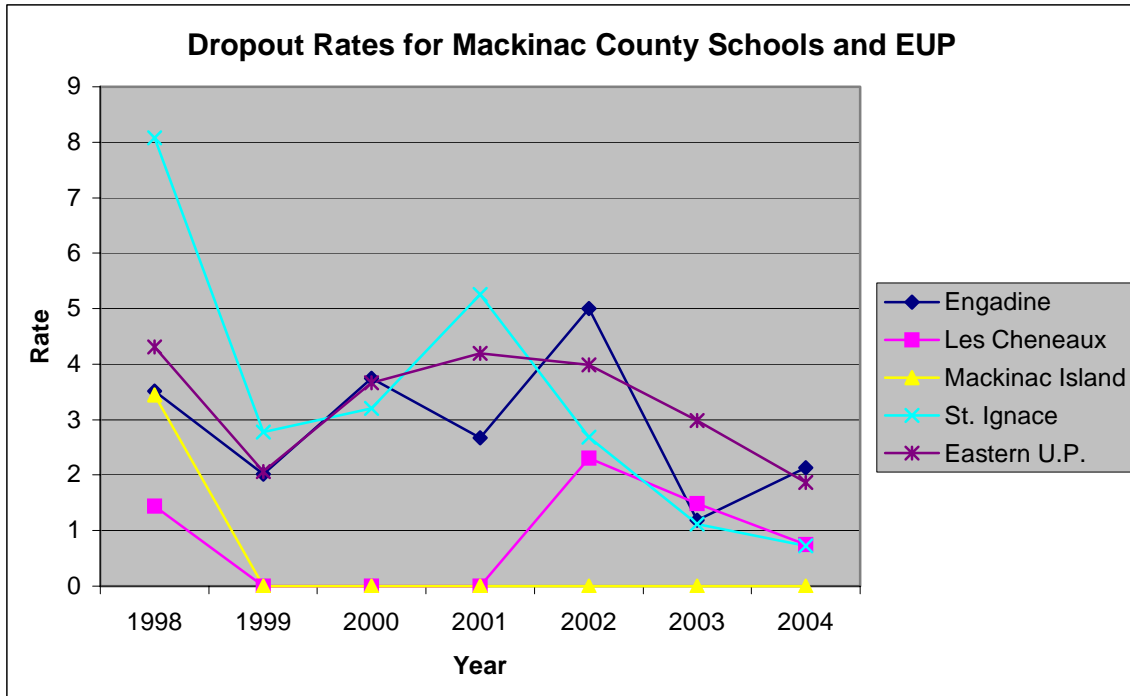
Source: Eastern U.P. Intermediate School District

Total Kindergarten Enrollments	140	162	132	95	110
District	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
Bois Blanc	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Engadine	18%	18%	17%	15%	15%
Cedarville	20%	22%	23%	20%	21%
Mackinac Island	4%	6%	5%	0%	1%
Moran Township	11%	7%	8%	11%	6%
St. Ignace	46%	47%	47%	55%	57%

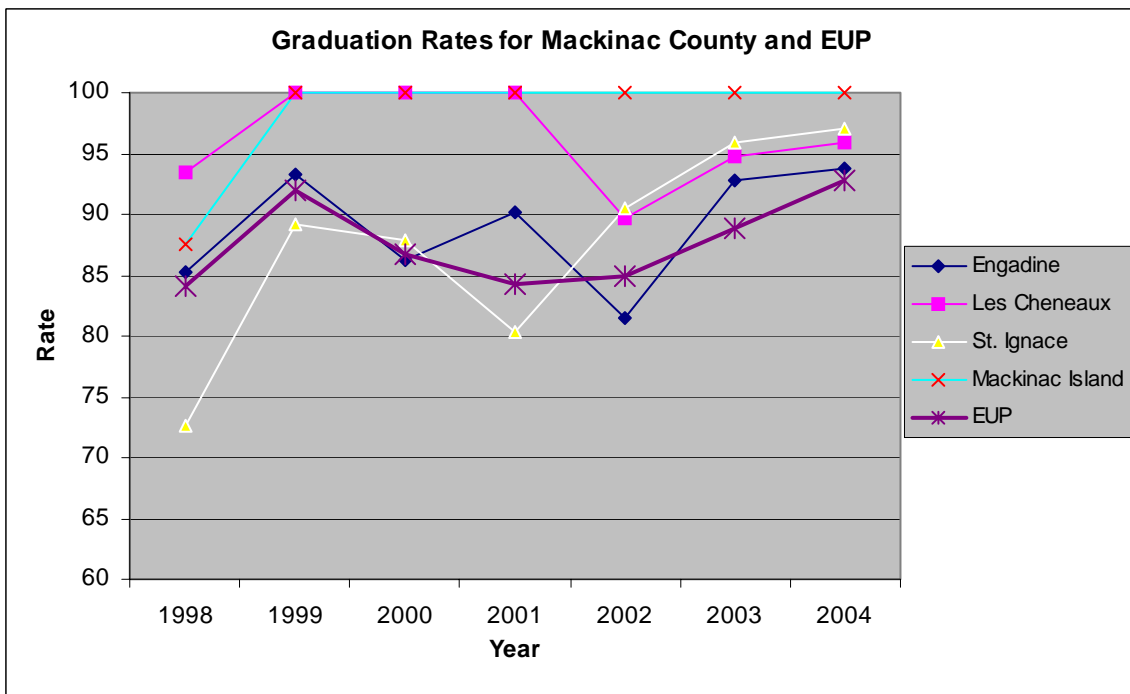
Special Education for Mackinac County 1999-2004

Year	Bois Blanc	Engadine	Les Cheneaux	Mackinac Island	Moran Twp.	St. Ignace
1999	0	8.97	5.61	1.54	0	26.53
2000	0	9.11	7.2	1	0	18.44
2001	0	11.69	9.65	0.9	0.7	21.7
2002	0	10.17	6.05	1.1	0.79	24.71
2003	0	9.96	9.13	0.65	0.44	24.79
2004	0	8.75	8.2	0.32	0.41	22.58

Source: Eastern U.P. Intermediate School District



Source: State of Michigan Center for Educational Performance & Information



Source: State of Michigan Center for Educational Performance & Information

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Mackinac County Fact Book

Mackinac County Infrastructure

Mackinac County contains 1 Interstate Highway, 1 Federal Highway, 5 State Highways, and 4 county highways.

I-75 is the Interstate Highway in the County. It runs north and south on the eastern side of the County from St. Ignace, north to Chippewa County.

