

City of Owosso

Shiawassee County, Michigan

MASTER PLAN

June 2021



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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STAKEHOLDERS

Thank you to the representatives from
Owosso Main Street
Westtown Business Association
Shiawassee Economic Development Partnership
Shiawassee Regional Chamber
Owosso Historical Commission
Downtown Historic District Commission

CONSULTANT TEAM

SMITHGROUP



Support for this plan was provided by the Michigan Economic Development Corporation's Redevelopment Ready Communities (RRC) Program.



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CITY OF OWOSSO
PLANNING COMMISSION
RESOLUTION OF ADOPTION
MASTER PLAN UPDATE

RESOLUTION NO. 100-2021

A RESOLUTION TO APPROVE
THE MAY 2021 CITY OF OWOSSO MASTER PLAN

WHEREAS, Michigan Public Act 33 of 2008, as amended, the Michigan Planning Enabling Act, provides for the preparation of a Master Plan for the physical development of the municipality, with the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing development of the municipality and its environs that is coordinated, adjusted, harmonious, efficient and economical; considers the character of the planning jurisdiction and its suitability for particular uses, judged in terms of such factors as trends in land and population development; will, in accordance with present and future needs, best promote public health, safety, morals, order, convenience, prosperity, and general welfare; includes, among other things, promotion of or adequate provision for 1 or more of the following: 1) system of transportation to lessen congestion on streets; 2) safety from fire and other dangers; 3) light and air; 4) healthful and convenient distribution of population; 5) good civic design and arrangement and wise and efficient expenditure of public funds; 6) public utilities such as sewage disposal and water supply and other public improvements; 7) recreation; and 8) the use of resources in accordance with their character and adaptability; and

WHEREAS, development of a future land use plan is pivotal in accommodating development in an organized manner while retaining its unique characteristics and promoting economic development; and

WHEREAS, the updated Master Plan is needed to address the documented public health, safety and welfare concerns with un-managed growth and an incompatible mixture of land uses; and

WHEREAS, a Master Plan update was necessary to respond to changing land use conditions in the City, changes related to the desire to protect the City of Owosso's various neighborhoods, the need to provide a high quality of life for its residents, and offer residents and businesses the needed services and support to be successful; and

WHEREAS, a Master Plan is important to provide a sound basis for zoning, other related regulations, and community investments; and

WHEREAS, the planning process involved analysis of existing conditions and an analysis of the basic needs of the current and future population; and

WHEREAS, the planning process included a public hearing to allow opportunity for the public to comment and to respond to the draft plan; and

WHEREAS, the plan contains recommendations for future land use arrangement and density, neighborhoods, multi-modal transportation improvements, community facilities improvements, natural feature preservation, and specific sub-area plans to guide growth and development; and

WHEREAS, the plan includes implementation strategies and responsibility for completion of each recommendation to ensure the plan is able to be accomplished; and

WHEREAS, the City of Owosso complied with required plan development steps of notifying and involving surrounding communities and outside agencies; and

WHEREAS, the Owosso City Council has also asserted their right to also adopt the plan; and

WHEREAS, a public hearing was held on the Master Plan update amendment on April 26, 2021 to formally receive community input.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the City of Owosso's Planning Commission adopts the City of Owosso's Master Plan, in accordance with Section 43 of Michigan Public Act 33 of 2008, as amended.

MOTION BY COMMISSIONER ROBERTSON, SUPPORTED BY VICE-CHAIR LIVINGSTON TO ADOPT THE CITY OF OWOSSO MASTER PLAN

YEAS: VICE-CHAIR LIVINGSTON, COMMISSIONERS LAW, MORRIS,
ROBERTSON, CHAIRMAN WASCHER

NAYS: NONE

RCV Motion Carried

I, Janae Fear, Planning Commission Secretary, for the City of Owosso, Michigan do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of a resolution duly adopted by the City of Owosso Planning Commission at the regular meeting held on the May 24, 2021.


Janae Fear, Planning Commission Secretary

WHEREAS, the City of Owosso Planning Commission has been engaged in the drafting of the city's master plan since October 2018; and

WHEREAS, a plan was drafted that contains community profile data, a community vision, future land use data, implementation strategies, and other information as required by state law and encouraged by best practices; and

WHEREAS, the planning commission has finished such a draft using input from CIB Planning and the Smith Group and has submitted the document to the city council for review and distribution in accordance to the Planning Enabling Act (PEA); and

WHEREAS, the city council approved the distribution of the plan in accordance with the PEA for a review period of no less than 63 days; and

WHEREAS, a subsequent public hearing was held by the planning commission to deliberate on any and all comments related to the plan; and

WHEREAS, the Owosso Planning Commission found that the plan, with the inclusion of changes resulting from public comments, is reflective of the community and satisfies the legal and best-practice needs of prudent planning.

NOW, BE IT RESOLVED THAT the City of Owosso City Council, County of Shiawassee, State of Michigan, finding the May 2021 City of Owosso Master Plan meets all statutory obligations and practical intentions of a community plan, hereby approves said plan.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the same council hereby directs staff to supply an electronic copy of the master plan to all entities as required by Michigan law.

Motion supported by Councilmember Law.

Roll Call Vote.

AYES: Councilmembers Teich, Haber, Mayor Pro-Tem Osika, Councilmembers Law, Fear, Pidek, and Mayor Eveleth.

NAYS: None.

I hereby certify that the foregoing document is a true and complete copy of a resolution authorized by the Owosso City Council at the regular meeting of June 7, 2021.


Amy K. Kirkland, City Clerk

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION



WHAT IS A MASTER PLAN?

A master plan is the official document used to guide the future growth and development of a community. The master plan should serve as a roadmap and foundation for future decision making, as well as the official policy guide for physical development. This master plan is intended to be a usable reference document, easily readable and accessible to all residents.

MASTER PLAN INTENT?

The intent of the City of Owosso Master Plan is to:

- Unify the community behind a common vision and set of goals and policies.
- Address the desires and needs of the residents, businesses, and property owners to preserve and enhance relevant qualities of the community and natural aesthetics.
- Provide a land use pattern which will result in a sustainable community with a diversified tax base and to support the desired facilities and services with reasonable tax rates.
- Present an urban framework and future land use map that illustrates how the city desires future development, redevelopment, and other land-based changes to occur.
- Ensure that the city remains a highly desirable community in which to live, work, and visit.
- Provide a legal basis for zoning and other regulations for the type, intensity, and timing of development.
- Address the status and needs of infrastructure, recreational amenities, and public services.

REDEVELOPMENT READY COMMUNITIES

This master plan update implements the Michigan Economic Development Corporation (MEDC) Redevelopment Ready Communities best practices to create a strong vision for redevelopment in the City of Owosso.



The master plan is intended to take a long-term view of the community, guiding growth and development for the next 20 years and beyond, while providing flexibility to respond to changing conditions, innovations, and new information. Thus, planning is a process that involves the conscious selection of policies relating to land use and development in a community. Through the process of land use planning, it is intended that a community can preserve, promote, protect, and improve the public health, safety, and general welfare. By state law, the master plan must be reviewed every five years.

The Michigan Planning Enabling Act (MPEA), Public Act 33 of 2008, requires that the planning commission approve a master plan as a guide for development and review the plan at least once every five years after adoption. The master plan should serve as a roadmap and foundation for future decision making, as well as the official policy guide for community development.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A MASTER PLAN AND A ZONING ORDINANCE?

The Master Plan is intended to guide land use and zoning decisions. The future land use map should be used in conjunction with the plan goals where reviewing rezoning applications. A Plan is a guide to development, but it is not a legally enforceable document.

TABLE 1. MASTER PLAN VS. ZONING ORDINANCE	
Master Plan	Zoning Ordinance
Provides general policies, a guide	Provides specific regulations, the law
Describes what should happen in the future, recommends land use for the next 10 to 20 years	Describes what is and what is not allowed today, based on existing conditions
Adopted under the Municipal Planning Act, Public Act 285 of 1931, as amended	Adopted under the Zoning Enabling Act of 2006, as amended
Includes recommendations that involve other agencies and groups	Deals only with development-related issues under city control
Flexible to respond to changing conditions	Fairly rigid, requires formal amendment to change

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS PLANNING EFFORTS

Planning is an iterative process; arriving at a land use and policy document by repeating rounds of analysis and engagement. Each planning effort builds on previous plans.

ZONING PLAN

In 1970, Owosso developed a zoning plan in collaboration with the other entities in the mid- county area (Caledonia Township, Owosso Township, and the City of Corunna). This document provided the historical backdrop for land use decisions and zoning in the city. However, this plan was not comprehensive in nature.

BLUE RIBBON COMMITTEE REPORT

In May of 2008, the City Council appointed the Blue Ribbon Committee for the purpose of “creating a cohesive forward vision for the City of Owosso.” This committee was not only created to set forth a vision but to offer “a distinct pathway to successfully spring over the bar.” This document contains many categorized statements that express the vision and goals for the community.

CITY OF OWOSSO MASTER PLAN

The city’s first comprehensive master plan was adopted in November 2012. The city was assisted by Michigan State University students in the development of the plan.

The master plan process identified and examined a wide range of existing conditions including population, housing, natural resources, traffic, utilities, public services, and land use. The planning commission was then able to analyze and translate the implications of each into a series of goals and policies for the city. Action steps were then identified to implement change in the city.

DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The City of Owosso established its Downtown Development Authority (DDA) in 1977. The original Downtown Development Plan and Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Plan were completed in 1984. The Development Plan and TIF Plan were amended in 1988 and again in 2003 following an extensive, multi-year DDA Master Planning process beginning in 1995. The DDA District boundaries were amended in 1983, 1989, and 2002.

OWOSSO MAIN STREET

The City of Owosso has been a designated Michigan Main Street community since 2009. Owosso Main Street (OMS) is a nationally accredited Main Street community. The Owosso Main Street Board and Executive Director are responsible for developing annual work plans to meet downtown goals and objectives.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The City of Owosso developed and adopted the City’s first capital improvement plan (CIP) in early 2019.



PLANNING CONTEXT

An important prerequisite to preparing an update to the City of Owosso's Master Plan is to develop a common understanding of the current state of the community as well as anticipated trends.

Owosso is rich with history, architectural character, and natural beauty. It features a vibrant downtown district with shopping, dining and entertainment establishments; one-of-a-kind home-grown businesses; residential neighborhoods featuring mixed architecture, incomes and uses; a grid system of tree-lined streets; a comprehensive network of sidewalks to encourage walking; businesses offering a wide range of service and manufacturing employment; neighborhood elementary schools; and an extensive park system. All of these features combine to provide an excellent quality of life for the city's nearly 16,000 residents.

This plan acknowledges that Owosso's rich history and quality of life did not always equitably affect all its residents or visitors. Owosso seeks to prioritize equity and inclusion for its next chapter to ensure it is accessible and welcoming for **all** people.

The current plan is an update and reorganization of the 2012 master plan. This plan reflects the changes that the city has experienced over the last 20 years. These include, but are not limited to:

- Continued expansion of adjacent urban regions that have impacted Owosso, such as the greater Flint and Lansing regions.
- Significant decrease in industrial production and employment in Owosso and across the state since the 1970s.
- Development and expansion of the Baker College Campus.
- Continued preference towards the automobile as the primary form of transportation and as the primary customer for businesses, leading to a new pattern of business growth away from downtown and onto M-21.
- Increase in poverty and unemployment related to the economic activity decrease.
- Aging of neighborhoods, buildings, and infrastructure in the city.
- Strong downtown revitalization resulting from combination of programming, grants, and entrepreneurial activity.

This master plan will reflect these changes and position the City of Owosso for the type and amount of change that is anticipated during the next 10 to 20 years.

SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY PROFILE

The City's ultimate goal is to preserve and enhance quality of life within the community which requires a careful analysis of the existing conditions and trends, as well as the dynamic economic, social, and environmental forces in effect. This qualitative and quantitative data provides a solid footing for the formulation of goals, policies, and strategies designed to help the community move forward.

SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY PROFILE

- Owosso population is 14,738. The city is experiencing population decline.
- Owosso has a younger population (median age 33.7 years old) compared to county and state trends.
- Owosso has seen an increase in the number of residents 25-34 years old.
- Owosso's high school graduation rate is increasing (89.4%) but still lower than county and state averages.
- Owosso's housing stock is primarily single family detached (68.5%).
- Most of the residential units were built before 1939.
- Home ownership rates in Owosso are lower than county and state averages (53.9% Owner, 37.1% Renter).
- Most homes in Owosso are valued at \$50,000 to \$150,000, with a median value of \$77,000.
- Household incomes are low (\$36,723 median) and have not kept up with inflation.
- Owosso has a high poverty rate (24.3%), particularly for female-headed households with children.
- Owosso's largest industries are education, health and social services (23%), manufacturing (18%) and retail trade (17%).
- Manufacturing fell significantly between 2000 and 2010.
- Owosso has higher unemployment (6.6%) than the county and state.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

The city identified a master plan steering committee consisting of core city staff and planning commission representatives. The project kick-off was held in October 2018. This meeting included a driving tour of the community and a discussion of the existing master plan. The consultant led the city staff and planning commission members through a Preserve-Enhance-Transform exercise to identify assets and opportunities within the community.

Stakeholder meetings were held in March 2019. This included meeting with members of city staff, council, planning commission, parks and recreation, economic development, Main Street Owosso, historical society, historic district commission, Westown Business Association, property and business owners, and local developers. The economic development meeting included a Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities- Threats (SWOT) analysis.

HOW TO USE THE PLAN

PLAN ORGANIZATION

The master plan is divided into five chapters:

- Ch 1. Introduction - Provides an overview and introduction to the Master Plan document.
- Ch 2. Neighborhoods - Focuses on the importance of Owosso's neighborhoods and provides strategies for preserving the aspects that make the city a great place to live.
- Ch. 3 Economic Development Strategy - Focuses on the City's strengths and opportunities related to the local economy and redevelopment, including strategies to strengthen existing assets and attract and retain talent. Includes specific strategies for the Westown Commercial District.
- Ch. 4 Downtown Plan - Focuses on the heart of the City: Downtown Owosso. Discusses opportunities for preservation, placemaking, open space amenities, small business support, and the redevelopment of key sites.
- Ch. 5 Future Land Use - Provides a framework for the City's physical land use and development character.
- Ch. 6 Implementation - Identifies planning and policy tools to support the implementation of the Master Plan. Also includes a detail Action Plan to guide the work of the City and also identifies opportunities for collaboration.
- Appendix A. Community Profile - Provides an overview of the City's historic, physical, demographic, and socioeconomic characteristics.

The following Master Plan Goals and District Framework are woven into the Neighborhoods, Economic Development, and Downtown Plan chapters. The Future Land Use Plan and Implementation bring everything together and provide the tools for implementation.

FRAMEWORK MAP

The following framework map provides a set of framework elements that depict the types of "places" the city has and speaks to the character of the built environment. The framework elements provide a basis for the the future land use plan.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

For this plan to serve as an effective tool in guiding new development within the City of Owosso, it must be implemented. Primarily this responsibility resides with the City Council, Planning Commission, and city staff. Following are those steps which should be undertaken to assist in the successful implementation of this Master Plan

- Capacity building
- Public participation plan
- Capital improvement plan

More detailed information on implementation may be found in Chapter 6.

REVIEW AND AMENDMENT

The Master Plan guides the work of the Planning Commission. It should be incorporated into the City's annual action plans and reviewed every 5 years.

MASTER PLAN GOALS

The City of Owosso is the cultural center and economic hub of Shiawassee County. It is a destination and a place to call home. The following goals guide the policies and actions encompassed in the Master Plan.

GOAL 1. PROTECT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND GENERAL WELLBEING OF THE COMMUNITY

The Master Plan provides a framework for protecting the health, safety, and general wellbeing of the community. Land use, public services, and local leadership are some of the key components that impact quality of life for local residents.

GOAL 2. PROVIDE EXCELLENT CUSTOMER SERVICE TO RESIDENTS AND INVESTORS

The City of Owosso is committed to being a Redevelopment Ready Community. This mentality extends beyond “business-friendly” and influences the way the city engages the public regarding public services, community planning, and new private development.

GOAL 3. MAINTAIN FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

The City of Owosso is committed to keeping the cost of living low while providing high-quality public services to residents and property owners. This means coordinated long-term planning and proactive communication between departments, boards, and commissions, and transparency of local government.

GOAL 4. IDENTIFY, PRESERVE, AND ENHANCE THE COMMUNITY’S CHARACTER

The City of Owosso is committed to preserving the history and character of the community and celebrating what makes Owosso unique. The City continues to build on its successful adaptive reuse and facade improvement projects as well as its rich tradition of arts and culture.

GOAL 5. INCREASE QUALITY OF LIFE AND QUALITY OF PLACE FOR ALL

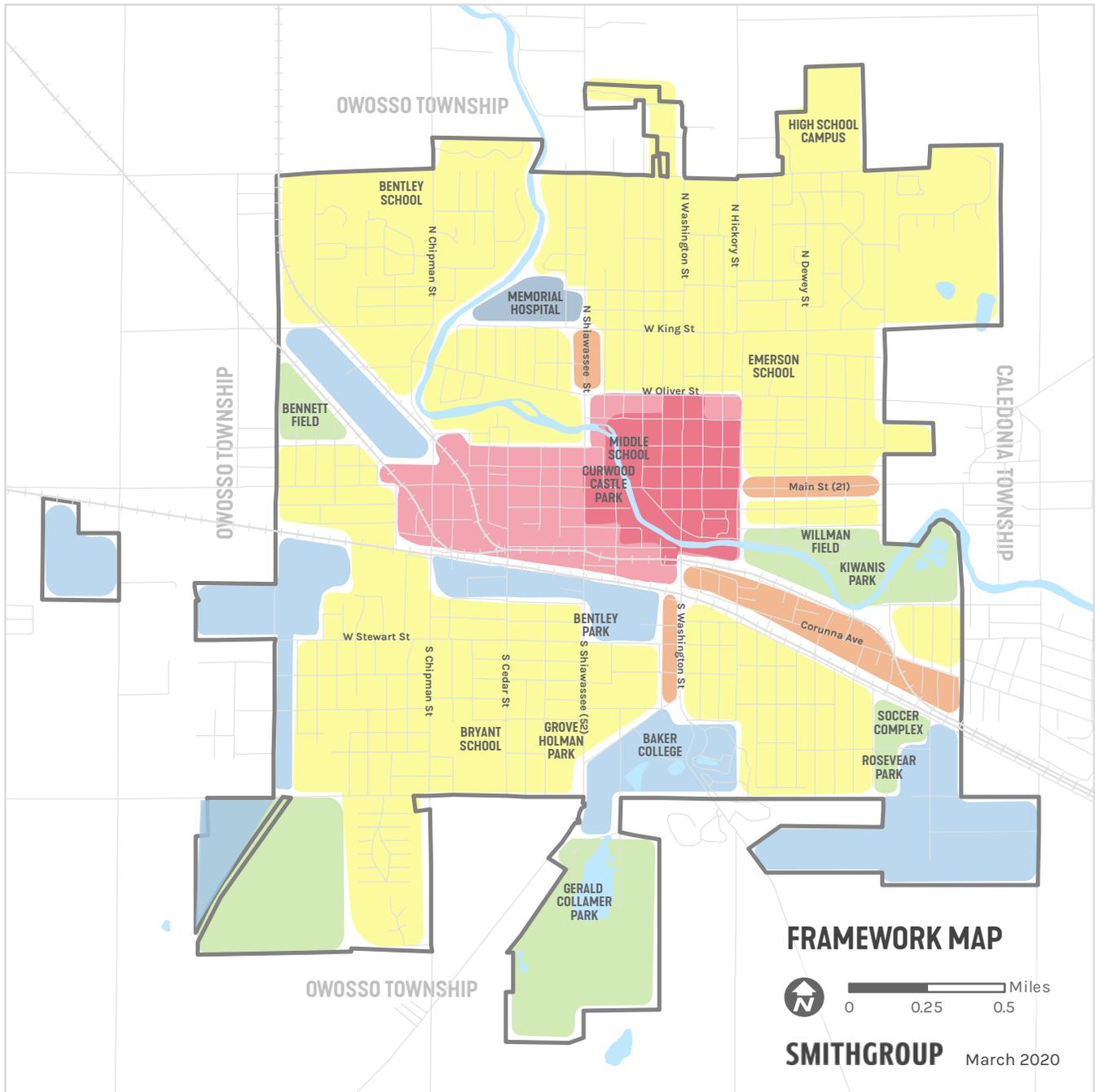
The City of Owosso is committed to providing welcoming, safe, and high-quality neighborhoods for all. This means investing in place and ensuring residents have the resources and tools to be a good neighbor.

GOAL 6. BOOST LOCAL ECONOMY

The City of Owosso is committed to supporting small business and attracting new development that is consistent with the community’s long-term vision.

GOAL 7. STRENGTHEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

Regional collaboration works to eliminate overlapping responsibilities and competing visions of economic priorities, and address redundancies and gaps in services.



- LEGEND**
- Neighborhoods
 - Centers
 - Corridors
 - Districts
 - Open Space

FRAMEWORK MAP



SMITHGROUP March 2020

FRAMEWORK

NEIGHBORHOODS

Neighborhoods are where homes are clustered together along with other small-scale uses that serve the people that live there. Neighborhoods can include a variety of housing types, along with other uses such as schools, churches, parks, and small-scale businesses. Each of the neighborhoods in Owosso has its own character, influenced by the size, age, and architecture of the buildings, the density of homes, the layout of the streets, as well as the access to parks and public spaces.

CENTERS

Centers are the heart beats of the City – the places where people walk, gather, shop, and meet. In Owosso the centers include the historic Downtown Owosso and the Westtown business district. Each area has a distinct character, but they are similar in that they were developed with a mix of uses in mind. Residences and businesses are integrated by streets and sidewalks.

CORRIDORS

Corridors are the streets that connect the City together, and sometimes divide it. They are the arteries of transportation into, around and through the City and are home to most of the commercial areas. Historic Corridors connect the centers of the City with other corridors and the surrounding neighborhoods. They are dominated by large, historic homes now used in a variety of ways –office, retail, bed and breakfast and residences (single and multi-family).

DISTRICTS

Districts are parts of the city dedicated to a single type of activity, such as employment centers or educational campuses. Some districts encompass challenging sites and require more detailed study to inform future regulation. Districts are different from the corridors, centers and neighborhoods in that they generally do not involve a mixture of uses. The challenge for regulating any district is to ensure that they serve their intended purpose without compromising the quality of life in the surrounding areas. The City must assure that workers, products and visitors can reach their destinations easily and safely.

OPEN SPACE

The final framework element is open space. This includes large natural areas, neighborhood parks, and non-motorized trail systems. Open space is an important contributor to quality of life and enhances all the other elements, particularly neighborhoods, centers and districts.

REDEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

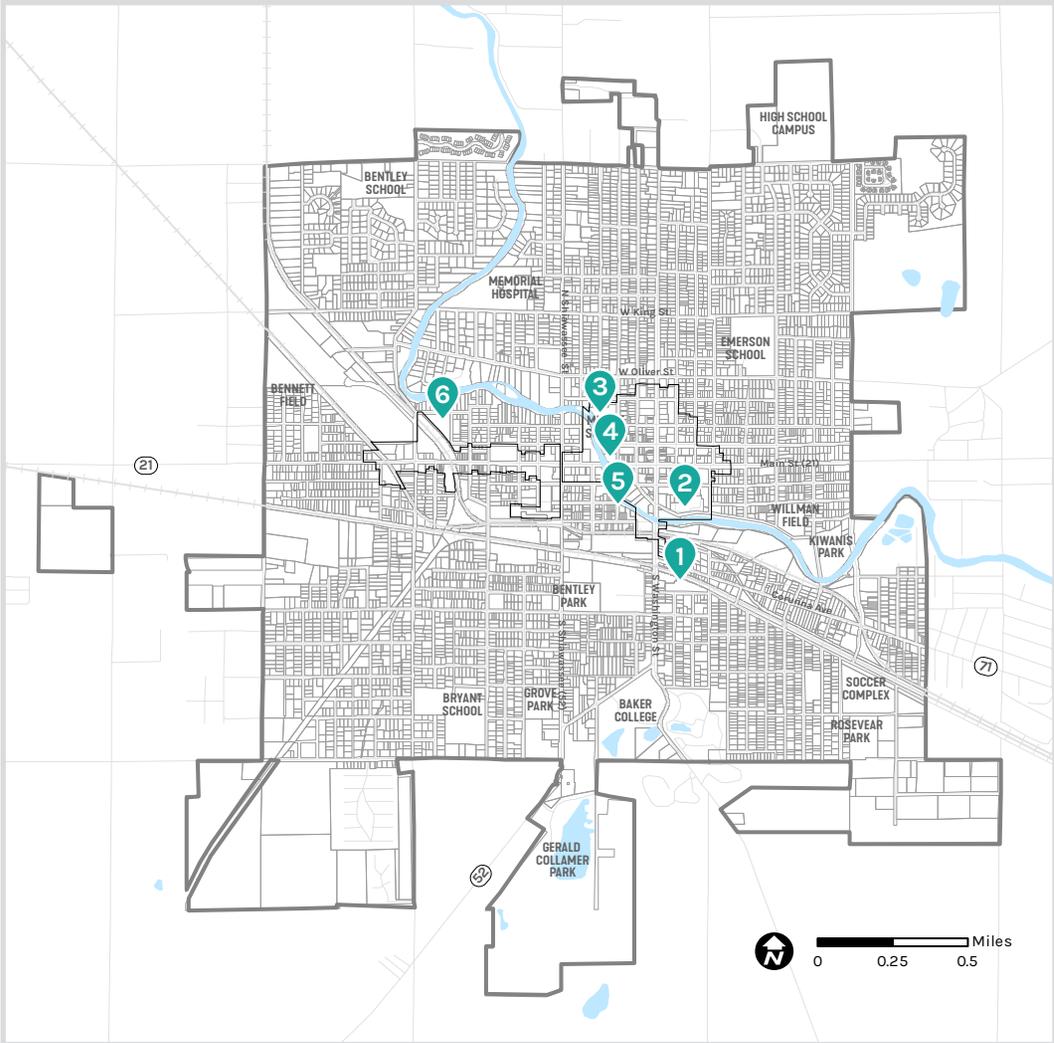
Redevelopment Ready Communities® (RRC) is a certification program supporting community revitalization and the attraction and retention of businesses, entrepreneurs and talent throughout

Michigan. RRC promotes communities to be development ready and competitive in today’s economy by actively engaging stakeholders and proactively planning for the future—making them more attractive for projects that create places where people want to live, work and invest.

REDEVELOPMENT READY SITES

Owosso has very little vacant land available in the city (1.7 percent of the total land as of 2012) and therefore is a community primed for redevelopment. Communities must think strategically about the redevelopment of properties and investments and should be targeted in areas that can catalyze further development around it. The current master plan focuses redevelopment efforts in two key areas: centers and center-adjacent neighborhoods.

TABLE 2. REDEVELOPMENT READY SITES		
SITE	CHAPTER	PAGE
1. Washington and Monroe St.	Neighborhoods	21
2. Greening Jerome Avenue		22
3. Owosso Middle School	Economic Development	32
4. Matthews Building		33
5. River’s Edge at Cass St.		34
6. Former Vanguard Site		35





CHAPTER 2

NEIGHBORHOODS

WHAT DO WE ENVISION FOR OUR NEIGHBORHOODS?

We envision our neighborhoods as safe, walkable places; welcoming to residents of all ages and backgrounds. Our neighborhoods will be "complete neighborhoods" with access to quality schools, connected open space, and day-to-day goods and services. We take pride in our historic neighborhoods and variety of housing options including new infill development.

It is important to protect the social and physical aspects of the community that give Owosso its identity. This chapter focuses on these elements that contribute to quality of life including the local culture and character, community gathering spaces, stable neighborhoods, quality housing stock and diverse housing types, good public services, and well-maintained infrastructure.

Residents of Owosso know the city to be a great community to live, to grow, and to raise a family. Residents and leaders also recognize the need for change and growth to enhance local quality of life. Investing in these elements that contribute to quality of life will benefit existing residents as well as provide opportunities to welcome new residents and businesses into the community.

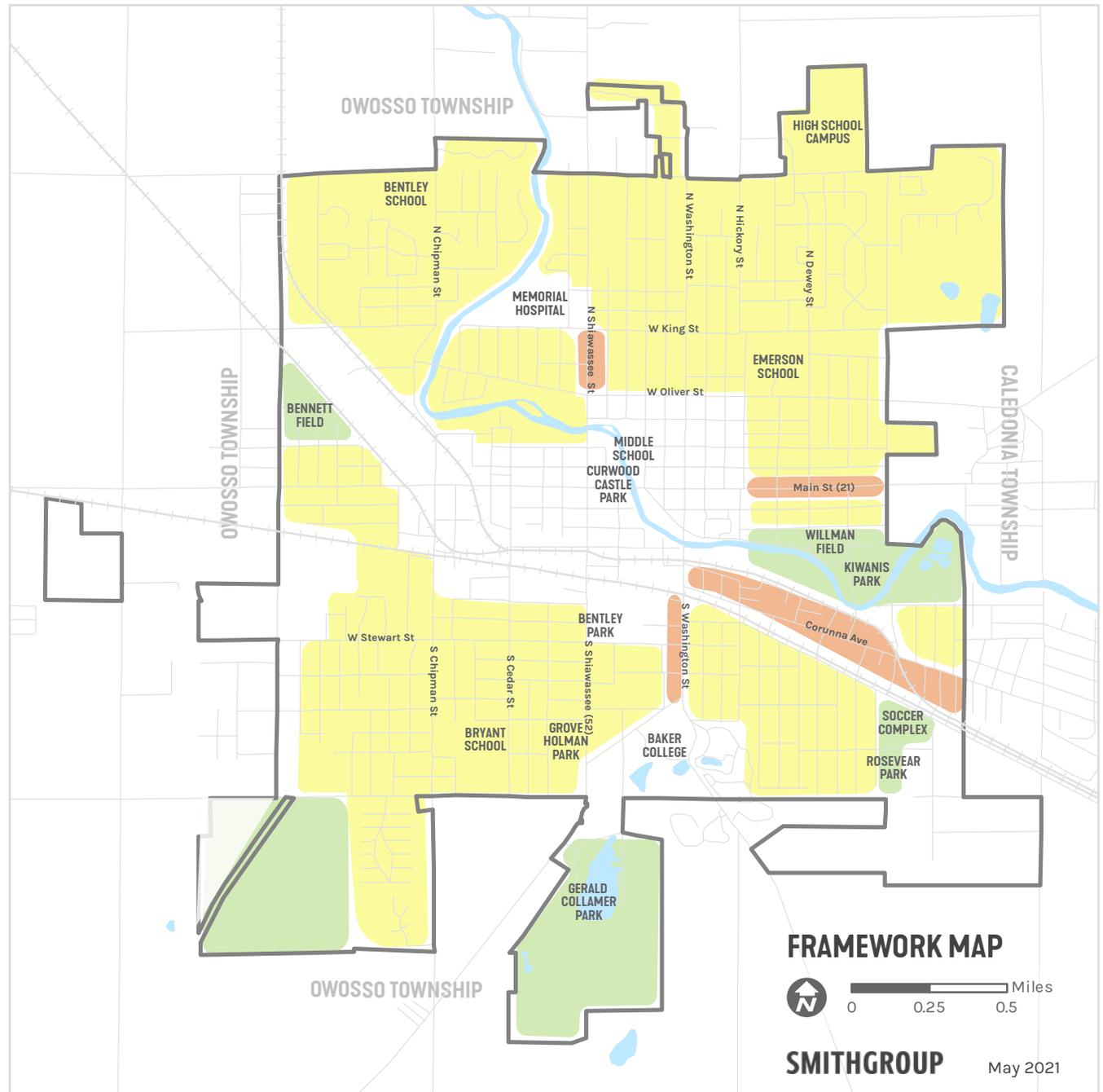


FRAMEWORK

The Neighborhoods Chapter largely impacts the city's neighborhoods and open space place types. Small open spaces such as neighborhood parks and school fields are included within the neighborhood element. Corridors serve as a link and also an edge between neighborhoods. Corridors provide access to goods and services. While most of the city's housing is located within the neighborhoods place type, centers and corridors provide for higher density residential uses.

LEGEND

- Neighborhoods
- Corridors
- Open Space



FRAMEWORK MAP



SMITHGROUP May 2021

ASSETS AND CHALLENGES

WHAT MAKES US GREAT?

Owosso's neighborhoods have a great foundation, they offer:

- Safe, walkable streets
- Mature street trees and green areas
- Neighborhood schools with playgrounds and recreation fields
- Affordable single family housing
- Architectural character in older neighborhoods
- Strong road improvement program



WHAT CAN WE IMPROVE?

Owosso's neighborhoods have a great foundation but challenges include:

- Desire for more housing options
- Residential construction costs outweigh home sale prices thus making new residential construction difficult
- Residential rental inspections are on a 5-year cycle due to lack of capacity and should be closer to early 2-3 years.
- Single family housing suffered an obvious impact of 2005-09 economic recession



GOALS, POLICIES, AND ACTIONS

The following goals, policies, and actions help translate the city's assets and challenges into tools to strengthen residential neighborhoods and related land uses.

