

**Marengo
Township
Master Plan
Update**

2026

Prepared through the Efforts of the:

MARENGO TOWNSHIP PLANNING COMMISSION

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INTRODUCTION

This document represents an update to the 2021 Township Master Plan. The update makes changes to the existing Plan and does not change any part of the Plan not included in the update. Changes include (1) eliminating the Marijuana Overlay Districts, (2) community concerns regarding Data Centers, especially water usage, electrical demand, and noise issues, (3) potentially updating existing 425 agreements with Marshall City and encourage comprehensive preparation and detailed review of future agreements, (4) revising the planned commercial area on the north side of I-94 at 22 ½ Mile Road, and (5) discouraging solar farms, wind farms and battery storage facilities on agriculture land in the township.

3. Agreement Dated April 18, 2005 (Love's Truck Stop and Country Stores) – Provision of municipal services to parcels on the south side of the intersection of Partello Road and I-94. The Township receives the equivalent of 3.00 mills of the City's property tax operating levy. (expires December 30, 2054)
4. Agreement Dated June 27, 2017 (The Hi Lite Cruz Inn) – Provision of municipal services to parcel no. 13-16-308-015-00 at the intersection of Centennial Road and East Michigan Avenue. The Township receives the equivalent of 3.00 mills of the City's property tax operating levy. (expires December 30, 2066)

The existing 425 agreements are shown in **Figure 6**.

Reconsider 425 Agreements

The township should be able to renegotiate existing agreements and have a better position in the future on negotiating agreements with the city. However, most of the land immediately in use as commercial or high density, is currently included in prior P.A. 425 agreements.

The essential process for renegotiating an existing PA 425 agreement begins with identifying the clauses that control amendment, expiration, reversion, tax sharing, zoning authority, service obligations, and filing requirements. The township should first determine whether the original contract includes an amendment provision and then evaluate what happens when the agreement expires, including whether the land permanently attaches to the city or reverts to the township.

The legislative body of each affected local unit must hold at least one public hearing regarding proposed changes. Notice must comply with the Michigan Open Meetings Act. The amendment or renegotiated contract must be approved by a majority vote of the members elected and serving on the governing boards of both municipalities.

An amended PA 425 agreement does not have legal effect until it is properly filed after both boards sign the new document. The clerk of the local unit receiving the conditional property must file a duplicate original of the contract amendment with the County Clerk.

A duplicate original must also be filed with the Michigan Secretary of State (Office of the Great Seal).

PA 425 agreements can legally dictate specific contract zoning. If infrastructure needs have evolved or housing demands change, updating zoning language is a common driver for renegotiation. The need to renegotiate can be driven by zoning modifications, or an approaching expiration date. However, it is important to note that both municipalities must agree that changes are necessary, or the process becomes an adversarial negotiation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Public Schools – Marengo Township lies within both the Marshall and MarLee school districts. The Marshall school district encompasses 11.88 square miles which is 32.97% of the township and the MarLee school district encompasses 24.15 square miles (67.03% of the township). The Marshall school district has an enrollment of approximately 1,800 students located at several locations throughout this extensive district. The MarLee school district through 8th grade only has a current enrollment of approximately 300 students. Marshall High School has received North Central Accreditation. There is one private school, Marshall Academy. See Figure 7 – School Districts for a map of school district boundaries. Regional educational facilities are provided by the Calhoun Intermediate School District. Nearly 34.3% of all adults in the community have graduated from high school and 23.7% have had at least some college.

Water – Except for properties enrolled in Public Act 425 of 1984 Intergovernmental Conditional Transfer of Property by Contract (PA 425) agreements with the City of Marshall, there is no public water supply system in the Township.

Sanitary Sewer - Except for properties enrolled in PA 425 agreements with the City of Marshall, there are no public sanitary sewer systems located in the Township.

Electricity – The majority of Township residents receive electrical service from Consumers Energy. Some residents on the west side of the township have Marshall City Electric.

Figure 6 - The Existing 425 Agreements

Public Meetings – The Planning Commission held public work sessions on the 2026 Master Plan Update at its regular meetings on:

2025/2026

On February 5, 2025, the Planning Commission held a Master Plan Update work session to determine if an update was necessary and reviewed the current land use of the Township. Items discussed included what constitutes Light Industrial uses. In accordance with Michigan State Law, the township planning consultant provided a definition of a Master Plan Update. There were questions on future land use vs current zoning. The Planning Commission concluded that High Density Residential areas should still follow the current Master Plan guidelines. Planning Commissioners should read Chapter 8 and 9 of the Master Plan to summarize for a Public Hearing. There was discussion about holding a possible open house for more public input and planning for an eventual public hearing.

