

## Municipalities with Highest Number of Miles of Bad Roads

(Source: 2007-08 MI Asset Mgt. Council Annual Report of Federal Aid System)

Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall		% Poor
				Federal Aid Miles	Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles	
1	Detroit	Wayne	7,040	2,969	586	20%
2	Grand Rapids	Kent	1,547	605	200	33%
3	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	875	342	189	55%
4	Flint	Genesee	1,415	620	165	27%
5	Livonia	Wayne	1,157	470	143	30%
6	Southfield	Oakland	884	423	142	34%
7	Lansing	Ingham	1,117	480	136	28%
8	Sterling Heights	Macomb	1,057	377	119	31%
9	Saginaw	Saginaw	734	294	114	39%
10	Mt Morris Twp	Genesee	416	208	114	55%
11	Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo	741	309	113	37%
12	Clinton Twp	Macomb	823	257	102	40%
13	Rochester Hills	Oakland	791	213	101	48%
14	Warren	Macomb	1,286	508	100	20%
15	Dearborn	Wayne	918	392	99	25%
16	Burton	Genesee	430	181	96	53%
17	Wyoming	Kent	685	301	92	30%
18	Romulus	Wayne	533	308	90	29%
19	Pontiac	Oakland	688	273	90	33%
20	Watersmeet Twp	Gogebic	558	221	89	40%
21	Grand Blanc Twp	Genesee	459	179	81	45%
22	Westland	Wayne	658	228	80	35%
23	Ironwood Twp	Gogebic	323	106	80	75%
24	Waterford Twp	Oakland	756	212	78	37%
25	Stambaugh Twp	Iron	439	164	77	47%
26	Marshall Twp	Calhoun	196	121	76	63%
27	Ypsilanti Twp	Washtenaw	572	239	75	31%
28	Farmington Hills	Oakland	979	377	75	20%
29	Flint Twp	Genesee	512	220	75	34%
30	Menominee Twp	Menominee	312	150	75	50%
31	Portage	Kalamazoo	668	281	74	26%
32	Pittsfield Twp	Washtenaw	420	175	73	42%
33	Genesee Twp	Genesee	337	124	73	59%
34	Canton Twp	Wayne	783	240	71	29%
35	Convis Twp	Calhoun	163	93	67	72%
36	Bay City	Bay	441	148	67	45%
37	Mundy Twp	Genesee	286	133	67	50%
38	St Clair Twp	St. Clair	211	91	66	72%
39	Lee Twp	Calhoun	139	68	65	95%
40	Nahma Twp	Delta	302	135	64	47%
41	Ontonagon Twp	Ontonagon	239	123	64	52%
42	Troy	Oakland	973	353	63	18%
43	Royal Oak	Oakland	588	245	62	25%
44	Shelby Twp	Macomb	746	209	62	30%

Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall		% Poor
				Federal Aid Miles	Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles	
45	Van Buren Twp	Wayne	443	200	61	31%
46	Grayling Twp	Crawford	814	215	61	29%
47	Georgetown Twp	Ottawa	536	173	61	35%
48	Eckford Twp	Calhoun	132	62	61	98%
49	Garfield Twp	Grand Traverse	296	120	59	49%
50	Bloomfield Twp	Oakland	711	206	59	28%
51	Greenwood Twp	Oscoda	279	64	58	91%
52	Nadeau Twp	Menominee	275	106	56	53%
53	Ely Twp	Marquette	281	80	56	69%
54	Dearborn Heights	Wayne	486	150	56	37%
55	Gaines Twp	Genesee	152	62	55	89%
56	Sturgis	St. Joseph	197	89	55	62%
57	Sheridan Twp	Calhoun	151	80	55	69%
58	Brownstown Twp	Wayne	339	130	55	42%
59	Harris Twp	Menominee	335	124	54	44%
60	Novi	Oakland	673	271	54	20%
61	Elbridge Twp	Oceana	168	57	54	95%
62	Caledonia Twp	Kent	255	110	54	49%
63	Meridian Twp	Ingham	496	164	52	32%
64	Marengo Twp	Calhoun	164	76	52	69%