GOAL 1. PROTECT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND GENERAL WELLBEING OF THE COMMUNITY

MAINTAIN STRONG RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS

- Plan for attached single-family and multi-family along corridors and as transitional uses between neighborhoods and commercial or employment areas.
- Amend zoning standards to reduce the conversion of single-family homes to multi-unit apartments and minimize impacts.

IMPROVE HOUSING QUALITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD STABILITY

- Improve the residential rental inspection program for more regular inspections (2-3 year cycle).
- Develop an educational code enforcement program to help connect residents to the resources and tools they need to maintain their homes.

- Strongly pursue code enforcement on hazardous, unsafe, and ill-kept housing.
- Pursue implementation of city-wide, public recycling and waste management.

EXPAND HOUSING OPTIONS

- Encourage the adaptive reuse of underutilized buildings such as schools, churches, or former warehouse buildings for multi-family residential.
- Encourage single-family attached housing on vacant and redevelopment sites, particularly as a transition between residential neighborhoods and commercial areas.
- Plan for attached single-family and multi-family along corridors and as transitional uses between neighborhoods and commercial or employment areas.



LIVABLE NEIGHBORHOODS

Owosso's population is younger than the statewide average; therefore, the policies and recommendations of Age-Friendly Communities may not seem relevant but when we plan for older adults we plan for people of all ages and abilities. AARP's Livability Index provides a baseline for assessing local services and amenities that contribute to quality of life. The Livability Index includes the following categories:

- Housing: Affordability and Access
- Neighborhoods: Access to live/work/play
- Transportation: Safe and convenient options
- Environment: Clean air and water
- Health: Prevention, access, and quality
- Engagement: Civic and social involvement
- Opportunity: Inclusion and possibilities

Source: www.livabilityindex.aarp.org



ENCOURAGING NEW HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

Small communities will have to find creative ways to generate new housing development, on both the construction and land development ends of the market.

1. The community should develop an “elevator speech” that promotes the assets of the community and why someone would want to invest there.
2. Acquire land.
3. Obtain zoning approvals.
4. Extend infrastructure to the site.
5. Partner with local banks to establish a risk loan guarantee.
6. Make sure that the development review process is quick and efficient to avoid unnecessary delays.

Source: Region 6 Housing Development and Implementation Strategy

REDUCE STORMWATER ISSUES

- Plan for capital projects to provide for better stormwater management, particularly within the neighborhoods.
- Develop a detailed plan for the Jerome Street corridor that would expand recreational options and eliminate flood risk to the neighborhood.
- Require higher on-site stormwater detention/retention.

PROTECT WATER QUALITY AND ENHANCE THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

- Protect the city’s six wellheads and other drainage features.
- Encourage Brownfield redevelopment.
- Continue to support the Friends of the Shiawassee River in their attempts to protect and enhance the water quality.

GOAL 2. PROVIDE EXCELLENT CUSTOMER SERVICE TO RESIDENTS AND INVESTORS

IMPROVE THE DEVELOPMENT REVIEW PROCESS

- Develop permit checklists for homeowners.

FOSTER A POSITIVE ENVIRONMENT AROUND CODE ENFORCEMENT

- Prioritize education over fines when dealing with code enforcement issues.
- Explore educational opportunities available for education of home owner associations, neighborhood associations/groups, landlord associations, and builder associations.

GOAL 3. MAINTAIN FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

INVEST IN PUBLIC SAFETY

- Proactively plan for essential resources and upgrades for police, fire, and code enforcement.
- Coordinate with county departments regarding regional issues such as safety, public health, hazard mitigation, economic development, education, and transportation.

INVEST IN LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC SERVICES

- Maintain high-quality public water, sewer, and infrastructure. Consider a organized waste collection and recycling program. May require regional collaboration.
- Ensure proactive communication to residents about any potential changes in service. Includes temporary and long-term changes.

SUPPORT LOCAL LEADERSHIP AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

- Allocate resources for regular training for city staff as well as elected and appointed leadership and committee volunteers.
- Coordinate with Owosso Public School District to develop a citizen academy for residents of all ages.
- Develop neighborhood identities and service groups that can perform activities and events related to home improvements and networking.

PROACTIVE CAPITAL PLANNING

- Continue to improve annual the capital improvement program (CIP) planning process.
- Seek grant funding opportunities for infrastructure projects, particularly water, stormwater, and non-motorized systems.

GOAL 4. IDENTIFY, PRESERVE, AND ENHANCE THE COMMUNITY'S CHARACTER

PRESERVE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL CHARACTER

- Continue to support neighborhood events that highlight local history, historic homes, and beautiful gardens.
- Host home repair workshops facilitated by local trades persons and historic preservation experts to address common issues such as window repair, damp basements, electrical issues, and abatement of hazardous materials such as lead and asbestos.

RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT STANDARDS

- Establish new setbacks and site design standards that respect the existing nature of the community and promote developments that are high quality and complementary.

EXPAND GREENWAY DEVELOPMENT

- Utilize public-private partnerships to enhance and expand the greenway along the Shiawassee River.

GOAL 5. INCREASE QUALITY OF LIFE AND QUALITY OF PLACE FOR ALL

SUPPORT THE CITY'S SENSE OF COMMUNITY

- Support and promote arts & culture, in partnership with Shiawassee Arts Council, Lebowsky Center for Owosso Public School District, and others.

ENHANCE WALKABLE NEIGHBORHOODS

- Pursue "safe routes to schools" improvements in partnership with the Owosso Public Schools.
- Improve connections between neighborhoods and key destinations, activity centers throughout the city, including the riverfront, schools, and parks.

PROVIDE FOR ADEQUATE OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION

- Utilize public-private partnerships to enhance and expand the greenway along the Shiawassee River.
- Seek grant funding opportunities to increase parks and recreation facilities.
- Develop an adopt a park program.
- Study the cost and feasibility of potential kayak launch sites along the Shiawassee River.



WHAT IS MISSING MIDDLE HOUSING?

Missing Middle Housing is a range of multi-unit or clustered housing types—compatible in scale with detached single-family homes—that help meet the growing demand for walkable urban living. These missing middle housing types include duplex, triplex/fourplex, courtyard apartment, townhouse, multiplex, and live/work. They are great for transitional areas between Neighborhoods and Centers.



Source: Opticos Design

- Partner with community groups and citizens to get maximum programming out of parks and other areas.
- Develop an implementation plan to create an integrated trail system for non-motorized transportation and recreation at the regional level.
- Develop an implementation plan to create an integrated trail system for non-motorized transportation and recreation.

IMPROVE SAFETY OF STREETS FOR ALL USERS

- Incorporate distinctive and clearly marked crosswalks at road crossings that align with existing sidewalks and pathways.
- Continue to prioritize safety and trip hazards for sidewalk replacement
- Pursue “Bicycle Friendly City” designation from the League of American Bicyclists.

GOAL 6. BOOST LOCAL ECONOMY

ENCOURAGE RESIDENTIAL INFILL DEVELOPMENT

- Utilize redevelopment ready sites process to market potential sites. (RRC Best Practice)
- Promote infill housing in older neighborhoods and on established corridors to help rejuvenate such areas.
- Consider future development of Osburn Lakes for larger lot residential/recreation.

SUPPORT REGIONAL CONNECTIONS

- Connect the riverwalk to the CIS rail-trail to the west.

REDEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

WASHINGTON AND MONROE STREET

Located south of Downtown and Corunna Avenue, this 5.5-acre site is located in a transitional zone between commercial and industrial uses and a residential neighborhood to the south. The site includes multiple parcels including a city-owned property along the railroad corridor and the Former Grace Church, 715 S. Washington (built in 1950). The site is connected to public water/sewer. In the near term, the site provides an opportunity for infill residential. The adaptive reuse of church building for condominium development may be considered, however, the building does not have architectural or historical significance and could be demolished as part of the redevelopment. A desirable future use for the site is single-family attached residential. Infill development should be compatible with the existing neighborhood incorporating front porches/stoops, alley access, parking in the rear, and building heights between 2-3 stories. Existing street trees should be preserved.



GREENING JEROME AVENUE

The residential area between Downtown and Willman Field is located in the floodplain. As homes become available there is an opportunity to consolidate properties for future open space development. While there is an existing shared use path along the north side of the river, there is an opportunity to improve the connection between Downtown and other open space amenities to the east. The design should integrate stormwater management, native landscaping, seating area, and play features.



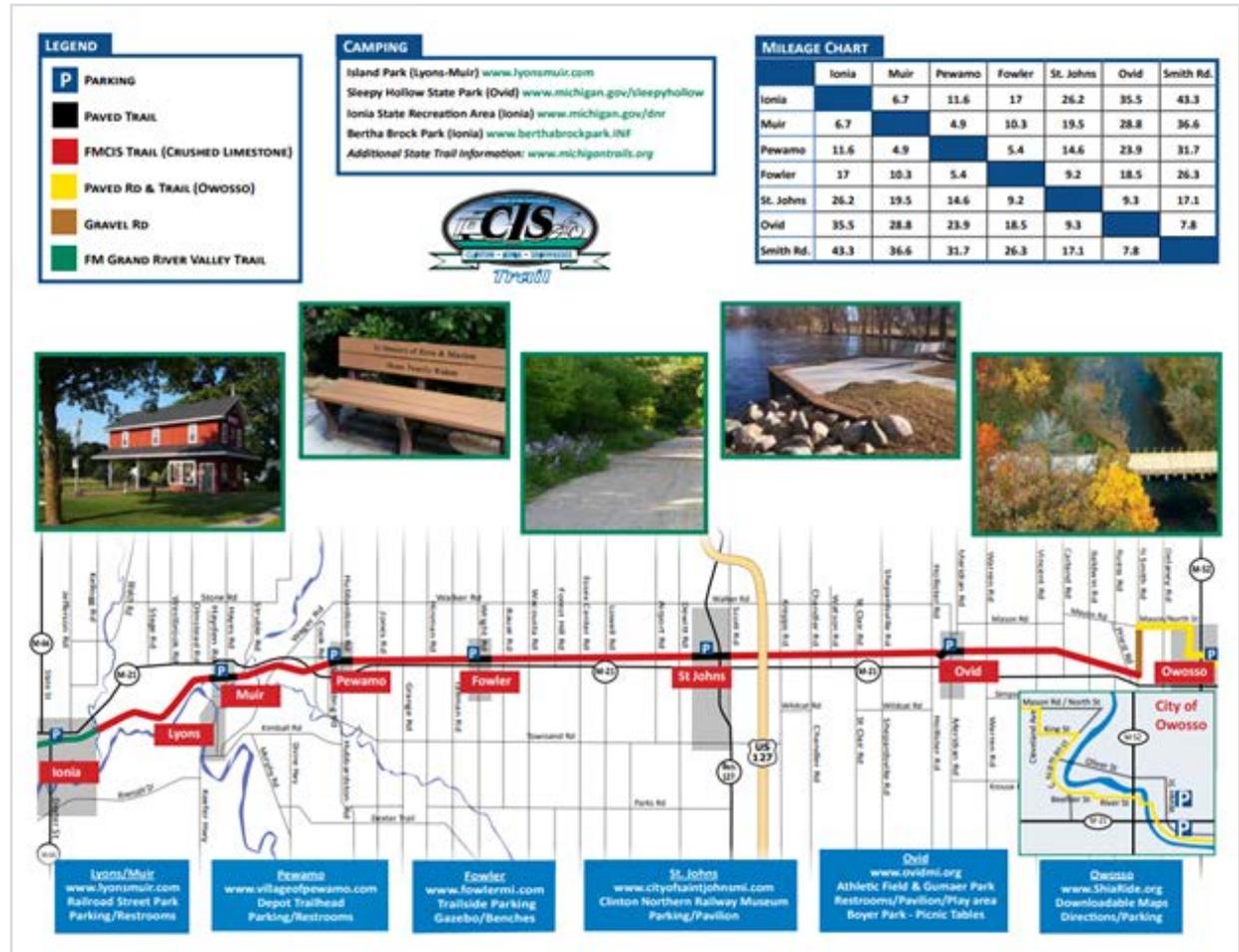
LEGEND

- Proposed Stormwater Improvements
- Existing Riverfront Trail
- Proposed Trail Connections

OPEN SPACE OPPORTUNITIES

The Fred Meijer Clinton-Ionia-Shiawassee (CIS) Trail is a 41.3-mile non-motorized trail located in mid-Michigan in the counties of Clinton, Ionia and Shiawassee. It connects the communities of Owosso, Ovid, St. Johns, Fowler, Pewamo and Muir/Lyons utilizing a former railroad. The trail is 12 ft wide, packed crushed limestone, with 10 ft wide asphalt surface in towns for a total of 8 miles of asphalt.

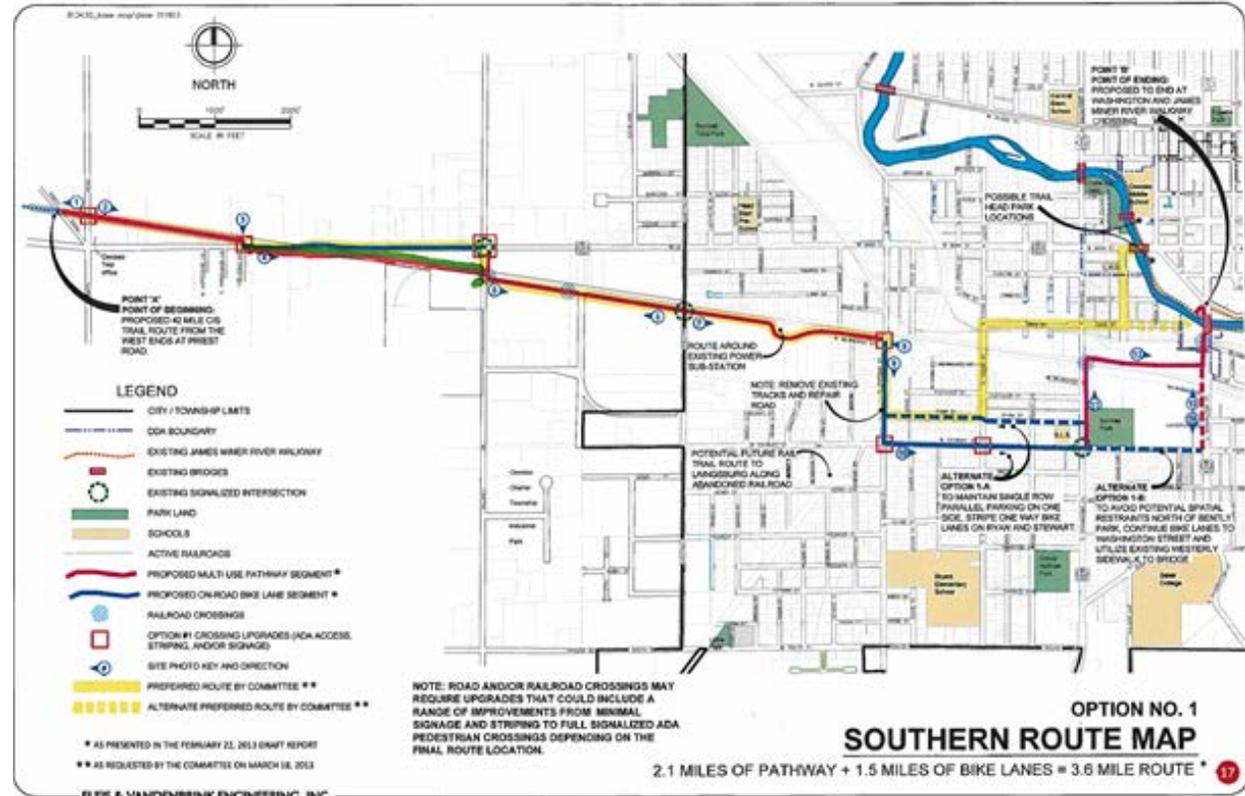
The trail is owned by the Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) and is managed by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) with the Mid-West Michigan Trail Authority and maintained by volunteers of the Friends of the Fred Meijer Clinton-Ionia-Shiawassee Trail.





NEW NON-MOTORIZED TRAIL ROUTE

Since the railroad corridor is still active in the City of Owosso, the current trail turns north at Smith and detours approximately 4-miles, dropping back down on the west side of the Shiawassee River, connecting to the Riverwalk at Curwood Castle. The city is currently looking to fund a new route that would connect the trail more directly into the downtown.





CHAPTER 3

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT?

Economic development means supporting and growing locally-grown business. It means attracting and retaining talented workers and investing in our residents.

The economic development strategy drives investment and growth strategies, and it helps to define the way a community will interact with the local business community. It can guide business attraction and retention, determine which types of projects warrant public incentive support, identify an economic development vision and create an implementation strategy for the completion of projects which will enhance the economy within the community.

Economic development cannot just be about projects and amenities alone, it must be a comprehensive strategy. One that focuses on growing the local tax base, developing the workforce of today and tomorrow, investing in infrastructure that can support the needs of both residents and businesses, creating capacity to support, grow and retain existing businesses within the community and developing a marketing and branding strategy that can help attract new businesses to the community.

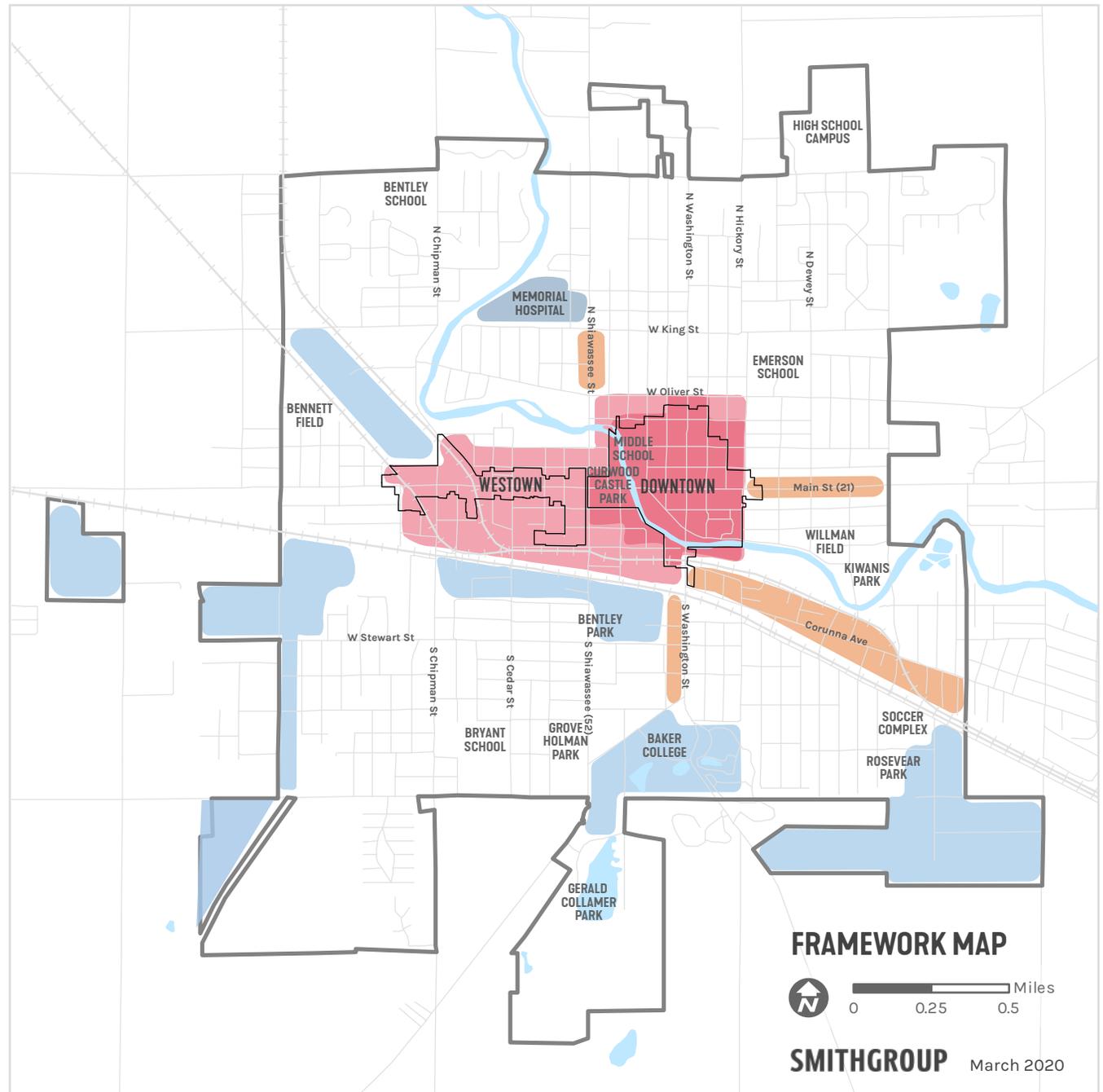


FRAMEWORK

The Economic Development Strategy deals with the city's centers, corridors, and district place types. This is where people work and where they go for goods and services. These are the areas where revitalization is taking place.

LEGEND

- Centers
- Corridors
- Districts



ASSETS AND CHALLENGES

WHAT MAKES US GREAT?

In terms of economic development assets, Owosso offers:

- Regional location and proximity to three large metropolitan areas: Detroit, Flint, and Lansing
- Stable government with minimal debt and good infrastructure
- Good cooperation with adjacent municipalities
- Quality school district
- Water and sewer
- Low cost of living and competitive taxes
- Diversity of businesses
- Michigan Main Street community
- Cook Family Foundation
- High speed internet
- Art and culture
- Baker College
- Partnerships with MEDC include Michigan Main Street (MMS) and Community Assistance Team (CAT)

WHAT CAN WE IMPROVE?

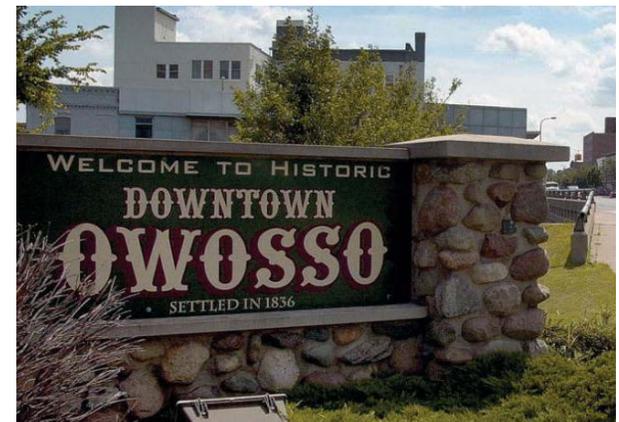
Owosso struggles with:

- Lack of housing options
- Perception and lack of marketing assets
- Lower educational attainment
- Skills training for underemployed
- Limited land for development
- Few entertainment venues
- Lack of hotels and accommodations
- Access to capital

WHERE CAN WE START?

Opportunities for Owosso include:

- Transformational Brownfield
- Michigan Economic Development Corporation's Redevelopment Ready Communities (RRC) Certification
- Need to sell success stories - incubator at Farmers' Market become small businesses
- Accelerate the timeline for putting together financing packages



GOALS, POLICIES, AND ACTIONS

The following goals, policies, and actions help translate the city's assets and challenges into tools to strengthen economic development and related place types in the city:

GOAL 1: PROTECT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND GENERAL WELLBEING OF THE COMMUNITY

MAINTAIN STRONG COMMERCIAL DISTRICTS

- Ongoing planning for Downtown and Westtown.
- Support existing businesses.
- Encourage nonconforming sites to gradually upgrade and be brought more into conformance with the intent of the zoning ordinance.
- Prioritize code enforcement and blight control efforts on Westtown, East M-21, South M-52, and M-71.

PROTECT WATER QUALITY AND ENHANCE THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

- Encourage sustainable design and aesthetic upgrades that will enhance the use and exchange value of property.

- Utilize the Zoning Ordinance to ensure that development will minimize disruption to valuable natural feature areas.
- Consider zoning changes that encourage rain gardens, permeable paving materials, LEED certification, and other sustainable development goals.

GOAL 2: PROVIDE EXCELLENT CUSTOMER SERVICE TO RESIDENTS AND INVESTORS

IMPROVE THE DEVELOPMENT REVIEW PROCESS

- Create a Guide to Development.
- Develop a documented policy to guide the internal review process including tasks, times, responsible parties, etc.
- Develop potential incentive packages.

ENSURE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT IS INCLUSIVE

- Promote and support a regional approach to economic development that is business friendly and easily accessible by businesses.
- Continue to follow and revise the public participation plan as needed.

- Develop an outreach strategy for potentially controversial development projects.

GOAL 3: MAINTAIN FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

INVEST IN LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC SERVICES

- Proactively address capital needs and time projects in parallel with redevelopment.
- Coordinate an infrastructure improvement plan for streets and underground utilities, with design standards.

SUPPORT LOCAL LEADERSHIP AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

- Support training for local elected officials.

PROMOTE FINANCING TOOLS FOR DEVELOPERS

- Educate building owners regarding potential financial benefits of upper floor rehabilitation, including state and federal tax credits for historic rehabilitation.

PROACTIVE CAPITAL PLANNING

- Consider redevelopment opportunities for current municipal properties, specifically City Hall and the public safety building.



GOAL 4. IDENTIFY, PRESERVE, AND ENHANCE THE COMMUNITY'S CHARACTER

PROMOTE REDEVELOPMENT

- Modify zoning to permit a flexible mixture of uses along corridors but with strengthened emphasis on design and character.
- Recognize and assess Redevelopment Ready Sites in order to prepare for packaging and marketing.

PRESERVE THE CHARACTER OF THE COMMERCIAL DISTRICTS

- Develop standards for new and infill development in order to ensure high quality, durable materials that are in compatibility with the city's historic character.
- Move the sign ordinance into the zoning code and update it so that it adequately serves businesses but promotes more subtle materials, lighting, color, size, positioning, and landscaping that complements the building and neighborhood.
- Require landscaping that enhances the development site along the street and within the parking lot.



BUILD ON EXISTING ASSETS

- Create marketing materials to attract developers to Owosso.
- Promote tourism. Advance and expand Downtown's Day-Tripper Transformation Strategy.
- Preserve the unique identity of Westown while pursuing mixed-use and traditional building projects.

CONTINUE LOCAL EVENTS AND PLACEMAKING

- Facilitate regular and frequent events in the downtown and Westown business districts in conjunction with the evolution and improvement of existing events such as the North Pole Express.
- Encourage and facilitate historical preservation.

GOAL 5: INCREASE QUALITY OF LIFE AND QUALITY OF PLACE FOR ALL

SUPPORT MIXED-USE AND WALKABLE NEIGHBORHOODS

- Encourage home-based businesses, live-work space, mixed uses, and flexible commercial spaces to accommodate the new economy worker and business.

- Prioritize neighborhood-serving mixed-use nodes to provide walkable access to daily retail and service needs.
- Provide safe pedestrian circulation when designing access and circulation for vehicles.
- Require all new commercial construction to provide pedestrian pathways along the roadway and require linkages from the building to parking areas and the pathway.

SUPPORT COMPLETE STREETS

- Finalize a non-motorized plan map and implementation strategy that links to other regional trail efforts.
- Build a student culture in the community between Baker College and downtown by encouraging strong pedestrian connections between campus, dorms, and downtown.
- Connect Westtown to the proposed trail system and consider additional wayfinding and street furniture, including waste receptacles.
- Consider implementation of the “complete streets” and “road diet” design concepts for all major streets and state highways.

GOAL 6: BOOST LOCAL ECONOMY

BUILD ON THE LOCAL BUSINESSES

- Business attraction.
- Identify and invest in programs that promote Owosso as the best entrepreneurial climate to live, work, learn, and play.

SMALL BUSINESS SUPPORT

- Continue to hold events to facilitate business support, training, and networking (Social media marketing, small business resources).
- Consider a coordinated study and plan effort that could drive tourism by increasing the draw to the Steam Railroading Institute, the Lebowsky Center, etc.

DEVELOP A MARKETING STRATEGY FOR NEW BUSINESS

- Conduct a market study to understand the needs of the community that are currently unmet and identify potential targets for business recruitment.
- Develop a business recruitment strategy and action plan, including a business recruitment package. Target a mix of specialty and anchor businesses for downtown, and a broader mix of general commercial for the corridors.

- Redevelopment Ready Sites marketing via signage in public areas, info packets and status updates in print/online/social, stakeholder facilitation, pre-project and post-project awareness efforts.

ATTRACT NEW DEVELOPMENT

- Partner with MEDC (RRC staff) and technical assistant consultants to identify and facilitate developer introductions and site tours.
- Promote the Shiawassee River as an environmental, economic, and recreational asset for Owosso.
- Develop a process to share successes, events, promotions, and development opportunities across partner communication channels (e.g., newsletters, press releases with partners like Chamber of Commerce, Main Street, etc.).
- Increase investment in regional marketing.
- Develop and utilize Request for Qualifications (RFQs) and Business Development Packets.

GOAL 7: STRENGTHEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

- Develop a tax increment financing plan for the Westtown Corridor Improvement Authority (CIA) and expand the boundary to capture key redevelopment sites.
- Consider the establishment of a Principal Shopping District (PSD) for Downtown Owosso.
- Continue to support the efforts of the Shiawassee Economic Development Partnership.
- Create an easily sharable, living spreadsheet to align partners with ongoing planning efforts and initiatives.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The economic development strategy drives investment and growth strategies, and it helps to define the way a community will interact with the local business community. It can guide business attraction and retention, determine which types of projects warrant public incentive support, identify an economic development vision and create an implementation strategy for the completion of projects which will enhance the economy within the community.

Economic development cannot just be about projects and amenities alone, it must be a comprehensive strategy. One that focuses on growing the local tax base, developing the workforce of today and tomorrow, investing in infrastructure that can support the needs of both residents and businesses, creating capacity to support, grow and retain existing businesses within the community and developing a marketing and branding strategy that can help attract new businesses to the community.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In 2013, the I-69 Thumb Region, also known as Prosperity Region 6 completed a 7-county economic development strategy called “Accelerate”. This plan is intended to find and promote economic development opportunities across the region as well as promoting the region for outside investment.

Each year, the I-69 Thumb Region offers grants and other support programs assisting local communities within the region to compete for investment opportunities.

AREAS FOR GROWTH

An overall assessment of Owosso points to two primary areas for growth throughout the community as follows;

- 1. Industry** – This classification focuses on retail, service and manufacturing
- 2. Housing** – The primary focus on housing will be to increase new housing units of all types that can primarily serve the working community and industries of Owosso.

INDUSTRY

The City of Owosso has a number of thriving industry sectors from retail to industrial to medical with Memorial Healthcare which employs over 1,000 workers within the city. Importantly, for future industry growth within the City of Owosso, is the labor participation rate. Owosso has a labor participation rate of nearly 64%, which is currently higher than the State of Michigan based on 2017 U.S. Census estimates. Equally important, educational attainment for the City of Owosso shows that at least 54% of the community has of some level of higher education attainment. While this is still a little below the State of Michigan, Owosso can demonstrate that they do have a trained workforce, especially when specifically trying to attract new manufacturers to the community.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT/ RETENTION PROGRAM

Develop a program to take and keep the pulse of the local business community. Regular touches, or retention visits will begin to engage the business community beyond traditional networking opportunities. Typical discussions during retention visits include business growth plans, marketing, employment and obstacles that can hinder growth. There are many resources available to the business community for finding, hiring and retaining employees, obtaining financial support, learning about import and export programs and government contracting opportunities. Having a strong business retention program can be one of the most successful tools for supporting the local business community. The Shiawassee Economic Development Partnership (SEDP) can be a resource to the City of Owosso since it brings collaborative partnerships together around development, business growth and support, entrepreneurialism, workforce development, infrastructure and beyond.

KEY METRICS FOR A RETENTION PROGRAM

1. Coordinate retention efforts with the SEDP. When able, join SEDP for retention visits to companies within the city.
2. Coordinate a bi-annual retention review with SEDP and the Michigan Economic Development Corporation to get updates on retention efforts throughout the year and to learn about key themes arising from discussions with local base businesses.
3. Develop a tracking method to follow and assist companies through the expansion process.
4. Create a small business information and support kiosk at City Hall in the Main Street/DDA office with promotional material for support programs or agencies that are available to assist local small businesses such as MEDC, MI Small Business Development Center, SEDP, Procurement Technical Assistance Center, lending institutions and other support organizations.
5. Celebrate business growth wins in the city online and through other forms of communications to let residents and other businesses know about economic successes.
6. Promote and enhance DDA/Main Street programs that can support local business growth and development such as TIF or Brownfield.

MARKETING/BRAND STRATEGY

Upon completion of the Master Plan, the City should focus efforts on marketing and branding to reintroduce the downtown mixed-use corridor and become a tool to highlight investment opportunities within the city. Marketing and branding have been used in many instances to create logos and taglines for municipalities, but for economic growth, the strategy needs to do much more. The strategy should identify sites, but also why those sites are a good investment. Are utilities in place and what capacity can they support? What potential incentives, such as opportunity zones might apply? What types of investment is the community trying to attract and what demographics support that investment? These are some of the questions to be addressed in a good brand strategy.

The table at right provides the framework for a marketing strategy for the City of Owosso.