At the March 5, 2025, meeting, the Planning Commission considered a joint meeting with Township Board to discuss the Master Plan Update.

At the April 2, 2025, meeting, the Planning Commission discussed having a Master Plan Review at the Township Summer BBQ.

At the June 4, 2025, meeting, The Commission agreed to have a Master Plan Update presentation available July 19th during the Fire Department BBQ event. Residents were informed about the Master Plan and future changes to the Plan.

There was a Master Plan Update open house on July 19, 2025, at the Fire Department BBQ. The draft was posted online at the same time notices were sent to the surrounding municipalities.

At the July 23, 2025, meeting - Jerry Bischoff and Justin Kazmar provided a survey and power point presentation that were presented at the annual Fire Department BBQ. The Master Plan Open House Resident Survey 2025 had 39 surveys completed.

At the October 1, 2025, meeting the Planning Commission reviewed potential revisions to the Master Plan.

At the Planning Commission meeting December 3, 2025, the Master Plan Update was reviewed. There was discussion regarding removing the marijuana overlay districts. Changes in zoning for those properties should benefit the township. There was also discussion regarding Data Centers, Battery Storage Facilities, Light Industrial land uses and Agricultural district special land uses on 10 acres or less.

At the Planning Commission meeting January 7, 2026, Greg Shippell read “Data Center-Definition” and “Arguments Against Data Centers”. Bob Toland explained that the Master Plan update will include a narrative that Marengo Township is primarily agriculture and is not suitable for development of data centers and battery storage facilities. Bob Toland will provide new language and make corrections discussed by the Planning Commission to update the Master Plan.

At the Planning Commission meeting March 4, 2026 Bob Toland discussed how to update the Master Plan. An addendum to the 2019 Master Plan will give guidance to the Township Board and Planning Commission regarding future development in the Township. Planned changes include eliminating the Marijuana Overlay District; concern regarding Data Centers citing water use issues; discouraging or updating 425 agreements with city of Marshall; and discouraging solar farms, wind farms and battery storage facilities on agriculture land in the township.

At the Planning Commission meeting June 17, 2026, the Master Plan discussion reiterated the need to eliminate the marijuana overlay districts. The Master Plan update will include language and map corrections with explanations.

At the Planning Commission meeting August 5, 2026, there was a review of the proposed changes to the Master Plan. The draft has changes that would be in the best interest of Marengo Township. In addition to the language changes in the Master Plan, the maps will be updated.

Between October 1, 2026, and November 11, 2026 (42 days), the draft Master plan was reviewed by the County Planning Commission and surrounding townships.

The Township also held a public meeting on December 2, 2026, to inform interested residents of the final draft of the proposed Master Plan Update. Approximately ____ residents attended this meeting and there was some discussion. Mostly, the residents that attended seemed to be satisfied with the direction of the planning process.

6. Protection measures should be established including an inventory of mature trees on potential development sites, licensing of activities involving harvesting of tree lots or forestlands, and mitigation of certain species or caliper size trees to ensure continued forestation. Clear-cutting of significant forested areas should be prevented.
7. These policies can be modified for a variety of site characteristics and development activities and may be varied based on their location in the Township.
8. Provide for limitations on building and development adjacent to rivers and streams.
9. Provide for environmental protection and enhancement related to the construction of new single-family residential development, including impact upon floodplains, wetlands and lowlands.
10. Buildings and structures should not be allowed within 100 feet of a lake, river, or stream.
11. Establishing a clear and effective means of establishing the high-water mark is important.
12. Development within areas having 25%-33% grade should be required to present engineered plans.
13. Wind turbine and solar energy facilities for electricity generation could be allowed for use by individual homeowners, but commercial ventures should not be considered **only** by allowed ~~without a~~ Special Land Use permit.
14. Storm water retention facilities should be required for all nonresidential developments and for residential developments over five acres.

Using appropriate setbacks and buffer zones should help preserve sensitive environmental and habitat areas including wildlife habitat corridors, wetlands, swamps, lakes, creeks, streams, and other similar areas. Therefore, all parcels within a 500-foot setback of surface water bodies should be inventoried by creating a GIS overlay that shows where Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Permits are required. Within this 500-foot zone, the following activities should be monitored:

SECTION 8

PLANNING AND DESIGN STANDARDS

As the Township develops and as people continue to move into the Township in search of rural lifestyles, there will be increasing conflict between development and quality of life. The intent of this plan is to allow reasonable development to occur, provided growth does not destroy the quality of life that encouraged people to move to the Township in the first place. This section discusses some of these issues and presents recommendations for proper site planning and design.

