

Sugar Island Township Land Use Plan

November 2002

This Plan was a cooperative effort by the
Eastern U.P. Regional Planning & Development Commission
and the
Sugar Island Township Planning Commission

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Enabling Legislation

(Township Planning Act, Number 168 of Public Acts of 1959, as amended.)

This Act provides for township planning, for the creation, organization, powers and duties of the township planning commission; and for the regulation and subdivision of land.

The following is a citation of Section MSA Number 5.2963 (102), Purpose of Planning, Section 2.

The purpose of plans prepared pursuant to this Act shall be to promote public health, safety and general welfare; to encourage the use of resources in accordance with their character and adaptability; to avoid the over-crowding of land with buildings or people; to lessen congestion on public roads and streets; to facilitate provision for a system of transportation, sewage disposal, safe and adequate water supply, recreation and other public improvements and to consider the character of each township and its suitability for particular use judged in terms of such factors as the trend in land and population development. (C.L. 48 Number 125.322)

Introduction

Land use planning deals with the inter-relationship of two basic resources, land and people. The land is a fixed, irreplaceable, non-expandable resource; population is an expanding and mobile resource.

Man's relationship to the land is one of both dependence and dominance. Man depends upon land and his surrounding environment for all of the necessities of life. At the same time, society has developed the ability to dominate and utilize the land. Land use planning is an attempt to establish and maintain a balance between the use and preservation of the land resources in order to provide a satisfying life for present and future generations.

Life styles and social values rapidly and constantly change in our culture. Individually and as a society we need to anticipate changes and to develop an effective method to deal with these changes when they occur. Planning can help identify the issues which are important to the current and future generations.

Land use planning will help establish land resource capability and suitability within Sugar Island Township. This Plan will be used as the basis for revising the existing zoning ordinance. Maps will include location, general land use, hydro-geologic soils, slope determination, transportation routes, and structures by use (including housing, commercial and other dwellings which exist).

Overview of the Township

General Information

Sugar Island Township (hereinafter referred to as the "Township") is located in the eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan in the northeast corner of Chippewa County and lies within the area described as T48N to T46N and R2E. (Map 1) Temperatures recorded by the National Service Office for Sault Ste. Marie for the period 1961 through 1990, show extremes of minus 37 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter, and 97 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer. Annual seasonal snowfall is approximately 200 inches, with December and January realizing the greatest amount of accumulation. Average monthly precipitation is 2.5 inches. (Data taken from the National Weather Service Office for Sault Ste. Marie, 1961-1990.) The St. Mary's River separates the Township from the Chippewa County mainland. The international boundary between the United States and Canada runs along the northern and eastern sides of the Township. Privately-owned boats and an auto ferry operated by the Eastern Upper Peninsula Transportation Authority, provide transportation from the Island to the Michigan mainland. The ferry also shares the crossing route with Great Lakes freighters.

Housing and Population

There are 652 dwellings in the Township; 45.1 percent are occupied units and 54.9 percent are unoccupied (these include seasonal, recreational and occasional-use dwellings). Township population is 683. There are 358 males and 325 females living in the Township, with the majority (nearly 33 percent) between the ages of 35 and 54 years. Residents between birth and 19 years

make up approximately 23 percent of the population, 17 percent are between 55 and 64 years old, 13 percent between 65 and 74 years and 12 percent between 20 and 34 years old. Nearly 94 percent of residents claim one race (434 are white, 205 are American Indian/Alaska Native), two people claim some "other" race and 42 people claim being of two or more races. (U.S. Census Data, 2000) (See Chart 1)

Economy

The median household income for the Township is \$34,000 annually. This is slightly lower than the county figure of \$34,456 and considerably lower than the State figure of \$44,667. Nearly 23 percent of households show an annual household income of between \$35,000 and \$49,999; 16 percent between \$50,000 and \$74,999; over 14 percent at less than \$10,000. (See U.S. Census Data Comparisons, Chart 1). A majority of Township residents work on the Michigan mainland and commute by ferry daily. Nearly 26 percent of Township residents of working age (18 years and older) are employed in food service, accommodations, arts and entertainment industries; nearly 16 percent in education, health, and social services; and eleven percent employed in public administration and construction. Other employment industries are detailed in Chart 1. Sixty-one Township school-aged children are transported by bus to schools located on the mainland. (Sault Area Public Schools information, March 2002.)

No information is available on the number of school children who are transported to the mainland by private vehicle. There are no home-schooled children registered with the EUP Intermediate Schools (2002).

Tourism and Recreation

Some tourist activity exists in the Township. Cabins, resorts and convenience-type stores accommodate those visitors who come for the hunting, fishing and water activities. Small boat rentals are also available. Seasonal residents also enjoy these amenities as well as the Township's natural beauty and tranquility.

History

The first residents of Sugar Island are considered descendants of the Anishinaabek people, who settled the area near the rapids of the St. Mary's River around the 16th century. But, three centuries would go by before the Island would pass from British control to become part of the United States. The Treaty of Paris, signed in 1783 designated the separation of Canadian and U.S. waters which placed Sugar Island in U.S. territory. Sugar Island was the second Township to be formed in Chippewa County (October 12, 1857). It was also during this period that the Township experienced an economic boom with the exportation of maple sugar, lumber, and other materials. Water transportation up and down Lake Superior through the Sault Locks was just coming into play and commodities from farms were loaded onto boats from docks located at the north-eastern shore of the Township. Township residents also did business with the Canadian Garden River Tribe, and the Sault mainland. Bishop Frederic Baraga, a Roman Catholic priest, came to the area of Sugar Island in the mid-1800's and built a mission church here with the help of the local Native Americans who lived in the settlement of Payment (north-eastern portion of the Island) at the time. Governor Chase S. Osborn was another influential figure in Sugar Island history. In the late 1800's, he was a newspaper editor in the Sault and later served as postmaster.

Governor Osborn was a conservation enthusiast. He purchased 3,000 acres on Sugar Island's southern portion (including Duck Island), which he later donated to the University of Michigan to be maintained as a preserve. The colorful history of Sugar Island can be enjoyed by reading any number of books and articles available locally from the Bayliss Public Library, and the Lake Superior State University Library.

Population Growth and Residential Construction

According to U.S. Census figures for 2000, the Township has experienced a significant increase in population, with the greatest increase shown in age groups 45 to 59 years old and 65 to over 80 years old. Residential construction has also increased in the Township.