MARKETING STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

Segment	Primary Interests	Outreach Tools	Suggested Message to Segment
Location advisors/ Site selectors & Corporate Executives (with site influence)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reducing risk, credible and trustworthy sources ■ Available and skilled workforce ■ Accessibility and location ■ Incentives and taxes ■ Predictable permitting process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Meetings at industry events ■ Website/online media ■ Partnerships and industry networks ■ Industry press ■ Briefings/tours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Plenty of available land and vacant facilities ■ We offer fast approvals ■ Incentives available ■ Easy access to larger markets ■ Forward thinking leadership ■ Low utility costs
Developers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reducing risk ■ Quality/style of development ■ Return on investment ■ Quick tenant placement ■ Predictable permitting process ■ Zoning and land use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Engagement in community building vision ■ Trade media and press ■ Briefings/tours ■ Website/online media ■ Area business reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Untapped market potential ■ Desirable location ■ Fast approvals ■ Incentives available ■ Progressive city leadership ■ Small-town charm with forward thinking leadership ■ Low utility costs
Regional & Intermediary Organizations, Public- Private Partnerships (MEDC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Promoting and expanding economic development in the region ■ Growing the organization's reputation and credibility ■ Networking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Brochures/Fact sheets ■ Briefings ■ Engagement in community building vision ■ Community educational forums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Changes will offer major economic opportunities for local community ■ Together we can make Owosso a great place to do business and development projects ■ We are leveraging your investment

BUSINESS ATTRACTION

Upon completion of the brand strategy, it will be important to engage fully with the Shiawassee Economic Development Partnership as well as the Michigan Economic Development Corporation to implement a business attraction strategy that works for the community based on the outcome of the Master Plan, land available for growth and target sectors the city is looking to attract.

KEY ATTRACTION METRICS

1. Determine which industry sectors are most likely to thrive in Owosso and implement a targeted marketing effort to those industries.
2. Work with SEDP to engage site selection professionals and consider hosting a Familiarization Tour within the community.
3. Highlight strong institutions such as Memorial Healthcare, Baker College, The Cook Family Foundation, Chemical Bank and others to demonstrate Owosso's great industry core and industry diversity.
4. Complete a workforce study to highlight the city's workforce potential.
5. Attend regional site selection forums such as Mid-American Economic Development Council, Michigan Economic Developers Association and Site Selectors Guild.

HOUSING

A common theme from the Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats (SWOT) analysis is that there is not enough housing in the marketplace for new residents coming to Owosso, and that the existing housing stock is not supporting the existing residents of the city. Specifically, the housing market for middle income individuals is virtually nonexistent. Adding new housing stock is a very important piece of the economic development puzzle.

Opportunities to accommodate new housing marketed to middle income individuals are found throughout the city. At right are a few strategies to assist with attracting potential housing builders to the City of Owosso.

UNDERSTAND THE MARKET

The first step in moving projects forward in smaller communities across the regions is to identify areas in the community that would be appropriate for new housing construction, both renter- and owner-occupied. For many builders, cost is the driving factor for determining when and where to build. Market information needs to be gathered indicating what the potential sales price or rent structure would be for new units. It would also be helpful to identify where potential buyers and renters will come from. A focus group meeting with area realtors and lenders would help with this.

Further, a survey of existing residents (mailed and/or online) in the community would also help asking the following questions, at a minimum, for example:

1. If newly constructed, for-sale houses were available in the community would you consider selling your existing house and moving?
2. Are you currently renting and if newly constructed, for-sale houses were available would you consider buying?
3. If you did move to a different house, what are some of the key things you would be looking for? (less maintenance, more bedrooms, etc.)
4. Do you know of, or is anyone in your household, currently looking for alternate housing but have been unable to find any?

ENCOURAGING NEW HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

Developers are not likely to be interested in small, outlying communities because the incomes and housing values are lower. Instead, they will tend to focus on larger markets with higher values and the potential for greater profit margins. Small communities will have to find creative ways to generate new housing development, on both the construction and land development ends of the market.

This can come in the form of building capacity with local investors/builders (“home grown”) and eliminating some of the hurdles that make housing development challenging. This can also be accomplished by creating Public/Private Partnerships (P3’s) with local municipalities or non-profit entities. Either the community, the P3 or a regional consortium, must look for ways to encourage new housing construction including but not limited to:

- 1. Acquiring land.** Since both lenders and developers are shying away from new developments, the community can acquire land for that purpose and eliminate one of the required steps. This land can be sold raw or if possible, with the necessary infrastructure indicated below. If land can be obtained at

a reduced price through tax foreclosure, the savings can be passed on to the developer as an added incentive. If the community is acting as the developer, this will help lower development costs and the savings can be passed on to the individual builders.

- 2. Obtaining zoning approvals.** The community can rezone and even site plan the project so a developer only has to install the infrastructure and then obtain building permits for the construction. Prior zoning approval would also help with alternate housing types, like townhouses, condominiums, apartments, etc., where residents in some communities oppose any type of housing that is not large lot, single-family.

- 3. Extending infrastructure to the site.** This is one of the costliest parts of development so if the community can install utilities to the property already purchased, typically at a lower financing rate, this will greatly improve the ability to attract builders. With roads, sewer and water already installed, the community will then have the ability to sell individual lots to builders and eliminate the risk that comes with developing an entire subdivision. This also gives the community

flexibility with the builder and ability to ensure high-quality construction; and coordinate capital projects.

- 4. Establish a risk loan guarantee that will encourage banks to lend for speculative housing development, like subdivisions.** The builders we spoke to said that even if they wanted to develop a subdivision, the risk would be too great, and the lenders would be hesitant to participate. It would therefore be beneficial to create some form of loan risk guarantee pool that would protect the lenders from loss if the project failed. As a loan guarantee, funding would not have to be committed to each project; only for those projects that fail and the bank has to foreclose on the property. In those cases, the loan fund would cover an agreed upon percentage of the loan and then have the ability to sell the property to a new developer. Such a fund could be undertaken at the community level but would most likely be more effective at the regional level as part of a consortium of communities or economic development agencies.

With many of the successful projects noted previously, builders have stated that they were able to offer lower-priced options because they could get higher densities creating an economy of scale. Others were able to acquire the land for development at a very low cost, generally purchasing the land from a municipal entity that obtained the land through the foreclosure process during the last recession. As noted earlier in this strategy, nearly 30% of the costs of new construction projects are regulatory, so finding ways to reduce those costs is critical.

ADDITIONAL STRATEGIES

1. The community should develop an “elevator speech” that promotes the assets of the community and why someone would want to invest there.
2. An inventory of available land should be prepared including ownership, tax and zoning information. The availability and location of public utilities should also be included.
3. It is critical that the community obtain ownership of tax foreclosure properties that have development/redevelopment potential for mixed-use or housing.
4. Where needed, properties that are targeted for development can be re-zoned in advance by the community, making it easier for prospective developers/builders to move forward.
5. Make sure that the zoning and building review process is quick and efficient to avoid unnecessary delays.
6. A strategy should be prepared for the development of residential properties, falling into four categories: (1) Land suitable for subdivision into multiple lots; (2) Individual, developable lots for sale to builders; (3) Land suitable for multiple-family development; and (4) Mixed-use and urban housing types, like townhouses, flats, etc.
7. Local companies and banks should be recruited as partners in housing development, including financially, since they depend upon the ability to attract quality employees and customers.
8. Consider allowing Accessory Dwelling Units and smaller housing unit types to increase density in downtown and adjacent areas.

IMPLEMENTATION

This plan serves as the policy guide for moving Owosso forward, guiding decisions about future physical and economic development. Transforming the plan's goals into reality will require a long-term commitment and political consensus. The plan is designed to be a road map for action, incorporating strategies, specific projects, and programs that will achieve the desired results.

This chapter synthesizes the many plan recommendations and identifies the actions and timing needed to transform the plan's vision into reality.

TENETS OF SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION

The input received through the master plan process provided a foundation to help achieve the city's vision, community support, commitment, and involvement must continue.

COMMITMENT

Successful plan implementation will be directly related to a committed city leadership. While elected and appointed officials will have a strong leadership role, many others - city department directors, staff, and leaders from the community's many institutions and organizations will also be instrumental in supporting the plan.

However, commitment reaches beyond just these individuals and includes the array of stakeholders. Citizens, landowners, developers, and business owners interested in how Owosso develops must unite toward the plan's common vision.

INTEGRATE WITH PROJECT DESIGN

City officials and departments must embrace the plan, applying its recommendations to help shape annual budgets, work programs, and the design of capital improvements. For example, the city's engineering practices can support implementation through infrastructure improvements, streets, and storm systems designed consistent with plan policies and

recommendations. Each department, staff person, and elected official should find it a benefit, if not an obligation, to reference the plan when making decisions and setting priorities.

GUIDANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT DECISIONS

This plan is designed for routine use and should be consistently employed during any process affecting the community's future. Private investment decisions by developers, corporations, and landowners should consider the plan's direction as it is the guide for economic growth and stability of the community and supports the goals and objectives of the overall master plan.

EVALUATION AND MONITORING

This plan has been developed with a degree of flexibility, allowing nimble responses to emerging conditions, challenges, and opportunities. To help ensure the plan stays fresh and useful, periodic reviews and amendments may be required. This will ensure plan goals, objectives, and recommendations reflect changing community needs, expectations, and financial realities.

ATTRACTING DEVELOPMENT

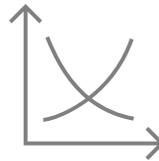
It is up to the City, DDA, business leaders, and civic associations to work together to assemble developer information and then actively recruit developers and businesses.

WHY OWOSSO?

Since developers look for strong or emerging markets, Owosso must prove that it fits into this classification and may have just been overlooked. What are the positives with Owosso that have created unmet demand for housing, commercial, office or industrial uses? This is information that must be gathered and uncovered to create the “elevator speech” for developers: meaning why invest in Owosso as opposed to all the other communities that contact you? Also, what has changed in recent years causing the private sector to overlook the city as a place to develop? A one-page handout summarizing this key information will be a good start. After that, a separate sheet can be created for each marketing item like housing, retail, office, hospitality, etc.

UNDERSTAND THE MARKET

Developers may not take the time to fully understand the dynamics of the local market and especially not unmet demand. The city can prepare a fact sheet for different market segments, working with local real estate professionals and companies. For example, some compelling information might be increased housing prices and vacancy rates; potential demand for certain types of housing using the Target Market Analysis; voids in the retail market that could be served by local businesses, etc.



DEVELOPER MATCHMAKING

Once the above information is collected and organized, invite developers to come in and learn about available sites and why they should consider Owosso for their next project. It would be best to invite them individually and be concise, enthusiastic, and to the point with what you would like them to consider. Be sure to share success stories from other companies and developments so they can see that others have already tested the market. It is equally important to have as much information available regarding property availability, price, rental rates, recent purchase prices, traffic volumes, etc. This will provide a positive impression regarding the recruitment effort and limit the number of items that need follow-up.



DDA/CITY PROPERTY ACQUISITION

Property acquisition will be a necessary part of implementing the development projects contained herein, particularly for site development and redevelopment. By purchasing property in an area identified for new development, the DDA or the city will have an added tool to attract developers and build the desired project. For example, to develop new housing, the DDA or city can acquire several of the vacant lots and can contribute them to the project. This will provide an incentive to lower the cost, and minimize the risk, for the developer. Should the first phase be successful, the developer will more than likely undertake construction of additional units without any form of subsidy. The goal is to use tax increment financing to attract developers by minimizing risk, leverage private investment and eventually eliminate the need for financial assistance.



GAP FUNDING

Some projects may need financial assistance to kick-start the development. The city may, at its own discretion, commit project-specific future tax increment capture back to private projects for a specified period of time. The goal is to provide funding to close the “gap” that prevents the project from becoming a reality due to financial feasibility. There are many additional incentives that can also be utilized to support “gap” funding.



INCENTIVE PACKAGE

The following programs are a sampling of incentives available to both local communities and developers to assist with redevelopment projects.

- Business Development Program (MiBDP)
- PA 198 Industrial Facilities Exemption
- Commercial Rehabilitation Abatement
- Community Revitalization Program (CRP)
- New Market Tax Credits
- Brownfield
- Michigan Transportation Economic Development Fund
- Opportunity Zones
- Façade Improvement Program



REDEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

OWOSSO MIDDLE SCHOOL

Located on the northwest side of Downtown, along the Shiawassee River, the Owosso Middle School is currently active. There are plans to construct a new middle school on the high school campus. The 6-acre site includes a parking lot and amphitheater with a large lawn. Built in 1928, the 120,000 sq. ft. middle school has significant adaptive use potential. The auditorium and gym spaces present challenges for strictly residential conversion to market-rate apartments. The city would like to see the building repurposed as an artist live/work space similar to the City of Dearborn’s City Hall Artspace Lofts. Other options include higher education. For instance, Kendall College was a possible tenant for the Armory building. The Owosso-Mitchell amphitheater hosts concert events throughout the summer. To preserve this community asset, the city should encourage the future developer to provide a public access easement for the amphitheater and perhaps a portion of the parking lot (to accommodate barrier free parking).



MATTHEWS BUILDING

Located in a prominent intersection within the Downtown core, adjacent to the Shiawassee River and across from City Hall, the Matthews Building site has significant redevelopment potential. The building is an aggregate of several buildings dating from the end of the nineteenth into the early twentieth century. The individual buildings are distinguishable according to their variable heights, different window trims, and variations on the stepped brick frieze. The extensive remodeling that has occurred over time, including multiple coats of paint and the application of various covers to the façade, challenges the observer to sort out a coherent description of its appearance. These additions also make adaptive use more challenging. Originally constructed in 1899, to replace the Mueller Brother Brewery that burned in 1898. The building is listed as a contributing to the National Register Historic District.



RIVER'S EDGE

Located along the south bank of Shiawassee River, just west of S Washington St, this 2.5-acre underutilized industrial site has significant redevelopment potential from a location and amenity perspective due to proximity to downtown, the Stream Railroading Institute and the James Miner Riverwalk. An opportunity for attached single family or multiple family. The development should provide for public access along riverfront. The surrounding neighborhood has architectural charm and walkable scale, but it is somewhat disconnected from downtown. There is an opportunity to connect the neighborhood to downtown via a pedestrian bridge across river at corner of Genesee and Green St which could be considered as part of a larger city-wide non-motorized effort.



WESTOWN

While historically commercial corridors served as neighborhood-serving local businesses, as buying habits have changed these areas have seen varying levels of strength and decay across Owosso. Existing walkable centers should be preserved and strengthened to spur further investment. Many corridors, though, may be best to transition from retail or general commercial areas to mixed-use office, housing, and live/work opportunities. This is especially true for the gateway corridors of Corunna, Main Street and Washington. Future zoning changes are recommended to place a renewed emphasis on walkable design and character while allowing a flexible mixture of uses.

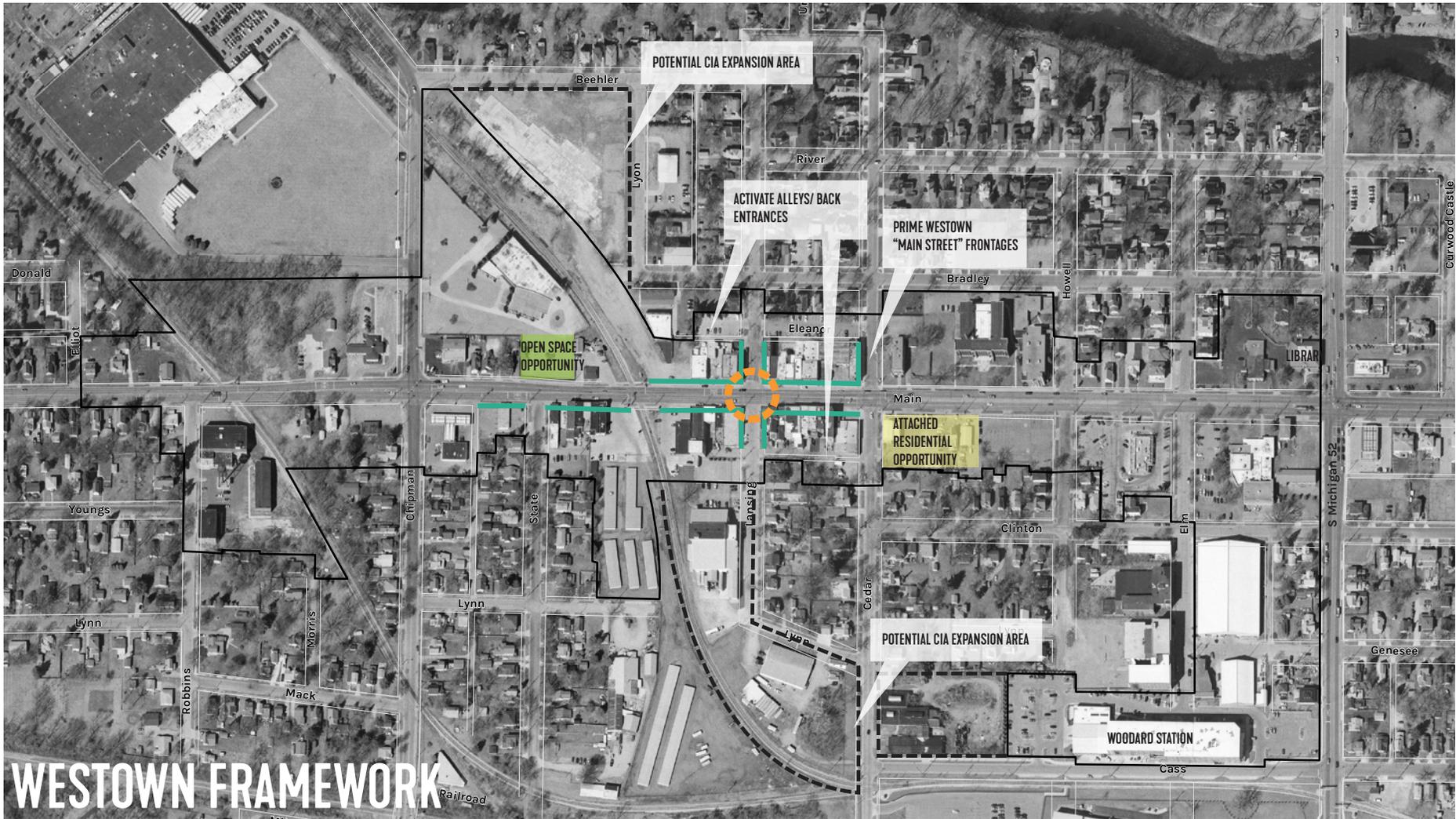


Westown in particular provides opportunity to complement, while not duplicating, the success of Downtown by capitalizing on its existing traditional “main street” storefronts and walkability to nearby neighborhoods. The success of the Woodward building redevelopment indicates Westown may have more potential as an eclectic “warehouse” district that builds on the area’s industrial past. While a Corridor Improvement Authority (CIA) was established, no TIF has been established for the area. A more formalized business association and funding mechanism are needed to help brand Westown as its own district and fund streetscape improvements and a more formalized shared parking strategy.



KEY STRATEGIES FOR WESTOWN

- Expand the Corridor Improvement Authority (CIA) boundary along Lyon to Beehler and along Lansing to Cedar and the railroad tracks to capture future development and support necessary infrastructure and streetscape improvements.
- Continue to invest in the rehabilitation of buildings along Main between State and Cedar to reinforce the sense of place and support existing and future businesses. This includes facade improvements and signage that enhances the historic integrity of the buildings.
- Potential open space opportunity west of the railroad tracks near the intersection of State St. The site is currently undeveloped private property.
- Opportunities for new attached residential development to increase pedestrian traffic in the district and provide a transition to the adjacent neighborhoods. Opportunities include a commercial site at Main and Cedar and the former Vanguard site along Lyon.



WESTTOWN FRAMEWORK

LEGEND

-  Potential CIA Expansion Area
-  Proposed Redevelopment/Infill
-  Proposed Open Space
-  Proposed Gateway/Streetscape Enhancement
-  Prime "Main Street" Frontages

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Supplement cobra-style street lights with more pedestrian-scale lighting
- Retain the same number of on-street parking spaces
- Install enhanced sidewalk amenities
- Plant additional street trees in curb bumpouts
- Protect trees with curbs to limit street salt detriments
- Activate alleys with art, organized parking, planters, welcoming entrances, and signage to front entrances

CHAPTER 4

DOWNTOWN PLAN



WHAT DO WE ENVISION FOR DOWNTOWN OWOSSO?

Downtown Owosso functions as the social, cultural and economic hub of the community and the region. Riverfronts also play a critical role in this country historically as a place of commerce and more recently as a source of recreation and a driver for investment. As the city's "front porch" and "living room", the downtown and riverfront district play an integral role in defining the identity and character of a community.

Throughout its history, Downtown Owosso and the Shiawassee River have been the focal point of activity in the city. Today, the downtown continues to serve as the cultural and economic center of the city. Many of the historic buildings have been restored and re-adapted into new uses - supporting locally owned stores and restaurants.

Despite some heavy losses through the decades, Owosso's downtown contains an impressive collection of nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial architecture. With the support and leadership of Owosso Main Street, dozens of façade improvements and millions of private dollars have been invested in downtown Owosso in the last decade.

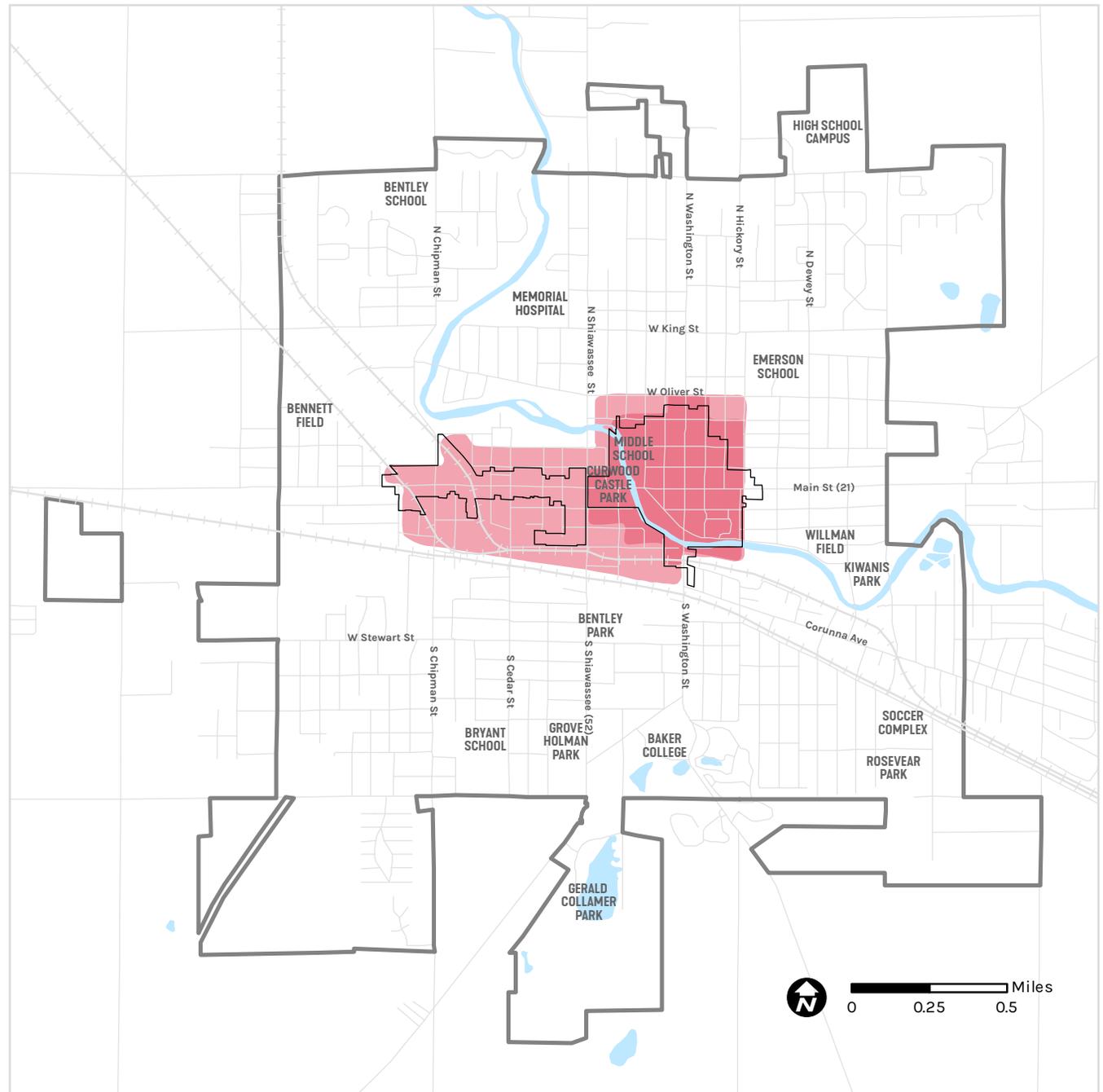


FRAMEWORK

Downtown is the center of the community. It is where people gather. The Downtown is one of the city's two centers. The other being Westtown. Centers are characterized by their active ground floor uses and a mix of residential and office on upper stories. The centers benefit from access to open space and connections to neighborhoods, and corridors. While not always physically connected, centers and districts have a synergistic relationship.

LEGEND

 Centers



ASSETS AND CHALLENGES

WHAT MAKES DOWNTOWN GREAT?

Downtown Owosso offers:

- Architecturally significant buildings
- Unique local businesses
- Destination for arts & culture
- Access to open space, trails, and the Shiawassee River
- Downtown management and dedicated volunteers
- Downtown programming and events
- Great local businesses and restaurants

BUILDING ON OUR SUCCESS

The City of Owosso has had several successful redevelopment and building rehabilitation projects in recent years including:

- The Amory (2018)
- Capitol Bowl (2006)
- Lebowsky Center for Performing Arts (2014)
- Woodard Station Loft, Westown (2007)
- The Wesener Building (2018)

WHAT CAN WE IMPROVE?

Downtown challenges include:

- Establishing better gateways
- M-21/Main Street is a barrier
- Maintenance issues with existing streetscape along Washington and Exchange
- Improving connections between destinations, increase walkability
- More connections to the Shiawassee River, nodes - family friendly and arts & culture
- Increasing retail



MAIN STREET APPROACH

FOUR-POINT APPROACH

- **ECONOMIC VITALITY** - Strengthens existing economic assets, while also identifying opportunities for new development and growth.
- **DESIGN** - Leverages unique, historic character to create inviting districts that attract visitors, residents and businesses.
- **ORGANIZATION** - Cultivates partnerships and coordinates resources around a shared community vision for downtown.
- **PROMOTION** - Communicates the value and vitality of downtown to community members, potential investors and key stakeholders.

TRANSFORMATION STRATEGY

- Day Tripper Tourism and Residential Development Transformation Strategy Development Plan
- Desired Future State: Downtown Owosso is widely known for its enthusiastic, welcoming culture that invites and embraces businesses, residents and visitors alike, showcasing a green and thriving environment of beautiful, walkable boulevards and authentic, unique attractions, residential, shopping, and dining experiences; the small town-downtown with appeal!

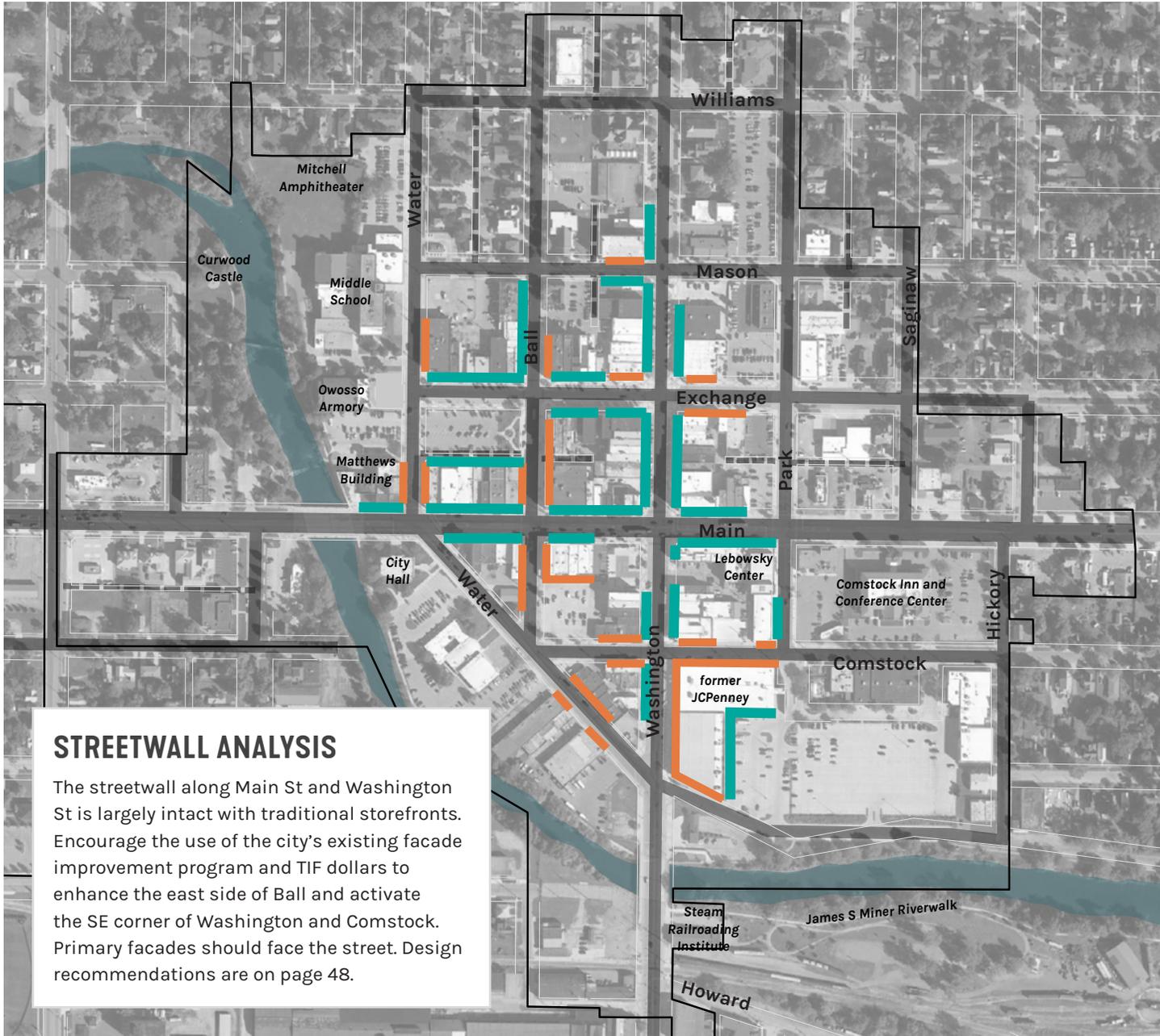


KEY STRATEGIES FOR DOWNTOWN

- Expand and sustain a model of “coopetition” among Downtown Owosso businesses, organizations and attractions.
- Promote our success and the Downtown Owosso brand through better storytelling
- Improve connections to the river and increase the amount of dedicate open space
- Support historic rehabilitation and compatible redevelopment
- Establish a Downtown zoning district to regulate new development
- Support upper story residential
- Promote Downtown as a hub for arts and culture

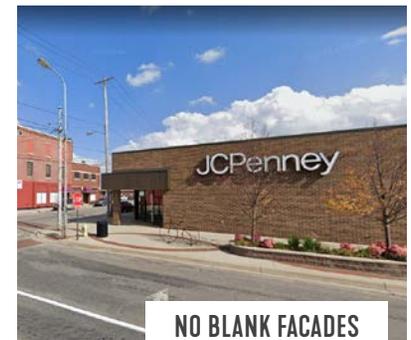


Source: Main Street America



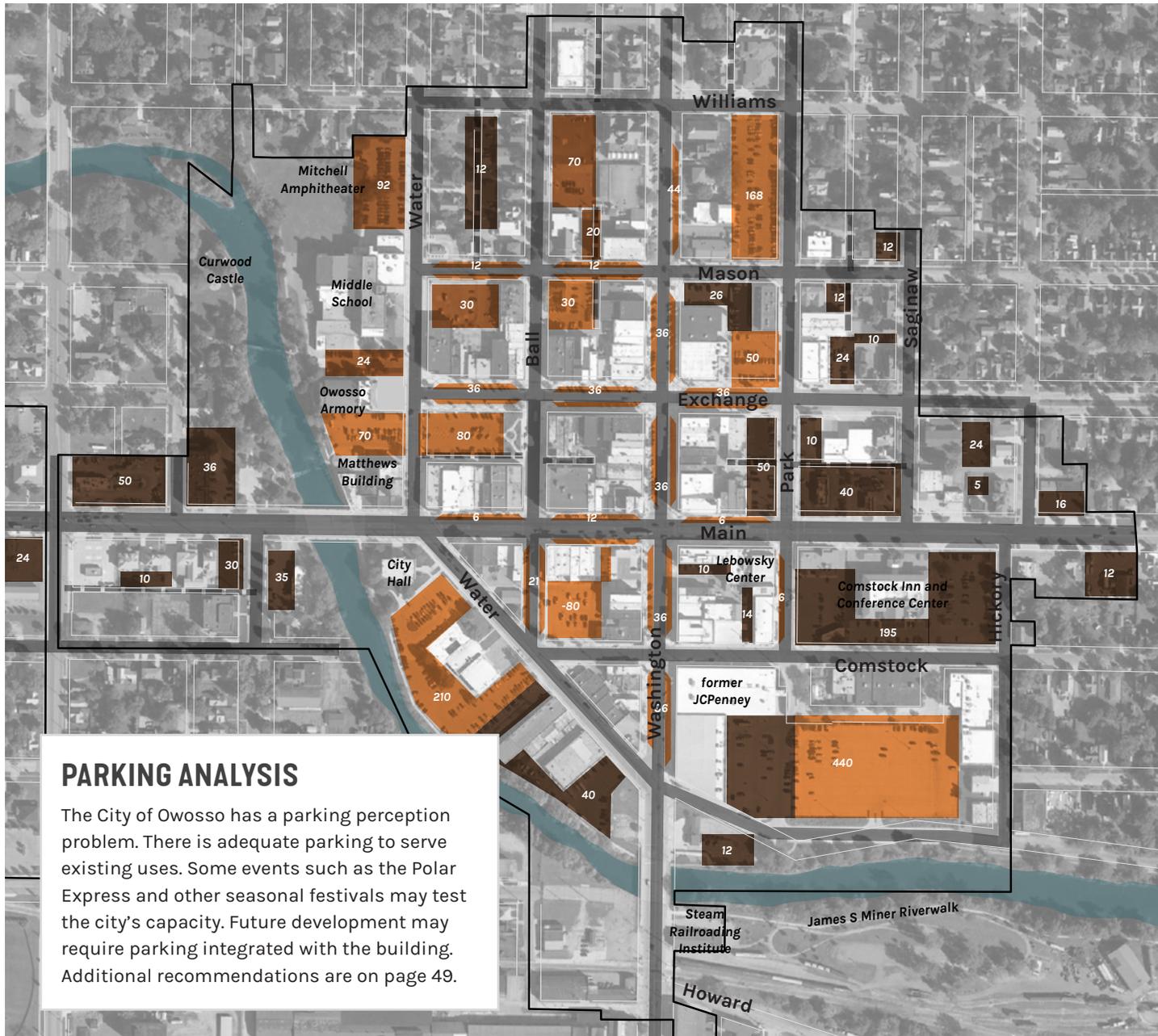
STREETWALL ANALYSIS

The streetwall along Main St and Washington St is largely intact with traditional storefronts. Encourage the use of the city's existing facade improvement program and TIF dollars to enhance the east side of Ball and activate the SE corner of Washington and Comstock. Primary facades should face the street. Design recommendations are on page 48.