SMALL-SCALE SOLAR ENERGY (Primarily on-site use)

Solar energy is a clean, readily available, and renewable energy source. The Township's policy on the installation of solar panels is one way of balancing the need for supplemental energy in an environmentally sensitive way with the desires and concerns of residents. Consequently, solar panels for personal use may be acceptable in most parts of the Township perhaps under certain conditions. The adoption of regulations facilitating the use of solar energy within individual properties is consistent with being an environmentally friendly and energy conscious community. Solar Energy Systems should be considered permitted accessory land uses in all zoning districts. Zoning regulations should facilitate the installation and construction of Solar Energy Systems so that systems are safe, effective, and efficient, as well as harmonious with the character of the adjacent area where located. Potential conditions could include the size of the solar panels, yard location, parcel size, height restrictions, setback provisions and noise considerations. Future amendments to this ordinance may be necessary as technologies and market conditions may influence the frequency, density, and impacts of these systems.

COMMERCIAL SOLAR ENERGY FACILITIES

Commercial Solar Energy Facilities differ from residential or personal systems in that the land, equipment, devices and hardware comprising a commercial operation creates energy from direct sunlight that is transformed into electricity for distribution exclusively to a regulated public utility for transmission to off-site customers. A Solar Energy Facility produces electrical energy only for off-site use. Such a facility may include solar photovoltaic cells on ground-mounted panels and other equipment, including underground electric distribution lines and, if permitted, above-ground connection to overhead electric utility transmission lines. It is recommended that

the Zoning Ordinance should provide for Commercial Solar Energy Facilities as Special Land Uses in accordance with Michigan's statewide standards for large-scale renewable energy projects through Public Act 233, which grants the Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC) authority to approve utility-scale solar farms. The Special Land Use review should include specific conditions, such as the need to preserve prime agricultural land as a priority.

SMALL-SCALE WIND TURBINES (Primarily on-site use)

Wind energy is a growing form of alternative energy sources. Wind energy for production of electric power is typically harvested by turbines on elevated towers. Wind turbines can be small residential applications with single rotors that merely supplement the electrical usage of a home, or they can be harnessed by large wind farms consisting of many wind turbines. The small wind-powered electric systems industry sized for homes, farms, and small businesses has experienced major growth in the past decade. These turbines, which are defined as 100 kilowatts in capacity and below, have seen their market grow significantly ~~and the industry has set ambitious growth targets continuing at 18-20% through 2020~~. The U.S. is the world's leading producer of small wind turbines, the vast majority of which are installed on U.S. soil. These machines are used by individuals to lower their electric bills, become independent of their electric grid, and to avoid the unpredictability of traditional energy prices. The Township's policy on the installation of small-scale individual-use wind turbines is one of balancing the need for supplemental energy in an environmentally sensitive way with desires and concerns of residents. Consequently, small-scale wind turbine locations for personal use are acceptable in most parts of the Township under certain conditions. Potential conditions could include the size of the propellers and towers, parcel size, yard location, height restrictions, setback provisions and noise considerations. Towers of 100 feet in height or less should be adequate for personal use.

COMMERCIAL WIND FARMS

~~Locating towers and turbines in residential settings can be challenging. It is recommended that towers have adequate spacing from property lines and cleared areas around them. Towers should be monopole design and should not be excessively tall~~

A large wind farm may consist of just a few turbines to several dozen and cover an extended area of many square miles but the land between the turbines may be used for agricultural or

other purposes. Usually, sites are selected based on site-specific meteorological data for wind speed and direction. ~~To collect wind data a meteorological tower is installed with instruments at various heights along the tower. These 'MET' towers include anemometers to determine the wind speed and wind vanes to determine the direction. The towers generally vary in height from 90 to 180 feet. The towers primarily are left to collect data for one to two years and then disassembled.~~

~~With wind farms, individual turbines are interconnected with a medium-voltage power collection system and communications network. At a substation, this medium-voltage electrical current is increased in voltage with a transformer for connection to the high voltage transmission system. Wind farms have many turbines and each extract some of the energy of the wind. Where land area is sufficient, turbines are spaced three to five rotor diameters apart perpendicular to the prevailing wind, and five to ten rotor diameters apart in the direction of the prevailing wind, to minimize efficiency loss. The "wind park effect" loss can be 2%.~~

The Zoning Ordinance should provide for Commercial Solar Energy Facilities as Special Land Uses in accordance with Michigan's statewide standards for large-scale renewable energy projects through Public Act 233, which grants the Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC) authority to approve utility-scale wind farms. The Special Land Use review should include specific conditions, such as the need to preserve community **vistas** to prevent significant esthetic impact, since the turbines are visible for great distances. Wind farm siting must also consider impacts on wildlife, including migratory animals. Wind project proponents may face opposition from area residents concerned about sound level, light flicker, appearance, throwing of ice and snow and the other impacts of wind turbine placement.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS TOWERS