65	Vienna Twp	Genesee	290	135	52	39%
66	Richmond Twp	Osceola	171	68	52	76%
67	Taylor	Wayne	646	272	52	19%
68	Port Huron	St. Clair	354	137	52	38%
69	Bruce Twp	Chippewa	257	97	51	53%
70	Lima Twp	Washtenaw	186	90	50	56%
71	Benton Twp	Berrien	442	230	50	22%
72	Monitor Twp	Bay	315	192	50	26%
73	Macomb Twp	Macomb	641	153	49	32%
74	Michigamme Twp	Marquette	124	49	49	99%
75	Clarence Twp	Calhoun	127	48	48	100%
76	Davison Twp	Genesee	263	105	48	46%
77	Leelanau Twp	Leelanau	231	71	48	68%
78	Ellsworth Twp	Lake	120	48	48	100%
79	Flushing Twp	Genesee	183	53	48	90%
80	Bedford Twp	Monroe	388	111	47	42%
81	Wayland Twp	Allegan	194	83	47	56%
82	Columbia Twp	Tuscola	164	47	47	100%
84	Sumpter Twp	Wayne	225	71	47	65%
83	Fredonia Twp	Calhoun	141	78	47	60%
85	Riverton Twp	Mason	159	58	46	81%
86	Hillman Twp	Montmorency	241	66	46	70%
87	Bismark Twp	Presque Isle	167	53	46	87%
88	Beaver Creek Twp	Crawford	419	135	46	34%
89	Holland Twp	Ottawa	475	163	46	28%
90	Columbia Twp	Van Buren	184	52	46	88%
91	Clarendon Twp	Calhoun	137	50	45	90%
92	Ypsilanti	Washtenaw	173	86	45	52%
93	Breitung Twp	Dickinson	310	110	45	41%

Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall		% Poor
				Federal Aid Miles	Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles	
94	Lake Twp	Menominee	215	70	45	64%
95	Plainfield Twp	Kent	502	184	45	24%
96	Kimball Twp	St. Clair	253	121	45	37%
97	Bainbridge Twp	Berrien	161	70	45	64%
98	Lincoln Twp	Osceola	189	78	45	58%
99	Union Twp	Branch	149	60	44	74%
100	Redford Twp	Wayne	506	148	44	30%
101	Marenisco Twp	Gogebic	396	179	44	25%
102	Madison Heights	Oakland	308	140	44	32%
103	Sherman Twp	Osceola	161	62	44	71%
104	Albion Twp	Calhoun	126	53	44	83%
105	Elba Twp	Lapeer	197	81	44	54%
106	Leroy Twp	Osceola	159	80	44	55%
107	Benona Twp	Oceana	215	50	44	88%
108	West Bloomfield Twp	Oakland	687	123	43	35%
109	Jefferson Twp	Hillsdale	201	79	43	55%
110	Forsyth Twp	Marquette	480	106	43	41%
111	Grant Twp	Oceana	182	67	43	64%
112	Augusta Twp	Washtenaw	198	70	43	62%
113	Frenchtown Twp	Monroe	396	151	43	28%
114	Norman Twp	Manistee	368	78	43	55%
115	East Lansing	Ingham	318	134	42	32%
116	Daggett Twp	Menominee	127	54	42	78%
117	Salem Twp	Washtenaw	205	78	42	54%
118	Cascade Twp	Kent	433	198	42	21%
119	Munising Twp	Alger	456	146	42	28%
120	Homer Twp	Calhoun	140	54	41	77%
121	Mecosta Twp	Mecosta	202	77	41	54%
122	Felch Twp	Dickinson	296	88	41	47%
123	Golden Twp	Oceana	196	48	41	87%
124	Albion	Calhoun	117	52	41	80%
125	Garden Twp	Delta	262	71	41	58%
126	Shelby Twp	Oceana	201	78	41	52%
127	Wells Twp	Marquette	210	57	40	72%
128	Sharon Twp	Washtenaw	132	54	40	75%
129	Portage Twp	Houghton	247	94	40	43%
130	Riga Twp	Lenawee	193	72	40	56%
131	Newkirk Twp	Lake	221	77	40	52%
132	Battle Creek	Calhoun	809	295	40	14%
133	Hatton Twp	Clare	142	74	40	54%
134	Burlington Twp	Calhoun	156	54	39	74%
135	East Bay Twp	Grand Traverse	306	85	39	46%