LEGEND

- Primary Facades
- Secondary Facades



GOALS, POLICIES, AND ACTIONS

The following goals, policies, and actions help translate the city's assets and challenges into tools to strengthen downtown and related land uses.

GOAL 1: PROTECT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND GENERAL WELLBEING OF THE COMMUNITY

CREATE A WELCOMING DOWNTOWN COMMUNITY

- Cultivate an environment that demonstrates a commitment to the development of businesses, housing, and community organizations in Downtown Owosso.
- Expand and sustain a model of “coopetition” among Downtown Owosso businesses, organizations and attractions.

STRENGTHEN CODE ENFORCEMENT

- Support a strict code enforcement program of commercial, residential and tenant properties.
- Educate business owners and employees on the importance of reserving on-street parking for customers/patrons.

STRIKE BALANCE BETWEEN DEVELOPMENT AND THE PRESERVATION OF OPEN SPACE

- Support privately owned river-friendly development on the Shiawassee River
- Consider zoning changes that encourage or require riparian preservation

GOAL 2: PROVIDE EXCELLENT CUSTOMER SERVICE TO RESIDENTS AND INVESTORS

ENSURE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT IS INCLUSIVE

- Continue the Main Street program in downtown.
- With the city, define Main Street's role in the RRC initiative; plan and deploy activities accordingly.

IMPROVE THE DEVELOPMENT REVIEW PROCESS

- Support a regulatory environment that demonstrates a commitment to the development of businesses, housing and community organizations in Downtown Owosso.

IMPROVE THE DEVELOPMENT REVIEW PROCESS

- Expand outreach and education of façade grant opportunities
- Conduct customer service surveys of property owners, businesses and organizations

GOAL 3: MAINTAIN FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

DIVERSIFY FUNDING SOURCES

- Determine if establishing a principal shopping district (Act 120 of 1961) would provide a benefit to the City
- Participate in the City's six-year capital improvements plan an annual basis
- Amend the DDA Plan to allow for more creative project financing

INVEST IN LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC SERVICES

- Include Main Street in the City's annual update process for the six-year capital improvements plan (CIP)
- Improve the aesthetic appearance of downtown parking lots

- Improve the pedestrian experience along the Washington Street bridge
- Coordinate roadway and bridge improvements with MDOT's long-range plans

GOAL 4: IDENTIFY, PRESERVE, AND ENHANCE THE COMMUNITY'S CHARACTER

STRENGTHEN CONNECTIONS TO THE RIVER

- Improve utilization of and access the riverfront through public-private partnerships
- Continue to support biking, walking, and river activities in downtown.
- Provide for adequate open space and recreation in Curwood Castle Park.

PROMOTE HISTORIC PRESERVATION

- Continue the historic preservation program for downtown's historic structures with program elements to include facade restoration, upper story tenant development, design services, and qualification measures to access state and federal tax credits
- Utilize the Downtown Historic District

Commission to ensure preservation of downtown properties, while encouraging economically viable uses in existing buildings.

PROMOTE THE DOWNTOWN OWOSSO BRAND

- Working on telling our story - locally, regionally, state-wide, and nationally. Promote successes and initiatives
- Continue to support festivals and events
- Incorporate downtown brand into downtown gateways and wayfinding
- Develop a mobile app featuring Downtown Owosso attractions/ businesses (possible fundraiser through ad sales)
- Create and deploy a public relations media content calendar
- Install historic markers describing noteworthy buildings, events and people. Coordinate the design with an overall City signage plan.

GOAL 5: INCREASE QUALITY OF LIFE AND QUALITY OF PLACE FOR ALL

ENSURE A HIGH QUALITY PUBLIC REALM

- Improve the sense of arrival for the South Washington Street entrance to the downtown

and provide safe pedestrian crossings

- Enhance all downtown gateways with beautification and wayfinding
- Improve the aesthetic appearance of downtown parking lots
- Activate the alleys in downtown as gathering spaces, art exhibits, events, etc.
- Revise zoning standards to require 10' parking setback with screened buffer zones

SUPPORT THE CITY'S SENSE OF COMMUNITY

- Create and deploy a "Welcome" packet and/or goodie basket for new arrivals
- Create and demonstrate a welcoming culture of hospitality for the visitors, businesses, and residents of Downtown Owosso
- Increase lifestyle, entertainment options including festivals and cultural events

PRESERVE AND ENHANCE THE MAIN STREET CHARACTER

- Engage in a zoning revision that includes design guidelines and/or elements of a form based code for downtown and Westown.

- Consider the potential of “build-to” lines, mixed vertical uses, and minimum heights in the downtown and in Westtown.

SUPPORT A MIX OF USES

- Expand housing options
- Improve rental rehab program
- Establish smaller-scale retail and office infill development
- Work with former JC Penney property owners on redesign vision and outlot potential for the public parking lot

PROVIDE FOR ADEQUATE OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION

- Enhance the riverfront through public-private partnership
- Activate the alleys in downtown as gathering spaces, art exhibits, events, etc.
- Transition existing parking lots into dedicated pedestrian space (plaza, farmers market, etc.)
- Improve connections to the river. Establishing varying activity nodes along the riverwalk

IMPROVE SAFETY OF STREETS FOR ALL USERS

- Reconnect street grid or at minimum create pedestrian connection between Water St and Comstock St.
- Incorporate distinctive and clearly marked crosswalks at road crossings that align with existing sidewalks and pathways.

GOAL 6: BOOST THE LOCAL ECONOMY

ADVANCE TRANSFORMATIONAL STRATEGIES

- Expand and sustain a model of “coopetition” among Downtown Owosso businesses, organizations and attractions
- Create or support creation of day-tripper attraction packages
- Engage business owners in defining “coopetition” and how to measure

SUPPORT AND ENGAGE LOCAL BUSINESSES

- Survey business owners about needs/gaps
- OMS/DDA to act as resource for businesses in development/strengthening of networks/network opportunities

GOAL 7: STRENGTHEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

- Continue to pursue and work with the State of Michigan on grants
- Cooperation between all downtown groups: Chamber, Main Street, Theatre, Farmers Market, Art Center, Amphitheater, Steam Railroad Institute, Owosso Historic Commission, Historic District Commission
- Support and promote arts & culture, in partnership with Shiawassee Arts Council, Lebowsky Center for the Performing Arts, Owosso Public School District, and others.

ZONING RECOMMENDATIONS

DOWNTOWN ZONING DISTRICT

- Commercial entryways locations
- Build-to line and maximum setback of 10 feet
- New buildings downtown must be built to complement nearby historic buildings and allowable building materials
- Ground floor transparency required
- Minimum building height of two stories for the center city district, the original 9-block core area
- Horizontal breaks in material to distinguish floors

BENEFITS OF A FORM BASED CODE

- Emphasizes the form and context of a district and promotes a more flexible mixture of uses
- Supports the recent trends in vibrant, walkable communities or “placemaking” – greater focus on buildings’ relation to the public realm
- Proactive approach to zoning to embed the community’s vision for character and place types

DOWNTOWN PARKING REGULATIONS

- Driveway access shall be restricted to certain blocks, parking lot locations shall be restricted to certain locations on parcels (not adjacent to Main Street)
- Interior landscaping is required for parking lots with over 40 parking spaces
- Private parking will be permitted under special use permit
- A maximum limit shall be placed on private parking; otherwise, no parking spaces are required for uses other than residential and institutional
- Parking lots must be located behind or to the side of buildings to reduce the visual impact of parked cars

DOWNTOWN USES

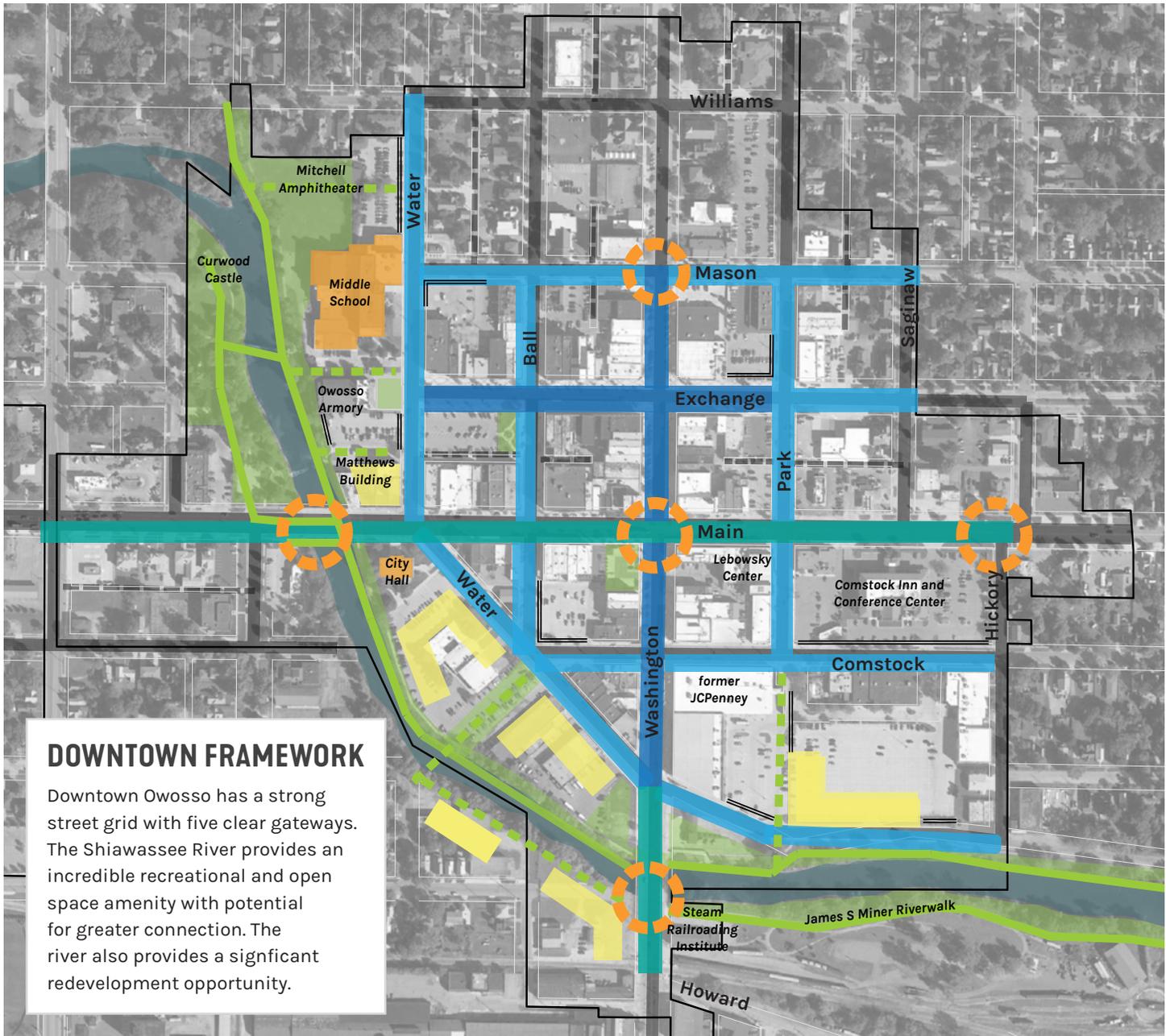
- Ordinances that regulate sidewalk cafes and food trucks
- Continue to review the residential parking requirements for downtown to determine if there are changes needed as additional residential units are developed



DESIGN STRATEGIES FOR DOWNTOWN

Important design strategies include the following:

- Continuous street edge with multistory buildings and well-articulated facades
- New development complementary to existing building forms and materials
- Retain and maintain older structures, especially historic facades
- Welcoming storefronts with active window displays and outdoor seating
- Pedestrian-scale design elements like awnings, projecting blade signs, landscaping, and lighting
- Well-screened service areas: waste receptacles, delivery areas, mechanical equipment, and utilities
- Landscaped parking areas with well-defined pedestrian-ways and screening from sidewalks



DOWNTOWN FRAMEWORK

Downtown Owosso has a strong street grid with five clear gateways. The Shiawassee River provides an incredible recreational and open space amenity with potential for greater connection. The river also provides a significant redevelopment opportunity.

- LEGEND
- Proposed Rehab/Adaptive Use
 - Proposed Redevelopment/Infill
 - Existing/Proposed Open Space
 - Proposed Gateways
 - Existing Riverfront Trail
 - Proposed Trail Connections
 - Parking Lot Improvements
 - Main St Improvements
 - Washington/Exchange St Improvements
 - Side Street Improvements

MAIN STREET POTENTIAL FUTURE VISION

- Consider long-term potential to reduce road to three lanes in downtown core to allow for safer bike traffic
- Manage vehicular speeds to levels appropriate for downtowns
- Widen walks for outdoor dining, and commercial use
- Provide additional landscape, lighting, and healthy trees to enhance pedestrian safety and sense of place
- Maintain on street parking



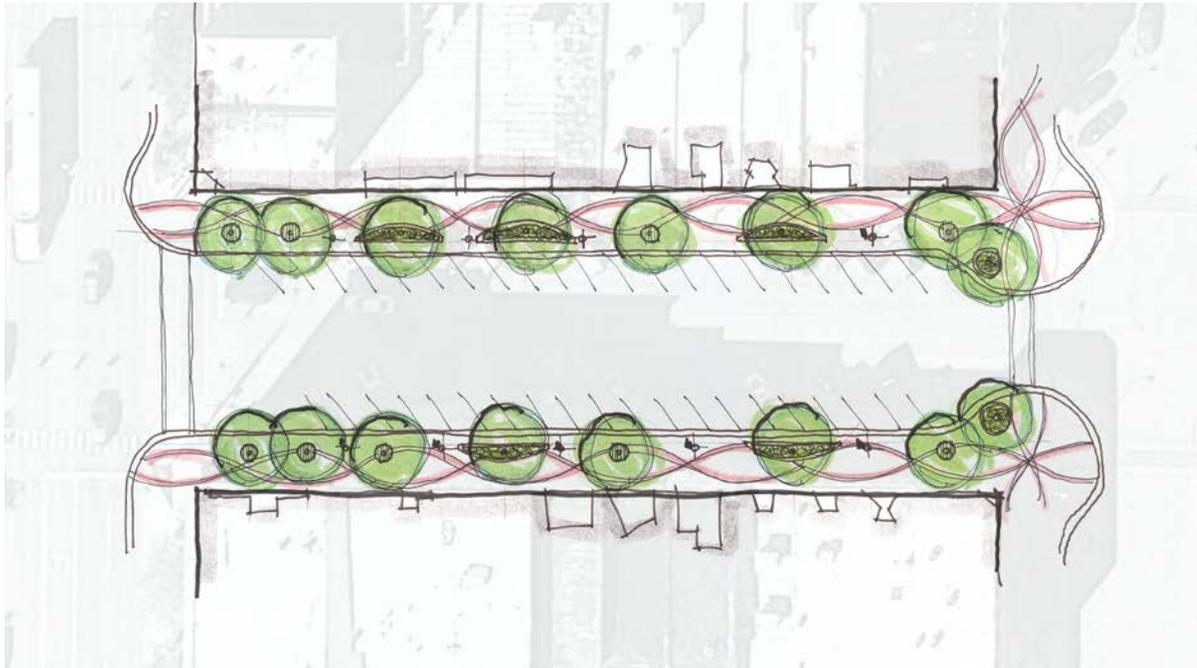
Main St looking west

DOWNTOWN PROJECTS

- Continue the historic preservation program for downtown's historic structures
- Gateways at M-21 Bridge, Main St/Washington St, Main St/Hickory St, Washington St/Mason St, and Washington St Bridge
- Enhance and expand existing riverwalk and increase connections between Downtown and the river and Curwood Castle Park
- Reconnect street grid or at minimum create pedestrian connection between Water St and Comstock St.
- Main St is a primary shopping street. Improvements should focus on pedestrian scale and character.
- Washington St and Exchange St are primary shopping streets. Improved in 2010. Update per detail on p 62.
- Improvements for secondary streets include limit lane widths, plant trees, install lights, and additional on-street parking.
- Refocus existing plaza at Main St and Washington St
- Install landscape buffer and decorative fence detail along parking lots.
- Activate the alleys in downtown as gathering spaces, art exhibits, events, etc.

DOWNTOWN PROJECTS

TYPICAL WASHINGTON STREET BLOCK



WASHINGTON AND EXCHANGE STREET

EXISTING CONDITIONS

- Wide sidewalks, ample parking, and paving and lights provide opportunity for successful use and commercial value.
- Tree species used has limited size and lifespan. Small crown does not create a shaded environment and are undersized for scale of street.
- Gaps between trees appear stark, and are not conducive to commercial sidewalk use.
- Planters constructed of pre-cast wall units are prone to damage over long term

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

- Remove pre-cast wall unit planters.
- Install additional trees in large grates or low curbed planters, with adequate soil treatment.
- Install larger open planters with low curbs, allowing for use of flowers and/or ornamental grasses (with more limited maintenance needs)
- Consider new parking bump-outs at block ends to reduce pedestrian crossing distance.
- Plant larger scaled urban tolerant trees to provide shade and pedestrian character.
- If bricks continue to cause maintenance issues, consider replacing with integrally colored, poured concrete band.



GATEWAYS

GATEWAYS AT M-21 BRIDGE, MAIN ST/ WASHINGTON ST, MAIN ST/HICKORY ST, WASHINGTON ST/MASON ST, AND WASHINGTON ST BRIDGE.

Successful downtowns create a distinctive character and environment from other parts of the community. One way to celebrate the downtown and denote it as special place is to provide visual markers at the gateways into downtown, which could be a key intersection, a bridge over a river, or a place along the street where the architecture changes from suburban to downtown.

Gateway treatments can vary, but often include banner poles and lights, enhanced signage and landscaping, pedestrian bump-outs, and even overhead structures.

Per gateway intersection, project costs can range from \$55,000 for a modest treatment of two corners without a bump-out, up to \$425,000 for a more ambitious treatment with corner bump-outs.



RIVERWALK

ENHANCE AND EXPAND EXISTING RIVERWALK AND INCREASE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN DOWNTOWN AND THE SHIAWASSEE RIVER

The Downtown Plan identifies a number of key pedestrian and non-motorized connections that would improve access to, and within, downtown, as well as connect to the existing riverfront, pathways, and Curwood Castle Park. This work may include paved pedestrian paths, landscaping, lighting, boardwalks, pedestrian bridges, and removal of existing improvements.

Typical costs for a pedestrian path are between \$650 and \$1,100 per linear foot of path. Repaving an existing path would cost about \$125 per linear foot. Boardwalks along the river with railing and lighting will range in cost between \$1,450 and \$2,400 per linear foot, depending on the width and complexity of the structure.

Pedestrian bridges can vary in cost depending on whether the bridge is custom designed, or a factory fabricated catalogue item. On the average, pedestrian bridges range from \$250,000 to \$350,000.



PEDESTRIAN CONNECTIONS

RECONNECT STREET GRID OR AT MINIMUM CREATE PEDESTRIAN CONNECTION BETWEEN WATER ST AND COMSTOCK ST. VIA THE PARK ST RIGHT OF WAY.

Disrupting the vehicular and pedestrian connectivity of a downtown street grid is, in some circumstances, detrimental to the commercial vitality of downtown, and frustrating to visitors that appreciate legible connections from parking to shops, or from downtown to a natural amenity such as a river.

In this light the Downtown Plan recommends improving the connection from Water St. to Comstock St. along the former Park St. alignment.

For estimation purposes, and to be consistent with the illustrated downtown plan, we are assuming this would be a pedestrian path, and implemented in conjunction with the redevelopment of the large public parking lot.

Costs would be similar to those described for pedestrian paths, and be in the range of \$292,500 to \$495,000 assuming a length of 450 feet.



MAIN STREET

REINFORCING MAIN ST AS A PRIMARY SHOPPING STREET.

Main Street is a MDOT right of way and is five lanes of traffic. Sidewalks are wide enough for limited pedestrian traffic, but not enough to support outdoor dining. The walks are functional, but the streetscape and walk are beginning to appear worn and unkempt. The existing traffic lanes are at minimally accepted widths, so reducing lane widths in order to gain pedestrian space is not feasible. According to traffic data available, the corridor may be a candidate for a traffic diet, subject to further study and analysis. The Downtown Plan recommends improvements that focus on increasing pedestrian scale and character.

Based on the perspective sketch provided with this plan, improvements would include reducing the width of the street, increasing sidewalks, and installing lights, landscape planters, stormwater modifications, street trees, street furnishings, and related improvements. If a street diet is not feasible, the bump-outs should be lengthened to increase pedestrian safety, provide space for outdoor dining, and humanize the scale of the street.



Costs for a significant road reconfiguration typically range from \$3,200 to \$5,400 per linear foot of roadway, not including sanitary sewer, water system, and telecommunication network upgrades. For a project of this scope, coordination and partnering with the Michigan Department of Transportation is essential for further planning, design, engineering, funding, and implementation.

WASHINGTON AND EXCHANGE STREET

WASHINGTON ST AND EXCHANGE ST ARE PRIMARY SHOPPING STREETS.

These streetscapes were improved in 2010 and have been an attractive addition to the downtown environment. As the project has matured there is an opportunity to fine tune the design to meet the needs of downtown visitors and businesses based on best practices. As illustrated in this plan, such improvements could include reconfiguration of the planters and landscape, installation of additional trees, and addition of key pedestrian bump-outs.

The costs for improving a typical block in this area will range from \$150,000 to \$250,000, including both sides of the street on a typical 290 foot long block.



SECONDARY STREETS

IMPROVEMENTS FOR SECONDARY STREETS INCLUDE LIMITING LANE WIDTHS, PLANTING TREES, INSTALLING LIGHTS, AND, WHERE FEASIBLE, ADDING ON-STREET PARKING.

Existing secondary streets in the downtown typically have wider vehicular lanes that are required for safe travel and access. Over time, as these streets are reconstructed due to their condition, we recommend that that the vehicular lane widths are reduced and sidewalks widened to improve pedestrian comfort and access, create space for commercial use of the walks and the installation of amenities such as street trees and lighting. In many communities the cost of such maintenance and reconstruction is shared between the city and the downtown development authority, and these funding sources are supported by grants through MDOT, and other state agencies.



DOWNTOWN PLAZAS

REFOCUS EXISTING PLAZA AT MAIN ST AND WASHINGTON ST

While the combination of parking and plaza uses can be beneficial to local businesses and support community events, the use of the primary corner in downtown for parking is not the highest and best use of public property, particularly when there is a number of on-street and off-street public parking facilities in the area. The Downtown Plan recommends repurposing the site for full time use as an open space, allowing for additional landscape enhancements, encouraging more programed and informal use of the space, and incentivizing adjacent development.

Typical urban pocket parks include lighting, overhead trellis/stage/roofed structures, trees and landscaping, site furnishings, and related amenities. Costs for such spaces typically ranges from \$55 to \$95 per square foot, which in the case of the Owosso site would translate to a cost of about \$550,000 and \$950,000.



PARKING LOT TREATMENTS

INSTALL LANDSCAPE BUFFER AND DECORATIVE FENCE DETAIL ALONG PARKING LOTS.

Parking lots that are directly adjacent to pedestrian sidewalks detract from the visual quality of a downtown, limit space for snow storage in the winter, and appear inhospitable to pedestrians. The Downtown Plan recommends that as parking lots are improved and reconstructed a landscape buffer is installed that may include removal of pavement, storm water modifications and best practices, landscaping, fences or walls, pedestrian access ways, and parking lot signage.

Such improvements can range from \$375 to \$625 per linear foot of street frontage, not including repaving of the lots. For a typical lot on downtown Owosso, this cost would range from \$92,750 to \$156,250, based on an average lot frontage of 250 linear feet.



FARMERS MARKET

INSTALL PERMANENT FARMERS MARKET

The Downtown Owosso Farmers Market strives to promote a strong local economy, support our downtown businesses, celebrate our talented and diverse community and foster a social gathering place where relationships are built and our community grows together!

The market runs on Saturdays from May through October and takes place on Exchange Street. The is an importantly to transform one of the Downtown parking lots into a permanent Farmers Market location.

Permanent farmers' market structures serve as sources of community and economic development. The markets create reliable sources of vendor income. In addition, the economic benefits extend to the surrounding business community creating a shared customer base for local shops.

The cost of construction for a pavilion-style farmers market structure in Downtown Owosso could range from \$250,000 to \$500,000.

WASHINGTON STREET BRIDGE

WATER STREET TO THE RAILROAD



EXISTING CONDITIONS

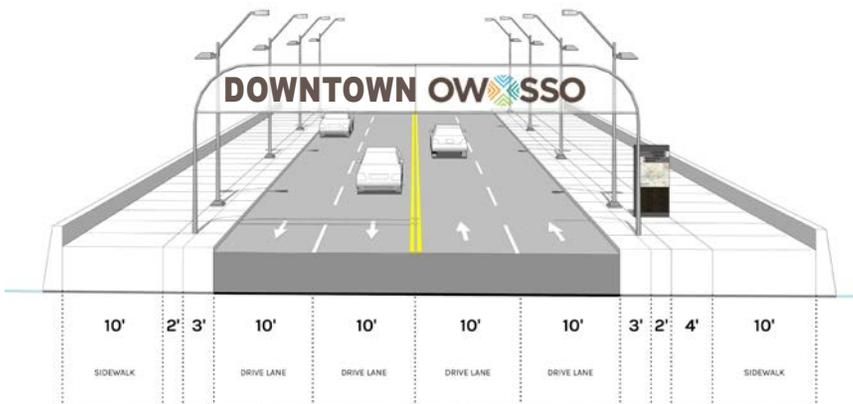
- 99-foot ROW
- Annual Average Daily Trips (2019): 6,726
- 4-lane with on-street parking

CHALLENGE

- The S Washington Street bridge is the southern gateway in Downtown Owosso but it does not provide a sense of arrival. It functions as a connector between existing riverwalk sections however the sidewalk is too narrow to function adequately as a non-motorized path. The bridge offers a unique gateway opportunity.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Reduce the width of travel lanes to 10'
- Improve pedestrian zone, particularly on the east side of the bridge to provide riverwalk connection
- Replace light fixtures
- Replace railing
- Gateway element such as an arch or banners



Note: Federal Highway Administration advises that roadways with Average Daily Traffic (ADT) of approximately 20,000 vehicles per day or less may be good candidates for a road diet.

CHAPTER 5

FUTURE LAND USE



FUTURE LAND USE

The Future Land Use plan and map depicts the preferred, generalized composition of future land uses for the City of Owosso. The Future Land Use plan is the general framework upon which land use and policy decisions for the city will be guided for the next 25 years.

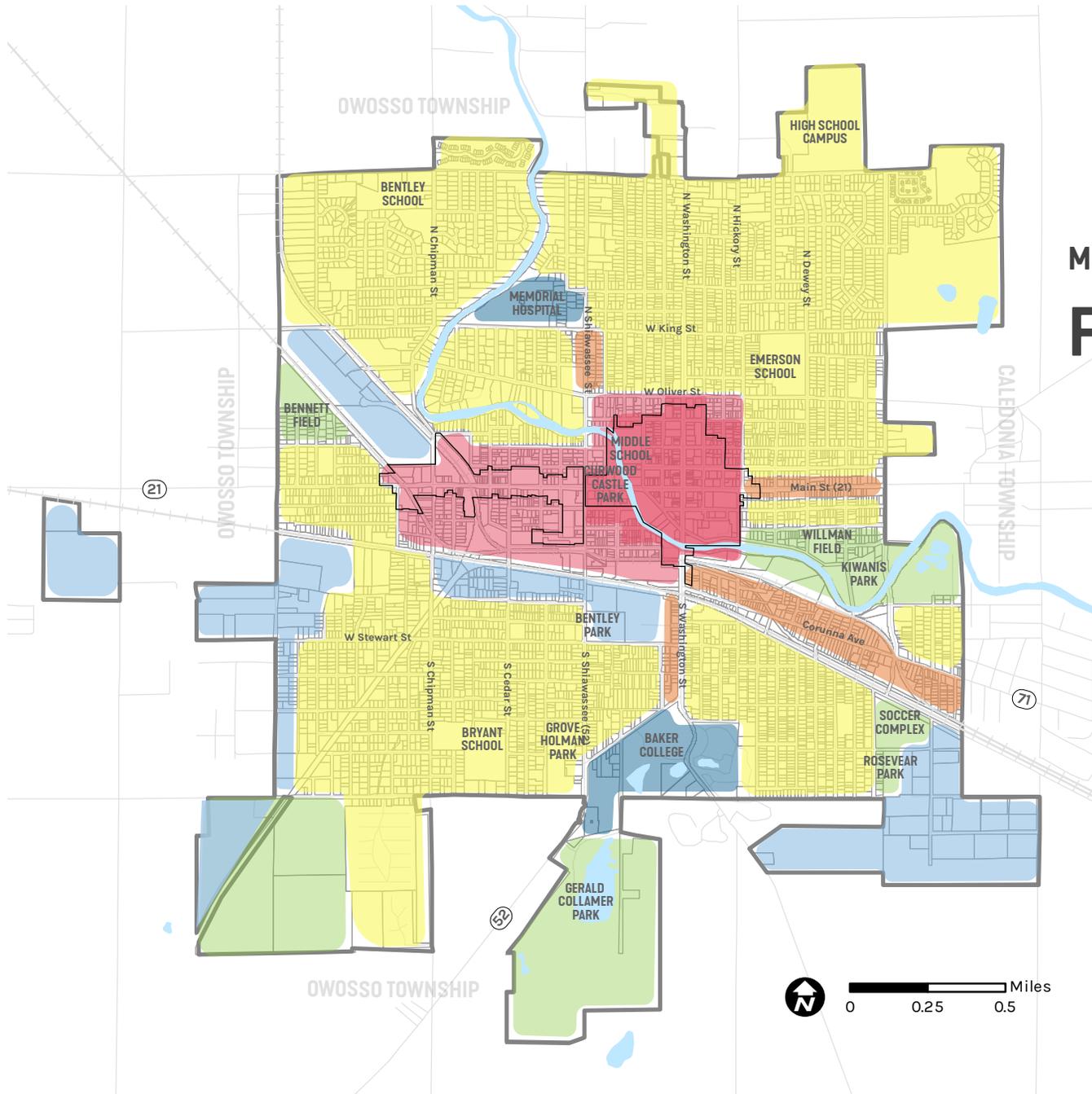
The Future Land Use plan was developed after careful consideration of the city's priorities and several dynamic factors, including existing land use, redevelopment opportunities, community services, and future growth.

The Future Land Use map is the generalized long-term vision. Zoning is the key mechanism for achieving the desired land use pattern and quality of development advocated in the plan. The Zoning Plan shows the relationship between the future land use categories and the regulatory zoning districts.