US-2 is the Federal Highway in the County. It runs east and west throughout most of the county on the southern shoreline.

The 5 state highways include M-185 on Mackinac Island, M-123, M-134, M-129, and M-117.

The 4 county highways are H-57, H-42, H-33 and H-40.

Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) maintains a total of 141.9 miles in Mackinac County (50.2 miles of I-75, 11 miles of M-117, 18.4 miles of M-123 and 62.3 miles of US-2). The Mackinac County Road Commission maintains a most of the remaining county highways, public roads and streets, representing 650 miles total. The DNR & US Forest Service maintain a small portion of public roads as well, representing approximately 12 miles total.

According to the Michigan Department of Transportation, the stretch of I-75 in Mackinac County averaged 5,000 to 7,400 vehicles for a 24-hour period in 2003. For US-2, it ranged from 4,500 to 6,700. M-117 was at 1,800, M-123 was at 1,200 to 1,900, M-134 at 840 to 4,600,

and M-129 ranged from 2,400 to 2,900 during the average 24-hour period.

The county has 6 airports. The Mackinac County airport is located in St. Ignace and is a public airport.

The Mackinac Island airport is located on Mackinac Island and is a public airport.

The Bois Blanc Airport is located in Pointe Aux Pins on Bois Blanc Island, and it is a public airport.

The Albert J. Lindberg Airport is located in Hessel and is a public airport.

The Read Airport is located in Curtis and is a private airport.

The Hiawatha Club Airport is located in Naubinway and is a private airport. Only Hiawatha members are permitted to use the airport.

The Michigan Aeronautics Commission adopted an Approach Protection Plan on September 11, 2002. The Plan consists of height protection for the FAR Part 77 surfaces surrounding the airport and land use protection. This Approach Protection Plan is to be included in the community's Master Plan.

The county has one active railroad. The railroad is Soo Line Railroad, which runs in the direction of northeast through most of the western and central townships before running into Chippewa County.

There has been a recent addition of a snowmobile overpass over Interstate 75 in 2004. The overpass is the first snowmobile overpass in the state of Michigan.

Mackinac County contains 5 public marinas. There is the Naubinway-Garfield Township Marina, St. Ignace Marina, Mackinac Island State Dock, Bois Blanc Marina, and the Hessel/Clark Township Marina.

The main source of public transportation is the H&H Taxicab Company, located in St. Ignace. They are the only taxicab company in Mackinac County.

There are 3 main passenger ferries that run from either St. Ignace or Mackinaw City to Mackinac Island.

The Arnold Line offers 2 types of ferries. The Catamarans offer a triple-deck design and seating up to 400. The Classic Ferry offers an upper and lower glass-enclosed deck seating up to 600. Both ferries offer on-board restrooms and are also wheelchair accessible.

Shepler's Mackinac Island Ferry seat approximately 180 to 250 people and is also wheelchair accessible.

Star Line Mackinac Island Hydro-Jet Ferry offers the only hydro-jet ferry service on the Great Lakes. It offers a glass enclosed lower deck and an upper, open-air observation deck. It is handicap accessible and seats 150-350 people.

For Bois Blanc, Plaunt Transportation, Inc. is the main ferry service provider. The ferry service runs from Cheboygan, MI to Bois Blanc Island.

For Utilities in Mackinac County, Edison Sault Electric and Cloverland Electric Co. service most of the county for electricity. In Bois Blanc Township, they rely on Presque Isle Electric & Gas Co. for their electricity.

DTE Energy and SEMCO service the natural gas. AmeriGas, Autore Oil Co., Bowman Oil Company, Inc., Ferrell Gas Company, Shute Oil Company, Inc., and ThermoGas service the propane in the county.

Charter Communications and UP Communications are the service providers for the cable television. The Internet Service Providers are MOTHERS Computers, EasternUP.net, SBC and Lighthouse Computers.

SBC/Ameritech and CenturyTel control telecommunications in Mackinac County for the local service. Alltel and Cellular One provide the Cellular service for Mackinac County. Drummond Island Telephone also services parts of the western end of the county for telephone service.

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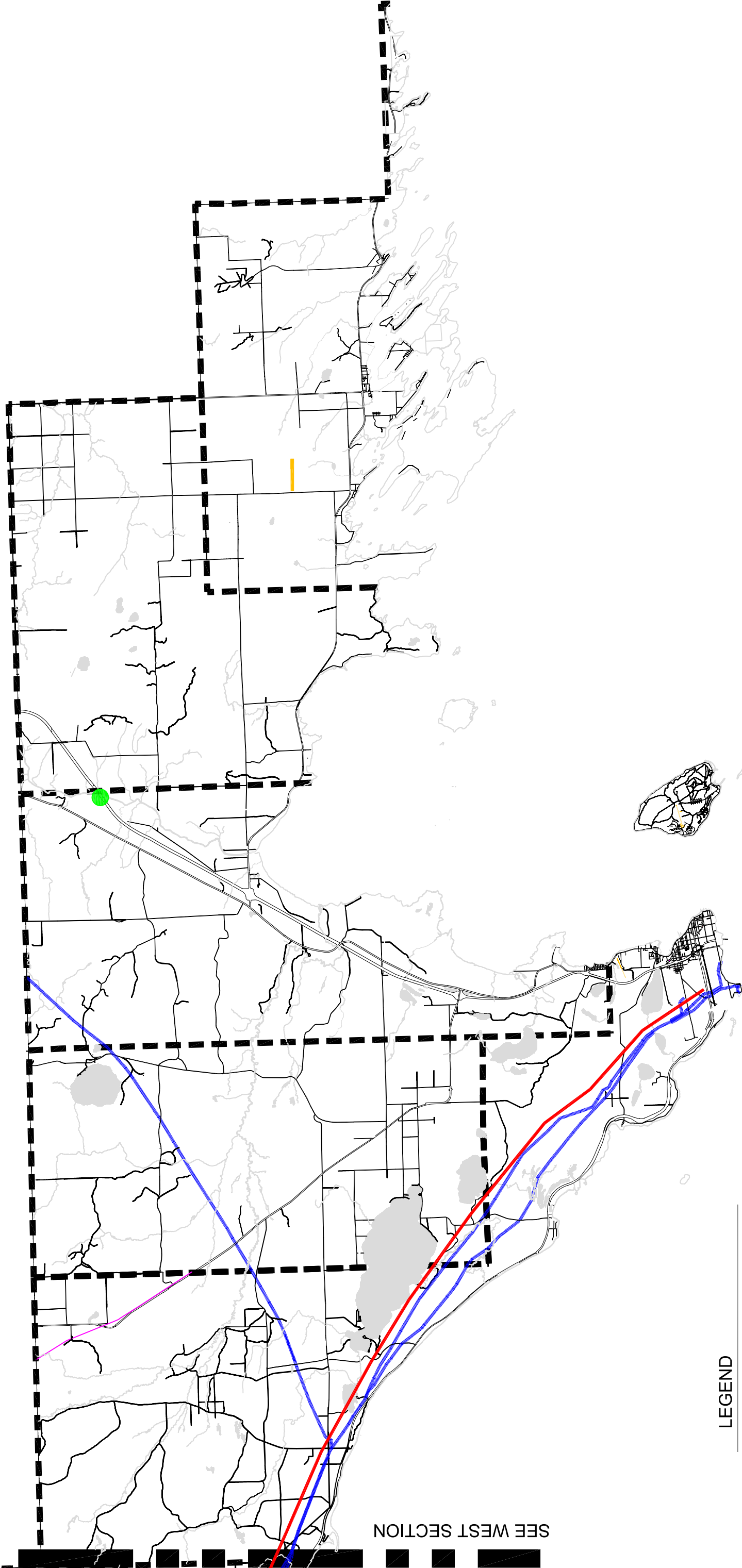
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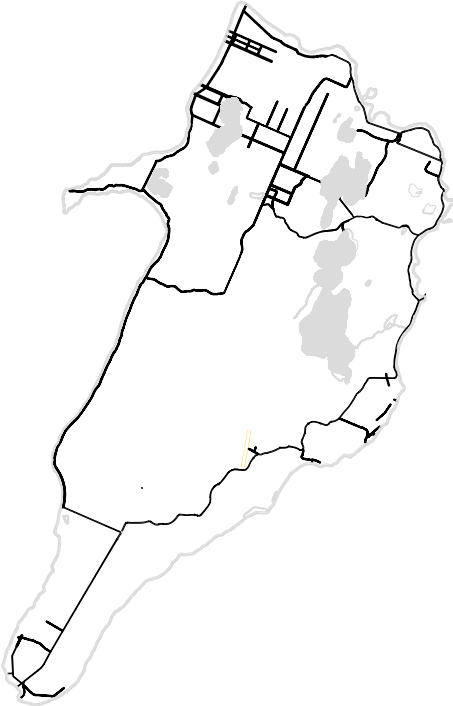