136	Lovells Twp	Crawford	356	71	39	55%
137	Bloomfield Twp	Missaukee	122	41	39	96%
138	Cohoctah Twp	Livingston	171	51	39	76%
139	Roseville	Macomb	423	172	39	23%
140	Scio Twp	Washtenaw	346	134	39	29%
141	Genoa Twp	Livingston	393	124	39	31%
142	Sagola Twp	Dickinson	274	111	38	35%

Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall Federal Aid		% Poor
				Miles	'Poor' Miles	
143	Huron Twp	Wayne	306	143	38	27%
144	Ingallston Twp	Menominee	186	90	38	42%
145	York Twp	Washtenaw	226	109	38	35%
146	Cleon Twp	Manistee	145	66	38	58%
147	Akron Twp	Tuscola	257	57	38	67%
148	Commerce Twp	Oakland	452	126	38	30%
149	Columbus Twp	St. Clair	179	70	38	55%
150	Stanton Twp	Houghton	218	77	38	49%
151	Nottawa Twp	St. Joseph	164	62	37	60%
152	Clay Banks Twp	Oceana	130	43	37	87%
153	Byron Twp	Kent	412	205	37	18%
154	Auburn Hills	Oakland	403	233	37	16%
155	China Twp	St. Clair	152	47	37	79%
156	Everett Twp	Newaygo	141	40	37	91%
157	Superior Twp	Washtenaw	254	110	37	34%
158	Holmes Twp	Menominee	195	96	37	39%
159	Exeter Twp	Monroe	177	51	37	72%
160	Leavitt Twp	Oceana	107	38	37	96%
161	Richfield Twp	Genesee	167	59	36	62%
162	Wakefield Twp	Gogebic	247	84	36	43%
163	Gaines Twp	Kent	324	145	36	25%
164	Plymouth Twp	Wayne	415	180	36	20%
165	Tuscola Twp	Tuscola	162	61	36	60%
166	Escanaba	Delta	207	92	36	39%
167	Onota Twp	Alger	182	46	36	80%
168	Hayes Twp	Clare	242	54	36	67%
169	Waucedah Twp	Dickinson	204	64	36	56%
170	Clayton Twp	Genesee	199	90	36	40%
171	Hiawatha Twp	Schoolcraft	392	128	36	28%
172	Franklin Twp	Houghton	115	60	36	60%
173	Pentland Twp	Luce	157	85	36	42%
174	Stannard Twp	Ontonagon	187	76	36	47%
175	Carp Lake Twp	Ontonagon	191	98	36	37%
176	Dexter Twp	Washtenaw	191	58	36	61%
177	Amber Twp	Mason	144	60	36	59%
178	Mellen Twp	Menominee	158	68	36	53%
179	Thompson Twp	Schoolcraft	162	88	35	40%
180	Thetford Twp	Genesee	162	56	35	63%
181	Fraser Twp	Bay	215	105	35	34%
182	Zeeland Twp	Ottawa	301	93	35	38%
183	Iosco Twp	Livingston	130	37	35	96%
184	Montrose Twp	Genesee	159	45	35	77%
185	Marquette	Marquette	237	113	35	31%
186	Muskegon	Muskegon	483	190	35	18%
187	Oregon Twp	Lapeer	189	52	35	67%
188	Berlin Twp	Monroe	197	84	35	42%
189	McMillan Twp	Luce	494	203	35	17%
190	Whiteford Twp	Monroe	256	112	35	31%
191	Bessemer Twp	Gogebic	233	64	35	54%

Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall Federal Aid		% Poor
				Miles	'Poor' Miles	
192	Iron River Twp	Iron	516	180	35	19%
193	Green Oak Twp	Livingston	379	112	35	31%
194	Deerfield Twp	Mecosta	163	49	35	71%
195	Independence Twp	Oakland	544	149	35	23%
196	Riley Twp	St. Clair	194	86	34	40%
197	Stronach Twp	Manistee	238	55	34	63%
198	West Branch Twp	Dickinson	172	52	34	66%
199	Pierson Twp	Montcalm	209	76	34	45%
200	Montmorency Twp	Montmorency	306	85	34	41%
201	Mt Clemens	Macomb	145	53	34	65%
202	Garden City	Wayne	271	80	34	43%
203	Pipestone Twp	Berrien	160	52	34	65%
204	Attica Twp	Lapeer	220	77	34	44%