PLACE TYPES

The following place types are intended to guide future land use and character decisionmaking, particularly in applying the zoning ordinance. See previous chapters where opportunities and strategies by place type are outlined in more detail.

PLACE TYPES	Neighborhoods	Centers	Corridors	Districts - Campus	Districts - Industrial	Open Space
Residential Uses						
Detached single-family home						
Attached single-family						
Multi-family building						
Mixed-use						
Commercial Uses						
Retail sales/services						
Office						
Lodging						
Mixed-use						
Industrial Uses						
Warehouse						
Maker Space						
Light Production facilities (w/retail)						
Research and Development						
Manufacturing						
Logistics						
Institutional Uses						
School						
Church						
Municipal Building						
Hospital/Clinic						
College						
Open Space Uses						
Neighborhood Park/Playground						
Community Park						
Plaza						
Natural Area/Stormwater Mgmt						



MAP #

FUTURE LAND USE

- Neighborhoods
- Centers
- Corridors
- Districts
- Open Space



FUTURE LAND USE

NEIGHBORHOODS

Intent. Neighborhoods are where homes are clustered together along with other small-scale uses that serve the people that live there.

Description. The City's neighborhoods are generally located in four quadrants surrounding the mixed use center. There are a few smaller neighborhood islands separated by Shiawassee River, the railroad, or corridors. Each of the neighborhoods in Owosso has its own character, influenced by the size, age, and architecture of the buildings, the density of homes, the layout of the streets, as well as the access to parks and public spaces.

Appropriate Uses. Neighborhoods can include a variety of housing types, along with other uses such as schools, churches, parks, and small-scale businesses. Non-single-family uses like multiple-family residential, small-scale businesses, or institutional uses are most applicable along collector and arterial streets and as a buffer between single-family and more intense uses.

Building and Site Design. Neighborhoods are walkable, pedestrian-scale environments. Mature trees should be preserved and landscaping

should be incorporated as a buffer between land uses. Additions and new construction should be compatible with the scale, height, massing, and setbacks of existing buildings. Stoops and porches are encouraged and garages and parking areas should be placed behind the front building line when possible. Ideally, the old historic homes near downtown should be preserved as single-family. The converse of single-family to multi-family should not be immediately obvious by utilizing shared entrances and screening parking areas.

Compatible Zoning Districts. R-1, R-2, R-T, RM-1, RM-2, MPH, B-1

CENTERS

Intent. Centers are the heart beats of the City – the places where people walk, gather, shop, and meet.

Description. In Owosso the centers include the historic Downtown Owosso and the Westown business district. Each area has a distinct character, but they are similar in that they were developed with a mix of uses in mind. Residences and businesses are integrated by streets and sidewalks. Downtown is planned to be more intense than Westown, but both areas

are characterized by walkable active first floor uses fronting the street, limited parking lots facing the street, employment uses, and nearby residential neighborhoods.

Appropriate Uses. Centers are higher density areas and incorporate horizontal and vertical mix of uses. Residential uses include multi-family buildings and upper story residential within mixed use buildings. Commercial uses include retail sales/services, office, lodging, and general mixed-use. Industrial uses include maker space and light production facilities with a retail storefront. Other appropriate uses include municipal buildings, plazas, and public parking areas.

Building and Site Design. Centers are pedestrian-oriented environments where people are encouraged to linger in the public realm enjoying the shops, events, outdoor dining, and other social and civic activities. Building massing, fenestration, storefronts, and overhangs should activate the street. Signage and lighting should be pedestrian-oriented and integrated with the building design. Parking is generally provided off-site.

Compatible Zoning Districts. RM-1, RM-2, OS-1, B-3, B-4, PUD

CORRIDORS

Intent. Corridors are the streets that connect the City together, and sometimes divide it. They are the arteries of transportation into, around and through the City and are home to most of the commercial areas.

Description. Historic Corridors connect the centers of the City with other corridors and the surrounding neighborhoods. The City has four primary corridors: Main St (M-21) east of downtown, Corunne Ave between downtown and the city limits, S. Washington Ave south of downtown to Baker College, and N. Shiawassee St between downtown and the hospital.

Appropriate Uses. They are dominated by large, historic homes now used in a variety of ways – office, retail, bed and breakfast and residences (single and multi-family). A mixture of uses are appropriate along these corridors. Local business and small-scale maker space should accompany attached residential development for prioritized redevelopment. Appropriate residential uses include attached single-family, multi-family, and upper story residential in a mixed use building. Appropriate commercial uses include retail sales/services and office. Industrial uses include

light production facilities with retail storefront and research and development. Institutional uses include schools, churches, and municipal buildings.

Building and Site Design. Emphasis should be on improving the site and building design to create visually appealing entrances into the heart of the city. Limiting the numbers of driveways, drive-thrus, and front yard parking will help transition these corridors into more walkable, vibrant mixed-use areas.

Compatible Zoning Districts. RM-1, RM-2, OS-1

DISTRICTS

Intent. Districts are parts of the city dedicated to a single type of activity, such as employment centers or educational campuses. Some districts encompass challenging sites and require more detailed study to inform future regulation. Districts are different from the corridors, centers and neighborhoods in that they generally do not involve a mixture of uses.

Description. There are several areas planned as Districts scattered throughout the city. These areas are generally along the edge of the

Appropriate Uses. The challenge for regulating any district is to ensure that they serve their intended purpose without compromising the quality of life in the surrounding areas. The City must assure that workers, products and visitors can reach their destinations easily and safely. The districts are sub-categorized into two sub-groups – campuses and industrial. The character of each is dependent upon their use and the impacts of both on their neighborhoods should be mitigated. Campuses are intended for educational and medical uses. Industrial districts are expected to continue to accommodate traditional industrial uses like warehouses, manufacturing, and logistics, but should be open to future transition into more campus-like business park settings with improved site and building design.

Building and Site Design. Districts are typically large areas with like uses. Emphasis should be on buffering between neighborhoods.

Compatible Zoning Districts. OS-1, I-1, I-2, PUD

OPEN SPACE

Intent. The final framework element is open space. Open space is an important contributor to quality of life and enhances all the other elements, particularly neighborhoods, centers and districts.

Description. This includes large natural areas, neighborhood parks, and non-motorized trail systems.

Appropriate Uses. These areas are intended to remain as parks and open space to provide opportunities for recreation, preservation, and flood mitigation.

Building and Site Design. Best practices for stormwater.

Compatible Zoning Districts. C-OS, PUD

INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES/SERVICES.

Owosso provides universal public water and sewer access within its jurisdiction. Utilities are generally sized to meet the current and potential transmission and pressure demands, and there is excess capacity for treatment of water and sewer.

LAND USE PATTERNS IN THE REGION.

Land use patterns for the surrounding areas of Shiawassee County were considered to ensure that the future land use plan is compatible with and compliment those patterns. In general, much of the county development is centered in the Mid-County area. Most development is within the cities of Owosso and Corunna, with some additional and intense development on M-21 in Caledonia Township (commercial) and in the Owosso Township industrial park to the west. Most of the other developed land is on or near the state highways, in close proximity to Owosso. Outside of the currently developed areas, agricultural uses and extremely low residential uses dominate. Residential uses are primarily limited to land division act, large lot homesteads. The agricultural land around the city is very productive and has observed increases in value in recent years. Water and sewer utilities are limited to the urbanized areas.



CHAPTER 6

IMPLEMENTATION

IMPLEMENTATION

The Master Plan is intended to serve as a guide for land use and redevelopment of the city for the next 25 years. Goals, objectives, and actions noted throughout the Plan should be carefully considered during decisions on rezonings, zoning text amendments, other regulations, capital investments for improvements to streets, “complete streets” bikeways/ walkways, utilities, public facilities, land acquisition, and development proposals. Recommendations in this Plan apply to both public land (parks, sites, and right-of-way) and guidance for development and redevelopment of privately-owned property.

Some Plan recommendations may involve the need for changes to land use regulations and/ or potential new programs. Others may involve partnerships with other municipalities, agencies, organizations, or groups. Since the Plan is a long-range guide, refinements or additional studies may also be appropriate in the future to reflect new information, respond to unanticipated factors or to address changes in city policies.

To that end, this chapter provides a summary of the recommendations described in the previous sections of the plan. It also acts as a quick reference for the city staff, planning commission, and the city council to evaluate its progress toward implementation of the Plan.

Tools to implement the Master Plan generally fall into six categories and some strategies may include more than one:

1. Land use regulations
2. Capital improvement programs, such as streets, city buildings, or other major purchases
3. Property acquisition programs
4. Special Funding Programs (CDBG for example)
5. Programs or additional studies
6. Partnerships, such as working with other organizations on planning, education, funding, or delivery of cost-efficient services.

Each tool has a different purpose toward Plan implementation and may suggest specific immediate changes, long-term policies and others involve ongoing activities.

IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS

1. LAND USE REGULATIONS

The primary tool for Plan implementation, which includes the Zoning Ordinance and other land use regulations, is summarized below. The city also has several other codes and ordinances to ensure that activities remain compatible with the surrounding area, such as noise, blight and nuisance ordinances.

ZONING REGULATIONS

Zoning regulations control the intensity and arrangement of land development through standards on lot size or units per acre, setbacks from property lines, building dimensions and similar minimum requirements. Various site design elements discussed in this Plan are also regulated through site plan review and address landscaping, lighting, driveways, parking and circulation, pedestrian systems and signs. Zoning can also be used to help assure performance in the protection of environmentally sensitive areas such as floodplains, state regulated wetlands, woodlands and wellhead areas.

ZONING MAP

Over time, changes to the zoning map should become more consistent with the land use pattern identified on the Future Land Use Map. In some cases, the city may wish to initiate certain rezonings as part of an overall zoning map amendment. Other changes to the zoning map can be made in response to requests by landowners or developers. In those cases, city officials will need to determine if the time is proper for a change. It is important that the future land use plan be understood as a long-range blueprint: Implementation is expected, but gradually in response to needs, conditions and availability of infrastructure. The Zoning Plan section of this chapter outlines how the Future Land Use Plan relates to current zoning. The Zoning Recommendations later in this chapter contain rezoning guidelines.

SUBDIVISION, LAND DIVISION AND CONDOMINIUM REGULATIONS

Subdivision, land division and condominium regulations control the manner in which property is subdivided in the city and the public improvements required to support the development. The distinctions are not always apparent once a project is built, but the approval procedures are different due to separate state statutes that govern these types of land development approaches in Michigan.

PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE STANDARDS

Public infrastructure refers to the basic facilities and services needed for the functioning of the city such as city streets, water, sanitary sewer, storm sewer, among others. Standards to ensure consistency and uniformity have been adopted so that each facility is designed and constructed to support existing and future development.

2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP)

The Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) serves as the city's multi-year planning instrument used to identify needs and financing sources for public infrastructure improvements. The City of Owosso recently completed an annual 6-year CIP that contains recommended capital projects, timing, estimated costs and funding for public infrastructure (streets, bikeways, sidewalks, sanitary sewers, waterlines, storm sewers and drainage) and community facilities (public buildings, fire, police and parks). Capital projects identified help support and promote desired development, and to meet the needs of residents and businesses in the city. The number of projects and project timing are influenced by several factors, in particular, the cost, need for environmental clearance or approval by other agencies, and funds available.

The CIP process precedes the budget process and is used by City Council when developing the annual budget. Recommending approval of the CIP by the Planning Commission does not mean that they grant final approval of all projects contained within the plan. Rather by recommending approval of the CIP, the Planning Commission acknowledges that these projects

represent a reasonable interpretation of the upcoming needs for the community and that projects contained in the first year of the plan are suitable for inclusion in the upcoming budget, if funding is available.

Capital Improvement Review Committee includes the city manager, city clerk, finance director, director of public services, director of public safety, DDA director, parks and recreation director, Main Street manager, human resources director, and IT director.

3. PROPERTY ACQUISITION PROGRAMS

Like all municipalities, the City of Owosso has the authority to acquire private property for a public purpose. This may include outright purchase acceptance of land donated by another party or acquisition through eminent domain. In addition to the ability to acquire private property for public infrastructure or facilities such as roads, sewers, public buildings and parks, the city may acquire private property to facilitate redevelopment and to eliminate nonconforming uses or structures.

Property acquisition is also an important tool in implementing development projects,

particularly for site development and redevelopment. By purchasing property in an area identified for new development, the DDA or the city will have an added tool to attract developers and build the desired project. For example, to develop new housing, the DDA or city can acquire several of the vacant lots and can contribute them to the project. This will provide an incentive to lower the cost, and minimize the risk, for the developer. Should the first phase be successful, the developer will more than likely undertake construction of additional units without any form of subsidy. The goal is to use tax increment financing to attract developers by minimizing risk, leverage private investment and eventually eliminate the need for financial assistance.

4. FUNDING PROGRAMS

Some of the recommendations may be funded locally, some through outside funds, and many through a combination. The city monitors new federal and state funding programs that may be available to assist in implementation. In addition, foundations and other organizations may provide contributions.

BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT (BID) OR PRINCIPAL SHOPPING DISTRICT (PSD)

The city can establish a Business Improvement District (BID) or a Principal Shopping District (PSD) to promote economic development in the Downtown or Westown area. A BID/PSD allows a municipality to collect revenues, levy special assessments and issue bonds in order to address the maintenance, security, and operation of that district. The BID/PSD may also undertake the promotion of economic development in the district. Projects may also be financed by grants and gifts.

TAX INCREMENT FINANCING (TIF)

In addition to traditional sources, the city can raise revenues within a specific geographic area for specific purposes, or to capture the new increment of tax revenues in a specific geographic area for specific purposes. The City of Owosso has the following authorities:

- **Downtown Development Authority (DDA).** The DDA/OMS is funded primarily through a TIF mechanism which has been in place since 1984. The city's latest TIF plan amendment occurred in 2003 and plans through 2024.

- **Corridor Improvement Authority (CIA).** Westown has an established CIA. The group but does not have a dedicated source of income and has no formal plan.

OPPORTUNITY ZONES

Opportunity Zones are a new concept recently enacted in the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. The program is designed to incentivize patient capital investments in low-income communities nationwide that have been cut off from capital and experienced a lack of business growth. There are three types of tax incentives that relate to the treatment of capital gains, each of the incentives are connected to the longevity of an investor's stake in a qualified Opportunity Fund that provides the most upside to those who hold their investment for 10 years or more.

TRANSPORTATION ALTERNATIVES PROGRAM (TAP)

The Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) administers the federal Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) in Michigan, where regional trail connections and safe routes to school are among the highest priorities for funding. TAP is a competitive grant program that uses federal transportation funds designated

by Congress for specific activities that enhance the intermodal transportation system and provide safe alternative transportation options. Projects are selected on a competitive basis for funding in a future fiscal year. Competitiveness is primarily established by project concept and project constructability.

- **Project Concept** - Two types of highly competitive concepts are projects that develop/connect regional trails and projects that make walking/biking routes to school safer.
- **Project Constructability** - Applications are reviewed by a team of technical experts to gauge the ability of the proposed projects to be constructed using all current federal and state standards, constructed on time, and constructed on budget.
- The items that typically are most important for this review are:
 - High level of positive public involvement
 - Reasonable cost estimate (based on similar recent federal aid projects)
 - Industry design standards used without exceptions

- Demonstrated high likelihood of all permits to be secured
- Demonstrated high level of coordination with all necessary agencies

5. OTHER PROGRAMS

A variety of housing, economic development, informational and other programs may be used by the City to assist with implementation of recommendations in this Plan. Many of these are through state programs as identified in the preceding chapters such as the following:

- Michigan State Housing Development Authority (MSHDA)
- MSHDA MiPlace
- Michigan Economic Development Corporation (MEDC)
- Michigan Community Revitalization Program (MCRP)
- MEDC Redevelopment Ready Communities
- Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) and Complete Streets Coalition
- Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)

- Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)

6. PARTNERSHIPS

While the city can coordinate many of the plan’s implementation tasks, responsibility should not solely rest on the government. Instead, the vast array of stakeholders having key roles in either the city or region should all participate. Partnerships with the public and private sector, including Owosso Schools, Shiawassee Economic Development Partnership, Owosso Main Street (and Michigan Main Street), Shiawassee Regional Chamber of Commerce, regional recreation and tourism organizations, the nearby higher education institutions (Baker College), neighboring municipalities, local businesses, and large land owners will also lead to success implementing the plan’s initiatives.

Partnerships may range from sharing information to funding and shared promotions or services. The spirit of cooperation through alliances and partnerships will be sustained to benefit everyone in the region. City government cannot and should not do it all. Only through public/private collaboration can the plan’s vision be realized.

ZONING PLAN

Zoning is a key mechanism for achieving the desired land use pattern and quality of development advocated in the plan. This section provides a useful guide relative to the inconsistencies between current zoning patterns and proposed future land use designations.

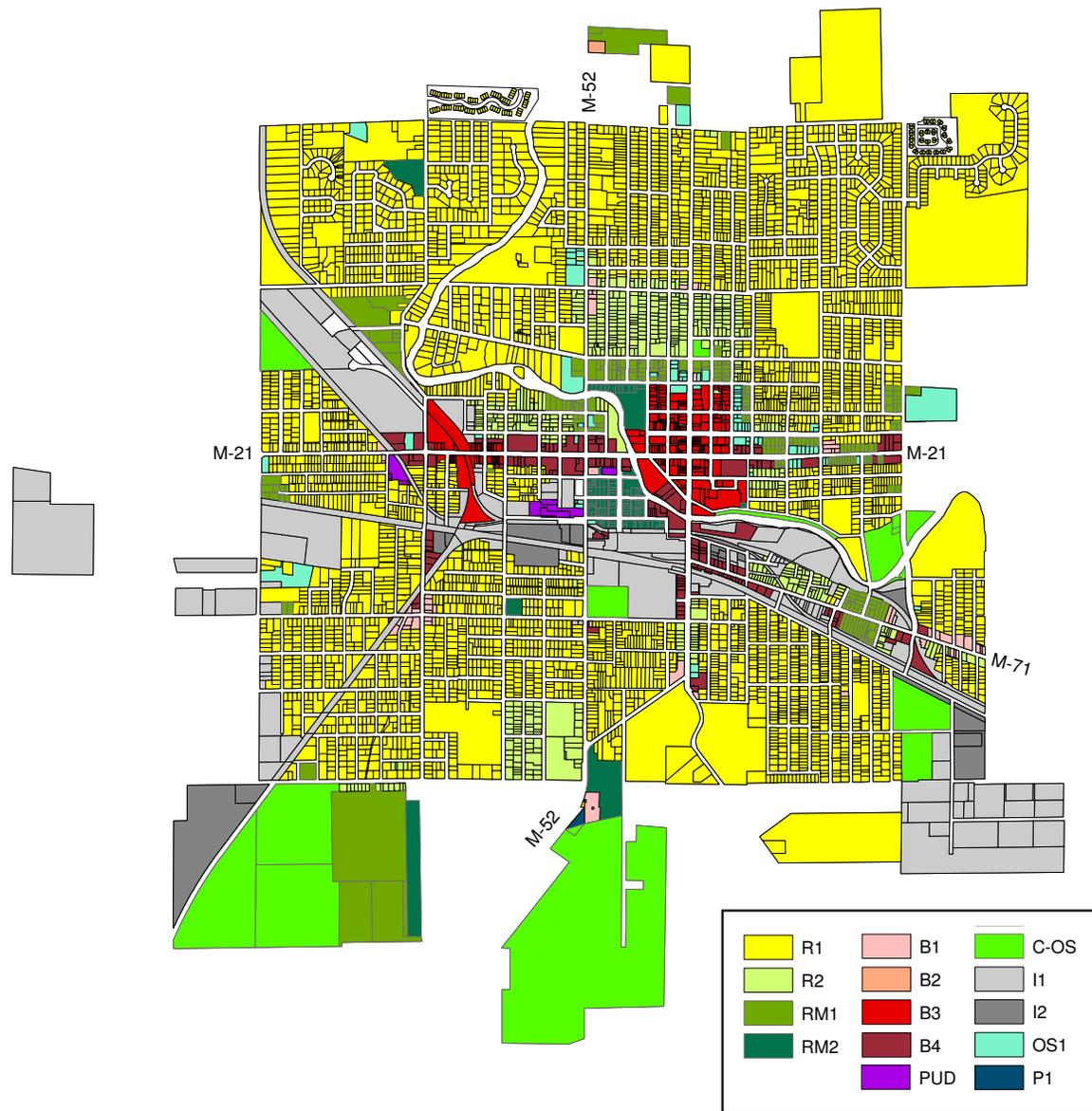
The plan categories correspond to zoning districts, but there is some generalization. The following table provides a zoning plan indicating how the future land use categories in this Master Plan relate to the zoning districts in the zoning ordinance. In certain instances, more than one zoning district may be applicable to a future land use category.

ZONING DISTRICTS	Neighborhoods	Centers	Corridors	Districts - Campus	Districts - Industrial	Open Space
R-1, One-Family Residential						
R-2, Two-Family Residential						
R-T, Attached One-Family Residential						
RM-1, Multiple Family Residential						
RM-2, Multiple Family Residential - High Rise						
MPH, Manufactured Home Park						
OS-1, Office Service						
B-1, Local Business						
B-2, Planned Shopping Center	Eliminate					
B-3, Central Business District						
B-4, Business District						
I-1, Light Industrial						
I-2, General Industrial						
P-1, Vehicular Parking	Eliminate					
C-OS, Conservation/Open Space						
PUD, Planned Unit Development						

ZONING RECOMMENDATIONS

Because the Future Land Use Plan is a long-range vision of how land uses should evolve over time, it should not be confused with the City's zoning map, which is a current (short-term) mechanism for regulating development. Therefore, not all properties should be immediately rezoned to correspond with the plan. The Future Land Use Plan is intended to serve as a guide for land use decisions over a longer period (10-20 years).

In addition, the Future Land Use map is generalized. Zoning changes in accordance with the plan should be made gradually and strategically so that change can be managed. The Future Land Use map as well as the plan's goals and strategies should be consulted to judge the merits of a rezoning request.



As one of the primary tools to implement this plan, the zoning ordinance and accompanying map should be amended to align the strategies in this plan with the zoning districts and administrative procedures. The recommendations below should be taken into consideration with a more comprehensive audit of the ordinance during the amendment process.

RRC REPORT OF FINDINGS RECOMMENDATIONS (2017)

As part of the RRC-certification process, the city should undertake a comprehensive review of the zoning ordinance and ensure it aligns with the master plan goals. The following recommendations were included in RRC's report of findings from August 2017.

- Incorporate placemaking elements in the ordinance
- Consider a form-based code for downtown
- Consider if additional ordinance provisions are needed for the preservation of sensitive historic and environmental features

- Provide development standards to encourage sustainable infrastructure such as rain gardens, bioswales, green roofs, pervious pavement, parking lot landscaping, and preservation of native vegetation/trees
- Provide standards for elements that enhance non-motorized transportation
- Formulate policy or ordinance to compel completion of sidewalk network
- Incorporate additional flexible parking standards in the ordinance
- Review ordinance definitions and update as needed
- Refresh the zoning ordinance graphics to ensure readability and understanding

DDA/OMS DOWNTOWN RECOMMENDATIONS (2019)

During a January 2019 strategic planning session, the following recommendations were identified by the DDA/Owosso Main Street.

DOWNTOWN DISTRICT SHOULD PROVIDE FOR:

- Commercial entryways locations
- Zero setbacks and maximum setback of 10 feet
- New buildings downtown must be built to complement nearby historic buildings and allowable building materials
- Ground floor transparency required
- Minimum building height of two stories for the center city district, the original 9-block core area
- Horizontal breaks in material to distinguish floors

DOWNTOWN PARKING REGULATIONS SHOULD PROVIDE FOR:

- Driveway access should be restricted to certain blocks, parking lot locations shall be restricted to certain locations on parcels (not adjacent to Main Street)
- Interior landscaping is required for parking lots with over 40 parking spaces
- Private parking will be permitted under special use permit
- A maximum limit shall be placed on private parking; otherwise, no parking spaces are required for uses other than residential and institutional
- Parking lots must be located behind or to the side of buildings to reduce the visual impact of parked cars

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

- Ordinances that regulate sidewalk cafes and food trucks
- Continue to review the residential parking requirements for downtown to determine if there are changes needed as additional residential units are developed

ACTION PLAN

The implementation tools outlined above are available and should be used to achieve the goals and objectives of the Master Plan. Comprehensive implementation actions have been developed to organize and apply these tools. Under each topic, specific actions, tools, and a timeframe for implementation are identified. The details of the strategies to implement the Master Plan are specified in the table below.

TIMEFRAME

- Ongoing: annually
- Immediate: 1-3 years
- Short: 4-5 years
- Long: 5-15 years

RESPONSIBLE PARTY

- Manager: City Manager
- CC: City Council
- PC: Planning Commission
- OMS: Owosso Main Street / Downtown Development Authority
- CD: Community Development
- P&R: Parks & Rec Steering Committee
- PW: Public Works
- County: Shiawassee County

TOOL

- Reg: Regulatory
- Policy: Policy/Program
- CIP: Capital Improvement
- Partner: Partnership

EASE OF IMPLEMENTATION

Grade scale of A to F (A being easiest to implement based on anticipated level of effort and cost)

TOPIC

- Administrative
- Development Review Process
- Historic Revitalization + Preservation
- Infrastructure Improvements
- Land Use/Zoning
- Mixed-Use and Infill Development
- Neighborhood Programming
- Neighborhood Connectivity
- Organizations + Recreation
- Redevelopment Process
- Regional Outreach
- Zoning, Placemaking + Design Guidelines

PRIORITY ACTIONS

ZONING AMENDMENTS

- Initiate zoning map amendments to provide for the development of missing middle housing. (Redevelopment Ready sites).
- Establish new setback and site design standards that respect the existing nature of the community and promote developments that are high quality and complementary to the city character.
- Engage in a zoning revision that includes design guidelines and/or elements of a form based code for downtown and Westown.
- Modify zoning to permit a flexible mixture of uses along corridors but with strengthened emphasis on design and character.
- Require landscaping that enhances the development site along the street and within the parking lot.
- Consider zoning changes that encourage or require riparian preservation.

PROCEDURAL CHANGES

- Reorganize fee schedules to factor in administrative costs and update the fee schedule on an annual basis.
- Improve the residential rental inspection program for more regular inspections (2-3 year cycle). Continue to support and staff a code enforcement/ building official and housing manager to oversee rehabilitation programs and code compliance.
- Develop permit checklists for homeowners.
- Develop a documented policy to guide the internal review process including tasks, times, responsible parties, etc.

PROJECTS AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

- Study the cost and feasibility of potential kayak launch sites along the Shiawassee River.
- Main Street to participate in the City's six-year capital improvements plan on an annual basis.
- Activate the alleys in downtown as gathering spaces, art exhibits, events, etc.

MARKETING & PROMOTIONS

- Create marketing materials to attract developers to Owosso and promote redevelopment sites.
- Encourage home-based businesses, livework space, mixed uses, and flexible commercial spaces to accommodate the new economy worker and business.
- Develop a process to share successes, events, promotions, and development opportunities across partner communication channels.
- Expand and sustain a model of “coopetition” among Downtown Owosso businesses, organizations and attractions.
- Create and deploy a public relations media content calendar.
- Work on telling the story of Owosso - locally, regionally, state-wide, and nationally. Promote successful projects and initiatives.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

#	Actions	Timing	Prime Responsibility	Tool	Ease of Implement.
A.1	Amend the zoning ordinance to address new issues and recommendations detailed in this or an amended master plan.	Ongoing	PC, CC	Reg	B
A.2	Hold an annual joint meeting with city council, planning commission and OMS.	Ongoing	CC, PC, OMS	Partner	A
A.3	Publish an annual report of planning commission activity.	Ongoing	PC	Policy	A
A.4	Review the master plan progress annually and prepare a report for the city council on its implementation. (RRC Best Practice).	Ongoing	PC, CC	Policy	A
A.5	Revise capital improvements program plan annually. Continue to improve the CIP process.	Ongoing	City Staff, PC, CC	Policy	A
A.6	Initiate zoning map amendments to provide for the development of missing middle housing. (Redevelopment Ready sites)	Immediate (1-2 years)	PC, CC	Reg	B
A.7	Reorganize fee schedules to factor in administrative costs and update the fee schedule on an annual basis.	Immediate (1-2 years)	City Staff, PC	Policy	A
A.8	Add definitions for key words to make the zoning ordinance more user-friendly.	Short-term (3-4 years)	PC	Reg	A
A.9	Create an orientation packet for development-related boards and commissions.	Short-term (3-4 years)	City Staff	Policy	B

GOAL 1. PROTECT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND GENERAL WELLBEING OF THE COMMUNITY

#	Chapt.	Actions	Timing	Prime Responsibility	Tool	Ease of Implement.
1.1	2 Nbhd	Strongly pursue code enforcement on hazardous, unsafe, and ill-kept housing.	Ongoing	CD	Reg	B
1.2	2 Nbhd	Encourage single-family attached housing on vacant and redevelopment sites, particularly as a transition between residential neighborhoods and commercial areas.	Ongoing	CD; Manager; PC	Policy	B
1.3	2 Nbhd	Encourage the adaptive reuse of underutilized buildings such as schools, churches, or former warehouse buildings for multi-family residential.	Ongoing	Manager; PC; CD; OMS	Policy	C
1.4	2 Nbhd	Encourage Brownfield redevelopment, including the utilization of Brownfield TIF for residential development.	Ongoing	Manager; CD; CC	Policy	B
1.5	2 Nbhd	Protect the city's six wellheads and other drainage features.	Ongoing	Manager; PW	CIP	B
1.6	2 Nbhd	Continue to support the Friends of the Shiawassee River in their attempts to protect and enhance the water quality.	Ongoing	CC, Manager, P&R, WWTP Board	Partner	A
1.7	3 EcDev	Continue to hold events to facilitate business support, training, and networking (Social media marketing, small business resources).	Ongoing	Manager; CD; County	Policy	B
1.8	3 EcDev	Encourage nonconforming sites to gradually upgrade and be brought more into conformance with the intent of the zoning ordinance.	Ongoing	PC; CD	Reg	B
1.9	3 EcDev	Encourage sustainable design and aesthetic upgrades that will enhance the use and exchange value of property.	Ongoing	PC; CD	Policy	B
1.10	3 EcDev	Prioritize code enforcement and blight control efforts on Westown, East M-21, South M-52, and M-71.	Ongoing	CD	Reg	B
1.11	3 EcDev	Utilize the Zoning Ordinance to ensure that development will minimize disruption to valuable natural feature areas.	Ongoing	CD; PC	Reg	A
1.12	4 DwtN	Support a strict code enforcement program of downtown commercial, residential, and tenant properties.	Ongoing	CD; OMS	Reg	B

GOAL 1. PROTECT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND GENERAL WELLBEING OF THE COMMUNITY

#	Chapt.	Actions	Timing	Prime Responsibility	Tool	Ease of Implement.
1.13	2 Nbhd	Develop an educational code enforcement program to help connect residents to the resources and tools they need to maintain their homes. Prioritize education and awareness over fines.	Immediate (1-2 years)	CD; Manager	Policy	B
1.14	2 Nbhd	Improve the residential rental inspection program for more regular inspections (2-3 year cycle). Continue to support and staff a code enforcement/ building official and housing manager to oversee rehabilitation programs and code compliance.	Short-term (3-4 years)	CD; Manager	Policy	C
1.15	2 Nbhd	Develop a detailed plan for the Jerome Street corridor that would expand recreational options and eliminate flood risk to homes, potentially by closing the street and actively acquiring such homes.	Immediate (1-2 years)	Manager; PW; PC; CC	Policy	C
1.16	3 EcDev	Consider zoning changes that encourage rain gardens, permeable paving materials, LEED certification, and other sustainable development goals.	Immediate (1-2 years)	PC, CD	Reg	A
1.17	3 EcDev	Support existing businesses.	Immediate (1-2 years)	Manager; OMS; County	Policy	B
1.18	4 Dwtm	Consider zoning changes that encourage or require natural waterfront preservation.	Immediate (1-2 years)	PC	Reg	A
1.19	4 Dwtm	Cultivate an environment that demonstrates a commitment to the development of businesses, housing, and community organizations in Downtown Owosso.	Immediate (1-2 years)	OMS; Manager; CD	Policy	A
1.20	4 Dwtm	Educate business owners and employees on the importance of reserving on-street parking for customers/patrons.	Immediate (1-2 years)	OMS; Manager	Policy	B
1.21	4 Dwtm	Expand and sustain a model of "coopetition" among Downtown Owosso businesses, organizations and attractions.	Immediate (1-2 years)	OMS; Manager	Policy	B
1.22	2 Nbhd	Amend zoning standards to reduce the conversion of single-family homes to multi-unit apartments and minimize impacts.	Short-term (3-4 years)	CD; PC	Reg	B

GOAL 1. PROTECT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND GENERAL WELLBEING OF THE COMMUNITY

#	Chapt.	Actions	Timing	Prime Responsibility	Tool	Ease of Implement.
1.23	2 Nbhd	Pursue implementation of city-wide, public recycling and waste management.	Long-term (5-15 years)	PW; Manager	Policy	B
1.24	2 Nbhd	Plan for attached single-family and multi-family along corridors and as transitional uses between neighborhoods and commercial or employment areas.	Short-term (3-4 years)	PC; Manager	Policy	B
1.25	2 Nbhd	Require higher on-site stormwater detention/retention.	Short-term (3-4 years)	PC; Manager; PW	Reg	B
1.26	4 Dwtm	Improve connectivity over time to reinstate the grid street pattern.	Long-term (5-15 years)	OMS; CC; PW; CD	CIP	D