LEGEND

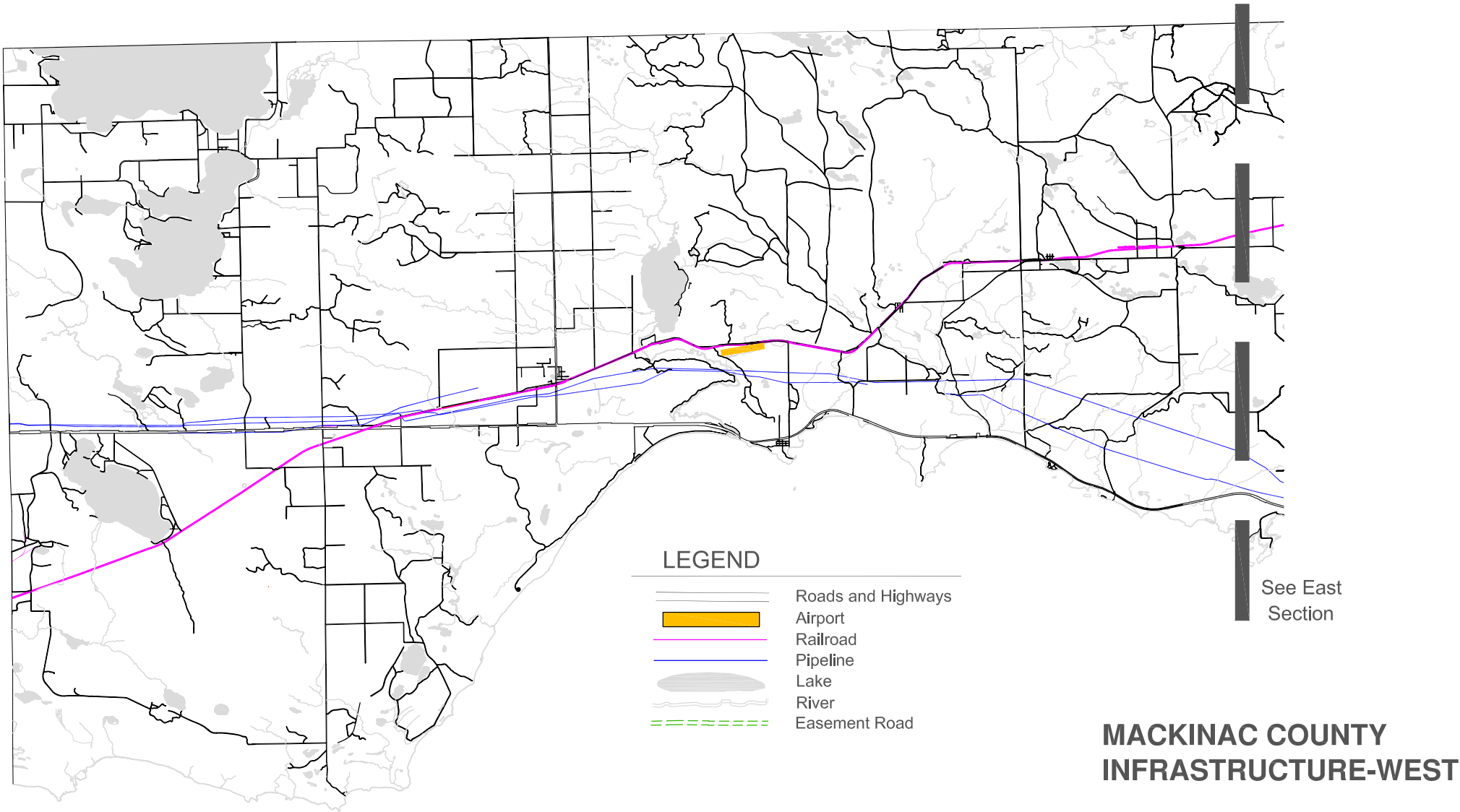
- Roads and Highways
- Snowmobile bridge
- Airport
- Railroad (active)
- Railroad (abandoned)
- Pipeline
- Electric Transmission Line
- Lake
- River
- Township Boundaries



MACKINAC COUNTY
INFRASTRUCTURE-EAST



Source: Mackinac County Plat Book, 2002, Rockford Map Publishers, Inc.
Michigan Department of Transportation



Source: Mackinac County Plat Book, 2002, Rockford Map Publishers, Inc.
Michigan Department of Transportation

Mackinac County Fact Book

Mackinac County Agriculture and Natural Resources

There are 656,320 land acres and 42,624 water acres in Mackinac County accounting for a total of 698,944 acres. Both National and State forests make up over 50% of the total land acres with 152,065 and 196,000 respectively. There are also 555,400 acres of publicly or privately owned forest land, which cover 85% of the land acres in the county.