NATURAL AND CULTURAL VARIABLES AFFECTING LAND USE

A major role in the planning process is the identification of natural and cultural variables which affect land use. Each variable should be discussed in more detail by Township officials and included as this Plan is revised and updated over the years.

Geology - Bedrock & Slopes

Geologic information suggests that Sugar Island was probably formed from glacier activity which occurred about 15,000 years ago. Several geologic factors are used to determine the most appropriate and advantageous land use. *Slope characteristics* help determine drainage and erosion capability for development. Slope is determined by measuring the horizontal distance between contour lines. It is calculated in percentage. Three types of sloping veins exist in the Township - "severe" sloping veins (25% & greater), "moderate" sloping areas (10% - 25%),

found mostly in the northern half of the Township, and “slight” sloping areas (less than 10%). (See Map 2) Construction is not a practical option where “severe” sloping areas exist. Costs for construction, installation and maintenance of systems needed to control erosion and drainage could be high. “Moderate” and “slight” sloping areas provide the best drainage and erosion control options for construction.

Bedrock geology plays a major role in land use analysis. The depth of bedrock from the land surface is a critical determinant in land development. Where bedrock and heavy boulders exist within ten feet of the surface, construction is not recommended. These areas may be found mostly in the northern part of the Township. Geologic data show that most of the Township’s bedrock is deeper than ten feet, making these areas more appropriate for development.

Soils

Soils are a part of a natural resources inventory which also help determine if construction is better in some areas more than others. Map 3 provides reliable *soils hydrology* information for the Township. The Township is comprised of mainly three soil associations which can be found on the USDA General Soils Map 4. An estimated one-third of the Township is comprised of soils with very slow infiltration; just under two-thirds is comprised of slow infiltration soils, and the remaining portions contain soil which has a moderate and high infiltration level. Soil types affect foundation strength, septic system operations, plant fertility, erosion and drainage. As such, the Township should consider development only in areas where the soils can adequately and safely handle these elements.

Land Cover

Land cover types in the Township include forest land, non-forest land (open areas), agricultural land, urban 1 (rural residential communities), wetlands and water areas. Map5 provides color detail of these areas. Approximately 70 percent of the Township consists of second-growth forest, ten percent residential (urban 1), ten percent agricultural, with the remaining being wetlands, water and non-forest land.

Land Ownership

Publicly-owned land may be found amid privately and commercially-owned property in the Township. (See Map 6 - Land Ownership/Use) The Township includes 46 square miles of land area. Approximately 80 percent is privately-owned, with the remaining 20 percent owned by the Township, State and Federal governments. The University of Michigan owns nearly 3,000 acres, which includes Duck Island. The property was given to the University by Michigan Governor Chase S. Osborn, a former Sault resident, and active conservationist who spent summers on the Island until his death in 1949. He is buried on Duck Island. The United States government holds property owned by the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians and property owned by the Bay Mills Tribe of Chippewa Indians as trust lands. A public radio tower is situated on Township property, and operates through Central Michigan University. Seven cemeteries are located in the Township, including the Bethel (McFarland) Family Cemetery (T47N R2E, Sec. 20), Duck Island Cemetery (T46N R2E, Sec. 26), Maple Ridge/Bai-De-Wasai Cemetery (T47N R1E, Sec 19), Payment Family Cemetery (T48N R2E, Sec. 26), the Finnish/Shingle Point Cemetery (T47N R2E, Sec. 16), St Luke's On the Trail (T45N R2-3E, Sec. 1), and Wilwalk

Cemetery (T46N R2E, Sec. 8). (A portion of this information was provided by the Bayliss Public Library through the efforts of the Chippewa County Genealogical Society 2001.) One of the remaining active churches on the Island is Sacred Heart (Catholic) Parish (near Baie de Wasai) which was built around 1925. Priests from St. Mary's Pro-cathedral in Sault Ste. Marie hold early Sunday morning Mass at the church each week. St. Luke's On the Trail is a non-denominational church located off Homestead Road in the southern part of the Island. The church was built in 1986 and is generally open only during the summer season. (Map 6 shows locations of cemeteries and churches.)

Roads

Approximately 18 miles of paved roads including east One and One-half Mile Road and portions of South Westshore Drive and South Holmstead Road and 50 miles of gravel roads are evidenced throughout the Township (information provided by Chippewa County Road Commission 6/2002). (See Map 7 - Road Systems) Road maintenance is provided by the Chippewa County Road Commission which maintains a storage facility in the Township. The Road Commission has indicated a commitment to pave the section of road from One and One-Half Mile Road and Brassier Road south to the existing pavement south of 6 Mile Road. In its *Survey*, residents expressed that road improvements are a primary and immediate development need. With the increasing population, and subsequent increase in roadway use, the need for upgrading and maintaining roadways in all portions of the Township is essential. A primary task for the Township should be to develop a detailed assessment of existing roads and their conditions along with short- and long-range plans for construction or improvements to existing roads to adequately address road issues.

Utilities and Other Services

Electricity to the Township is provided by Cloverland Electric Cooperative via underwater cable. Telephone service is also provided to the Township through underwater cables. The Township contracts with Waste Management of the Eastern U.P. for garbage collection. Transfer stations are located in two locations for voluntary disposal. The northern station is open year-round and the southern station open during the summer season.

Wildlife

The rural atmosphere of the Township provides a home for a variety of wildlife. Residents and visitors have had the opportunity to see some rare creatures including the moose, wolf, black bear and bobcat. The Township is known among the birding community as an *avian mecca*, and has been an excellent site to bird watch for many decades. It first gained its reputation as an attractive spot from which the great gray owl hunted in the winter. Flocks of bird watchers arrived on Sugar Island to spy the bird which drops south into Michigan only every seven to eight years. The spring and summer seasons bring other birds to Sugar Island, including warblers of all sorts, nuthatches, wrens, red polls and three different species of grosbeaks. Waters surrounding the Island provide an ideal setting for water birds including the trumpeter and mute swans which migrate by the hundreds. Many varieties of ducks, loons and Canada geese have been spotted here as well as bitterns, sandpipers and herons. Nearly 80 percent of residents want to see the rural, undisturbed nature of the Township maintained.

SUMMARY

Capability may be defined as the ability of the land to accommodate its determined land uses, without creating problems to its inhabitants or the environment. Capability criteria for different land uses for human activities depend on the proper combination of the physical features of the ecosystem of the Township, including types and permeability of soils, presence and depth of bedrock and slope of land in areas where construction is being considered. Other issues of concern regarding land use is the population trend (increase or decrease) and the type of development going on. For the Township, population increase and residential construction increase have been seen in the past ten years. Table 1, below provides a “snapshot” of capability criteria determined for the Township.