GOAL 2. PROVIDE EXCELLENT CUSTOMER SERVICE TO RESIDENTS AND INVESTORS

#	Chapt.	Actions	Timing	Prime Responsibility	Tool	Ease of Implement.
2.1	4 Dwtm	Conduct customer service surveys of property owners, businesses, and organization.	Ongoing	OMS; Manager	Policy	A
2.2	4 Dwtm	Continue the Main Street program in downtown.	Ongoing	OMS; CC	Policy	A
2.3	4 Dwtm	Support a regulatory environment that demonstrates a commitment to the development of businesses, housing and community organization in Downtown Owosso.	Ongoing	OMS; CC; PC; Manager	Reg	A

GOAL 2. PROVIDE EXCELLENT CUSTOMER SERVICE TO RESIDENTS AND INVESTORS

#	Chapt.	Actions	Timing	Prime Responsibility	Tool	Ease of Implement.
2.4	4 DwtN	With the city, define Main Street's role in the RRC initiative; plan and deploy activities accordingly.	Ongoing	Manager; OMS	Partner	A
2.5	2 Nbhd	Develop permit checklists for homeowners.	Immediate (1-2 years)	CD	Policy	A
2.6	2 Nbhd	Prioritize education and voluntary compliance before fines when dealing with code enforcement issues.	Immediate (1-2 years)	CD	Policy	A
2.7	3 EcDev	Create a guide to development.	Immediate (1-2 years)	CD; Manager	Policy	B
2.8	3 EcDev	Develop a documented policy to guide the internal review process including tasks, times, responsible parties, etc.	Immediate (1-2 years)	CD; Manager	Policy	A
2.9	4 DwtN	Develop an ordinance that permits solar energy and pursue LED conversions of public lights.	Immediate (1-2 years)	PC; PW	Reg	A
2.10	2 Nbhd	Explore educational opportunities available for education of home owner associations, neighborhood associations/groups, landlord associations, and builder associations.	Short-term (3-4 years)	CD; Manager	Policy	B
2.11	3 EcDev	Develop an outreach strategy for potentially controversial development projects.	Short-term (3-4 years)	CD; Manager	Policy	B
2.12	3 EcDev	Develop potential incentive packages.	Short-term (3-4 years)	Manager: County; CC	Policy	B
2.13	3 EcDev	Encourage home-based businesses, live-work space, mixed uses, and flexible commercial spaces to accommodate the new economy worker and business.	Short-term (3-4 years)	OMS; Manager; CD	Policy	A
2.14	3 EcDev	Promote and support a regional approach to economic development that is business friendly and easily accessible by businesses.	Short-term (3-4 years)	County	Policy	B
2.15	4 DwtN	Consider decorative lighting on S. Elm Street.	Long-term (5-15 years)	PW; OMS	CIP	B

GOAL 3. MAINTAIN FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

#	Chapt.	Actions	Timing	Prime Responsibility	Tool	Ease of Implement.
3.1	2 Nbhd	Coordinate with county departments regarding regional issues such as safety, public health, hazard mitigation, economic development, education, and transportation.	Ongoing	County; Manager	Partner	A
3.2	2 Nbhd	Proactively plan for essential resources and upgrades for police, fire, and code enforcement.	Ongoing	CC; Manager	CIP	B
3.3	2 Nbhd	Ensure proactive communication to residents about any potential changes in service. Includes temporary and long-term changes.	Ongoing	Manager; CC	Policy	A
3.4	2 Nbhd	Maintain high-quality public water, sewer, and infrastructure. May require regional collaboration.	Ongoing	PW; CC; County	CIP	B
3.5	2 Nbhd	Allocate resources for regular training for city staff as well as elected and appointed leadership and committee volunteers.	Ongoing	CC; Manager	Policy	A
3.6	2 Nbhd	Continue to improve annual the capital improvement program (CIP) planning process.	Ongoing	PC; CC; Manager	CIP	A
3.7	2 Nbhd	Seek grant funding opportunities for infrastructure projects, particularly water, stormwater, and non-motorized systems.	Ongoing	PW; Manager	CIP	B
3.8	3 EcDev	Proactively address capital needs and time projects in parallel with redevelopment.	Ongoing	PC; CD; PW	CIP	B
3.9	3 EcDev	Support training for local elected officials.	Ongoing	CC; Manager	Policy	A
3.10	3 EcDev	Coordinate an infrastructure improvement plan for streets and underground utilities, with design standards.	Immediate (1-2 years)	CC; PW; Manager	CIP	B
3.11	4 DwtN	Main Street to participate in the City's six-year capital improvements plan on an annual basis.	Immediate (1-2 years)	OMS; CC; PC; Manager	CIP	A
3.12	4 DwtN	Determine if establishing a principal shopping district (Act 120 of 1961) would provide benefit to the City.	Short-term (3-4 years)	OMS; Manager	Policy	A
3.13	2 Nbhd	Plan for capital projects to provide for better stormwater management, particularly within the neighborhoods.	Short-term (3-4 years)	PW; CC; PC; Manager	CIP	B

GOAL 3. MAINTAIN FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

#	Chapt.	Actions	Timing	Prime Responsibility	Tool	Ease of Implement.
3.14	2 Nbhd	Coordinate with Owosso Public School District to develop a citizen academy for residents of all ages.	Short-term (3-4 years)	Manager; OPSD	Partner	B
3.15	3 EcDev	Develop a tax increment financing plan for the Westtown Corridor Improvement Authority at a time when taxable values are observed to be stable or increase.	Long-term (5-15 years)	CC; OMS; Manager	Policy	C
3.16	4 Dwtn	Amend the DDA Plan to allow for more creative project financing.	Short-term (3-4 years)	OMS	Policy	B
3.17	4 Dwtn	Improve the aesthetic appearance of downtown parking lots.	Short-term (3-4 years)	OMS	CIP	B
3.18	4 Dwtn	Improve the pedestrian experience along the Washington Street bridge.	Short-term (3-4 years)	OMS; PW; CC; Manager	CIP	C
3.19	2 Nbhd	Develop neighborhood identities and service groups that can perform activities and events related to home improvements and networking.	Long-term (5-15 years)	CC	Partner	C
3.20	3 EcDev	Consider redevelopment opportunities for current municipal properties, specifically City Hall and the public safety building.	Long-term (5-15 years)	CC; Manager	Policy	D
3.21	3 EcDev	Educate building owners regarding potential financial benefits of upper floor rehabilitation, including state and federal tax credits for historic rehabilitation.	Long-term (5-15 years)	OMS; Manager	Policy	B
3.22	4 Dwtn	Coordinate roadway and bridge improvements with MDOT's long-range plans.	Long-term (5-15 years)	PC; PW	CIP	C

GOAL 4. IDENTIFY, PRESERVE, AND ENHANCE THE COMMUNITY'S CHARACTER

#	Chapt.	Actions	Timing	Prime Responsibility	Tool	Ease of Implement.
4.1	2 Nbhd	Continue to support neighborhood events that highlight local history, historic homes, and beautiful gardens.	Ongoing	CC; CD	Policy	A
4.2	3 EcDev	Facilitate regular and frequent events in the downtown and Westown business districts in conjunction with the evolution and improvement of existing events such as the North Pole Express.	Ongoing	OMS	Policy	B
4.3	4 Dwtm	Continue the historic preservation program for downtown's historic structures with program elements to include façade restoration, upper story tenant development, design services, and qualification measures to access state and federal tax credits.	Ongoing	CD; OMS	Policy	B
4.4	4 Dwtm	Continue to develop and maintain a uniform or complementary wayfinding and identification sign program.	Ongoing	OMS	CIP	B
4.5	4 Dwtm	Continue to support biking, walking, and river activities in downtown.	Ongoing	OMS	Policy	A
4.6	4 Dwtm	Continue to support festivals and events.	Ongoing	OMS	Policy	A
4.7	4 Dwtm	Utilize the Downtown Historic District Commission to ensure preservation of downtown properties, while encouraging economically viable uses in existing buildings.	Ongoing	OMS	Policy	B
4.8	5 FLU	Promote infill housing in older neighborhoods and on established corridors to help rejuvenate such areas.	Ongoing	PC; CD	Policy	B
4.9	3 EcDev	Move the sign ordinance into the zoning code and update it so that it adequately serves businesses but promotes more subtle materials, lighting, color, size, positioning, and landscaping that complements the building and neighborhood.	3-5 years	CD; PC	Reg	B
4.10	3 EcDev	Recognize and assess Redevelopment Ready Sites in order to prepare for packaging and marketing.	3-5 years	Manager; OMS; County; MEDC	Policy	B

GOAL 4. IDENTIFY, PRESERVE, AND ENHANCE THE COMMUNITY'S CHARACTER

#	Chapt.	Actions	Timing	Prime Responsibility	Tool	Ease of Implement.
4.11	2 Nbhd	Establish new setback and site design standards that respect the existing nature of the community and promote developments that are high quality and complementary to the city character.	Immediate (1-2 years)	PC; CD	Reg	B
4.12	3 EcDev	Create marketing materials to attract developers to Owosso.	Immediate (1-2 years)	CD; Manager; OMS; County	Policy	B
4.13	3 EcDev	Create zoning provisions that require building materials to be high quality and durable.	Immediate (1-2 years)	PC; CD	Reg	A
4.14	3 EcDev	Develop design standards for non- residential structures that complement the historic character of the area while respecting the needs of modern businesses.	Immediate (1-2 years)	PC; CD	Reg	B
4.15	3 EcDev	Modify zoning to permit a flexible mixture of uses along corridors but with strengthened emphasis on design and character.	Immediate (1-2 years)	PC; CD	Reg	B
4.16	3 EcDev	Promote tourism. Advance and expand Downtown's Day-Tripper Transformation Strategy.	Immediate (1-2 years)	OMS; County	Policy	B
4.17	3 EcDev	Require landscaping that enhances the development site along the street and within the parking lot.	Immediate (1-2 years)	PC; CD	Reg	A
4.18	4 Dwtn	Create and deploy a public relations media content calendar.	Immediate (1-2 years)	Manager; OMS	Policy	B
4.19	4 Dwtn	Develop a mobile app featuring Downtown Owosso attractions/ businesses (possible fundraiser through as sales).	Immediate (1-2 years)	OMS	Policy	C
4.20	4 Dwtn	Improve utilization of and access to the riverfront through public-private partnerships.	Immediate (1-2 years)	OMS; PW; Manager	Policy	C
4.21	4 Dwtn	Incorporate downtown brand into downtown gateways and wayfinding.	Immediate (1-2 years)	OMS; PW	CIP	B
4.22	4 Dwtn	Work on telling the story of Owosso - locally, regionally, state-wide, and nationally. Promote successful projects & initiatives.	Immediate (1-2 years)	OWS; County; Manager	Policy	C

GOAL 4. IDENTIFY, PRESERVE, AND ENHANCE THE COMMUNITY'S CHARACTER

#	Chapt.	Actions	Timing	Prime Responsibility	Tool	Ease of Implement.
4.23	2 Nbhd	Host home repair workshops facilitated by local trades persons and historic preservation experts to address common issues such as window repair, damp basements, electrical issues, and abatement of hazardous materials such as lead and asbestos.	Short-term (3-4 years)	CD	Policy	C
4.24	2 Nbhd	Utilize public-private partnerships to enhance and expand the greenway along the Shiawassee River.	Short-term (3-4 years)	PW; P&R; Manager	CIP	C
4.25	3 EcDev	Develop standards for new and infill development in order to ensure high quality, durable materials that are in compatibility with the city's historic character	Short-term (3-4 years)	PC; CD	Reg	B
4.26	4 DwtN	Provide for adequate open space and recreation in Curwood Castle Park.	Short-term (3-4 years)	P&R	CIP	A
4.27	4 DwtN	Install historic markers describing noteworthy buildings, events and people. Coordinate the design with an overall City signage plan.	Long-term (5-15 years)	PW; Manager; OMS	CIP	B
4.28	City wide	Rebranding campaign.	Short-term (3-4 years)	CC; OMS; PC; City Staff	Policy	B

GOAL 5. INCREASE QUALITY OF LIFE AND QUALITY OF PLACE FOR ALL

#	Chapt.	Actions	Timing	Prime Responsibility	Tool	Ease of Implement.
5.1	2 Nbhd	Support and promote arts & culture, in partnership with Shiawassee Arts Council, Owosso Community Players, Owosso Public School District, and others.	Ongoing	CC; OMS	Partner	A
5.2	2 Nbhd	Improve connections between neighborhoods and key destinations, activity centers throughout the city, including the riverfront, schools, and parks.	Ongoing	PW; CD	CIP	C
5.3	2 Nbhd	Seek grant funding opportunities to increase parks and recreation facilities.	Ongoing	P&R; Manager	CIP	B
5.4	3 EcDev	Attempt to utilize upper floor rental rehabilitation program in Westown.	Ongoing	OMS; Manager	Policy	C
5.5	3 EcDev	Consider implementation of the “complete streets” and street design concepts for all major streets and state highways.	Ongoing	PW; Manager	CIP	C
5.6	3 EcDev	Require all new commercial construction to provide pedestrian pathways along the roadway and require linkages from the building to parking areas and the pathway.	Ongoing	CD; PC	Reg	A
5.7	3 EcDev	Provide safe pedestrian circulation when designing access and circulation for vehicles.	Ongoing	CD; PC	Reg	A
5.8	3 EcDev	Prioritize neighborhood-serving mixed-use nodes to provide walkable access to daily retail and service needs.	Ongoing	CD; PC	Policy	A
5.9	4 Dwtm	Increase lifestyle, entertainment options including festivals and cultural events.	Ongoing	OMS	Policy	B
5.10	4 Dwtm	Support privately owned river-friendly development on the Shiawassee River.	Ongoing	OMS; CD; PC	Policy	C
5.11	4 Dwtm	Expand housing options.	Ongoing	OMS; CD; PC	Policy	B
5.12	4 Dwtm	Continue to support weekend and evening activities in the downtown.	Ongoing	OMS	Policy	A
5.13	4 Dwtm	Encourage and support upper floor residential uses.	Ongoing	OMS; CD; PC	Policy	B

GOAL 5. INCREASE QUALITY OF LIFE AND QUALITY OF PLACE FOR ALL

#	Chapt.	Actions	Timing	Prime Responsibility	Tool	Ease of Implement.
5.14	2 Nbhd	Study the cost and feasibility of potential kayak launch sites along the Shiawassee River.	Immediate (1-2 years)	P&R; PW; Manager	CIP	B
5.15	3 EcDev	Encourage home-based businesses, live-work space, mixed uses, and flexible commercial spaces to accommodate the new economy worker and business.	Immediate (1-2 years)	PC; CD	Policy	B
5.16	4 DwtN	Activate the alleys in downtown as gathering spaces, art exhibits, events, etc.	Immediate (1-2 years)	OMS; PW	CIP	B
5.17	4 DwtN	Create and demonstrate a welcoming culture of hospitality for the vision, businesses, and residents of Downtown Owosso.	Immediate (1-2 years)	OMS	Policy	A
5.18	4 DwtN	Create and deploy a "Welcome" packet and/or goodie basket for new arrivals.	Immediate (1-2 years)	OMS	Policy	A
5.19	4 DwtN	Engage in a zoning revision that includes design guidelines and/or elements of a form based code for downtown and Westown.	Immediate (1-2 years)	PC; CD	Reg	B
5.20	4 DwtN	Enhance all downtown gateways with beautification and wayfinding.	Immediate (1-2 years)	OMS; PW	CIP	B
5.21	2 Nbhd	Pursue "safe routes to schools" improvements in partnership with the Owosso Public Schools.	Short-term (3-4 years)	Manager; PW	Partner	A
5.22	2 Nbhd	Develop an adopt a park program.	Short-term (3-4 years)	P&R	Partner	B
5.23	3 EcDev	Finalize a non-motorized plan map and implementation strategy that links to other regional trail efforts.	Long-term (5-15 years)	CD; Manager; PW	Policy	B
5.24	4 DwtN	Consider the potential of "build-to" lines, mixed vertical uses, and minimum heights in the downtown and in Westown.	Short-term (3-4 years)	PC; CD	Reg	B
5.25	4 DwtN	Engage in a plan that will identify a potential retail and/or entertainment district in downtown, tying in the SRI, SAC, theater, etc.	Short-term (3-4 years)	OMS	Policy	B

GOAL 5. INCREASE QUALITY OF LIFE AND QUALITY OF PLACE FOR ALL

#	Chapt.	Actions	Timing	Prime Responsibility	Tool	Ease of Implement.
5.26	4 Dwtm	Improve the sense of arrival for the South Washington Street entrance to the downtown and provide safe pedestrian crossings	Short-term (3-4 years)	PW; OMS	CIP	B
5.27	4 Dwtm	Incorporate distinctive and clearly marked crosswalks at road crossings that align with existing sidewalks and pathways.	Short-term (3-4 years)	PW; OMS	CIP	B
5.28	4 Dwtm	Reconnect street grid or at minimum create pedestrian connection between Water St and Comstock St	Short-term (3-4 years)	PW; OMS; CC	CIP	C
5.29	4 Dwtm	Revise zoning standards to require 10' parking setback with screened buffer zones	Short-term (3-4 years)	CD; PC	Reg	A
5.30	4 Dwtm	Work with former JC Penney property owners on redesign vision and outlot potential for the public parking lot	Short-term (3-4 years)	CD; Manager	Policy	B
5.31	4 Dwtm	Establish smaller-scale retail and office infill development	Short-term (3-4 years)	OMS; PC; CD	Policy	B
5.32	3 EcDev	Connect Westown to the proposed trail system and consider additional wayfinding and street furniture, including waste receptacles.	Long-term (5-15 years)	OMS; PW; CD	CIP	B
5.33	4 Dwtm	Enhance riverfront through public-private partnership	Long-term (5-15 years)	OMS; Manager; CC; P&R	Policy	C
5.34	4 Dwtm	Improve connections to the river. Establish varying activity nodes along the riverwalk	Long-term (5-15 years)	PW; OMS; P&R	CIP	C
5.35	4 Dwtm	Improve rental rehab program	Short-term (3-4 years)	CD	Policy	B
5.36	4 Dwtm	Transition existing parking lots into dedicated pedestrian space (plaza, farmers' market, etc)	Long-term (5-15 years)	OMS; PW	CIP	B

GOAL 6. BOOST LOCAL ECONOMY

#	Chapt.	Actions	Timing	Prime Responsibility	Tool	Ease of Implement.
6.1	3 EcDev	Redevelopment Ready Sites marketing via signage in public areas, info packets and status updates in print/online/social, stakeholder facilitation, pre-project and post-project awareness efforts.	Ongoing	CD; Manager	Policy	B
6.2	3 EcDev	Increase investment in regional marketing.	Ongoing	County; OMS	Policy	C
6.3	3 EcDev	Partner with MEDC (RRC staff) and technical assistant consultants to identify and facilitate developer introductions and site tours.	Ongoing	County; Manager; OMS	Policy	B
6.4	3 EcDev	Prioritize the Shiawassee River as an environmental, economic, and recreational asset for Owosso.	Ongoing	CC; PC	Policy	A
6.5	4 Dwtn	Support and promote arts & culture, in partnership with Shiawassee Arts Council, Owosso Community Players, Owosso Public School District, and others.	Ongoing	OMS	Partner	A
6.6	4 Dwtn	Continue to pursue and work with the State of Michigan on grants.	Ongoing	Manager; OMS	Partner	A
6.7	4 Dwtn	Cooperation between all downtown groups: Chamber, Main Street, Theatre, Farmers Market, Art Center, Amphitheater, Steam Railroad Institute, Owosso Historic Commission, Historic District Commission.	Ongoing	OMS	Partner	A
6.9	3 EcDev	Develop a process to share successes, events, promotions, and development opportunities across partner communication channels (e.g., newsletters, press releases with partners like Chamber of Commerce, Main Street, etc.).	Immediate (1-2 years)	OMS; Manager	Partner	A
6.10	3 EcDev	Consider a coordinated study and plan effort that could drive tourism by increasing the draw to the Steam Railroading Institute, the Lebowsky Center, etc.	Short-term (3-4 years)	County; CC; OMS	Partner	A
6.11	3 EcDev	Conduct a market study to understand the needs of the community that are currently unmet and identify potential targets for business recruitment.	Long-term (5-15 years)	County; Manager	Policy	B

GOAL 7. STRENGTHEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

#	Chapt.	Actions	Timing	Prime Responsibility	Tool	Ease of Implement.
7.1	2 Nbhd	Foster stronger relationships between the public schools, local government, student groups, and community groups.	Ongoing	CC; Manager	Partner	A
7.2	3 EcDev	Develop and utilize RFQs and Business Development Packets.	Ongoing	Manager; County; OMS	Partner	B
7.3	3 EcDev	Build a student culture in the community between Baker College and downtown by encouraging strong pedestrian connections between campus, dorms, and downtown.	Ongoing	OMS; Manager; CC; PW	Partner	B
7.4	3 EcDev	Continue to support the efforts of the Shiawassee Economic Development Partnership.	Ongoing	CC; Manager	Partner	A

Design a Better Future

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IMAGE BUILDERS**
PLANNING | MARKETING | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

APPENDIX A

COMMUNITY PROFILE



INTRODUCTION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Planning in the City of Owosso
- Regional Setting
- History of the Owosso Community
- Population and Household Demographics
- Housing
- Socioeconomics
- Existing Land Use
- Services and Community Facilities

An important prerequisite to preparing an update to the City of Owosso’s Master Plan is important to develop a common understanding of the current state of the community as well as anticipated trends. Information gathered through the planning process is critical to the accurate projection of future needs, capital projects and redevelopment priorities. The Community Profile is intended synthesize and communicate conditions and trends, as well as the dynamic economic, social, and environmental forces in effect.

The City’s ultimate goals is to preserve and enhance quality of life within the community, and this qualitative and quantitative data provides a solid footing for the formulation of goals, policies, and strategies designed to help the community move forward. Although much of the background data is updated information from previous City plans, new information that is relevant to current conditions has been added. Specifically, the release of 2010 Census data and 2012-16 American Community Survey (ACS) data allows for a detailed analysis of the City’s demographics.

The Community Profile provides an inventory of existing conditions including population and household demographics, housing, local economy, community facilities and services, natural features, land use patterns, and transportation. A common understanding of the community leads to a clearer vision, stronger support, improved decision making, and better coordination between public agencies, developers, and citizens towards achievement of common goals.

PLANNING IN THE CITY OF OWOSSO

MASTER PLAN

The City of Owosso adopted a zoning plan in 1970. The city's first comprehensive master plan was adopted in November 2012. The city was assisted by Michigan State University students in the development of the 2012 master plan.

PARKS AND RECREATION PLAN

The City of Owosso adopted the 2018-2023 Parks and Recreation Plan in November 2017. This recent plan was a 5-year update of the 2011 plan.

DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The City of Owosso established its Downtown Development Authority (DDA) in 1977. The original Downtown Development Plan and Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Plan were completed in 1984. The Development Plan and TIF Plan were amended in 1988 to build the Block 26 Parking Lot and provide for other improvements in the Comstock Center. The Plans were amended in 2003 based on an extensive, multi-year DDA Master Planning process beginning in 1995. The DDA District boundaries were amended in 1983, 1989, and 2002.

OWOSSO MAIN STREET

The City of Owosso has been a designated Michigan Main Street community since 2009. Owosso Main Street (OMS) is a nationally accredited Main Street community. Owosso Main Street's mission is to foster an active and thriving downtown that is the heart of the Owosso community by promoting historic preservation and drawing both residents and visitors to the city. The Owosso Main Street Board and Executive Director are responsible for developing annual work plans to meet downtown goals and objectives.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The City of Owosso developed and adopted the City's first capital improvement plan (CIP) in early 2019.

REGIONAL SETTING

The City of Owosso is a community of approximately 15,000 people located in the mid-Michigan region. Owosso is in Shiawassee County, Michigan, half way between Lansing and Flint, just north of I-69. See Figure #1. M-52 (N Shiawassee St/S Michigan St) and M-21 (Main St) intersect in downtown Owosso. M-21 runs from Flint to Grand Rapids. M-52 begins at the Michigan/Ohio border and runs north to Hemlock; just west of Saginaw. Travel time to Owosso from Lansing and Flint is 30-40 minutes. Owosso is located 90 minutes from Detroit and Grand Rapids, and one hour south west of Saginaw. The City of Owosso is surrounded by the City of Corunna, Owosso Township, and Caledonia Township.

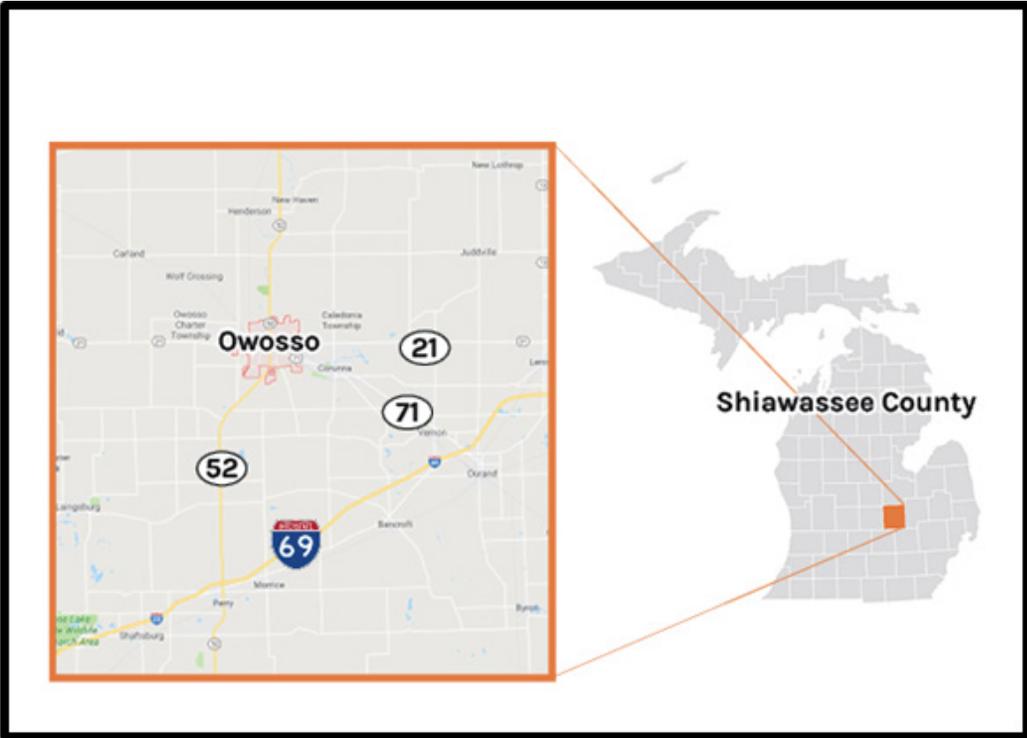


Figure #1: Geographic Location

HISTORY OF THE OWOSSO COMMUNITY

Since the beginning, the City of Owosso has been a center of government, trade, banking, industry, and culture for Shiawassee County.

SETTLEMENT AND TRANSPORTATION

When Shiawassee County was first surveyed the land was inhabited by Chief Wassa and the Chippewa tribe. White settlers began to purchase land in Owosso in 1833. In 1836, the land was surveyed, platted and the street plan was established. Like many Michigan settlements, Owosso first developed as an agricultural community and quickly advanced to lumber and trade. In 1837, early settlers built a millrace, saw mill and dam, followed by a log cabin trading post at Main and Water Streets in what would become Downtown Owosso. Streamboat and flat-bottom boat transportation systems were operating in Owosso before 1839. The railroad first came through Owosso in 1857 and the city was incorporated in 1859.

INDUSTRY

By the early 1870s, the town served as a major crossroads of the Jackson, Lansing, and Saginaw (later the Michigan Central) and the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroads, The Toledo, Saginaw and Muskegon Railroad (later the Grand Trunk Western) arrived in 1888, and Owosso remained a highly significant railroad town well into the 20th century.

Extensive development of rail transportation supported the growth of many industries, including the manufacture of pumps, plows, agricultural implements, engines, sewing machines, furniture, mattresses, beer, caskets, bricks, carriages, sleighs, stoves, rakes, snow shovels, tools, tool handles, window screens, and screen doors. The vitality and quality of these enterprises is evident in the craftsmanship of fine homes, churches and other buildings from the period that survive largely intact in neighborhoods immediately adjacent to downtown. The resulting boom and prosperity enabled development of the downtown infrastructure, including installation of electricity in 1890, implementation of a streetcar line in 1893, and brick paving of the streets in 1898.

By the 1910s, the carriage industry was overtaken by the growing automotive industry. Although no Owosso firms succeeded in manufacturing cars or trucks long term, the city did have many transportation-related successes. Due to Owosso's proximity to General Motors facilities in Lansing, Flint, and Saginaw, Owosso companies became important designers and manufacturers of car bodies, vehicle trim, batteries, electric motors and other integral components of vehicles and the city grew into a prominent mid-Michigan center for automotive suppliers.

Over the latter part of the years since the mid-1970s, Owosso's manufacturing economy, and its overall economy, gradually began to become more diversified and less dependent on the auto industry. Still Owosso's fortunes have risen and fallen with trends in manufacturing, especially in the auto industry, and the city now faces, with other communities throughout the Midwest, challenges associated with an economy in transition.

HISTORY OF OWOSSO COMMUNITY

HISTORY SIGNIFICANCE

The City of Owosso is associated with several significant state and national historic events including a substantial contribution to the Union effort during the Civil War as well as serving as an underground railroad station. Owosso women also played a significant role in local education, literacy, healthcare, dentistry, and transportation. These early breakthroughs by women into positions of leadership and decision making paved the way for the Woman's Suffrage Movement. Owosso is also associated with significant events of World War II including the establishment and operation of P.O.W. camps in the United States and the entrance of women into America's industrial workforce.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The City of Owosso is also known for its rich architectural history showcasing styles of the nineteenth and twentieth century ranging from early Victorian commercial, Tudor Revival, Beaux Arts, Richardsonian Revival and Renaissance Revival, to Art Moderne.

The Owosso Downtown Historic District Commission (HDC) was established in 2010.

An original historic district study which was conducted in 1978 for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. While the documentation was accepted, and a district was created, a building owner and the head of the Chamber of Commerce at the time, went to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) office in Lansing and demanded that the downtown be undeclared as a historic district. A historic district study committee was established in 2009 to develop revised documentation and successfully established the current district which includes a total of 115 properties, 85 of which are contributing.

Despite some heavy losses through the decades, Owosso's downtown contains an impressive collection of nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial architecture. Because Owosso was a wealthy community flush with manufacturing income, the buildings that were erected were often grander and more elaborate than in the average midwestern city. With the

support and leadership of Owosso Main Street, dozens of façade improvements and millions of private dollars have been invested in downtown Owosso in the last decade.

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS

The demographic data analyzed for Owosso consisted of population trends; age and race distributions; school enrollment; and educational attainment. Comparisons were made between the City of Owosso and the State of Michigan, Shiawassee County and the neighboring communities to provide a context for Owosso’s data. The City of Corunna was chosen as a comparable community primarily because of its proximity to Owosso and shared regional identity. Owosso Township and Caledonia Township were also included in select demographics. Data from the 1990, 2000, and 2010 census, along with estimates from the 2012-2016 American Community Survey (ACS), were examined and analyzed.

An analysis of population and household demographics is important to determining the City’s development potential and future needs.

POPULATION

Between 1980 and 2010, the State of Michigan has seen a 6.3% increase in population. The City of Corunna (8.3%) and Owosso Township

(6.0%) have also experienced population growth. While Shiawassee County saw a slight drop in population (-0.7%), the City of Owosso experienced a significant 8.2% drop in total population over this time period. Based on 2016 estimates, the City’s population continues to decline. The annual rate of population decline is also increasing.

Table #1: Population

Municipality	Count				Estimate
	1980	1990*	2000	2010	2016
City of Owosso	16,445	16,322	15,713	15,194	14,738
City of Corunna	3,206	3,091	3,381	3,497	3,407
Owosso Township	4,530	4,121	4,670	4,821	4,710
Caledonia Township	4,785	4,514	4,427	4,475	4,370
Shiawassee County	71,140	69,770	71,678	70,648	68,800
State of Michigan	9,262,078	9,295,297	9,938,444	9,883,640	9,909,600

Source: U.S. Census, ACS 5-year Estimate

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS

AGE

Nationally, many communities are experiencing an aging population as the baby boomer generation (born between 1946 and 1964) reaches the 65 years and older threshold. In 2016, the National median age was 37.9 years, up from 37.2 in 2010 and 35.3 in 2000. According to 2016 estimates, Michigan (39.5 years) is one of the older states in the county and Shiawassee County (41.7 years) is one of the older counties in the state. While the county, state, and the region are dealing with the impacts (and benefits) of an aging population, the City of Owosso is not experiencing this same trend. The City of Owosso has a much younger population average as compared to adjacent communities, with a median age of 33.7 years.