According to Michigan State University Extension, lakes and streams make up a large part of Mackinac County, with 34 inland lakes of at least 50 acres in size. Mackinac County has 347 miles of rivers and streams, and 298 miles of Great Lakes shoreline. There is 27.8 miles of state or federal wild, scenic or natural rivers. The combined acreage of natural and artificial lakes and ponds is 28,547.

Mackinac County is also home to 3,781 acres of legislatively protected sand dunes. These protected sand dunes are located in the Brevort-Moran Township areas.

The county has 158 miles of state-funded snowmobile trails, and 193 miles of hiking, skiing and mountain biking trails.

For the county, there are 4 ORV/ATV trails. The Bay City Lake Trails has 9 miles of trails, Brevort-Trout Lake Trail has 63 miles, Newberry-Rexton Motorcycle Trail has 54 miles and Sandtown Motorcycle Trail contains 36 miles of trails.

There are 87 miles of designated scenic highway. The average snowfall in Mackinac County is 104.5 inches.

Mackinac County is comprised of 76 farms for a total of 20,410 acres valued at an average of \$1,547 per acre. The majority of the farms range in size from 50 to 179 acres and sell \$37,062 in agricultural products. The largest number of agricultural products sold is livestock, poultry, and their products ranging in the 2.3 million dollar range.

Livestock and Poultry, 2002	Farms (#)
Cattle and calves inventory-beef cows	23
Cattle and calves inventory-milk cows	6
Hogs and pigs inventory	1
Sheep and lambs inventory	4
Layers 20 weeks old and older inventory	9
Broilers and other meat-type chickens sold	2

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Farm Size, 2002

Size (acres)	Number
1 to 9	6
10 to 49	7
50 to 179	36
180 to 499	17
500 to 999	7
1,000 or more	3
Total	76

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Farms by value of sales

Amount (\$)	Number
Less than \$2,500	26
\$2,500 to \$4,999	13
\$5,000 to \$9,999	12
\$10,000 to \$24,999	12
\$25,000 to \$49,999	4
\$50,000 to \$99,999	4
\$100,000 or more	5
Total	76

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Selected crops harvested	# of Farms
Corn for grain	2
Corn for silage or greenchop	5
Barley for grain	1
Winter wheat for grain	4
Oats for grain	11
Potatoes	2
Forage*	52
Vegetables harvested for sale	1
Land in orchards	1

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

* Land used for all hay and all haylage, grass silage, and greenchop

PA 116, “The Farmland and Open Space Preservation Program is designed to preserve farmland and open space through restrictive covenants, and provides tax incentives for program participation” (Michigan DNR, Farmland and Open Space Preservation Program Web Site).

“Mackinac County has limestone bedrock, limestone breccia, and soft shale bedrock.” “There are several limestone quarries in the county. They range in size from 20 acres to more than 500 acres.”

The county has a great amount of poorly drained soils that are mostly a clay and sandy-loam mixture. There are also isolated areas that contain well drained soils. Some of the major areas of these soils include parts of Bois Blanc Island, Marquette, Clark, St. Ignace, and Garfield Townships.

There are several landowners in Mackinac County that participate in the Commercial Forest program, which reduces their property taxes. “The Commercial Forest program provides a property tax reduction to private landowners to retain and manage forestland for long-term timber production. The landowners pay a reduced property tax of \$1.10 per acre listed in the program. Additionally, the State of Michigan pays \$1.20 per acre annually to each county where land is listed in the program” (Michigan DNR, Commercial Forest Tax Web Site). This program also requires public access.

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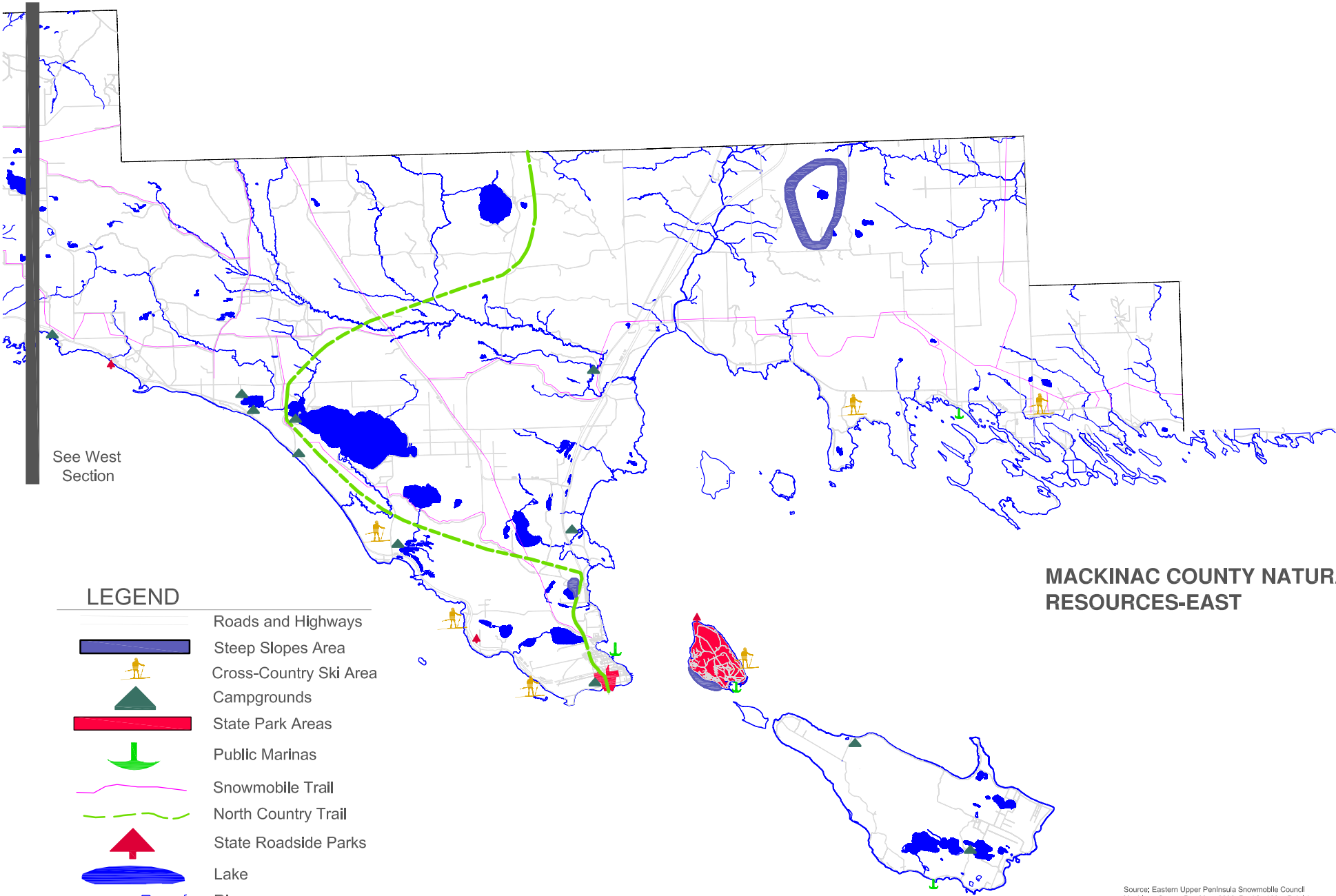
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www.tourism.msu.edu