Table 1

Capability Criteria for Development - Sugar Island Township

Physical Element	Residential Without Public Water & Sewer	Agriculture
Slope: 0%-10%	B	B
10%-25%	A	A
25+%	I	I
Depth of Bedrock:		
Near or at surface	I	I
10' or more from surface	A	-
Soils Classification:		
High Filtration	I	A
Moderate Filtration	A	I
Slow Filtration	A	I
Very Slow Filtration	I	I

B-Best A-Adequate I-Inadequate - Does not apply

The Township is rural and mostly residential development is expected within the next five years. In the *Survey*, residents strongly opposed development which would upset the rural nature of the area, and also indicated their desire to limit further residential development. Residents strongly opposed industrial development. Approximately one-quarter of the Township is considered “not capable” for development, one-quarter is considered “capable,” and one-half “moderately capable” for development. Based on the above, the Township needs to establish boundaries for development, by formulating and adopting rules and regulations for land use, including land splitting and limiting construction to areas where capability criteria have determined suitability for development.

Areas with soil limitations rated as “moderately capable” of supporting residential development; and areas where the soil has slight or moderate limitations for on-site sewage disposal are listed as “capable” for development. Approximately one-quarter of the Township is considered “not capable” for development, one-quarter is considered “capable,” and one-half is “moderately capable” of supporting residential development with on-site sewage disposal.

Swamp areas, bedrock and areas where there are severe soil and slope limitations are “not capable” of supporting residential development or suitable for agricultural activities. Areas where moderate soil limitations exist are rated as “moderately capable” and the remainder of the area, where only slight soil limitations exist are considered “capable.” (See Chart 2)

Historical and physical knowledge of the area help form the basis for the development of goals and objectives. These include cultural history, origins, and characteristics of the early settlers, and cultural changes that have occurred throughout the years. From the information provided earlier, the following priorities have been identified:

- Development should be primarily residential, with some considerations for recreational development. The population is expected to increase slightly over the next ten years among retired persons and/or seasonal residents. While development of any kind is not encouraged, the Township must be prepared to deal with a growing and changing population. This should mean more housing units, wells, septic systems and demand for services, including fire, ambulance and recreational facilities. In its *Survey*, more than 70 percent of respondents believed that the Township does not have to grow to improve. More than 67 percent responded “no” to increased development; and over 90 percent said “no” to industrial development.
- Development should be determined according to capability standards previously established. Individual wells and on-site sewage disposal systems will be constructed and maintained by individual homeowners in compliance with county and state regulations in order to provide for the health and safety of Township residents and others.
- Agricultural land should be preserved in its current state.
- The natural environment and its inhabitants should be protected from over development. More than 75 percent of respondents would like to see the Township participate in State, federal and county programs that help protect our natural resources. Nearly 92 percent of respondents indicated that the rural, uncrowded nature of the Island was an important reason for living there.

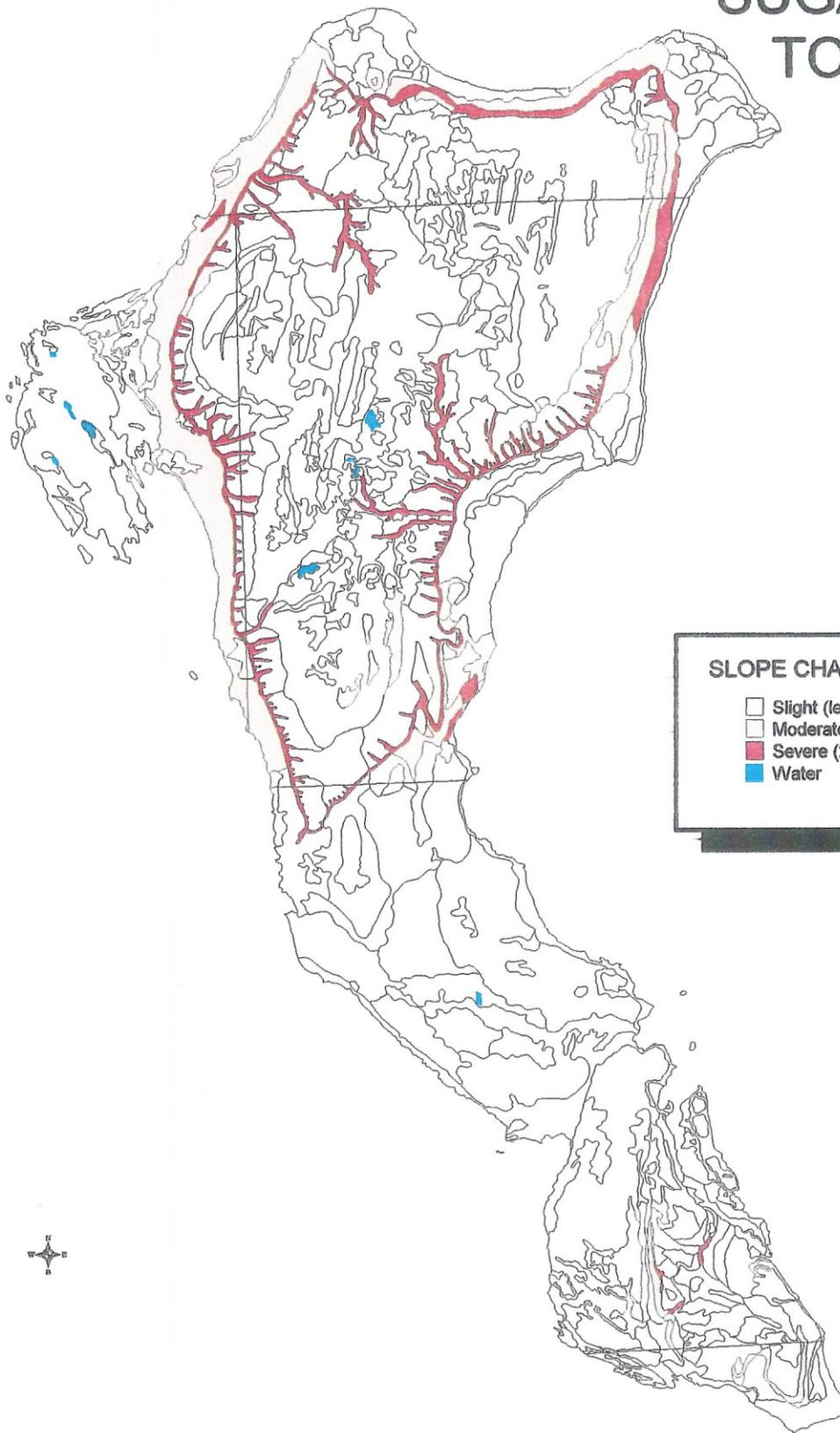
- The visual beauty of the Township should be maintained and enhanced through Township-wide clean-up efforts. This should include the removal of garbage and scrap metal items (vehicles, farm equipment, household appliances, etc.), tires and other materials from public and private property which presents a visual and health nuisance. Nearly 84 percent of respondents indicated that open storage of junk was a problem, and an enforceable ordinance is needed to deal with this issue.
- Transportation network needs will be addressed in detail and long-term plans for road improvements and maintenance established. Current commitments made by the Road Commission should be fulfilled as soon as possible. Nearly 48 percent of *Survey* respondents were not satisfied with current road situations. This was the single largest response category in the *Survey*, as well.
- With 57 percent of respondents wanting Township ordinances reviewed, this task should be initiated as soon as the Land Use Plan is approved by the Township Board.