The Township's policy on the installation of these towers is one way of balancing the necessity of communications facilities with the desires and concerns of residents. Consequently, tower locations are expected to be located mostly along major transportation corridors. Where it is practicable, the Township should encourage co-location, using tower locations or other existing structures already in existence. Where this is not possible and new towers are proposed for construction, the Township's policy should be to locate these facilities along highway or county primary road corridors. The most logical location in Marengo Township is along I-94. For the

issues. Development agreements may also be associated with subdivisions and site condominium developments, which require formal recording of the agreed-upon issues within deed restrictions. Development agreements are legally enforceable by the Township.

Potential benefits might be gained using agreements in requests for conditional rezoning and in approving large development projects such as Site Condominium and Subdivision Developments. Agreements and deed restrictions may include reasonable restrictions, along with other conditions that may be part of the approval process. Examples of topics that might be included in an agreement might include whether public services and facilities are to be provided by the developer and restricting the scope of a precise use proposed under a requested rezoning.

DATA CENTERS

The rapid, largely unregulated rise of data centers to fuel the AI and crypto frenzy is disrupting communities across the country and threatening Americans' economic, environmental, climate and water security. Data Centers are incompatible land uses in Marengo Township for the following reasons:

Massive Resource Consumption:

- **Electricity:** Getting connected to the electricity grid is only one of the power-related challenges the data center industry faces. The other is the growing price of electricity, which accounts for a major part of data center operating expenses. Data centers consume vast amounts of electricity, with some new facilities using as much power as a small city, straining local power grids and potentially leading to higher energy bills for residents. It's possible that increasing demand for data center capacity will allow operators to charge their customers more, offsetting higher energy prices.
- **Water:** Millions of gallons of water are used daily for cooling systems, which can deplete local water supplies, especially in drought-prone areas.

Community and Environmental Impact:

- **Noise and Aesthetic Pollution:** The large, windowless buildings are often considered eyesores, and the constant hum from cooling systems and backup generators can create significant noise pollution for nearby residents.
- **Limited Permanent Jobs:** Despite high construction investment, data centers don't require many permanent, on-site employees once operational, leading to concerns that the jobs created won't go exclusively to residents or provide lasting economic benefit.
- **Land Use and Property Values:** They require large plots of land, taking them off the table for other uses like agriculture or residential development and potentially impacting the rural character of an area.
- **Lack of Local Infrastructure:** In rural areas, poor roads, distance to sanitary sewer and public water connections, and storm water runoff and drainage issues, present severe limitations to data center development.
- **E-waste:** The rapid pace of technological advancement and frequent hardware upgrades generate significant amounts of electronic waste.

Operational and Strategic Risks:

- **Security Concerns:** Concentrating critical infrastructure (i.e. data centers) in one location makes it a high-value target for physical or cyber-physical attacks.
- **Opportunity Costs:** Tax breaks and resource commitments can have opportunity costs, potentially crowding out other high-impact investments or leaving communities with underutilized infrastructure if projects are paused or abandoned.
- **The AI boom could slow down:** Demand for AI will begin slowing down sooner or later. Consumption rates for trained AI services may slow down as the technology reaches full maturity within business environments, leaving less room for continued growth.

- AI may not require as many data centers as currently anticipated. It's also possible that the AI boom will continue but it won't drive as much data center growth as most analysts have projected.
- Recession risks: If an economic slowdown materializes, it's likely to reduce spending on digital services of all types.
- Delays in bringing data centers online: Pouring large sums of cash into data center building projects today doesn't necessarily mean that the new facilities will be generating revenue once construction is complete. Even after new data centers are built, it can sometimes take years to bring them online, due to challenges like delays in connecting to the power grid.

In addition, there is already a nearby location where Data Center development can be accommodated. The Michigan statewide premier "Megasite" in Marshall, situated along major I-69 and I-94 is a nearly 2,000-acre industrial development parcel primarily known as the home of the "Ford Blue Oval Battery Park" Michigan project. The "Megasite" could be ideal for Data Center development and is designated for a \$3.5 billion electric vehicle (EV) battery manufacturing plant by Ford Motor Company, utilizing technology licensed from China-based Contemporary Amperex Technology Co. Limited (CATL).