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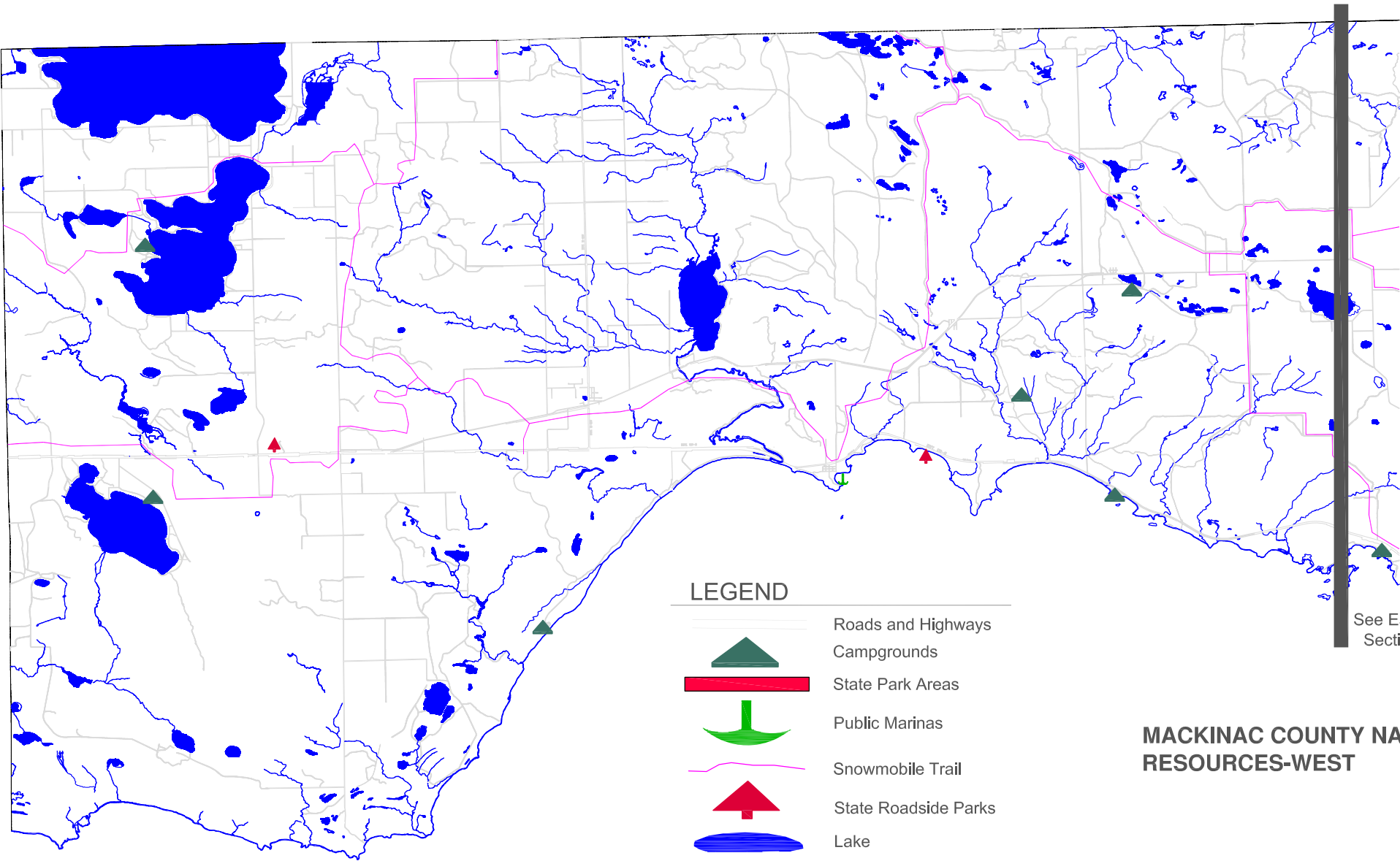


LEGEND

- Roads and Highways
- Steep Slopes Area
- Cross-Country Ski Area
- Campgrounds
- State Park Areas
- Public Marinas
- Snowmobile Trail
- North Country Trail
- State Roadside Parks
- Lake
- River

MACKINAC COUNTY NATURAL RESOURCES-EAST

Source: Eastern Upper Peninsula Snowmobile Council
Mackinac County Plat Map, 2002, Rockford Map Publishers, Inc.
Michigan Department of Natural Resources



LEGEND

- Roads and Highways
- Campgrounds
- State Park Areas
- Public Marinas
- Snowmobile Trail
- State Roadside Parks
- Lake
- River

See East
Section

MACKINAC COUNTY NATURAL
RESOURCES-WEST

Source: Eastern Upper Peninsula Snowmobile Council
Mackinac County Plat Map, 2002, Rockford Map Publishers, Inc.
Michigan Department of Natural Resources

Mackinac County Fact Book

Mackinac County Recreation

The State Forest Campgrounds in the county include:

- Little Brevort Lake- (North and South) State Forest Campground's. They are located on Little Brevort Lake.
- Hog Island Point State Forest Campground, which is located 7 miles east of Naubinway along Lake Michigan.
- Garnet Lake State Forest Campground, located 1 mile SE of Garnet.
- Black River State Forest Campground, located 7 miles NE of Naubinway
- Big Knob State Forest Campground, located 14 miles SW of Naubinway along Lake Michigan.
- Milakokia Lake State Forest Campground, located 7 miles SW of Gould City.
- South Manistique Lake State Forest Campground, located 6 miles SW of Curtis.