While the city’s overall population continues to decline, there has been a measurable increase in individuals in the 25-34 age range. The city is seeing some growth in the number of adults 65 years and older. The data in table # indicates a decrease in the number of families with school-age children (decrease in population for children/young adults 19 years and under as well as adults 35-54 years).

Table #2: Median Age

Municipality	Counts		Estimate
	2000	2010	2016
City of Owosso	34.2	34.8	33.7
City of Corunna	35.2	36.0	38.0
Owosso Charter Township	Not available	46.4	44.2
Caledonia Township	Not available	43.8	43.6
Shiawassee County	36.4	40.3	41.7
State of Michigan	35.5	38.9	39.5

Source: U.S. Census, ACS 5-year Estimate

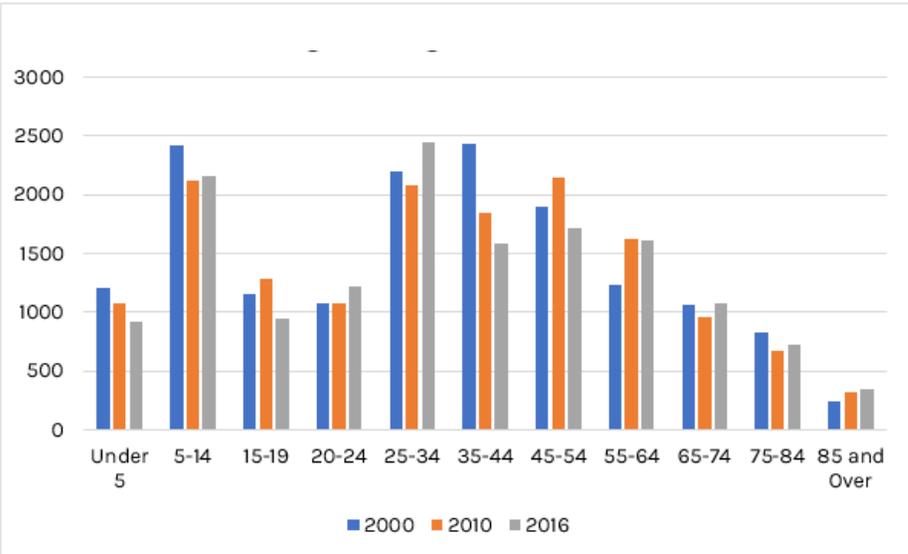


Figure #2: Age Distribution

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS

RACE

The City of Owosso is a racially homogenous community. Table # shows that 96.4% of Owosso’s population is white. This trend has not shifted dramatically over the last three decades. Figure # shows that the State of Michigan is more racially diverse than the City of Owosso and Shiawassee County.

In 2010, Shiawassee County had a Diversity Index of 10, which is far less diverse than adjacent Saginaw (47), Ingham (46), and Genesee (43) Counties. While diversity is rising on a national level and is expected to continue this trend, the rate of change varies, even in adjacent counties. Based on historical data (back to 1960) and projections through 2060, Shiawassee County has always been and will continue to be less racially diverse than adjacent counties and much of the State, except for the northeastern region of the lower peninsula and the western region of the upper peninsula.

Table #3: Race and Hispanic Origin

	Count		Estimate
	2000	2010	2016
Race			
White	15,244	14,540	14,139
Black or African American	27	117	80
American Indian and Alaska Native	94	78	75
Asian	59	47	5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	3	21
Two or more races	170	313	349
Hispanic or Latino Origin			
Hispanic or Latino	465	592	706
Not Hispanic or Latino	15,248	14,602	14,032

Source: U. S. Census, ACS 5-year Estimate

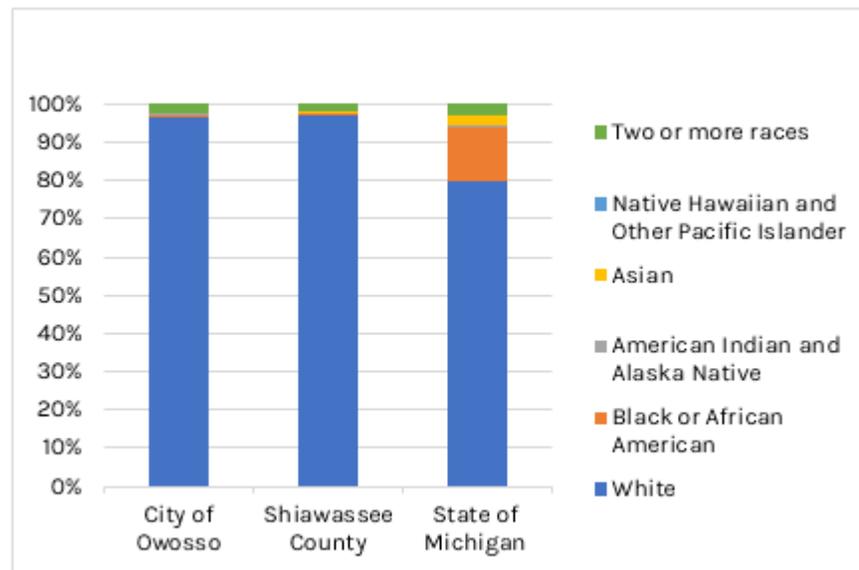


Figure #3: Race

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS

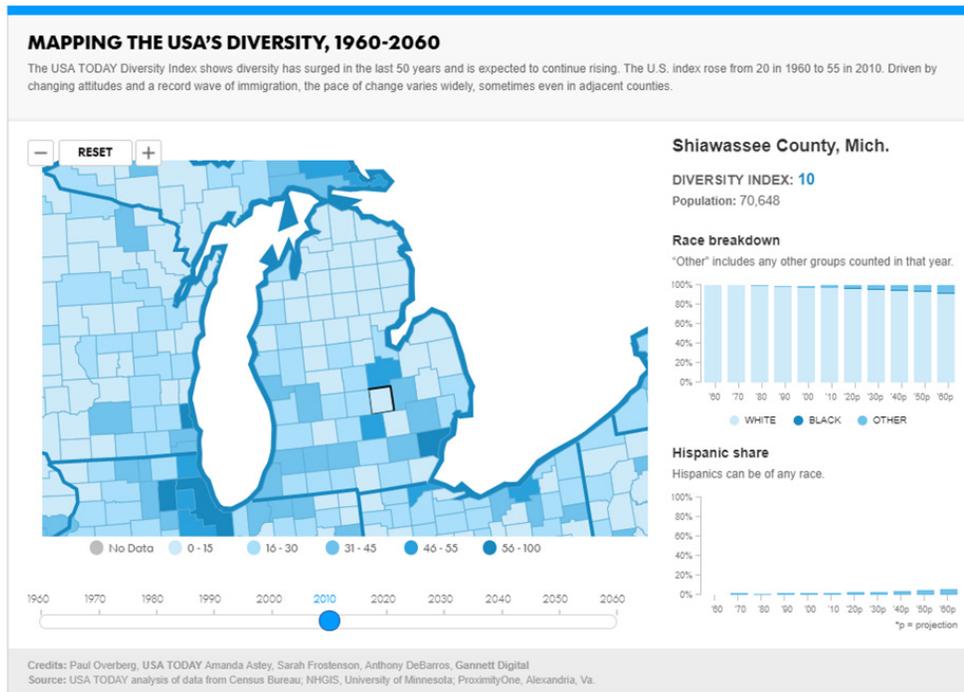
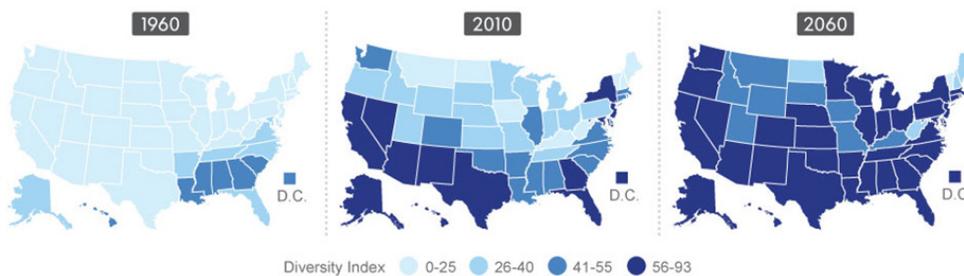


Figure #4. Shiawassee County Diversity Index, 2010

Rising diversity, state by state

The USA TODAY Diversity Index shows on a scale from 0-100 the chance that two random people are different by race and ethnicity.



Source USA TODAY analysis by Paul Overberg of data from Census Bureau, NHGIS at University of Minnesota and ProximityOne Frank Pompa, USA TODAY

Figure #5. Diversity Index by State, 1960, 2010 and 2060

Source: <https://www.freep.com/story/news/local/michigan/2014/10/24/michigan-diversity-index-racial-demographics/17671861/>

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS

EDUCATION

Education is critical to a strong economy. It is the foundation for household and community stability. Access to early childhood education is a major factor in a child’s academic success. The data, illustrated in Table #, shows a significant decrease in the percentage of 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in school. According to Michigan law, school is compulsory at age 6.

Post-secondary education (college or technical training) is also directly linked to an individual’s lifetime earning potential. Even within the same occupation, more education equates to higher compensation. Therefore, the average education attainment of the citizens of a community is an indicator of the economic capacity of that community. Communities with higher levels of educational achievement tend to have a higher earning capacity. Over time, the City of Owosso has experienced a decreasing high school drop-out rate and increasing rates of students attending some college or obtaining an associate degree.

Despite this positive change, the City of Owosso still has a lower educational attainment than Shiawassee County and the State of Michigan. Increasing educational attainment rates are important to Owosso’s competitive advantage in the new economy.

Table #4: Percent of Age Group Enrolled in School

Age Group	2010	2016
3 and 4 years	58.2%	36.5%
5 to 9 years	93.8%	95.0%
10 to 14 years	100.0%	95.0%
15 to 17 years	92.4%	93.7%
18 and 19 years	48.7%	76.1%
20 to 24 years	31.6%	33.1%
25 to 34 years	18.7%	14.5%
35 years	4.6%	1.9%

Source: U.S. Census, ACS 5-year Estimate

Table #5: Educational Attainment, Population 25 years and over

	1990	2000	2010	2016
Less than high school graduate	24.5%	19.2%	12.8%	10.5%
High school graduate (or equivalent)	37.9%	37.6%	39.4%	34.9%
Some college or associate degree 1	37.6%	43.2%	33.7%	40.7%
Bachelor’s degree or higher			14.1%	13.8%

Source: U.S. Census, ACS 5-year Estimate

Note: 1. 1990 and 2000 data combine Some college or associate degree with bachelor’s degree or higher

Table #6: Percent high school graduate or higher, Population 25 years and over

City of Owosso	89.4%
Shiawassee County	91.5%
State of Michigan	90.2%

Source: U.S. Census, 2016 ACS 5-year Estimate

HOUSING

The housing data analyzed for the City of Owosso includes total housing units, age of housing, owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing units, and vacancy rates. The data were collected from the 2000 and 2010 Census, as well as the 2012-2016 American Community Surveys.

units (7.0%), followed by structures with 20 or more units (6.5%) and duplexes (5.8%).

As shown in figure #, Most of the Owosso's housing stock was built before 1939. The City has limited vacant land for residential development as compared to Shiawassee County and the adjacent townships.

HOUSING STOCK

The City of Owosso has 6,726 total housing units. As shown in table #, the majority of the housing units (68.5%) are single family detached. The next largest category is structures with 3 or 4

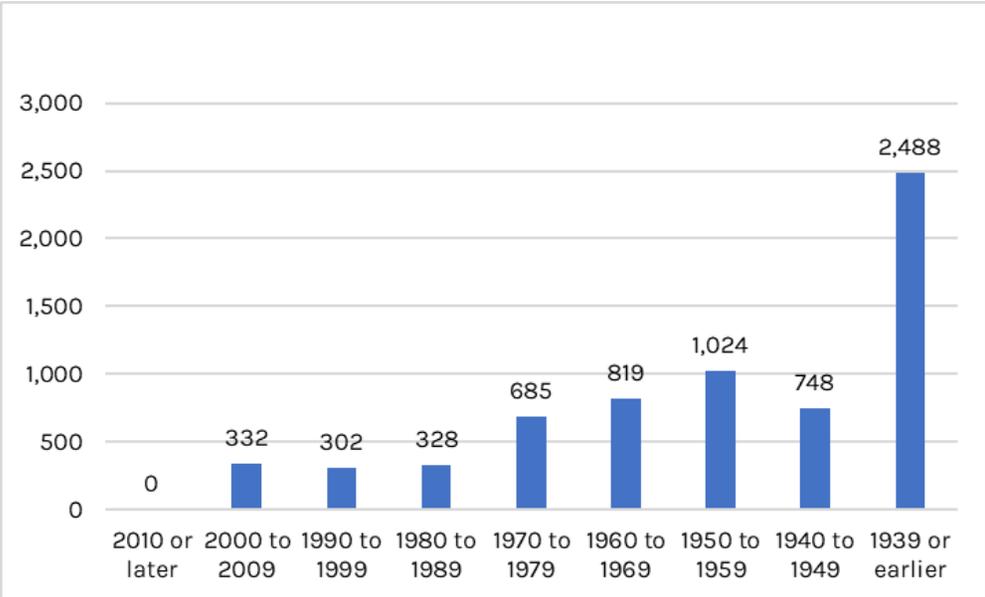


Figure #6. Housing Stock

Housing Unit Type	Number of Units	Percentage
Total housing units	6,726	
1-unit, detach	4,610	68.5%
1-unit, attached	225	3.3%
2 units	387	5.8%
3 or 4 units	471	7.0%
5 to 9 units	282	4.2%
10 to 19 units	139	2.1%
20 or more units	437	6.5%
Mobile home	175	2.6%

Source: U.S. Census, 2016 ACS 5-Year Estimate

HOUSING

TENURE

The City of Owosso’s housing stock is approximately 54% owner occupied, 37% renter occupied and 9% vacant. The city’s vacancy rate is lower than the state average. The home ownership is lower than the state and county averages.

Table # shows an increase in the number of vacant units between 2000 and 2010, along with a drop in owner-occupied units and an increase in rentals. This is consistent with the economic recession.

HOME VALUES

In 2010, the median home value in Owosso was recorded as \$99,400. According to recent estimates, home values in Owosso are falling. Most homes are valued somewhere in the \$50,000 to \$150,000 range.

	1990	2000	2010	2016
Total Units	6,716	6,724	6,823	6,726
Owner Occupied	4,114	4,170	3,820	3,622
Renter Occupied	2,363	2,170	2,341	2,493
Vacant Units	239	384	662	611

Source: U.S. Census, ACS 5-year Estimate

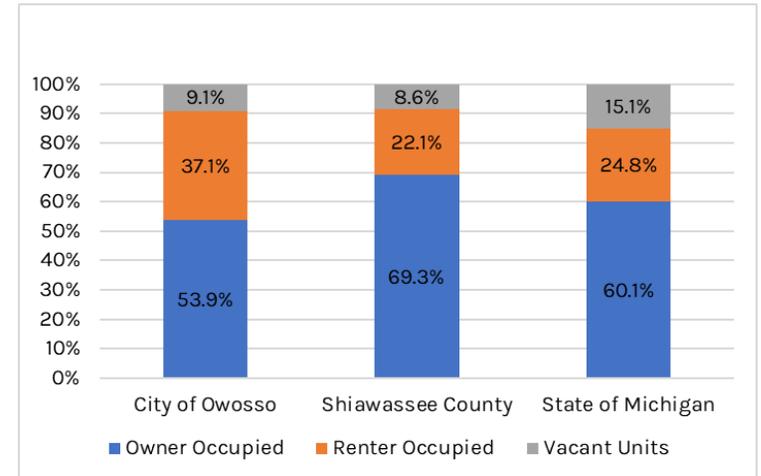


Figure #7. Housing Tenure, 2016

	2010	2016
Total owner-occupied units	4,097	3,622
Less than \$50,000	261	689
\$50,000 to \$99,000	1,815	2,015
\$100,000 to \$149,000	1,362	580
\$150,000 to \$199,000	390	225
\$200,000 to \$299,000	203	61
\$300,000 to \$499,000	39	25
\$500,000 to \$999,999	17	8
\$1,000,000 or more	10	19
Median Value	\$99,400	\$78,000

Source: U.S. Census, 2016 ACS 5-Year Estimate

SOCIOECONOMICS

The socio-economic data examined for Owosso included median household income, poverty rate, as well as industry and employment data. Several characteristics are compared to Shiawassee County, the State of Michigan, and adjacent communities when available. The data were obtained from the 1990, 2000, and 2010 census, along with estimates from the 2012-2016 American Community Survey (ACS).

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Table # shows the growth of median household income. Since 1990, Owosso’s median household income has grown by \$13,505. Unfortunately, income growth has not kept up with the rate of inflation. This trend is also observed at the county and state-wide level, although they have fared slightly better. Overall, despite recent economic growth, Michigan is still struggling to recover from the decline of the auto industry.

Table #10: Median Houshold Income

Municipality	Actual			Estimate
	1990	2000	2010	2016
City of Owosso	\$23,220	\$32,576	\$35,850	\$36,725
City of Corunna	\$24,784	\$29,831	\$39,515	\$36,319
Owosso Charter Township	Not available	Not available	\$47,407	\$48,393
Caledonia Township	Not available	Not available	\$49,160	\$45,486
Shiawassee County	\$30,283	\$42,553	\$46,453	\$48,470
State of Michigan	\$31,020	\$44,667	\$48,432	\$50,803

Source: U.S. Census, ACS 5-year Estimate

SOCIOECONOMICS

POVERTY RATE

The individual poverty rate is estimated at 15.1% nationally and 16.3% state-wide. The City of Owosso has a significantly higher poverty rate of 24.3% for individuals and 11.0% for families. Single-parent, female-headed households with children (under 18 years) are much more vulnerable, with 43.9% of families living below the poverty level.

Poverty thresholds are the income dollar amounts used by the U.S. Census Bureau solely as a statistical yardstick to determine a household's poverty status. These thresholds do not vary from state to state, and they are updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index U.S. City Average.

Table #11: Poverty Rate

Municipality	Actual			Estimate
	1990	2000	2010	2016
City of Owosso	15.7%	13.2%	23.0%	24.3%
City of Corunna	16.0%	12.0%	15.1%	22.9%
Owosso Charter Township	Not available	Not available	Not available	18.0%
Caledonia Township	Not available	Not available	Not available	11.3%
Shiawassee County	10.6%	7.8%	12.7%	14.2%
State of Michigan	13.1%	10.5%	14.5%	16.3%
National	13.5%	11.3%	15.1%	15.1%

Source: U.S. Census, 2009 and 2016 ACS 5-year Estimate

SOCIOECONOMICS

INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT

In 2000, Owosso's employed population 16 years and over was 7,375. The number of employed residents has dropped since then with a significant decrease in those working in production, transportation and material moving, followed by sales and office along with natural resources, construction, and maintenance. Employment in management, business, science, and arts occupations have remained steady.

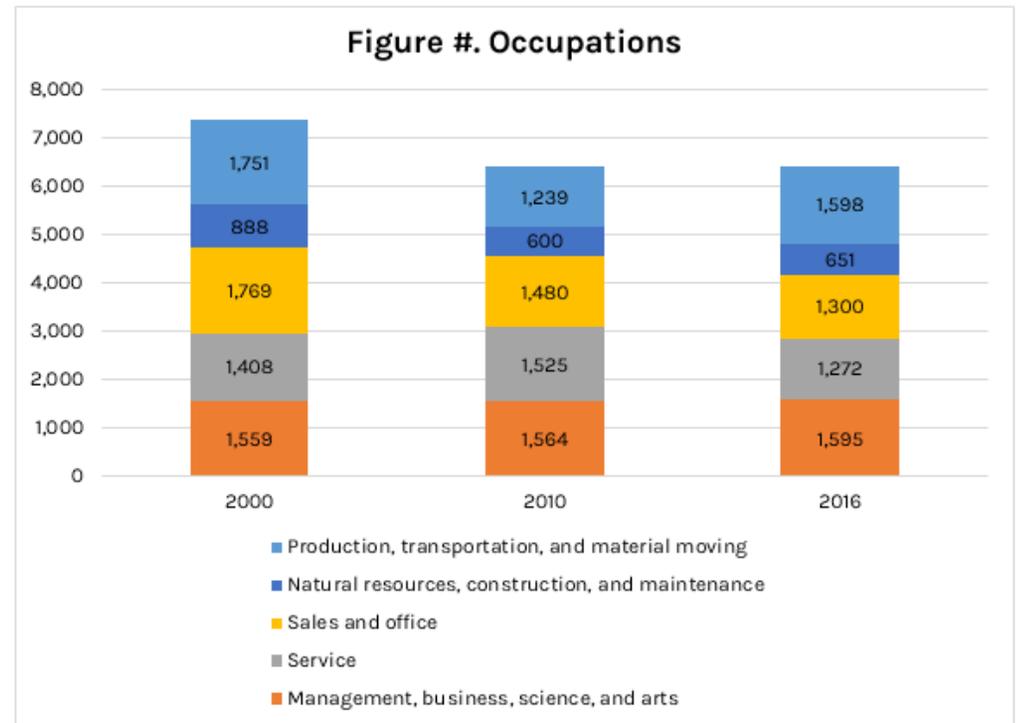


Figure #9. Occupations

Figure #. Industry

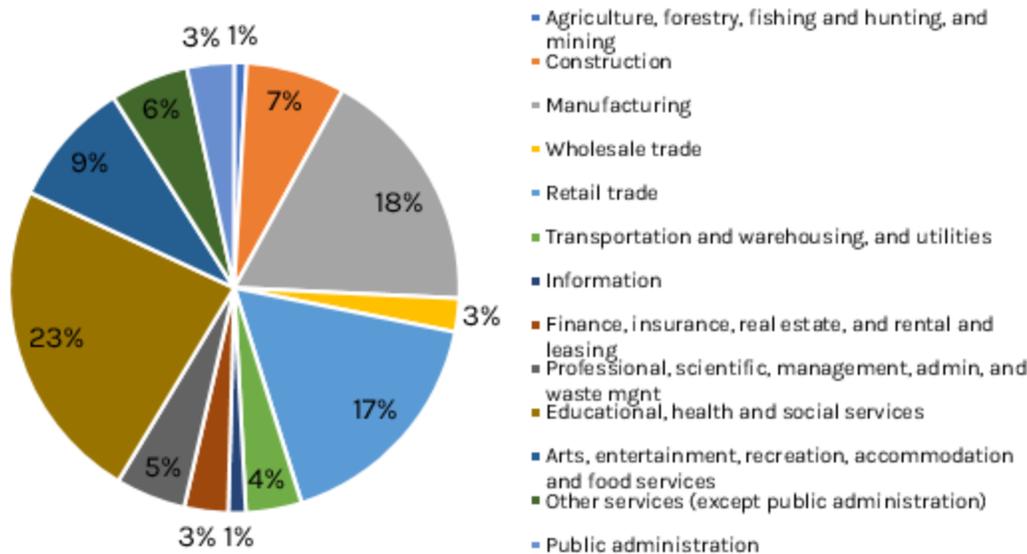


Figure #8. Industry

Owosso's largest industries are education, health and social services (23%), manufacturing (18%) and retail trade (17%). Manufacturing fell significantly between 2000 and 2010.

SOCIOECONOMICS

LOCATION QUOTIENT

Location quotient (LQ) is a valuable way of quantifying the concentration of a specific industry cluster within a region as compared to the nation. The following study was prepared by MSU and Land Policy Institute and Region 2 Planning in 2002 for Shiawassee County. This data should be updated for an accurate picture of the current economic context. Table # shows that advanced waste management, energy, and tourism were identified as mature, health clusters. There were also a number of potential up and coming clusters identified.

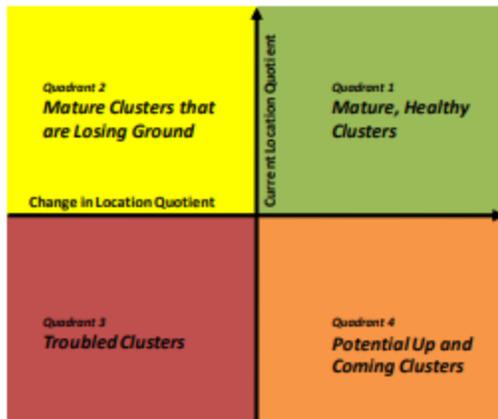


Figure #10. Location Quotient

Table #12: Cluster Location Quotient, Shiawassee County

	LQ	ΔLQ
Advanced Transportation and Manufacturing	0.60	0.13
Advanced Waste Management	1.04	0.14
Energy	1.08	0.17
Environmental Technology	0.53	-0.02
Fisheries and Freshwater Industries	1.74	-0.15
Food Innovation	0.95	0.05
Forestry and Wood Products	0.75	0.08
Construction/Deconstruction	0.83	0.18
Engineering, Technology and Design	0.42	0.15
Mining	1.44	-0.03
Supply Chain and Logistics	0.74	0.08
Arts and Culture	0.80	0.19
Film	0.35	0.03
Tourism	1.11	0.01
Defense and Security	0.66	0.09
Finance and Insurance	0.78	0.14
Education and Knowledge Creation	0.64	-0.09
Health Care	1.11	-0.04
Life Sciences	0.92	-0.03
Advanced and Flexible Manufacturing	0.71	0.24
Aerospace	0.57	-0.08
Information Technology	0.78	-0.30
Robotics	0.23	0.03

Source: 2002 County Location Quotient Tables, MSU and Land Policy Institute, Region 2 Planning

SOCIOECONOMICS

UNEMPLOYMENT

The national unemployment rate is around 4.7% and Michigan's is 4.5%. Shiawassee County and the City of Owosso have higher unemployment rates of 5.2% and 6.6% respectively.

Table #13: Employed Persons

	City of Owosso		Shiawassee County		State of Michigan	
Population 16 years and over	11,492		55,643		7,953,581	
In labor force	7,175	62.4%	32,850	59.0%	4,866,369	61.2%
Civilian labor force	7,175	62.4%	32,817	59.0%	4,862,651	61.2%
Employed	6,416	55.8%	29,921	53.8%	4,449,717	56.7%
Unemployed	759	6.6%	2,896	5.2%	412,934	4.5%
Armed Forces	0	0.0%	33	0.1%	3,718	0.0%
Not in labor force	4,317	37.6%	22,793	41.0%	3,087,212	38.8%
Source: U.S. Census, 2012-2016 ACS 5-year Estimate						

COMMUTING

Of those working in the City of Owosso, 66% are residents of the city, while 33.5% live elsewhere. There are over 4,000 residents over the age of 16 years (37.6% of that population) who are not active in the labor force.

Table #14: Commuting Characteristics

	City of Owosso	
Workers 16 years and over	6,279	100.0%
Live and work in Owosso	2,103	33.5%
Live outside the city and work in Owosso	4,176	66.5%
Source: U.S. Census, 2016-2012 ACS 5-year Estimate		

SOCIOECONOMICS

CONCLUSIONS

- Owosso is experiencing population decline.
- Owosso has a younger population (median age 33.7 years old) compared to county and state trends.
- Owosso has seen an increase in the number of residents 25-34 years old.
- Owosso is predominantly white.
- Shiawassee County is less diverse than the state of Michigan.
- Owosso has experienced a decrease in pre-school enrollment for children 3-4 years old.
- Owosso's high school graduation rate is increasing.
- Owosso has lower educational attainment relative to county and state trends.
- Owosso's housing stock is primarily single family detached.
- Most of the residential units were built before 1939.
- Home ownership rates in Owosso are lower than county and state averages.
- Most homes in Owosso are valued at \$50,000 to \$150,000, with a median value of \$77,000.
- Household incomes are low and have not kept up with inflation.
- Owosso has a high poverty rate, particularly for female-headed households with children.
- Owosso has seen a decline in manufacturing jobs.
- The largest industry in Owosso is education, healthcare and social services (23% of jobs)
- Owosso has higher unemployment than the county and state.

EXISTING LAND USE

This existing land use inventory and map is useful for the planning commission in considering zoning and land use changes or developmental projects because this map illustrates what the current uses are as opposed to the planned or zoned uses. With this resource, the planning commission can better judge how proposed land uses will integrate with the existing built environment, leading to more efficient transitions in land use and more prudent zoning changes.

The existing land use map will serve as a ready reference for the city in its consideration of land use and infrastructure improvement proposals. While Owosso is largely built out and will not be considering vast or substantial changes in its land use pattern, the map will still serve to shape policy and future land use.

LAND USE DISTRIBUTION

A basic element in planning for the future is the consideration of existing land use types and patterns. Previous existing land use data was compiled in 2012.

In general, the city of Owosso is a medium density, urbanized area that was built between the late 19th century and present day. The city is bisected by the Shiawassee River, three state highways, and numerous railroads. Downtown is centralized in the city, connecting to the primary corridor, M-21, which connects Westown to the west and the community's primary commercial corridor to the east. The city is easily divided into four walkable quadrants that each contain a school, neighborhood retail, and neighborhood parks.

The modern industrial area of the city is in the extreme southeast, however, many existing and abandoned industrial sites exist in the community's core along the rail lines and the river. Commercial uses are located predominantly in the downtown and along the M-21 corridor. Large institutional uses included Baker College on the south side and Memorial

healthcare on the north side, both off North M-52.

Outside the city, there is a large industrial park west of town south of M-21, additional commercial uses north of the city on M-52, and a large concentration of modern commercial (mostly retail) east of town on M-21. The predominant uses outside of the city is agricultural and low density residential.

CLASSIFICATIONS

The following generalized land use classifications were used in updating the City's existing land use map (Map #).

- Low Density Residential
- High Density Residential
- Mobile Home Park
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Utility/Railroad
- Institutional: Public

- Institutional: Private
- Public Schools
- Vacant

LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL

The residential category includes single-family detached and attached homes, permanent manufactured (modular) dwellings, as well as condos (including site and duplex) and small apartments (three units or less).

This use is the predominate use in the city in both area and numerical terms. The single family lots are generally 60-80 feet wide. The housing along the Shiawassee River, north of downtown, is an exception, with these lots being larger and more irregular.

LAND USE DISTRIBUTION

In Owosso, this use is established on a grid pattern of streets that has expanded concentrically from downtown and Westown over the years, with the newest housing on the northeast side of the city. These neighborhoods almost universally contain sidewalks and are walkable to schools and local retail.

HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL

This residential category includes multifamily structures that contain four or more units. These may be apartments, multi-unit condominiums, or townhouses developed individually or in complexes.

Multiple-family development accounts for a small amount of land area and usage in Owosso. Major developments include Kona Villa, Dor-Ray, Ginger Square, Kingswood Estates, and Corrlet Creek. These establishments are so few, that it is likely that the spillover demand for affordable rentals has encouraged the conversion of many single-family and condo homes into rentals. There is a concentration of such housing between Oliver and William Street in the central

part of the city.

There is a noticeable absence of high-density housing in and around downtown. This is especially true for senior housing, which is located at Kona Villa. Additional high-density housing is provided on-campus by Baker College and within the Woodard Station complex on Elm St.

MOBILE HOME PARK

The mobile home park category includes land assembled for the purpose of locating a planned mobile home community on the site. Land so classified includes related service and recreational areas.

Candlewick Court is the only classified mobile home park in Owosso. This use is located on the southwest side of the city and is relatively disconnected from the community from a distance and access standpoint.

COMMERCIAL

The general commercial category includes convenience stores, shopping centers, medical facilities, offices, hotels, restaurants, entertainment and most other commercial businesses.

Most of this development is clustered in the city's downtown and extends west to Westown and south to M-71. Dutchtown, on the corner of Chipman and Stewart also provides a traditional node of commercial establishments, and M-71 has sporadic commercial use on the corridor.

Owosso has both traditional storefronts, particularly in the downtown core, and more auto-oriented commercial buildings along the corridors. Most of the city's commercial is office space or local restaurant and retail. The regional retail needs are generally fulfilled in Caledonia Township on M-21 or on M-52 in Owosso Township by the relatively newer 'big box' stores that exist there. Downtown is the primary location for many entertainment, legal and other professional services.

LAND USE DISTRIBUTION

INDUSTRIAL

The industrial category includes manufacturing, assembling and general fabricating facilities, warehouses, heavy auto repair facilities, and nonmanufacturing uses which are industrial in their character (significant outdoor storage or shipping/receiving requirements).

Owosso has a dedicated industrial park on the southeast side of the city. While there is some vacant land here, nearly all properties are occupied. There are also many industrial sites located throughout the city, primarily along the rail lines. There is a concentration of such uses between Washington and M-52 south of downtown, as well as on Chestnut Street. There are industrial sites on the city's west side along the north bound rail lines, west of Chipman as depicted in the Brownfields Map (Map #).

UTILITY/RAILROAD

Because of the large presence of rail corridors in the city, this land use has been delineated, along with other identified utility properties such as telecommunications and energy providers.

There are two railroad lines that enter and diverge on the east side of the city, converging west of S. Cedar Street. These rail lines effectively isolate properties south of Monroe from the rest of the city to the north. They also limit the use of properties on M-71 by virtue of the size limits imposed on those sites by the rail. The northern convergence of this line leads to the Great Lakes Central rail yard, as well as the Steam Rail Road Institute. While this is the line that carries the North Pole Express, both lines cross Washington and Shiawassee Street just south of downtown, creating 'islands' of property that are difficult to use and effectively bisecting the city at this point.