This Plan recommends implementing a moratorium on data center development until comprehensive regulations can be established to safeguard the community, families, environment, and public health from the existing impacts associated with this industry. Furthermore, more appropriate alternative locations are available within reasonable distance. Considering all the above factors, the township does not currently have an appropriate site for data centers.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

For the most part, the Township is not well suited for industrial development. Except for the existing Tool and Die Shop on Michigan Avenue, no land in the Township is currently utilized for industrial purposes, and there has not been a demand for industrial development. Public sanitary sewer, water, and other services should serve such developments, and, except for the three 425 areas, there are currently no areas in the Township served by such services.

However, the potential in the future for less intensive industrial development may be an issue because of the I-94 expressway, bisecting the entire length of the Township, and two interchanges, which could provide an excellent means of transportation for light industrial activities. Light industrial activity being characterized by minimal noise and odor discharge and low traffic volumes. Negative factors, such as the lack of available public services, limit the potential for heavy industrial development. Because of the residential character of the Township and the potential harm heavy industrial development could have on the Rice Creek Watershed, heavy industrial development would have a decidedly adverse impact on the character of the Township and on existing land uses. Heavy industrial development can have far-reaching impacts because of the potential for the creation of nuisance conditions and because of the environmental damage it might generate. Adverse impacts to the community or its natural resources should not be permitted.

Some industrial uses critical to the further advancement of the Township may be inevitable. This Plan recommends the establishment of a light industrial zoning district to cover basic non-intrusive light industrial type uses, but there may be some uses that require additional review and scrutiny. For example, crushed stone, concrete and asphalt are basic building materials for many residential and commercial projects. Transporting these types of products long distances is impractical and expensive. Therefore, there should be some accommodation for land uses like ready-mix concrete batch plants that produce fresh concrete. These businesses combine cement, aggregates (sand and stone), water, and chemical admixtures to meet specific engineered mix designs. The primary purpose of a ready-mix concrete batch plant is to consistently produce high-quality concrete efficiently, safely, and reliably for residential, commercial, industrial, and infrastructure construction projects.

Raw materials are stored in dedicated silos, bins, and stockpiles. The batching system automatically weighs each ingredient and delivers it to a central mixer (central-mix plant) or directly into a ready-mix truck (dry-batch plant). Computer-controlled batching systems ensure precise proportions and consistent quality. Modern ready-mix plants incorporate automated controls, moisture probes, quality control testing, and fleet dispatch systems to ensure compliance with project specifications, ASTM and ACI standards, and customer requirements.

These types of businesses should be reviewed as Special Land Uses because they are not customarily considered to be “light industrial”. There can be activities that produce noise, dust, and odors. Environmental controls such as dust collection systems, washout recycling, water reclamation, and stormwater management should be required to minimize environmental impact and promote sustainable operations.

SECTION 10

ZONING PLAN

Zoning Plan – It is the intention of this Plan that the areas planned:

- Agricultural will correspond to the existing AA Agricultural and AB Agricultural Business Zoning Districts
- Rural Residential will be represented by a new zoning district
- Low Density Residential will correspond to the existing RA Low Density Residential Zoning District
- Moderate Density Residential will correspond to the existing RB Medium Density Residential Zoning District
- Multiple Family Residential Zoning District which will be retained in the zoning ordinance although not identified in the Master Plan
- Manufactured Housing Community Residential will correspond to the existing MH Manufactured Home Park Zoning District
- Commercial Development will correspond to the existing HS Highway Service Commercial Zoning District
- Light Industrial will correspond to the existing LI Light Industrial Zoning District
- Surface Water Overlay will correspond to the existing WO Waterfront Overlay Zoning District.
- OC Open Space Waterbody Conservation Zoning District will remain
- OSB Open Space Preservation Overlay Zoning District will remain
- ~~Marijuana Facilities will be represented by a new Overlay Zoning District~~

The proposed Rural Residential areas will require that a new zoning district be created presumably named RR Rural Residential Zoning District. Manufactured Housing Communities will be allowed in the MH Manufactured Home Park Zoning District. ~~Marijuana Facilities, namely grow operations and processors, will be allowed in the new Marijuana Facilities Overlay Zoning District.~~

Future Land Use Categories - Marengo Township has been divided into Future Land Use categories intended to guide future development decisions, which include zoning. As a guide,