205	Lapeer	Lapeer	136	65	34	52%
206	Long Lake Twp	Grand Traverse	214	52	34	64%
207	Ferry Twp	Oceana	161	60	34	56%
208	Butler Twp	Branch	155	62	34	54%
209	Hersey Twp	Osceola	171	49	33	68%
210	Highland Twp	Osceola	176	64	33	52%
211	Dundee Twp	Monroe	198	65	33	51%
212	Porter Twp	Cass	259	62	33	54%
213	Big Creek Twp	Oscoda	522	137	33	24%
214	Southgate	Wayne	273	114	33	29%
215	Garfield Twp	Mackinac	279	105	33	31%
216	Lincoln Park	Wayne	311	97	33	34%
217	Argentine Twp	Genesee	173	41	33	81%
218	Sault Ste Marie	Chippewa	232	102	33	32%
219	Beaver Twp	Bay	146	49	33	67%
220	Interior Twp	Ontonagon	162	48	33	68%
221	Tyrone Twp	Livingston	284	80	32	41%
222	Leoni Twp	Jackson	365	154	32	21%
223	Almer Twp	Tuscola	163	51	32	63%
224	Casco Twp	Allegan	250	92	32	35%
225	Newton Twp	Calhoun	151	59	32	55%
226	Cadillac	Wexford	183	77	32	42%
227	Ransom Twp	Hillsdale	128	52	32	62%
228	Case Twp	Presque Isle	185	49	32	65%
229	Evergreen Twp	Sanilac	139	54	32	59%
230	Hinton Twp	Mecosta	166	44	32	72%
231	Lake Twp	Missaukee	153	55	32	58%
232	Pittsford Twp	Hillsdale	154	59	32	53%
233	Chase Twp	Lake	146	42	32	76%
234	Menominee	Menominee	154	62	31	50%
235	Dickson Twp	Manistee	242	63	31	49%
236	Windsor Twp	Eaton	259	138	31	22%
237	Belknap Twp	Presque Isle	124	51	31	61%
238	Elmwood Twp	Tuscola	155	46	31	68%
239	Hart Twp	Oceana	189	69	31	45%
240	Adams Twp	Hillsdale	155	46	31	67%

Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall Federal Aid		% Poor
				Miles	'Poor' Miles	
241	Franklin Twp	Clare	116	43	31	71%
242	Armada Twp	Macomb	157	56	31	55%
243	Newark Twp	Gratiot	161	66	31	47%
244	Green Twp	Mecosta	204	75	31	41%
245	Union Twp	Isabella	215	106	31	29%
246	Burr Oak Twp	St. Joseph	119	37	31	82%
247	Haring Twp	Wexford	209	77	31	40%
248	Isabella Twp	Isabella	162	60	30	50%
249	Dewitt Twp	Clinton	323	170	30	18%
250	Summerfield Twp	Monroe	224	88	30	34%
251	Antwerp Twp	Van Buren	208	69	30	44%
252	Greenland Twp	Ontonagon	203	93	30	33%
253	Bear Lake Twp	Manistee	160	56	30	54%
254	Aetna Twp	Mecosta	186	66	30	46%
255	Mills Twp	Midland	101	51	30	59%
256	Traverse City	Grand Traverse	216	97	30	31%
257	Boston Twp	Ionia	207	97	30	31%
258	Lake Twp	Berrien	182	88	30	34%
259	Decatur Twp	Van Buren	136	37	30	80%
260	Maple Ridge Twp	Delta	204	79	30	38%
261	Girard Twp	Branch	166	79	30	38%
262	Eden Twp	Mason	109	30	30	99%
263	Owosso	Shiawassee	175	64	30	47%
264	Woodland Twp	Barry	152	76	30	39%
265	Lawrence Twp	Van Buren	186	64	30	47%
266	South Arm Twp	Charlevoix	154	56	30	52%
267	Lake Twp	Lake	241	43	29	69%
268	Stephenson Twp	Menominee	168	54	29	55%
269	Crystal Twp	Oceana	123	33	29	89%
270	Atlas Twp	Genesee	157	43	29	68%
271	Crystal Falls Twp	Iron	416	121	29	24%
272	Wheatland Twp	Hillsdale	143	57	29	51%
273	Briley Twp	Montmorency	247	74	29	40%
274	St Ignace Twp	Mackinac	290	147	29	20%
275	Chassell Twp	Houghton	137	58	29	50%
276	Sherman Twp	Mason	147	42	29	69%
277	Vernon Twp	Isabella	175	79	29	37%