Chart 1 - US Census Bureau Statistics Comparisons

Item	Sugar Island Twp		Chippewa County		Michigan	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Population	683		38,543		9,938,444	
Male	358	(52.4)	21,450	(55.7)	4,873,095	(49)
Female	325	(47.6)	17,093	(44.3)	5,065,349	(51)
Age (median)	45.4 years		36.2 years		35.5 years	
0-19 years	148	(21.7)	9,488	(27.4)	2,884,065	(28.9)
20-34 years	82	(12)	8,971	(35.9)	2,006,010	(20.2)
35-44 years	107	(15.7)	6,609	(19.1)	1,598,373	(16.1)
45-54 years	114	(16.7)	5,168	(14.9)	1,367,939	(13.8)
55-59 years	61	(8.9)	1,834	(5.3)	485,895	(4.9)
60-64 years	49	(7.6)	1,587	(4.6)	377,144	(3.8)
65-74 years	89	(13)	2,708	(7.8)	642,880	(6.5)
75-84 years	25	(3)	1,639	(4.7)	433,678	(4.4)
85+ years	8	(1.2)	539	(1.6)	142,460	(1.4)
Race						
One Race	641	(93.9)	36,834	(95.6)	9,746,028	(98.1)
White	434	(63.5)	29,247	(75.9)	7,966,053	(80.2)
Black	-		2,127	(5.5)	1,412,742	(14.2)
Am Ind/Alaska Nat	205	(30)	5,131	(13.3)	58,479	(.6)
Asian	-		177	(.5)	176,510	(1.8)
Native Hawaiian	-		10	(x)	2,692	(x)
Some Other	2	(.3)	142	(.4)	129,552	(1.3)
Two or More Races	42	(6.1)	1,709	(4.4)	192,416	(1.9)
Total Household Units	652		19,430		4,234,279	
Occupied	294	(45.1)	13,474	(69.3)	3,785,661	(89.4)
Unoccupied (seasonal, recreational, occasional use)	358	(54.9)	5,956	(30.7)	448,618	(10.6)
Annual Income (1999) (hshlds.)	280		13,491		3,788,780	
<\$10,000	41	(14.6)	1,608	(11.9)	313,905	(8.3)
\$10,000-\$14,999	26	(9.3)	1,128	(8.3)	219,133	(5.8)
\$15,000-\$24,999	38	(13.6)	2,261	(16.8)	469,100	(12.4)
\$25,000-\$34,999	39	(13.9)	1,839	(13.6)	470,419	(12.4)
\$35,000-\$49,999	64	(22.9)	2,673	(19.8)	624,326	(16.5)
\$50,000-\$74,999	45	(16.1)	2,563	(19.0)	778,755	(20.6)
\$75,000-\$99,999	17	(6.1)	893	(6.6)	432,681	(11.4)
\$100,000-\$149,999	6	(2.1)	388	(2.9)	79,291	(2.1)
\$150,000-\$199,999	-		81	(.6)	72,204	(2.0)
\$200,000+	4	(1.4)	60	(.4)	44,667	(x)
Median Annual Income	\$34,000		\$34,456		\$44,667	
Industry						
Agriculture	-		281	(1.9)	49,496	(1.1)
Construction	29	(11.0)	1,000	(6.7)	278,079	(6.0)
Manufacturing	10	(3.8)	770	(5.1)	1,045,651	(22.5)
Wholesale Trade	8	(3.0)	284	(1.9)	151,656	(3.3)
Retail Trade	7	(2.7)	1,759	(11.7)	550,918	(11.9)
Transportation	22	(8.3)	616	(4.1)	191,799	(4.1)
Information	2	(.8)	301	(2.0)	98,887	(2.1)
Finance	16	(6.1)	538	(3.6)	246,633	(5.3)
Professional	20	(7.6)	698	(4.7)	371,119	(8.0)
Edu., Health, Social Serv.	42	(15.9)	3,588	(23.9)	921,395	(19.9)
Food Serv., Accommod., Arts, Entertainment	68	(25.8)	2,541	(16.9)	351,229	(7.6)
Other	10	(3.8)	641	(4.1)	212,868	(4.6)
Public Administration	30	(11.4)	2,007	(13.4)	167,731	(3.6)

Information taken from the U.S. Census Bureau data for the year 2000, unless otherwise noted.