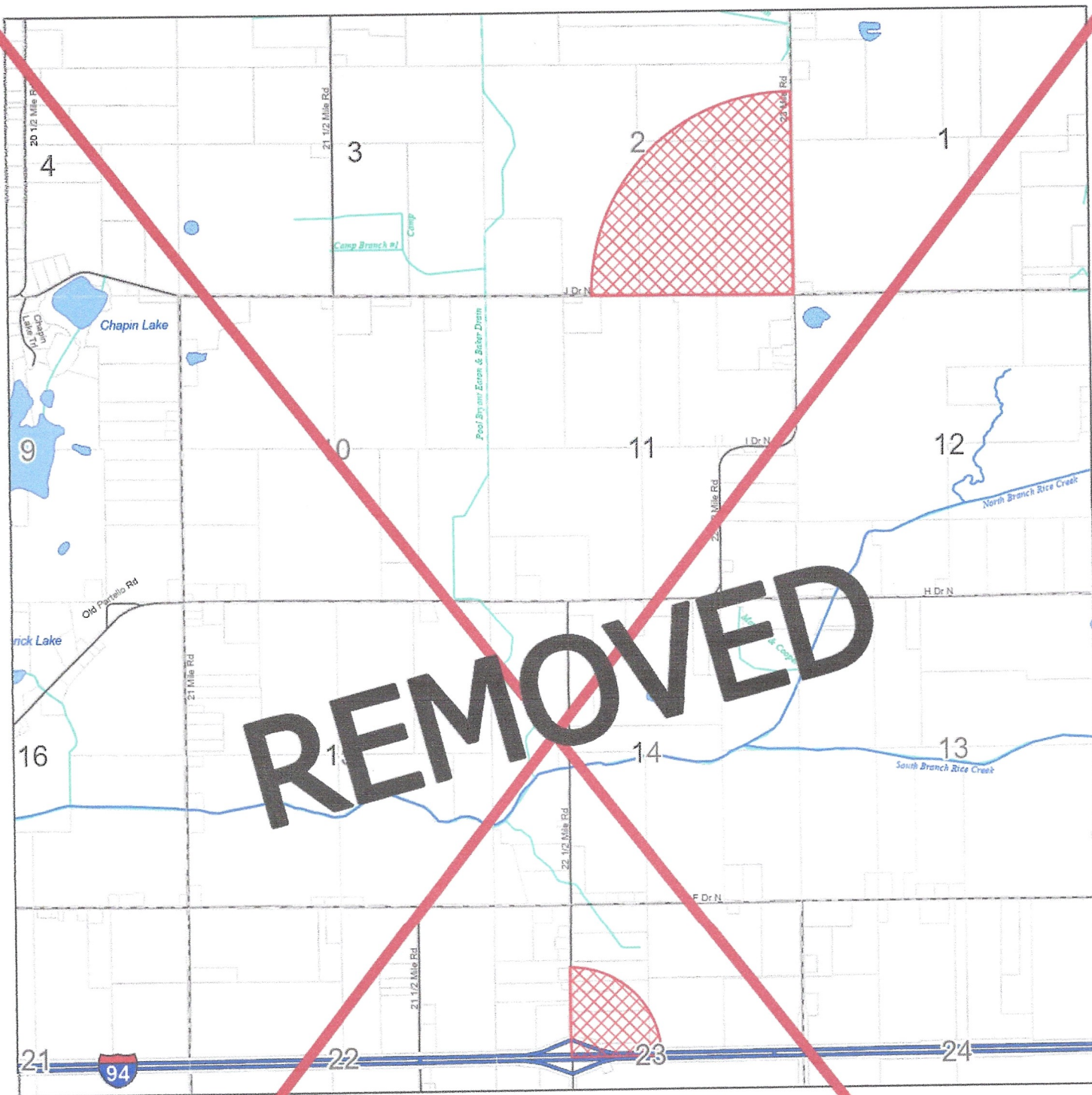
and the public. It is the intent of this land use category to allow for reasonable development that preserves the character and environmental quality of these environmentally sensitive areas. Techniques to preserve their quality, such as utilization of natural vegetation buffer strips at the edge of waterbodies and utilization of small-scale water control measures for run-off from impermeable surfaces such as roofs and pavement, should be utilized in development proposals.

MARIJUANA FACILITIES OVERLAY

~~The Township has adopted an Ordinance allowing Marijuana facilities. the establishment of this overlay district is to satisfy the requirements of the Michigan Marijuana Facilities Licensing Act, Public Act 281 of 2016, which authorizes the regulation of Commercial Medical Marijuana facilities, and Initiated Law 1 of 2018, which authorizes the Regulation and Taxation of Marijuana Facilities, by requiring compliance with requirements, in order to maintain the public health, safety and welfare of the Township. This new overlay zoning districts is intended to accommodate the new facilities in areas deemed most appropriate, particularly for Marijuana grow facilities and processors. In Section 2, there exists a large underutilized agricultural building that is adoptable to a Marijuana grow facility and processor. It has been determined that continued utilization of this facility is in the best interest of the Township. In Section 24, there is an area directly adjacent to the commercially zoned area at exit 115 on 22 ½ Mile Road and I-94. This commercially zoned area is already intended to support interstate travelers and township residents. This is also an area of the Township believed to be appropriate for Marijuana Facilities. Further, it has been determined that consolidating Marijuana facilities in areas that are deemed acceptable is also in the best interests of the township. Therefore, the overlay district concept has been determined to be the best scenario for accommodating the desired Marijuana grow and processor facilities. See Figure 14 Marijuana Facilities Overlay.~~