278	Arlington Twp	Van Buren	153	37	29	77%
279	Covington Twp	Baraga	307	104	29	28%
280	Ironwood	Gogebic	150	55	29	52%
281	London Twp	Monroe	177	39	29	74%
282	Freeman Twp	Clare	132	38	29	75%
283	Conway Twp	Livingston	158	45	29	65%
284	Port Huron Twp	St. Clair	172	71	29	40%
285	Sherwood Twp	Branch	148	64	29	45%
286	Colon Twp	St. Joseph	163	48	29	60%
287	Bunker Hill Twp	Ingham	129	54	29	53%
288	South Branch Twp	Wexford	138	55	29	52%
289	Handy Twp	Livingston	182	66	29	43%

Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall		% Poor
				Federal Aid Miles	Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles	
290	Middle Branch Twp	Osceola	140	49	29	58%
291	Delaware Twp	Sanilac	194	61	28	47%
292	Sanilac Twp	Sanilac	190	40	28	71%
293	Emmett Twp	Calhoun	297	140	28	20%
294	Grout Twp	Gladwin	158	53	28	54%
295	Vienna Twp	Montmorency	194	47	28	60%
296	Fenton Twp	Genesee	232	74	28	38%
297	Humboldt Twp	Marquette	198	60	28	47%
298	Argyle Twp	Sanilac	135	32	28	88%
299	Sylvan Twp	Washtenaw	171	80	28	35%
300	Grant Twp	Keweenaw	268	83	28	34%
301	St Clair Shores	Macomb	514	174	28	16%
302	Rolland Twp	Isabella	137	41	28	68%
303	Holland	Ottawa	249	102	28	27%
304	Rust Twp	Montmorency	97	57	28	49%
305	Skandia Twp	Marquette	169	61	28	46%
306	Bangor Twp	Bay	196	77	28	36%
307	Tilden Twp	Marquette	190	29	27	95%
308	Reynolds Twp	Montcalm	197	66	27	41%
309	Mayfield Twp	Lapeer	190	54	27	51%
310	Portsmouth Twp	Bay	132	56	27	49%
311	Olive Twp	Clinton	195	111	27	24%
312	Marilla Twp	Manistee	103	33	27	83%
313	Millbrook Twp	Mecosta	162	65	27	42%
314	Kentwood	Kent	486	227	27	12%
315	Baraga Twp	Baraga	449	134	27	20%
316	Logan Twp	Mason	130	31	27	86%
317	Berlin Twp	Ionia	206	100	27	27%
318	Hudson Twp	Lenawee	142	55	27	49%
319	Garfield Twp	Clare	158	49	27	55%
320	Livingston Twp	Otsego	165	69	27	39%
321	Maple Valley Twp	Montcalm	195	55	27	49%
322	Laird Twp	Houghton	287	96	27	28%
323	Webster Twp	Washtenaw	194	53	27	50%
324	Freedom Twp	Washtenaw	136	46	27	58%
325	Fenton	Genesee	151	62	27	43%
326	Ann Arbor Twp	Washtenaw	172	107	27	25%
327	Marquette Twp	Mackinac	193	94	26	28%
328	Marshall	Calhoun	109	50	26	53%
329	New Buffalo Twp	Berrien	179	95	26	28%
330	Burt Twp	Alger	381	128	26	21%
331	Mt Forest Twp	Bay	147	40	26	66%
332	Moore Twp	Sanilac	146	48	26	54%
333	Midland	Midland	657	282	26	9%
334	Greenleaf Twp	Sanilac	128	48	26	55%
335	Maple Forest Twp	Crawford	137	53	26	50%
336	Norwich Twp	Newaygo	132	26	26	100%
337	Rich Twp	Lapeer	156	42	26	63%
338	Springfield Twp	Oakland	314	115	26	23%

Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall Federal Aid		% Poor
				Miles	'Poor' Miles	
339	Sunfield Twp	Eaton	153	77	26	34%
340	Tobacco Twp	Gladwin	152	54	26	48%
341	Barton Twp	Newaygo	131	26	26	100%
342	Oceola Twp	Livingston	226	60	26	43%
343	Chippewa Twp	Isabella	199	85	26	31%
344	Ash Twp	Monroe	227	95	26	27%
345	Vermontville Twp	Eaton	123	34	26	77%