MAP 2 SUGAR ISLAND TOWNSHIP

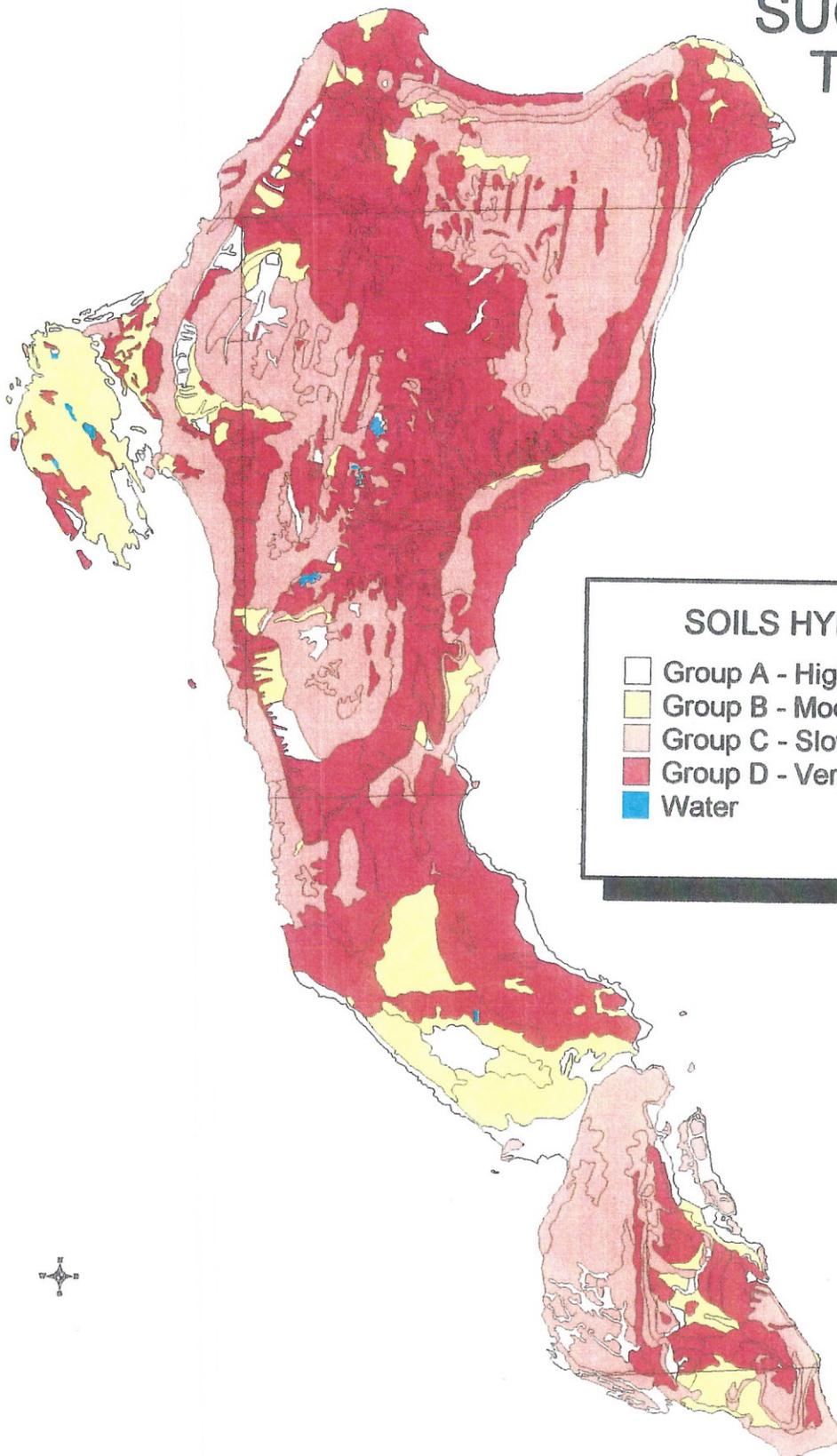


SLOPE CHARACTERISTICS

- Slight (less than 10 %)
- Moderate (10% - 25%)
- Severe (25% and greater)
- Water

SCALE: 1" = 1.75 MILES

MAP 3 SUGAR ISLAND TOWNSHIP



SOILS HYDROLOGY

-  Group A - High Infiltration
-  Group B - Moderate Infiltration
-  Group C - Slow Infiltration
-  Group D - Very Slow Infiltration
-  Water