Zoning Strategy - As with any Master Plan, the planned areas should be implemented over time. A zoning strategy will be used to integrate future zoned land as needs and time dictate. The purpose of this strategy is two-fold. First, the intent is to ensure that adequate zoning exists for commercial uses that are necessary both for the greater area and as related to the traveling public. At the same time, care must be taken to ensure that an oversupply of land is not made

Figure 14 Marijuana Facilities Overlay



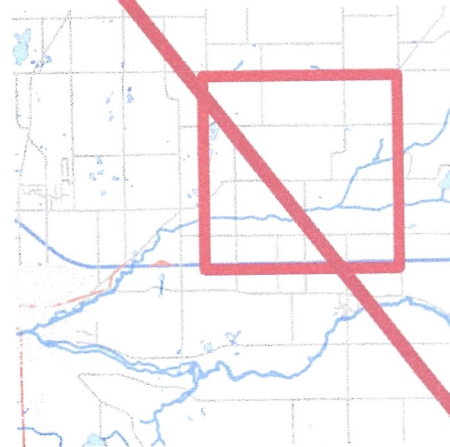
Marengo Township Calhoun County, MI

Marijuana Overlay Areas

 Marijuana Overlay District



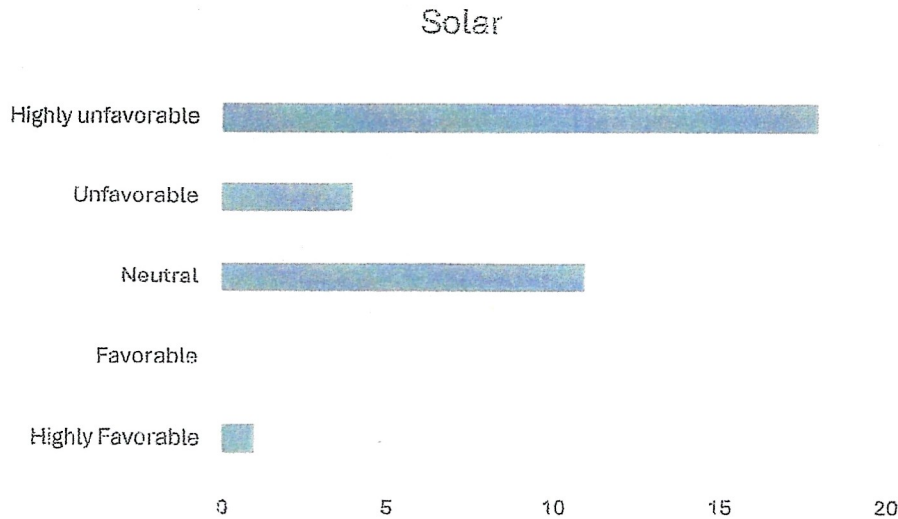
Main Map Scale:
1" = 2,500'



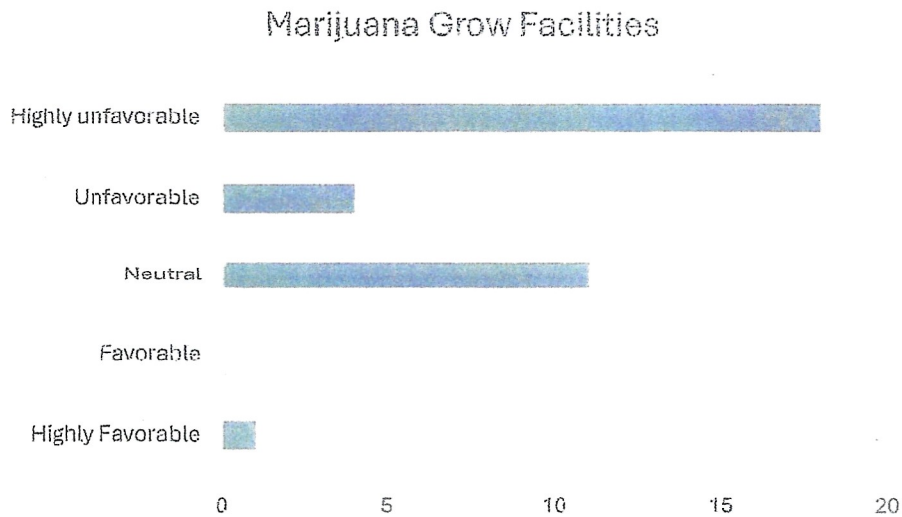
Marengo Township Master Plan Open House Resident Survey 2025