There is also an abandoned rail line that enters the city on the southwest side and bisects Dutchtown and Westown. This rail is not abandoned north of the interchange, and it diverges and exits the city on the northwest side. Again, this rail bisects much of the city's west side and creates additional industrial 'islands' between Westown and King Street.

INSTITUTIONAL: PUBLICLY OWNED

This category represents city and state owned properties. This includes all city buildings and structures, such as city hall, as well as all park land and vacant land. This category also includes the state offices on Gould Street, the federal post office on Washington Street, and the armory at the end of W. Exchange Street.

Most city parcels are dedicated to providing essential services or parks. Map # illustrates how these and school lands combine to provide recreational services. The other notable land uses in the city are the water treatment facility east of Gould Street on Allendale Avenue, the public Safety Building on Water Street, city hall on Main Street, the department of public works building on W. Milwaukee Street, and the Osburn Lakes Subdivision lots.

LAND USE DISTRIBUTION

INSTITUTIONAL: PRIVATE

This category includes most tax-exempt properties that perform a special function. Such uses include places of worship, parochial schools, Baker College, Memorial Hospital, and the YMCA. Identified church housing is also illustrated. These uses are generally permitted in all zones and are scattered throughout the city. Pictured is the Shiawassee Arts Council.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The public schools for Owosso are located exclusively in the city. There is an elementary school in three of the four quadrants of the city, the middle school is located downtown, and the high school located on the northeast side of the city. The school administrative offices are located at the Washington Campus.

The Lincoln School was converted into apartments in 2018. A new middle school is planned for the Owosso High School campus and the current middle school downtown will present a redevelopment opportunity.

VACANT

Owosso has limited undeveloped land. The vacant land that does exist is either contaminated, in low-lying areas, or is composed of small and isolated parcels.

Most of the vacant land is owned by the city and is noted and classified as Institutional: Public land. These vacant tracts of land are generally divided between former commercial/industrial sites and greenfield sites. The city maintains a database and map detail for city-owned properties.

The most noteworthy vacant sites in the city consist of the acreage owned by the city on the southwest side of town on South Street, the property accessible from Aiken Road in the industrial park, phase II of Osburn Lakes Subdivision off Gould Street, and the former industrial sites southeast of W. King and Chestnut Streets. The city owns smaller tracts off Rain Street, Monroe Street, and in downtown. The largest privately-owned tracts are located on McMillian Avenue in the industrial park, M-21 in Westown, and on the northeast corner of W. King

and Chestnut Streets. Though the intent for these properties has not been detailed, current zoning indicates the proposed uses:

Site	Proposed Use
South Street tract	Conservation east of the railway, industrial west of the railway
Aiken Road	Industrial, currently used for composting
Osburn Lakes	Residential, conceptual plan approved
SE King & Chestnut tracts	Industrial
Rain Street	Residential
Monroe	Industrial
Downtown	Commercial
NE King & Chestnut	Industrial
McMillian Ave	Industrial
Westown	Commercial

SERVICES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

PUBLIC SAFETY

The Department of Public Safety encompasses all life and property safety services of the city. This department includes the police, fire, and life support services that are considered essential to the community. The department also cooperates and supports other services such as the rental inspection program, code enforcement, and community promotions.

POLICE SERVICES

Owosso police department is housed in the Public Safety Building on Water Street (1970s era building).

Currently, the department has 20 full time employees (includes the director, 17 sworn police officers, and 2.5 clerical), as well as a part-time parking enforcement officer and 18 seasonal crossing guards. The department carries out its charge with 11 patrol cars.

The department involves itself in the community through: crime watch meetings, Boy Scout Explorers, community talks at schools, and other special safety events sponsored by hospital,

churches and other community groups. The department also partners with the regional 911 dispatch with other Shiawassee county agencies, as well as with the emergency management team of Shiawassee County.

The Owosso Police Department is funded mostly by the city's general fund. The department does contribute to the general fund in the form of fines and fees. The 100 Club of Flint and the Department of Justice provide grants for equipment and programming from time to time.

FIRE AND LIFE SUPPORT SERVICES

The Owosso Fire Department is the only full time fire department in Shiawassee County. The current staffing is 17 employees; with two shifts of six employees and one shift of five. The department also has 20 reserve firefighters to supplement the staffing on large emergencies and fires. The Owosso Fire Department is part of the Shiawassee Fire Mutual Aid Pact. Mutual aid covers the entire county and is made up of ten departments, as well as three departments from neighboring counties.

The department provides the following equipment:

- 3 ALS/Medic Units, (2001, 2015, 2017)
- Two engines (1997, 2018)
- 104' Platform or Tower (2008)
- Rescue (2017)

The fire department is currently funded from the city general fund through taxes. Revenue derived from EMS billing and charges related to fires is deposited to the general fund.

SERVICES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

EMERGENCY AND DISASTER WARNING AND RESPONSE SERVICES

The City of Owosso has in place an Emergency Action Plan to deal with emergencies. The City of Owosso Mayor or designee declares a local state of emergency and notifies the municipal Emergency Coordinator (EC) and the county Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) of the decision. When municipal resources are exhausted, the Shiawassee County Emergency Management Agency coordinates assistance to help satisfy the unmet needs. The City of Owosso also maintains a weather warning system for its residents.

PUBLIC WORKS

The City of Owosso Public Works Department provides the expertise and labor to carry out many of the physical functions of government. This department consists of sixteen (16) employees that perform general labor, in addition to those in the water and sewer departments. One of these employees are certified arborist, eleven are equipment operators, one is a mechanic, one is a

building/concrete tradesman, and one is a water distribution foreman. The waste water department has ten full-time employees and three part-time employees. The filtration department has seven full-time employees and one part-time employee.

This department is responsible for repairing water leaks, installing new water services, adding water main, and installing hydrants. Furthermore, the department is charged with the regular maintenance and winter clearance of streets and parking lots. Employees also maintain and mow the parks, perform leaf pickup & brush collection, and provide forestry services.

The public works department operates out of 522 Milwaukee Street. The department has numerous trucks, including a boom truck, bucket truck, four-wheel drives, standard pickup trucks, and dump trucks. The department also has a street sweeper, two backhoes, two front end loaders, a wood chipper, a stump grinder, street patching equipment, and many other specialized pieces of equipment.

SERVICES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

INDEPENDENT MEDICAL SERVICES

Medical services are a crucial element for residents that seek a high quality of life. In the modern economy, such services also contribute heavily to job creation. The presence of health care in the community is very strong and is expected to continue to contribute to the enhanced quality of life and economic growth.

MEMORIAL HEALTHCARE

Memorial Healthcare operates a hospital in Owosso that has a campus on King Street west of North Shiawassee (M-52). This is a 150- bed facility with over 200 medical staff providers. Memorial is the county's largest employer with over 1,200 employees. Memorial Healthcare serves a population of approximately 68,000.

MOBILE MEDICAL RESPONSE, INC.

Mobile Medical Response, Inc. is a non-profit ambulance company that operates from Owosso Charter Township. This service provides 24/7 coverage for the township on a contractual basis. The service employs 14 full-time employees and is funded through a \$30 per household assessment.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

OWOSSO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Owosso Public School (OPS) system is the only public-school provider for K-12 education in the city. The district educates about 3,200 students in three elementary schools (Central, Bryant, and Emerson), the Middle School, and the High School. The district also offers an alternative education program at the Washington Campus, which is a former elementary school.

All these facilities play an important role in the community. In addition to providing education, these facilities play critical roles in neighborhoods by providing play facilities for children, offering open space, creating a sense of identity, and providing locations for community gatherings and events. The active facilities are located as follows and as illustrated in Map #.

- Owosso High School 765 E. North St.
- Owosso Middle School 219 N. Water St.
- Central School 600 W. Oliver St.

- Washington Campus 645 W. Alger St.
- Bryant School 942 Hampton St.
- Emerson School 151 E. Oliver St.

There is a recognized potential to reuse the Owosso Middle School once the new middle school is complete.

BAKER COLLEGE

Located on Washington Street on the south side of the city is Baker College of Owosso. Baker is a private college that enrolls 3,300 students on the Owosso campus, 500 of these students reside in student housing. This is a career-oriented institution that occupies more than 50 acres in and around the Owosso area. Architecture on the main campus resembles a small Swiss or Bavarian village. Other facilities throughout the community include student apartments at Woodard Station, the new Auto/Diesel Institute on M-52, and the Business and Corporate Services Division at the Bentley campus just north of downtown. Baker offers many programs of study related to health sciences, business administration, computer information systems

and technology, and education and human services.

Baker College is accredited by the Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association of Colleges and Universities. The Baker College System is approved to offer certificates, associate, bachelor, master's, and doctorate degrees.

The campus in Owosso has expanded by a factor of 20 over the last 20 years. Due to the physical and geographic expansion of the campus, as well as the increases in enrollment and student housing, the implications of Baker's impact on the job market, downtown, and the community culture are encouraging. For every dollar invested in tuition dollars it is estimated that it returns three dollars in local economic gain. Baker College also offers an alternative high school education program.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

St. Paul's is a fully accredited Catholic school in Owosso that hosts grades K-8. It is located on Main St. between downtown and Westtown. Located on M-52, across the street from Bentley Park is the Salem Lutheran School. This school has been in operation since 1894. This school employs five teachers and has approximately 70 students.

branch hosts reading programs, craft times, movies , and other special programs. The library reviews its needs as they relate to the facility capabilities on an on-going basis.

SHIAWASSEE DISTRICT LIBRARY

The Shiawassee District Library has a branch location in Owosso at 502 W. Main St., between downtown and Westtown. This branch dates back as far as 1867 when the Ladies Library Association was organized. The building that is used today was built in 1914 and is owned by the City of Owosso. The library is operated by an independent authority with an eight-member board. The branch provides rentals of books, music, periodicals, and many other materials in multiple media formats. The library also provides computer, internet, photocopying and other business-type services. Furthermore, the Owosso

UTILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Public utilities are some of the most fundamental needs that are provided by the public sector. In Owosso, these include the provision of water and sewer treatment and transportation. Owosso provides municipal water service throughout the city for residential, commercial, and industrial customers and for fire protection. Owosso also provides retail water service to nearby portions of Owosso Charter Township and Caledonia Charter Township customers, and wholesale water supply to the City of Corunna, under contractual agreements with those respective governmental entities.

The water supply system is designed to produce an average of 3 MGD (MGD = million gallons per day) with a 6 MGD maximum day capacity for peak demands. Current water production averages 1.7 MGD, leaving more than adequate reserve capacity for anticipated future needs in the mid-county service area.

The groundwater supply is from 6 wells in 3 separate well field areas. Typically, only 2 to 3 wells are used to meet average daily flow requirements. All the wells pump water to a

central treatment plant located at 1101 Allendale. The wells draw from gravel formations above bed-rock with intake screens generally between 60 and 140 feet below ground surface. Owosso has developed a Wellhead Protection Program. The aquifers we draw from have more than adequate, sustainable capacity for our 20-year projected needs. The existing wells can be maintained, requiring significant well cleaning and pump repair on a planned 6-year cycle (one well per year). However, the Hintz Road well can no longer be restored to full capacity by cleaning and needs complete replacement with an offset well planned on the same site (cost estimated at \$250,000).

The water plant provides complete treatment including pre-aeration, lime softening, re-carbonation for pH adjustment, filtration, chlorination and fluoridation. Residuals from lime softening are stored in on-site lagoons, dewatered and re-used as an alternative agricultural liming product. The plant was originally constructed in the 1940-50 era as an iron removal process, modified and expanded in 1968-70 for lime softening, and upgraded

in 2002-04 to a more efficient and modern lime softening process. The treatment plant is staffed by certified operators maintaining a 24/7 operation. A \$4.8 million revenue bond financed the 2002-04 plant improvements with a debt retirement schedule extending to 2022. Projected capital outlay projects at the plant are relatively minor and include replacing the filter backwash pump, filter control sensors and instrumentation, and replacing some older pipe sections, and rehab of the in-ground reservoir at the plant.

Treated water is continuously pumped from a 1.4 million gallon in-ground reservoir at the water treatment plant through a distribution system consisting of 90 miles of piping ranging from 24 inches down to 4 inches. Distribution system storage includes a 1.2-million-gallon standpipe with booster pump located on the south side of Owosso and a 0.6-million-gallon elevated storage tank located on the west side of the system. This storage is used for peak hour and fire flow demands. The Owosso water system is designed to supply in excess of the 3500 gallon per minute fire flow recommended by the ISO (Insurance

UTILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Services Offices) for municipal systems our size serving commercial and industrial facilities. The main water transmission grid and system storage generally provide adequate fire flows and reliable transmission of water throughout town. Projected transmission upgrades include completion of a north end 12” connector across the river between Chippewa Trail and Chipman Lane and improvements to the west side industrial area (former Genesee Stamping and Sugar Beet site) between the rail- road tracks west of Chipman and south of W. King St.

Upgrade of the booster pump station at the standpipe is a planned capital outlay project. The standpipe and the west side elevated tank also require repainting soon. Street water main replacement should be accelerated to replace between one and two miles of water main on an annual basis due to the overall age of the water mains. Replacement priority is coordinated with street reconstruction and the following water main factors: adequacy of pipe size, break history, pipe age and condition (lined or unlined), and adequacy of pipe bury.

Under the water agreements with Owosso and Caledonia Charter Townships, they are responsible for replacing, extending and upgrading the water distribution systems in their respective townships. The city charges a double rate for retail water service out-of-town but shares 25% of that revenue with the respective township to be used for water main replacement and system improvements in the township service area.

Development of an asset management program for the water and sewer utility is highly recommended. An asset management program would provide council, the citizenry and staff with a more structured and cost-effective approach to planning for both near term and long term (3 to 5 year and 20 year) capital replacement and improvement needs. The asset management program would also provide the basis for establishing adequate and defensible water (and sewer) rates to properly finance the utility and the capital improvements and replacements needed to sustain high quality service.

The Mid-County WWTP provides wastewater treatment for the mid-county area including Owosso, Corunna, and portions of Owosso Charter Township and Caledonia Charter Township pursuant to a 1977 agreement, as amended, between the four jurisdictions. The city provides staff and operates the plant. Budgeting and decisions related to operation and maintenance of the plant are under the jurisdiction of the city council through the Owosso city manager and plant superintendent. A Plant Review Board, comprised of representatives for the four governmental partners in the Mid-County Plant, provides oversight and is charged with projecting future needs and funding for capital replacements and improvements in accordance with the mid-county agreement.

UTILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Plant operating, maintenance and replacement costs are shared by the four “service units” based on their portion of the overall monthly flow as determined by master meters. Debt service or major capital costs are shared by the capacity allocation percentage as listed below. As of 2011, there is no debt on the plant and the Plant Replacement and Improvement Fund balances total just over \$2,000,000. The 1980-86 plant capital cost was approximately

\$17,000,000, with over \$12,000,000 provided by federal and state grant programs that are no longer available.

The plant has a 6 MGD (million gallons per day) average design capacity with the following allocation per the 1977 agreement:

Municipality	Amount	Percent
City of Owosso	3.18 MGD	53.0%
Owosso Charter Township	1.29 MGD	21.5%
Caledonia Charter Township	0.98 MGD	16.3%
City of Corunna	0.55 MGD	9.2%

Each unit of government is responsible for their own wastewater collection system. The two townships have established a utility authority to provide for the joint operation and maintenance of the townships wastewater collection systems. Corunna also has a separate agreement for the joint use of township interceptor lines for delivery of their flow to the Mid-County WWTP. Owosso operates and maintains its wastewater collection system under its “Sewer Fund”, which is budgeted and accounted for separate from the WWTP Fund. Each of the four service units determines their own wastewater user charges and separately bills their retail customers for their share of the costs for the mid-county plant plus their cost for their collection system.

The plant is located on Chippewa Trail in Owosso Charter Township just north of the city limits on land (approximately 13 acres) owned by the City of Owosso. This was the site of the original Owosso wastewater plant constructed in the 1930s, providing just primary or very limited treatment. The current plant was constructed beginning in 1978 and phased into service beginning in 1980. This plant was designed with

a rather unique physical chemical treatment process. However, that process failed to meet its treatment objectives and was beset with operating problems and high cost. This led to a major modification in 1986-87 to replace elements of the physical chemical treatment process with more cost-effective and reliable biological treatment. That modification was successful and has provided high quality and cost-effective treatment since that time.

The plant has more than adequate capacity for “dry weather” wastewater flows from the mid-county service area and consistently meets its state/federal permit requirements for the treated effluent, which is discharged to the Shiawassee River. The discharge permit requires base-line or secondary treatment with disinfection through the cold weather season, and advanced or tertiary level treatment during the warm weather season when the river ecosystem is more sensitive. However, the plant is stressed under wet weather conditions when excessive inflow of storm water and infiltration of groundwater (“I/I”) increase the flow to the plant beyond its design capacity.

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The City of Owosso and Corunna have ongoing programs to tighten up their nominally separate wastewater collection systems in order to reduce this excessive I/I that historically has led to sanitary sewer overflows from their respective sewer collection systems upstream from the plant. If the service units, and particularly the City of Owosso with the largest flow contribution, are not successful at reducing the excessive I/I, there is the possibility of having to provide additional wastewater storage and/or capacity at the plant in order to meet plant discharge permit requirements even under extreme wet weather conditions.

Most of the plant has now provided more than 30 years of service. The plant has a replacement schedule (averaging \$126,000 per year) and financing mechanism to provide for capital replacement of equipment, such as pumps, valves etc., with a design life of 20 years or less. As of June 30, 2010, over \$1,700,000 in capital replacement projects have been accomplished and the replacement and improvement fund reserves on hand total just over \$2,000,000.

After 30 years of service it is evident that a major plant upgrade, beyond the scope of the current replacement fund, will be likely within 5 years. The plant review board has directed the hiring of an engineering consultant to prepare an assessment of the current plant and a long-term capital improvement needs study, complete with financing plan. The study and plan are expected to be completed in 2012. That study will also incorporate any new discharge permit requirements, including those that may be required to meet peak wet weather flows that may arise during the 5-year re-issuance of our discharge permit.

OWOSSO WASTEWATER COLLECTION SYSTEM

The Owosso wastewater collection system consists of approximately 70 miles of gravity sewer piping ranging in size from 8-inch collector sewers to a 30-inch main interceptor, about 1000 access manholes, three relatively

small sewage lift or pumping stations, and approximately 5500 building sewer connections. Much of the piping is vitrified clay tile, with the 30-inch main interceptor being concrete pipe, and newer or replacement sewers being of PVC piping.

A significant portion (over 50%) of the wastewater collection system was constructed prior to the 1930s serving the core of the city. In those early years the wastewater sewers discharged directly to the river. It wasn't until the 1930s that a main interceptor was constructed to transmit flow from these wastewater collector sewers to the first area wastewater treatment plant. Between 1940 and 1980 wastewater collector sewers were extended outward to the limits of the city such that essentially all of the city, except for a few isolated properties, are served by city sewer.

In 1980, Owosso and Caledonia Townships installed their own wastewater collection system to serve the populated area around the city with flows transmitted separately to the mid-county wastewater treatment plant. Except for limited

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areas such as the Osburn Lakes subdivision off North Gould Street, there is no extension potential for the Owosso wastewater collection system, as the areas around the city are served by the township system.

Generally, the wastewater collection system is properly designed and sized to handle normal wastewater flows. However, the system receives significant volumes of additional flow during wet weather from inflow of storm water and infiltration of groundwater, known as excessive I/I (inflow/infiltration). Under severe wet weather conditions, occurring about once every two years on the average, this results in flows exceeding the capacity of the collection system and the overflow of untreated wastewater, known as a sanitary sewer overflow or SSO, from low lying manholes along the main interceptor well upstream from the treatment plant.

The city has entered a consent order with the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality agreeing to carry out a program to reduce the excessive I/I to the wastewater system in order to reduce the frequency of overflows to less than

1 in 10 years. The multi-year compliance schedule for that program extends to 2017. This program will largely direct the capital outlay spending for the Owosso wastewater collection system for that period.

In 2007 all the system manholes were inspected, followed in 2008 by an \$800,000 manhole rehabilitation project. The collection system has been smoke tested to identify potential sources of storm water inflow such as roof drains, area drains, and interconnection with storm sewers. Separation of identified sources is underway. Another program element is to assess the entire 70 miles of the public sewer system through a televised inspection program. This will lead to priorities for replacement or lining of sections of the sewer system that are subject to infiltration through defective joints or cracked pipe or are otherwise structurally deficient.

The other main source of excessive infiltration is from residential building foundation drains discharging clear groundwater to the wastewater system via either a direct gravity connection to the building sewer or via a sump pump discharge

improperly connected to the building sewer. Prior to the 1970s such connections were commonly accepted, but we now realize they discharge significant volumes of clear groundwater that overload the wastewater collection system and treatment plant. Elimination of footing drain groundwater discharges is a major, but necessary component of the city's sanitary sewer overflow control program.

The city is currently developing an inspection program for all residential structures with basements (approximately 3000) to determine if there is a footing drain connection. Based on currently available information, it is estimated that there are approximately 1000 such connections and that somewhere between 200 and 500 need to be separated to prevent the wastewater collection system from overflowing under the state design criteria. The consent order compliance schedule requires this primary separation phase be completed by 2017. The residential separation program will first target homes with illicit groundwater discharges from existing sump pumps as these were not permitted in previous years, separation is less

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costly, and such pumped sources can even discharge to surcharged sewers. To assure such sources are not reconnected to the wastewater system, the sump pump needs to discharge to an approved storm sewer or natural outlet.

Separation of gravity footing drain discharges is more difficult and costlier. A baseline program is proposed to require inspections and such separations prior to the transfer of ownership of a property (i.e. a time of sale ordinance). A financial assistance program is also proposed to encourage voluntary participation in accomplishing such separations, particularly targeting those properties in flood prone and/or high groundwater areas where sewer flow data indicates major groundwater flow contributions to the wastewater system. Properties that do discharge clear groundwater would also be billed a higher sewer usage rate to reflect the cost for treating such additional discharges to the wastewater system and to encourage separation. Revenues from that portion of the user charge should be dedicated to assist with the separation program.

Development of an asset management program for the wastewater collection (and water) utility is highly recommended. We are currently committed to a comprehensive assessment of the condition of the collection system, which is the first step for the program. This baseline assessment should be integrated with the city GIS (geographical information system) for tracking assessment information on both the public portion of the wastewater collection system and information on building sewers and compliance status with respect to the sanitary sewer over- flow control program. A formal asset management program would provide a more structured approach to prioritizing and planning for needed capital improvements.

OWOSSO STORM WATER SYSTEM

Owosso currently has a system of storm sewers and drains that provide for the routing of storm water from streets and adjacent properties to the river. This system is separate from the wastewater collection system. In addition, there are several county drains, under the jurisdiction of the county drain commission, that serve

drainage districts outside and within the city limits. These include the Owosso drain, the Chipman drain, and the Corlett Creek drain. Operation and maintenance and improvements to the city owned storm sewers and drains currently has an extremely limited budget under the general fund (major street, local street, and DPW departments). This lack of separate budget focus, extremely limited funding, and lack of clear responsibility leads to a largely neglected system and a reactionary rather than proactive approach to management and problem solving. There are several areas of the city that experience flooding of streets and low-lying properties due to inadequate storm drainage. These problems persist largely due to a lack of funding for needed capital improvements.

To address the current deficiencies and to provide for more proactive and cost-effective management of storm water, it is recommended that the city consider development and incorporation of a storm water utility. Such a utility would be financed by a user charge system similar to the wastewater and water utilities. User charges would be collected along with the

UTILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

current billing for water and wastewater. A storm water utility would also position the city to be more proactive with respect to likely future state and federal requirements addressing storm water impacts on receiving water quality.

The legal basis for storm water utilities and associated user charge systems in Michigan is currently uncertain due to a Michigan Supreme Court decision (*Bolt v. City of Lansing*). There has been proposed state legislation to clarify the legal basis and requirements for storm water utilities and associated user fees in Michigan. The city should closely track and support such proposed legislation, which is likely to be re-introduced to the state legislature.

Also recommended is development of an asset management program for the storm water system. As with the wastewater collection system this would begin with a structured assessment of the existing system including incorporation into the city GIS. A formal asset management program would provide a more structured approach to prioritizing and planning for needed capital improvements. The asset management

approach, particularly if properly financed via a storm water utility, would lead to more pro-active and cost-effective management of the storm water system and better service to the public it serves

The ability of the city to meet the infrastructure and logistical needs of modern industry is crucial. The City of Owosso maintains an

ENGINEERING, STREETS, AND TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

engineering department to oversee such functions and to aid the city’s technical endeavors related to public works. Furthermore, the community and region provide other means by which this important logistics function is carried out, leading to a well-connected and accessible industrial base and labor market.

ENGINEERING

The Owosso Engineering Department supplies technical engineering information for city staff and city construction projects. The department was previously staffed by one professional engineer, but those services are currently provided by a professional consultant as needed. The department is responsible for new construction and contracted maintenance work on sidewalks, curbs and street maintenance and inspection within the street right-of-way, including permits for private utility repair work within the right-of-way or the temporary occupancy of the street right-of-way by contractors or vendors.

The department also assists property owners

with flood plain issues and retains the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) issued flood rate insurance maps for the city. The department is also responsible for soil erosion and sedimentary control permits and inspections. The geographic information system (GIS) operations are housed and maintained in the office as well. Engineering staff work with other staff on improvements to the city park systems, downtown projects, and the review of site plans before they go to the planning commission.

STREETS

Concerning streets, the city is laid out in a modified grid pattern, with M-21 and M-52 providing the primary east-west and north-south connections, respectively. M-21 connects Owosso with Flint, St. Johns, and Grand Rapids. M-52 connects to I-69 about 12 miles south of the city. M-71 provides a link between the city and downtown Corunna, as well as Vernon and I-69 in the City of Durand. There are 24.38 miles of “major streets” and 47.57 miles of “local streets” within the City of Owosso. The predominant

surface type in the city is asphalt as listed below:

Surface Type	Distance (Miles)
Gravel	0.278
Concrete	0.116
Asphalt	71.334
Brick	0.222
Total	71.95

There are also over 100 miles of sidewalks within the city. The city spends about \$25,000 each year on sidewalk repair.

There are three state owned corridors in the city: M-71 (Corunna Avenue), M-21 (Main Street), and M-52 (Shiawassee Street). These corridors are controlled by the Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT). While the city maintains these roads using monies supplied by the State of Michigan, the operations of the road (including design, signage, and usage) are largely controlled by MDOT. These corridors also account for 14 of the 15 traffic signals within the city; all these 14 are controlled by MDOT.

ENGINEERING, STREETS, AND TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

In addition to streets and sidewalks, the city owns 12 parking lots with a total of 1,206 parking spaces. Most of these are in the downtown area. Furthermore, most of the street lights in the downtown are city owned and all the street lights in the residential area are owned by Consumers Energy. In 2012, the city converted its high-pressure sodium street lights in downtown to LED.

AIRPORTS

Owosso is relatively accessible to many airports that provide for such global access. The community should continue to benefit from the expansion of the nearby airports in Flint and Lansing.

OWOSSO COMMUNITY AIRPORT

The Owosso Community Airport (KRNP) is a public-use airport two miles east of the city. The airport is operated by the Shiawassee Airport Board, consisting of five members. The airport was originally transferred to the county for ownership in 1929 and eventually to the city. In 1982, the City of Owosso deeded the airport to

the board. In 2005, the airport expanded its main runway which is currently a 4,300 ft asphalt runway.

BISHOP INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Located 25 miles east of the city, at the intersection of I-69 and I-75 in Flint, is Bishop International Airport (FNT). Bishop carried over 988,143 passengers in 2010, an approximate increase of 1% from 2009. The airport also enplaned and deplaned over 22,000,000 pounds of cargo (combined) and carried out 47,431 operations in the year.

Bishop Airport is operated by a regional authority that levies taxes in Genesee County. The airport provides an important function for a greater market area that extends as far south as Detroit and Ann Arbor, as well as to Saginaw and Owosso. The airport provides regular service links to Detroit Metropolitan Airport, as well as direct flights to other hubs and destinations such as Cleveland, Atlanta, Chicago O'Hare, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Tampa, and Orlando.

CAPITAL REGION INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Lansing's regional airport (LAN) is 35 miles southwest of Owosso. This airport functions much like Bishop Airport. While passenger and cargo data are not known, a 2003 estimate indicates approximately 550,000 total passengers and 50 million pounds of cargo pass through LAN in a year. The connections and destinations available from Lansing include: Detroit, Minneapolis, Washington National, Las Vegas, Chicago O'Hare, and Montego Bay.

In addition, to passenger traffic, the Capital Region International Airport also functions as Mid-Michigan's only US port of entry that allows for goods and passengers to clear customs through US Customs & Border Protection. This allows for international customs locally, without using the traditional airports of Detroit and Chicago.

DETROIT METROPOLITAN WAYNE COUNTY AIRPORT (DTW)

About 90 miles southeast of Owosso is the state's primary airport. DTW is a full service international airport and is one of the nation's top ten international gateways. Metro, as it is

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often called, is one of the world's 25 busiest airports. The airport serves over 160 global destinations and was named the best large U.S. airport in customer satisfaction by J.D. Power & Associates in 2010. Currently, 14 airlines serve the airport, with the largest being Delta. The top destinations by passenger volume are Atlanta, Orlando, and Chicago.

RAILROADS

All railroads in the city have provided and continue to provide an important function for industrial and economic prosperity. Unfortunately, due to their layout and function, the railroads create a barrier between neighborhoods and downtown. Abandoned industrial sites provide redevelopment opportunities.

GREAT LAKES CENTRAL RAILROAD, INC. (GLC)

GLC is a class II regional railroad that is headquartered in Owosso, on Oakwood Avenue by the river. It was formerly called Tuscola and Saginaw Bay Railway. This is the largest regional rail- road in Michigan, covering 424 miles

of track. In the Owosso area, this railroad is responsible for the lines that run from the city's east side to the facility located on the south side of the river by the Steam Railroading Institute. The rail then crosses Washington just south of the river and parallels west along Cass Street to where it interchanges with Huron and Eastern Railway. The rail then proceeds north on both tracks that are on the city's north west side. These lines run from Ann Arbor to Traverse City.

Currently, GLC is responsible for implementing one of the state's first commuter rail services from Howell to downtown Ann Arbor. GLC also indicates that the company may begin daily service between Ann Arbor and Traverse City, through the city of Owosso, but this is not confirmed. What potential there is for a dedicated commuter or daily service in Owosso is unclear.

HURON & EASTERN RAILROAD CO., INC

Huron & Eastern is a short line railroad that operates in Owosso that is owned by Rail America. This railroad operates generally in the thumb of Michigan, but it owns the rail from Dutch- town in Owosso to the south, as well

as all that portion of the rail that bisects the community from west to east. This rail corridor is abandoned west of the city near the crossing of M-21 in Owosso Township. From this point to the west a rail-to-trail corridor is planned that will go to St. Johns, Michigan and beyond. Huron & Eastern, as well as the parent company have been approached to allow a rail-with-trail through the city, but Rail America notified the city in writing that it does not cooperate on such initiatives.

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SHIAWASSEE AREA TRANSPORTATION AGENCY (SATA)

Located on Delaney Road, west of the city, SATA began operating in 2000. The vehicles from Memorial Healthcare, Shiawassee Area Council on Aging, the ARC of Shiawassee, and the Regional Education Service District (RESD) were transferred to the newly organized Shiawassee Area Transportation Agency. These vehicles now operate on demand response, curb-to-curb transportation service for residents of Shiawassee County.

SATA was formed under Act 7 by the communities of Owosso, Corunna, Perry, Durand, and the RESD. The agency is overseen by a board of 11 community representatives. SATA is largely funded by federal, state, and local municipalities which receive public transportation services from SATA. They also collect charges for services. Currently, SATA does not provide any fixed route services.

In 2008, a mobility management program entitled Transportation Solutions was added. It is a one-stop office designed to solve

transportation issues for county residents. Among its services are trips for senior citizens and those with disabilities to destinations outside the county for medical and job-related reasons using agency vehicles and volunteer drivers

GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES

- **City Manager:** Oversees all day-to-day activities of the city under the direction of the city council, also coordinates numerous boards and commissions
- **Assessing:** Provides real and personal property assessment for all tax collecting entities
- **Treasury:** Provides tax collection and distribution for all taxing entities, this office also oversees the Historical Commission
- **Finance:** Drafts the city budget, performs accounting, and executes the city audit
- **Clerk:** Records all official functions of the local government and retains all official records, this office also oversees the Cable Commission
- **Personnel:** Responsible for the management of the city's human resource function
- **Engineering:** Performs technical tasks related to the design and construction of public infrastructure
- **Building:** Responsible for enforcing the city's building and maintenance codes
- **Community Development:** Responsible for planning, zoning, and economic development activities, as well as the city's Planning Commission, Zoning Board of Appeals, Parks and Recreation Commission, Downtown Historic District Commission, Downtown Development Authority/Owosso Main Street, Westown Corridor Improvement Authority, and Brownfield Redevelopment Authority
- **Housing:** Oversees the city's housing rehabilitation programs and rental inspection