The Federal Campgrounds in the County include:

- Brevort Lake Campground, located 20 miles west of St. Ignace
- Lake Michigan Campground, located 18 miles west of St. Ignace, between US-2 and Lake Michigan shoreline
- Foley Creek Campground, located 3 miles from the St. Ignace city limits

- Carp River Campground, located 8 miles north of St. Ignace off of Mackinac Trail.

As far as recreational uses in Mackinac County, the DNR reports many areas to visit. The Straits State Park and the Father Marquette Memorial Scenic Site are both located in St. Ignace and are designated as State Parks.

Mackinac County has many trails contained in it. There are various recreational activities that can be done within the county. During the winter months, it is cross-country skiing and snowmobiling. During the summer months, it is hiking and boating.

The county has many areas to cross-country ski. They include the Sand Dunes Cross-Country Ski Trail, Silver Mountain Ski Area, Mackinac Island Cross-Country Ski Trail, the St. Ignace Town Trail, Peek-a-Boo Hill Ski Trail, Search Bay Ski Trail, North Country Trail, Peter's Creek Ski Trail, Big Knob Trail, Crow Lake Trail, Switchback Trail and all of the Mackinac Island roads and trails can be used for Cross-Country skiing.

The counties snowmobile trails attract many during the winter months. The trails are identified by number. Starting on the eastern end of the county, there is the #47 trail, which runs west from the Cedarville area over to and up through Brevort township, before going into Chippewa County. There has been an overpass constructed over Interstate-75 in 2004, which is the first snowmobile overpass in the state of Michigan.

The #49 trail runs off of trail #47 starting in the Cedarville/Hessel area, and runs north up to Chippewa County. There is the #2 trail, which covers a large portion of the county. It starts in the St. Ignace area and runs over to the western townships of the county. Trails #471 and #473 are shorter trails that break off of trail #2. Also, there is trail #45 that runs through the city of Curtis and Portage Township area.

The North Country National Scenic Trail is a hiking trail that stretches approximately 35 miles in the St. Ignace district. In Mackinac County, the trail runs from St. Ignace north up to Chippewa County. The trail runs through 6 states, from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, up through Michigan, and over to Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota.

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Enchanted Forest Guide to Northern Michigan (ORV/ATV/Motorcycle Trails) Web Site:
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Michigan Hiawatha National Forest Campground Web Site:
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Michigan State University Extension tourism area of expertise team Web Site:
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Mackinac County Fact Book

Mackinac County Environment

Mackinac County has a relatively clean environment according to the Environmental Protection Agency. There are six facilities that produce and release air pollutants, which include a cement products facility, two gas companies, and several construction companies.

No facilities in Mackinac County have reported toxic releases, but there are 55 facilities that have reported hazardous waste activities, which include one large quantity generator and two small quantity generators. However, the facility with the large quantity generator produces no hazardous waste. The facilities that have reported hazardous waste activities consist mostly of service stations, construction activities, and utility companies.

There are ten facilities that are issued permits to discharge into waters of the United States and they include the cities and townships that supply water and wastewater in Mackinac County and two private aggregate facilities.

There are seven watersheds that cross Mackinac County. These are the areas of land that catch rain and snow, which drain or seep into a marsh, stream, river, lake or the groundwater. The watersheds include the Tahquamenon, Manistique, Brevort-Millecoquins, Lake Michigan, St. Mary's, Carp-Pine, and Lake Huron.

Mackinac County uses groundwater or surface water for their primary water source. For water systems that serve the same people year-round (homes or businesses), there are four groups. The Mackinac County Housing in Curtis and Engadine both use groundwater and serve a population of 50. The Mackinac Island water system uses surface water and serves 469. The largest system in the county is the St. Ignace water system it also uses surface water and it serves a population of 2900.

The water systems that serve the same people, but not year round are mostly schools in the county. The water systems that do not consistently serve the same people are areas such as restaurants, hotels, gas stations, grocery facilities, campgrounds, and other small shops and stores.

While a majority of the Mackinac County residents are served by private wells, there are a few areas that have employed community water and sewer systems. The City St. Ignace owns and operates its own water and sewer system. This system extends north to Evergreen Shores in St Ignace Township and west along the I-75 Business loop into Moran Township.

There are 2 sewer extensions in Clark Township. They have a gravity feed system as well as a pressure grinder system that serves 965 people.

The north portion of Marquette Township near Pickford utilizes the

Pickford Utility Authority's community sewer system.

The Brevort Township sewer system is almost fully completed and is partially operational.

In addition to these existing systems, the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians is currently constructing a watermain extension from the existing City of St. Ignace system north to the new Kewadin Shores Casino in St. Ignace Township.

According to the Luce, Mackinac, Alger and Schoolcraft (LMAS) District Health Department, there are 13 known wells that have been identified as having chemical contamination problems. These wells are located in the following areas: one on Mackinac Island, one in Downtown St. Ignace, one in Cedarville, one in Hessel, one in the McKay Bay area, one in Brevort, one in Moran, one in Rexton, one in Naubinway, one in Engadine, one in Curtis and two others in the Carp River/ H63 area.

The (LMAS) District Health Department has also reported bacterial contamination being a concern in two areas of Mackinac County. LMAS is requiring 100 foot deep well casings (instead of the usual 25' requirement) in the Clark Township area, as well as the downtown St. Ignace area stretching along the shoreline to west of Pointe Aux Chenes.

The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) lists 39 sites across Mackinac County that have leaking underground storage tanks. Of the 39 sites, 6 are state owned and a part

of the State Owned Sites Cleanup Program. The sites names are as follows:

- Naubinway ROW
- St. Ignace Maintenance Garage
- St. Ignace State police Post
- Naubinway Field Office
- Engadine Maintenance Garage
- Mackinac Island State Park

The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality controls air pollution by the 1994 PA 451 Act. Act 451 has several sections that protect against air pollution. The following are included in Act 451:

- Part 55: Air Pollution Control
- Part 57: Small Business Clean Air Assistance
- Part 59: Air Pollution Control Facility; Tax Exemption
- Part 61: Emissions from Vessels

PA 148 of 2003 states, "agricultural water users with the capacity to withdraw surface or groundwater that exceeds 100,000 gallons per day are now required to report actual water withdrawals annually or face penalties of \$1,000 for each violation.