346	Leslie Twp	Ingham	178	57	26	45%
347	Clay Twp	St. Clair	192	67	26	38%
348	Wells Twp	Tuscola	165	45	26	57%
349	Cottrellville Twp	St. Clair	105	36	26	71%
350	Monroe	Monroe	227	95	26	27%
351	Blaine Twp	Benzie	95	40	26	65%
352	Chippewa Twp	Mecosta	174	50	26	51%
353	Cambria Twp	Hillsdale	158	62	26	41%
354	Raisinville Twp	Monroe	203	81	26	32%
355	Crystal Twp	Montcalm	212	58	26	44%
356	Litchfield Twp	Hillsdale	134	58	26	44%
357	Weare Twp	Oceana	150	51	26	50%
358	Grant Twp	Grand Traverse	137	53	26	48%
359	Porter Twp	Van Buren	184	53	26	48%
360	Ewart Twp	Osceola	166	38	25	66%
361	Otsego Twp	Allegan	179	54	25	47%
362	Milan Twp	Monroe	188	60	25	42%
363	Orient Twp	Osceola	127	34	25	75%
364	Albert Twp	Montmorency	321	57	25	44%
365	Wilson Twp	Alpena	270	109	25	23%
366	Sherman Twp	St. Joseph	150	64	25	39%
367	Fairgrove Twp	Tuscola	154	43	25	59%
368	Wisner Twp	Tuscola	116	42	25	60%
369	Matteson Twp	Branch	138	47	25	53%
370	Calumet Twp	Houghton	168	70	25	36%
371	Sugar Island Twp	Chippewa	140	68	25	37%
372	Wright Twp	Hillsdale	182	68	25	37%
373	Allen Park	Wayne	290	109	25	23%
374	Hudsonville	Ottawa	96	41	25	60%
375	Athens Twp	Calhoun	129	43	25	57%
376	Holland	Allegan	130	73	25	34%
377	Watervliet Twp	Berrien	112	53	25	47%
378	Lyndon Twp	Washtenaw	155	55	25	45%
379	Morton Twp	Mecosta	270	42	25	59%
380	Wayne	Wayne	186	80	25	31%
381	Ida Twp	Monroe	164	31	25	80%
382	Ray Twp	Macomb	157	69	25	36%
383	Lowell Twp	Kent	203	93	24	26%
384	Deep River Twp	Arenac	153	59	24	42%
385	Republic Twp	Marquette	175	47	24	52%
386	Greendale Twp	Midland	150	63	24	39%
387	Torch Lake Twp	Houghton	198	75	24	32%



Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall		% Poor
				Federal Aid Miles	Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles	
388	Blackman Twp	Jackson	358	183	24	13%
389	Elmer Twp	Oscoda	241	60	24	40%
390	Casnovia Twp	Muskegon	169	68	24	35%
391	Gilmore Twp	Isabella	158	38	24	63%
392	Carp Lake Twp	Emmet	121	41	24	59%
393	Solon Twp	Leelanau	104	50	24	48%
394	Tekonsha Twp	Calhoun	163	81	24	30%
395	Eagle Harbor Twp	Keweenaw	143	71	24	34%
396	Mendon Twp	St. Joseph	150	44	24	55%
397	Washington Twp	Macomb	388	116	24	20%
398	Henrietta Twp	Jackson	160	77	24	31%
399	Bohemia Twp	Ontonagon	104	43	24	55%
400	Brown Twp	Manistee	136	38	24	62%
401	Merritt Twp	Bay	196	66	24	36%
402	Milton Twp	Cass	117	56	24	42%
403	Sodus Twp	Berrien	148	86	24	27%
404	Iron Mountain	Dickinson	179	66	24	36%
405	Au Train Twp	Alger	436	103	24	23%
406	Frankenlust Twp	Bay	146	62	24	38%
407	Grosse Ile Twp	Wayne	149	40	24	59%
408	Douglass Twp	Montcalm	180	51	24	46%
409	Marion Twp	Livingston	216	57	24	41%
410	Sage Twp	Gladwin	197	64	24	37%
411	Austin Twp	Mecosta	178	31	24	77%
412	Butterfield Twp	Missaukee	87	36	23	66%
413	Alpena Twp	Alpena	396	143	23	16%
414	Inwood Twp	Schoolcraft	253	119	23	20%
415	Cornell Twp	Delta	110	52	23	45%
416	Brighton Twp	Livingston	427	136	23	17%
417	Seneca Twp	Lenawee	170	63	23	36%