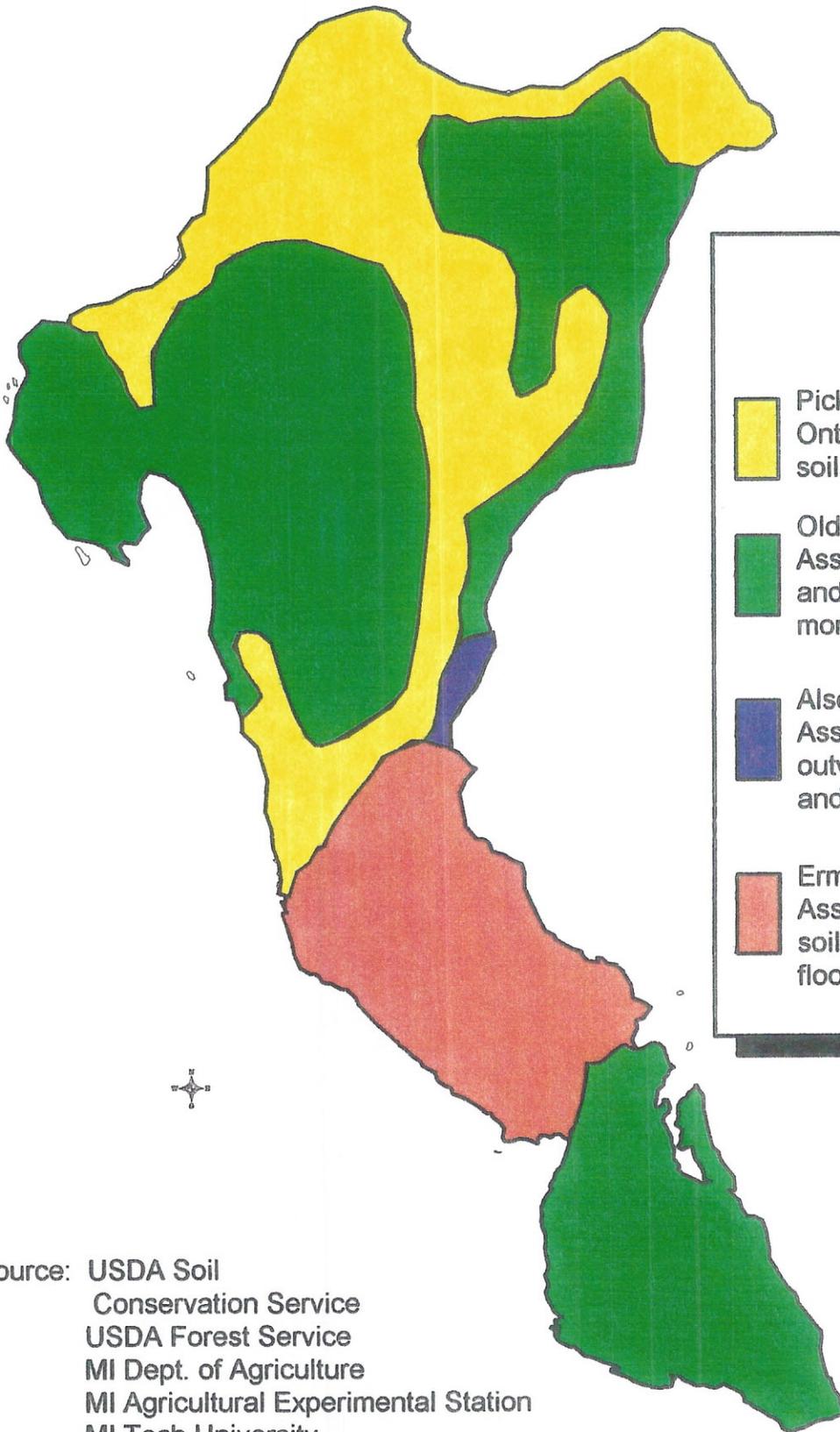
SCALE: 1" = 1.75 MILES

MAP 4 SUGAR ISLAND TOWNSHIP

Legend

General Soils

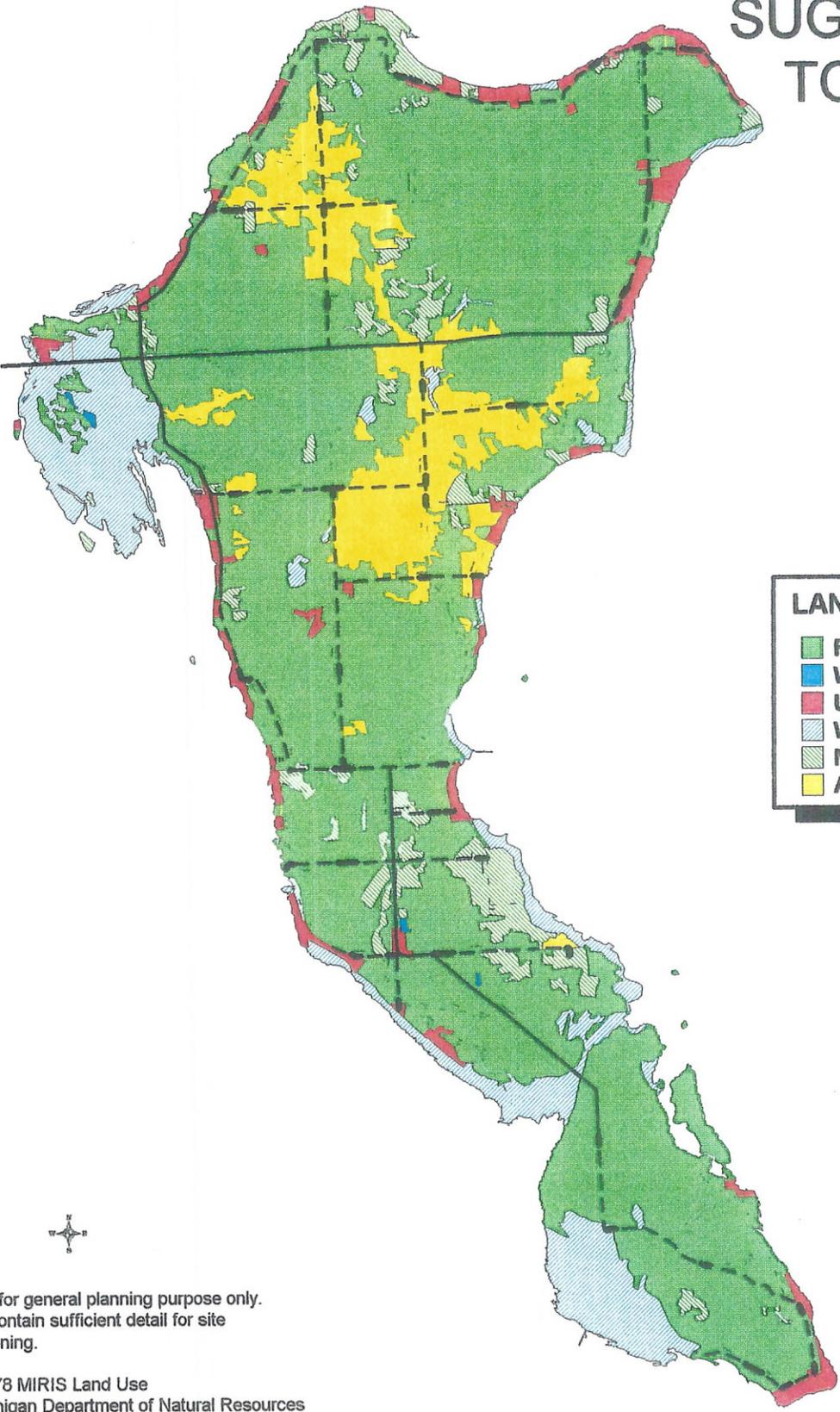
-  Pickford-Rudyard-Ontongan Association (loamy soils on lake plains)
-  Oldman-Velvet-Gay Association (loamy, sandy and mucky soils on ground moraines and end moraines)
-  Alsona-Ingalls-Manistee Association (sandy soils on outwash plains, lake plains, and ground moraines)
-  Ermatinger-Wega-Brown Association (loamy and sandy soils on lake plains and the former flood plains of glacial rivers)



Source: USDA Soil
Conservation Service
USDA Forest Service
MI Dept. of Agriculture
MI Agricultural Experimental Station
MI Tech University
(compiled, 1990)

SCALE: 1" = 1.75 MILES

MAP 5 SUGAR ISLAND TOWNSHIP



LAND COVER

- Forest
- Water
- Urban
- Wetland
- Non-Forest
- Agricultural

This map is for general planning purpose only.
It does not contain sufficient detail for site
specific planning.