39 Surveys were turned in

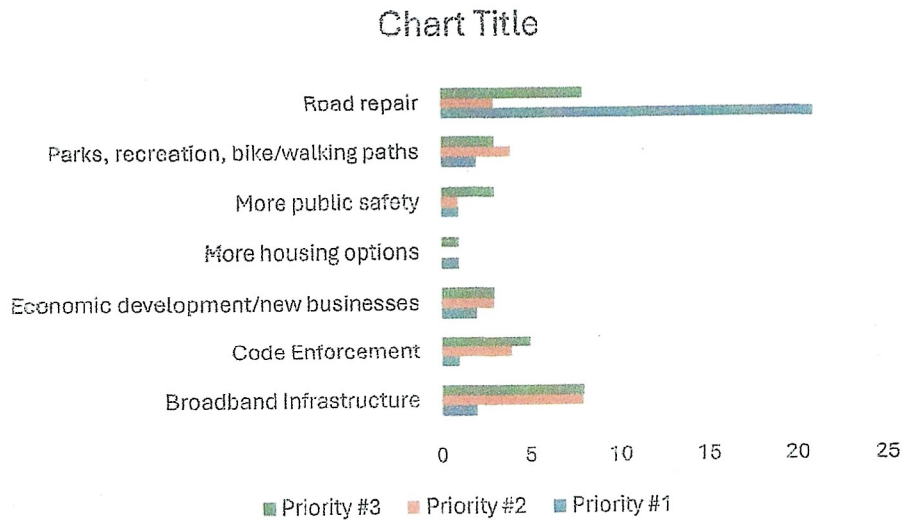
1. Now that we have seen the large scale commercial solar power generators in our surrounding townships, my opinion of them is:



2. My opinion of commercial scale marijuana grow facilities within our township is (select all that apply):

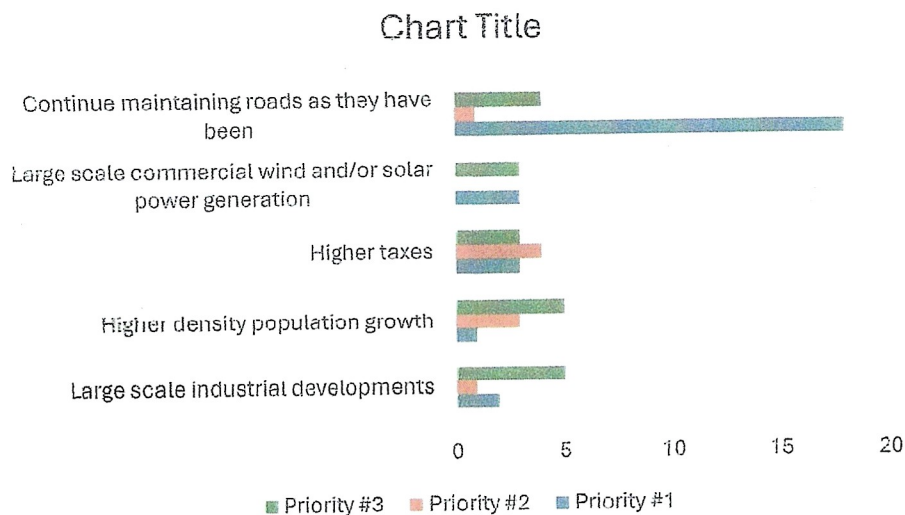


3. What do you believe should be the top priorities for Marengo Township, Rank up to 3.



Ag preservation received 2 votes for #1 Priority and Cut trees were mentioned twice with no ranking.

4. What road funding sources would you support? Rank up to 3.



5. Additional Comments:

- Get State to fund more roads
- No solar. Save up money till we get enough to do road repair.
- Change law to allow Townships to bid work from other companies
- Minimize wasteful spending.
- Continue code enforcements. Please post on website when and how many citations have been issued and resolved. No names or addresses need to be listed.
- Pursue grants for support of Township road/infrastructure. Especially for cemetery cleanup/rehab. Push to use park millage for cemetery maintenance.
- I moved to the country to live in the country. High density housing and industry (even light industry) and solar panels/wind farms are not what I look for in a community.
- What are the plans for the Calhoun County Road Commission gravel pit on Division Drive? Is it actively running? Plans to be sold? Or plans in future for different usage? (Wants reply)