418	Norway Twp	Dickinson	228	47	23	49%
419	Algoma Twp	Kent	260	104	23	22%
420	Springfield Twp	Kalkaska	142	58	23	40%
421	Denver Twp	Newaygo	160	36	23	64%
422	Woodbridge Twp	Hillsdale	127	45	23	52%
423	Pine Grove Twp	Van Buren	147	37	23	61%
424	Lexington Twp	Sanilac	159	39	23	59%
425	Rives Twp	Jackson	183	94	23	24%
426	Chesterfield Twp	Macomb	489	165	23	14%
427	Bridgewater Twp	Washtenaw	128	52	23	44%
428	Almena Twp	Van Buren	177	49	23	46%
429	Faithorn Twp	Menominee	120	38	23	60%
430	Limestone Twp	Alger	128	46	23	49%
431	Freesoil Twp	Mason	187	33	23	70%
432	Arbela Twp	Tuscola	157	46	23	49%
433	Jefferson Twp	Cass	159	61	23	37%
434	Pentwater Twp	Oceana	84	34	23	67%
435	Onondaga Twp	Ingham	147	45	23	50%
436	Gilford Twp	Tuscola	150	52	23	44%

Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall		% Poor
				Federal Aid Miles	Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles	
437	Bath Twp	Clinton	229	78	23	29%
438	Allouez Twp	Keweenaw	179	72	23	31%
439	Park Twp	St. Joseph	175	83	22	27%
440	Dafter Twp	Chippewa	189	90	22	25%
441	Bloomington Twp	Van Buren	165	46	22	49%
442	Soo Twp	Chippewa	174	78	22	28%
443	Scipio Twp	Hillsdale	129	40	22	56%
444	Lincoln Twp	Berrien	244	85	22	26%
445	Muskegon Heights	Muskegon	150	51	22	43%
446	Buckeye Twp	Gladwin	133	57	22	39%
447	Burlington Twp	Lapeer	139	45	22	50%
448	Baldwin Twp	Delta	133	43	22	51%
449	Petoskey	Emmet	123	46	22	48%
450	Troy Twp	Newaygo	106	37	22	61%
451	Mastodon Twp	Iron	243	102	22	22%
452	Beaver Twp	Newaygo	111	39	22	57%
453	Harrison Twp	Macomb	310	100	22	22%
454	Ford River Twp	Delta	176	73	22	30%
455	Jackson	Jackson	384	150	22	15%
456	Austin Twp	Sanilac	136	34	22	65%
457	Hamilton Twp	Clare	152	47	22	47%
458	Rose Lake Twp	Osceola	145	40	22	55%
459	Northfield Twp	Washtenaw	250	90	22	24%
460	Ishpeming Twp	Marquette	181	40	22	55%
461	Curtis Twp	Alcona	257	66	22	33%
462	Howell Twp	Livingston	211	98	22	22%
463	Posen Twp	Presque Isle	115	54	22	41%
464	Alpine Twp	Kent	235	78	22	28%
465	Allegan Twp	Allegan	170	55	22	39%
466	White Lake Twp	Oakland	457	105	22	20%
467	Deerfield Twp	Lenawee	122	43	22	50%
468	Ludington	Mason	124	43	22	50%
469	Pleasanton Twp	Manistee	133	51	22	42%
470	Lockport Twp	St. Joseph	167	67	22	32%
471	Hazelton Twp	Shiawassee	158	64	21	33%
472	Saline Twp	Washtenaw	142	69	21	31%
473	Wyandotte	Wayne	222	50	21	43%
474	Cedarville Twp	Menominee	193	76	21	28%
475	Leroy Twp	Calhoun	161	67	21	32%
476	Benton Twp	Cheboygan	262	62	21	34%
477	Reading Twp	Hillsdale	159	45	21	48%
478	Eastpointe	Macomb	245	64	21	33%
479	Marlette Twp	Sanilac	202	54	21	40%
480	Hudson Twp	Mackinac	189	51	21	41%
481	Pickford Twp	Chippewa	257	96	21	22%
482	Saginaw Twp	Saginaw	505	175	21	12%
483	Belding	Ionia	91	39	21	54%
484	Sumner Twp	Gratiot	168	56	21	38%
485	Frederic Twp	Crawford	227	52	21	41%

Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall		% Poor