Source: 1978 MIRIS Land Use
Michigan Department of Natural Resources

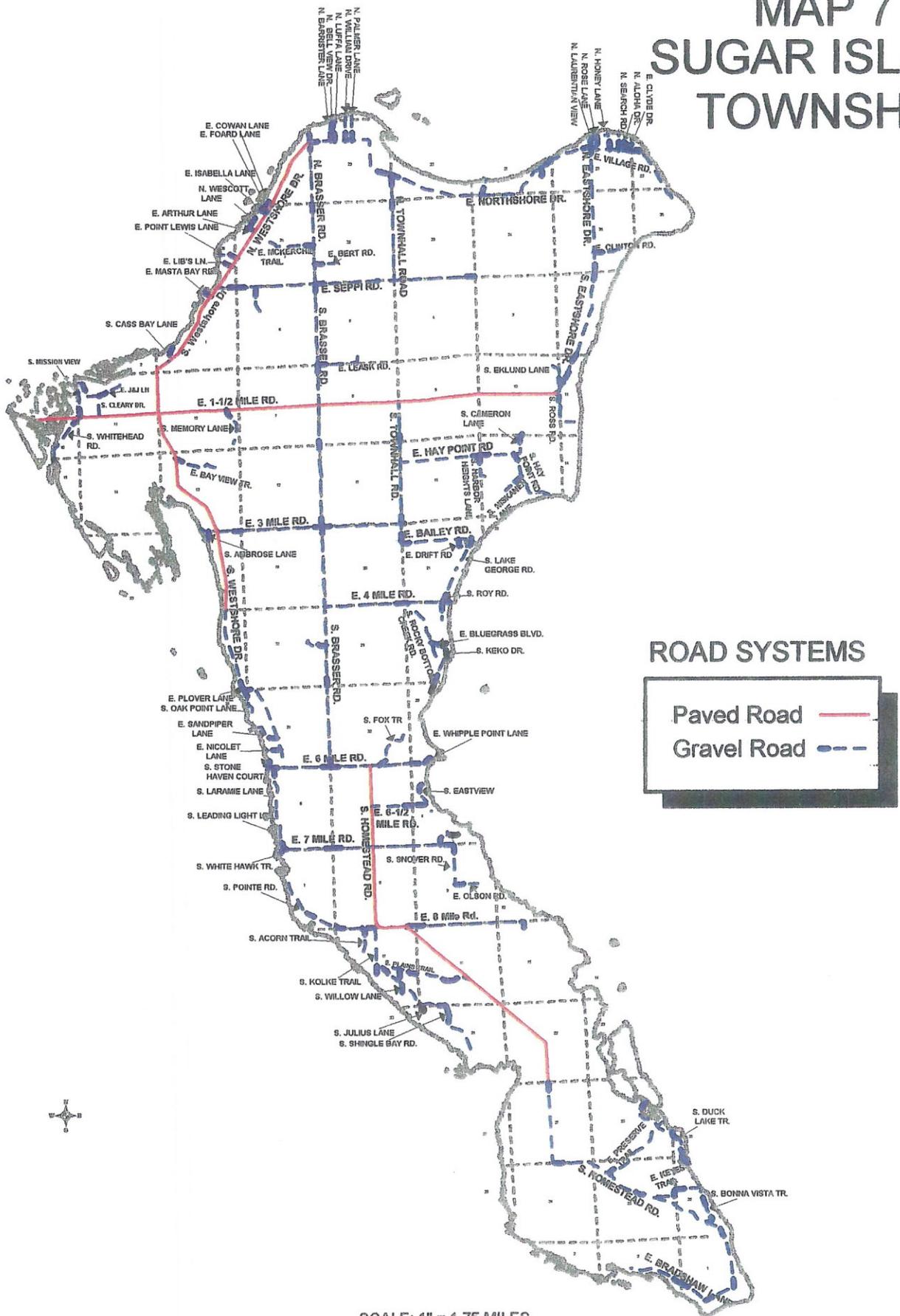
Created by: EUP Regional Planning & Development Comm.

SCALE: 1" = 1.75 MILES

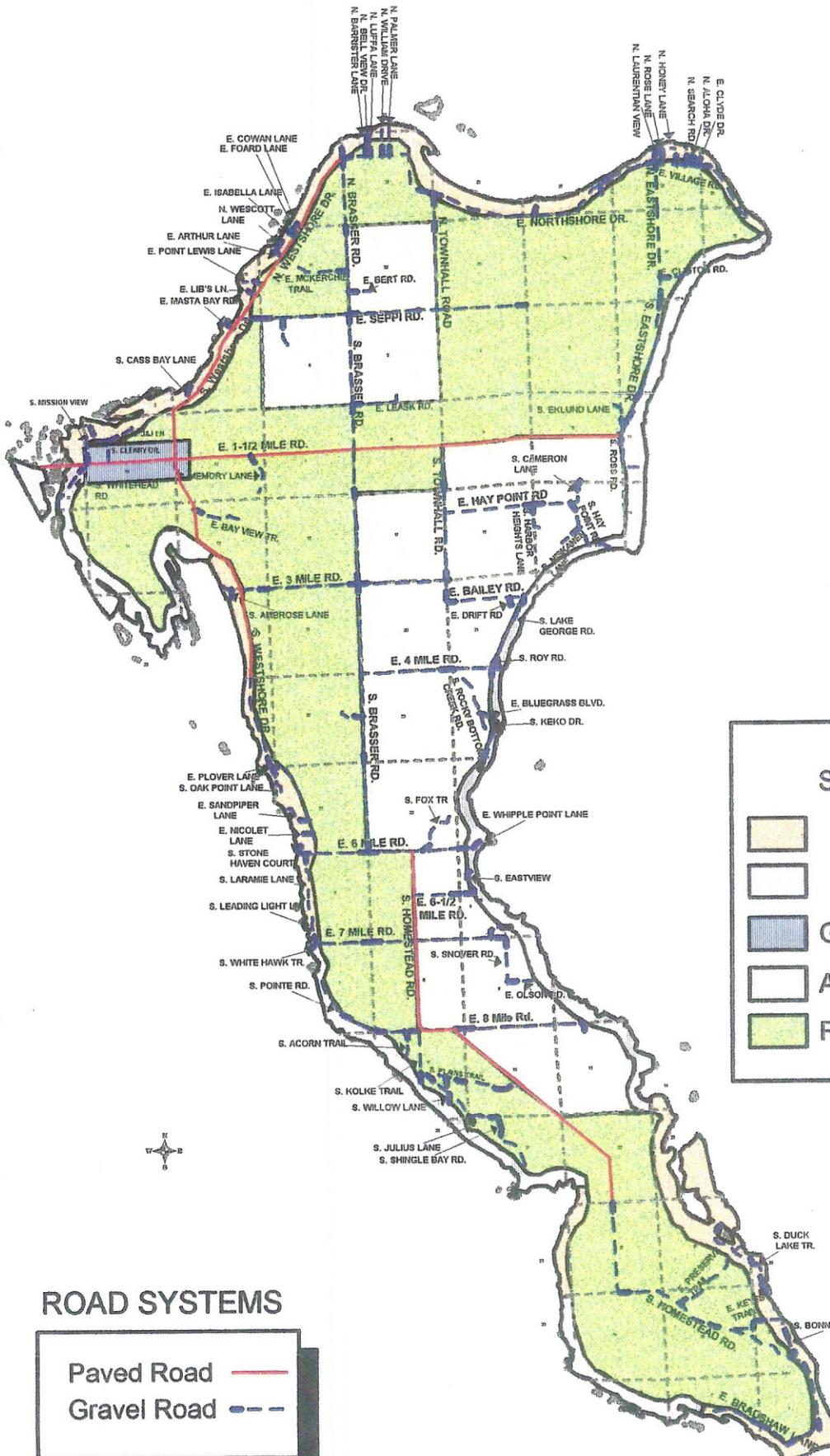
Map 6

This map is in the back pocket.