There are no landfills in Mackinac County. The closest landfills for the area are the Dafter Sanitary Landfill in Chippewa County and also the Manistique Rentals in Schoolcraft County.

Currently, fish waste from the public fish cleaning stations is collected by the City, frozen, then disposed of at the Dafter landfill.

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Mackinac County Fact Book

Mackinac County Ecology, Habitat and Scenic Areas

Mackinac County is rich in scenic areas and shoreline, which provide for hiking, camping, biking and other recreational activities. Father Marquette Memorial State Park's 58 acres is located in St. Ignace and is dedicated to honoring the Jesuit priest who established Michigan's first permanent settlement. Fort Mackinac Historic State Park is located on Mackinac Island and is accessible by ferry. This state park is the equivalent of a 1,800 acre island where no cars are allowed. Straits State Park is a second park found in St. Ignace and provides an excellent view of the Mackinac Bridge and Straits of Mackinac. The park is equipped with an observation deck, 275 campsites, picnic area, playground and swimming area.

Mackinac County has many islands, most being in the Les Cheneaux area. The islands in the Les Cheneaux area include:

- Burnham Island
- Roger Island
- Goat Island
- Haven Island
- Lone Susan Island
- Echo Island
- Pollock Island
- St. Ledger Island
- Marquette Island
- Hill Island
- Island No. 8
- Long Island
- Birch Island
- Goose Island
- Eagle Island
- Dollar Island

- Little La Salle Island
- La Salle Island
- Government Island
- Cove Island
- Coryell Island
- Boot Island
- Gravelly Island
- Strongs Island
- Crow Island
- Bear Island
- Rover Island
- Dudley Island

The Manistique Lakes contain four islands.

- Gull Island
- Greenfield Island
- Pearson Island
- Burnt Island

The rest of the Mackinac County Islands are off the Great Lakes shoreline in Lake Michigan and Lake Huron.

- Naubinway Island
- Gravel Island
- Little Hog Island
- Epoufette Island
- St. Helena Island
- Green Island
- Mackinac Island
- Round Island
- Bois Blanc Island
- Big St. Martin Island
- St. Martin Island

"The Little Traverse Conservancy is supported entirely by people who willingly donate their time, talent, and financial support to protect irreplaceable natural land." According to Tom Lagerstrom, the associate director of the conservancy, "they have protected a total of 1600 acres in Mackinac County." Most of their projects are in the Les Cheneaux area, with a big portion on

Marquette Island. There is also the 450 Birge Nature Preserve, which contains 275 acres of protected land and 1.2 miles of water frontage on Lake Huron. The Conservancy also protects most of Boot Island, all of St. Helena Island and a few other small areas in the Les Cheneaux area.

“The Nature Conservancy is a leading international, nonprofit organization dedicated to preserving the diversity of life on Earth.” The Nature Conservancy has the Carl A. Gerstacker Nature Preserve in Mackinac County. This preserve includes 890 acres and several miles of the Lake Huron shoreline.

“The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) provides leadership in a partnership effort to help America’s private land owners and managers conserve their soil, water, and other natural resources.” NRCS has programs in Mackinac County to help the wildlife and agriculture in the area.

Mackinac County has two townships (Moran and Brevort) that contain “Critical Dune Areas” as designated by the DEQ under Part 353, Sand Dunes Protection and Management, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451 as amended. The critical dune area is located along the southern shore of Moran Township and the south-east corner of Brevort Township, between Carp River Road and Pointe Aux Chenes Bay.

The Michigan Karst Conservancy is a group dedicated to preserving Michigan Karst’s areas. They have a current project to survey the karst features of the Hiawatha National Forest in the Upper

Peninsula. Mostly volunteers are doing the survey work.

The Michigan Natural Features Inventory list endangered and threatened species in Mackinac County. The endangered species list include the Hart’s-tongue Fern, Piping Plover, Lynx, Lakeside Daisy, Michigan Monkey-flower, and the Hine’s Emerald.

The threatened species include the Lake Sturgeon, Lake Cress, Long-eared Owl, Walking Fern, Green Spleenwort, Slough Grass, Goblin Moonwort, Red-shouldered Hawk, Calypso or Fairy-slipper, Bulrush Sedge, Wiegand’s Sedge, Pitcher’s Thistle, Cisco or Lake Herring, Yellow Rail, Flattened Spike-rush, Black Crowberry, Hyssop-leaved Fleabane, Common Loon, Limestone Oak Fern, Bald Eagle, Dwarf Lake Iris, Moor Rush, Mat Muhly, Osprey, Sweet Coltsfoot, Hill’s Pondweed, Pine-drops, Lapland Buttercup, Widgeon-grass, Yellow Pitcher-plant, Houghton’s Goldenrod, Caspian Tern, Common Tern, Lake Huron Locust, and the Prairie Golden Alexanders.

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service provides a list of endangered and threatened species in Mackinac County. They state there is 4 endangered and 7 threatened species in Mackinac County. The endangered species include the Gray Wolf (Mammal), Piping plover (Bird), Eastern massasauga (Reptile), Hine’s emerald dragonfly (Insect), and the Michigan monkey-flower (Plant). For the threatened species, there is the Canada lynx (Mammal), Bald Eagle (Bird), and the following are all plants: The American hart’s tongue fern, Dwarf lake iris, Houghton’s goldenrod, Lakeside daisy, and the Pitcher’s thistle.