MAP 7 SUGAR ISLAND TOWNSHIP



MAP 8 SUGAR ISLAND Existing Land Use (1978)



Land Use

Shoreline District (Resort Dev.)

- A. Intensive Development
- B. Extensive Development
- General Commercial
- Agricultural
- Forestry/Recreational

ROAD SYSTEMS

- Paved Road
- Gravel Road

SCALE: 1" = 1.75 MILES

This map is for general planning purpose only. It does not contain sufficient detail for site specific planning.

Sugar Island Township

**Questionnaire and
Summary of Survey Results
2002**

Sugar Island Township Property Owners Survey
May, 2000

		#1	#2
1. Background Information			
a) Please indicate your residency status in Sugar Island Township.	Year Round	—	—
	Part Time	—	—
	Non-Resident	—	—
b) Please indicate your property interests in Sugar Island Township.	Own Home	—	—
	Own Farm	—	—
	Own Cabin	—	—
	Own Business	—	—
	Own Hunting Land	—	—
c) How long have you owned property in Sugar Island Township?	0-5 years	—	—
	6-10 years	—	—
	11-20 years	—	—
	Over 20 years	—	—
d) How long have you lived in Sugar Island Twp?	0-5 years	—	—
	6-10 years	—	—
	11-20 years	—	—
	Over 20 years	—	—
e) What is your primary occupation?			
Manager	Laborer	—	—
Professional	Homemaker	—	—
Farmer	Student	—	—
Clerical/Sales	Unemployed	—	—
Skilled Trades	Retired	—	—
Other		—	—
f) If a family similar to yours were considering buying property in Sugar Island Township, what would you tell them?	Go ahead	—	—
	Look elsewhere	—	—
Why? _____			
g) What is your age?	18-20	—	—
	21-40	—	—
	41-64	—	—
	65 +	—	—

h) Do you have children living at home?	Yes	---
	No	---
i) Please indicate your sex	Male	---
	Female	---
j) What category best represents your total household income?	0-10,000	---
	11,00-20,000	---
	21,000-30,000	---
	31,000-40,000	---
	41,000-50,000	---
	51,000-60,000	---
	Over 60,000	---

II. ENVIRONMENT

How important are the following natural resources to the future of Sugar Island Township?

a) Water quality of inland streams and lakes	Very Important	---
	Important	---
	Not Important	---
b) Quality and quantity of ground water available for private wells	Very Important	---
	Important	---
	Not Important	---
c) Air quality	Very Important	---
	Important	---
	Not Important	---
d) Woodlands and timber resources	Very Important	---
	Important	---
	Not Important	---
e) Wetlands and floodplain	Very Important	---
	Important	---
	Not Important	---
f) Fish and wildlife	Very Important	---
	Important	---
	Not Important	---
g) Should the Twp help protect the natural resources which you have identified as important or very important?	Very Important	---
	Important	---
	Not Important	---

III. LAND USE AND ZONING

Township government can encourage or discourage certain kinds of development through land use plans and zoning ordinances.

- | | | |
|---|------------|-----|
| a) Should the Twp encourage residential development of a suburban nature? | Yes | ___ |
| | No Opinion | ___ |
| | No | ___ |
| b) Should the Twp encourage tourist and recreational development? | Yes | ___ |
| | No Opinion | ___ |
| | No | ___ |
| c) Should the Twp encourage large hotels, motels, or lodges? | Yes | ___ |
| | No Opinion | ___ |
| | No | ___ |
| d) Should the Twp encourage small motels, tourist cabins, and bed and breakfast inns? | Yes | ___ |
| | No Opinion | ___ |
| | No | ___ |
| e) Should the Twp encourage golf course development? | Yes | ___ |
| | No Opinion | ___ |
| | No | ___ |
| f) Should the Twp encourage industrial development? | Yes | ___ |
| | No Opinion | ___ |
| | No | ___ |
| g) Should the Twp encourage timber management and harvest related businesses? | Yes | ___ |
| | No Opinion | ___ |
| | No | ___ |
| h) Should the Twp encourage landfill development? | Yes | ___ |
| | No Opinion | ___ |
| | No | ___ |
| i) Do you think in-home businesses in residential areas are a problem? | Yes | ___ |
| | No Opinion | ___ |
| | No | ___ |
| j) Do you think open storage of junk is a problem? | Yes | ___ |
| | No Opinion | ___ |
| | No | ___ |

- | | | |
|---|------------|-----|
| k) Should the Sugar Island Twp Planning Commission review other township ordinances regarding fencing and free ranging ability of wildlife? | Yes | ___ |
| | No Opinion | ___ |
| | No | ___ |
| l) The overall level of development in the Twp today is... | Too Much | ___ |
| | Just Right | ___ |
| | Too Little | ___ |

IV. YOUR REASONS FOR LIVING ON SUGAR ISLAND

- | | | |
|---|----------------|-----|
| a) Living near water | Very Important | ___ |
| | Important | ___ |
| | Not Important | ___ |
| b) Living near woods | Very Important | ___ |
| | Important | ___ |
| | Not Important | ___ |
| c) Access to hunting and fishing | Very Important | ___ |
| | Important | ___ |
| | Not Important | ___ |
| d) Clean air | Very Important | ___ |
| | Important | ___ |
| | Not Important | ___ |
| e) Rural atmosphere and uncrowded setting | Very Important | ___ |
| | Important | ___ |
| | Not Important | ___ |
| f) School system | Very Important | ___ |
| | Important | ___ |
| | Not Important | ___ |

V. COMMUNITY SERVICES

- | | | |
|---|------------|-----|
| a) Are you satisfied with police protection in the township? | Yes | ___ |
| | No Opinion | ___ |
| | No | ___ |
| b) Would you support a millage for additional regular police patrols? | Yes | ___ |
| | No Opinion | ___ |
| | No | ___ |