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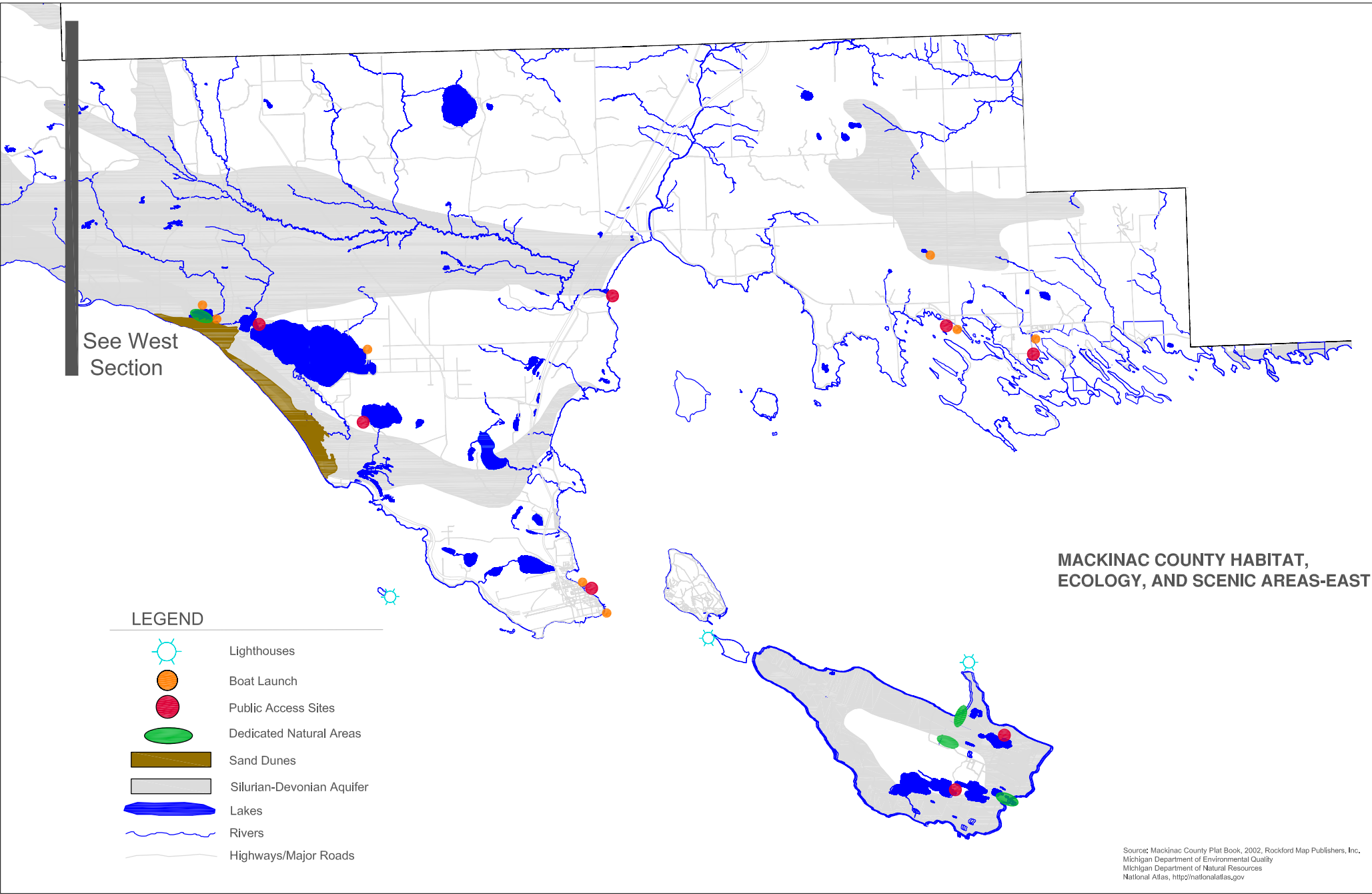
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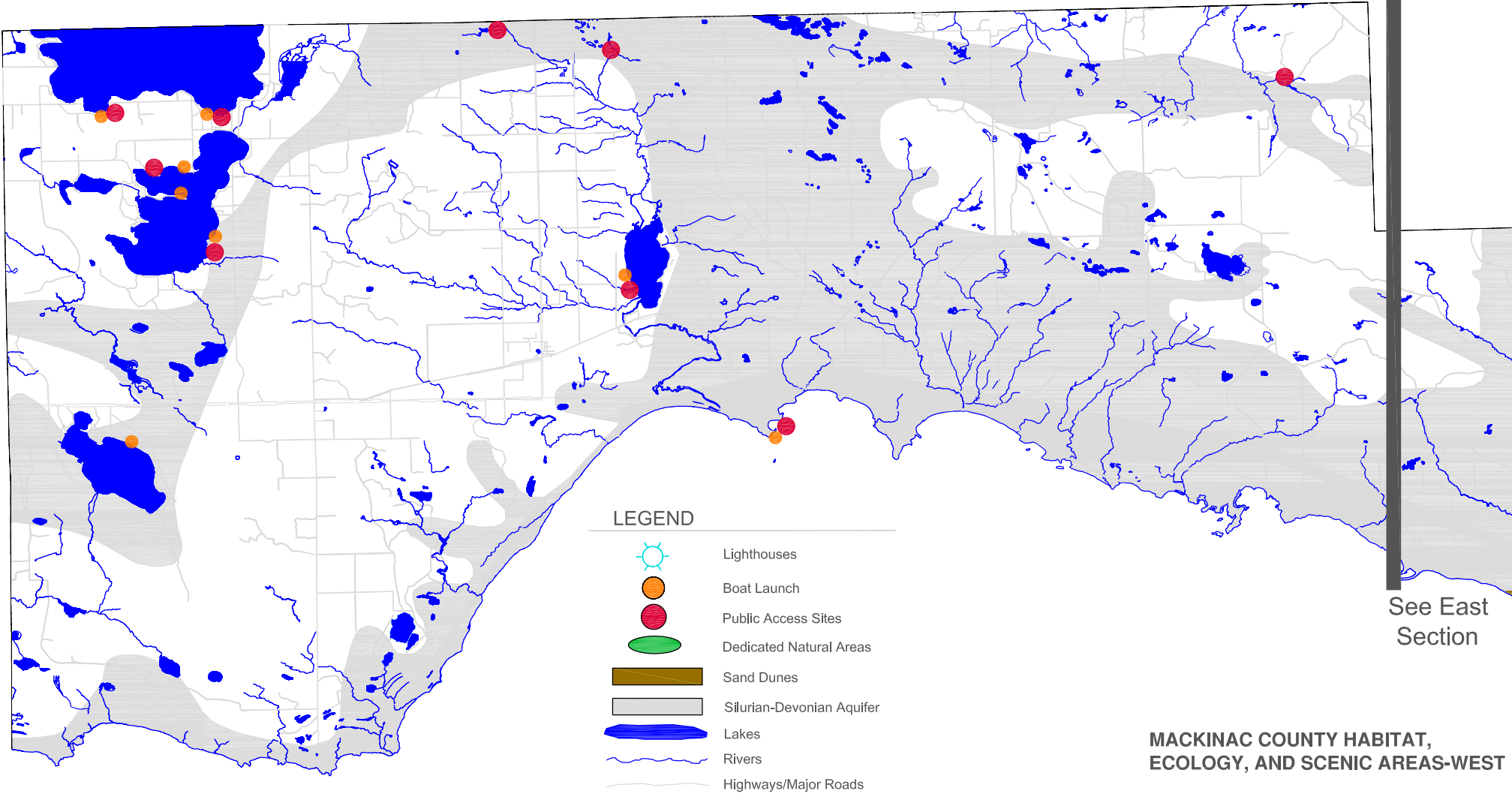
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