				Federal Aid Miles	Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles	
486	Sparta Twp	Kent	175	82	21	26%
487	Hamburg Twp	Livingston	379	65	21	33%
489	Grant Twp	St. Clair	117	37	21	56%
488	Standish Twp	Arenac	149	54	21	39%
490	Hazel Park	Oakland	164	64	21	33%
491	Deerfield Twp	Isabella	167	60	21	35%
492	Deerfield Twp	Livingston	170	40	21	52%
493	Fremont Twp	Isabella	174	36	21	58%
494	Reeder Twp	Missaukee	123	28	21	73%
495	Highland Twp	Oakland	355	96	21	22%
496	Hayes Twp	Charlevoix	159	44	21	47%
497	Victory Twp	Mason	163	44	21	48%
498	Ingham Twp	Ingham	127	48	21	44%
499	Williamstown Twp	Ingham	152	54	21	39%
500	Waverly Twp	Van Buren	143	41	21	50%
501	Imlay Twp	Lapeer	162	70	21	30%
502	Sherman Twp	Iosco	91	36	21	57%
503	Elmira Twp	Otsego	150	58	21	35%
504	Sherman Twp	Gladwin	120	38	21	54%
505	Ogden Twp	Lenawee	165	57	21	36%
506	Leonidas Twp	St. Joseph	151	50	21	41%
507	Bourret Twp	Gladwin	76	30	20	68%
508	Inkster	Wayne	245	66	20	31%
509	Coldwater Twp	Branch	162	84	20	24%
510	Coloma Twp	Berrien	138	49	20	41%
511	Lenox Twp	Macomb	177	60	20	34%
512	Richland Twp	Missaukee	148	39	20	52%
513	North Star Twp	Gratiot	176	75	20	27%
514	Novesta Twp	Tuscola	141	24	20	84%
515	Spalding Twp	Menominee	336	84	20	24%
516	North Branch Twp	Lapeer	157	38	20	53%
517	Royalton Twp	Berrien	126	44	20	46%
518	Greenwood Twp	St. Clair	158	48	20	42%
519	Bushnell Twp	Montcalm	160	40	20	50%
520	Dayton Twp	Tuscola	171	30	20	67%
521	Burnside Twp	Lapeer	226	83	20	24%
522	Marion Twp	Osceola	109	34	20	58%
523	Wales Twp	St. Clair	203	83	20	24%
524	Bliss Twp	Emmet	150	41	20	48%
525	Forest Twp	Genesee	151	55	20	35%
526	Bridgeport Twp	Saginaw	295	137	20	14%
527	Sidney Twp	Montcalm	164	53	20	37%
528	South Branch Twp	Crawford	457	99	20	20%
529	White Water Twp	Grand Traverse	211	49	19	40%
530	Aloha Twp	Cheboygan	97	29	19	68%
531	Portland Twp	Ionia	167	49	19	40%
532	Ronald Twp	Ionia	136	62	19	31%
533	Buena Vista Twp	Saginaw	311	135	19	14%
534	Unadilla Twp	Livingston	151	49	19	40%

Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall Federal Aid		% Poor
				Miles	'Poor' Miles	
535	Readmond Twp	Emmet	133	44	19	44%
536	Wells Twp	Delta	188	71	19	27%
537	Casco Twp	St. Clair	194	81	19	24%
538	Silver Creek Twp	Cass	168	49	19	39%
539	Wheatland Twp	Mecosta	146	46	19	42%
540	Delta Twp	Eaton	529	268	19	7%
541	Norwich Twp	Missaukee	217	54	19	35%
542	Burt Twp	Cheboygan	145	57	19	33%
543	Centerville Twp	Leelanau	116	49	19	39%
544	Hartwick Twp	Osceola	118	33	19	57%
545	Pere Marquette Twp	Mason	132	62	19	31%
546	Winfield Twp	Montcalm	179	49	19	39%
547	Masonville Twp	Delta	340	144	19	13%
548	Gibson Twp	Bay	143	46	19	42%
549	Weesaw Twp	Berrien	157	59	19	32%
550	Portage Twp	Mackinac	144	56	19	34%
551	Putnam Twp	Livingston	175	40	19	47%
552	Cheboygan	Cheboygan	116	34	19	56%
553	Butman Twp	Gladwin	199	40	19	48%
554	Lamotte Twp	Sanilac	147	60	19	32%
555	Rush Twp	Shiawassee	164	54	19	35%
556	Oakland Twp	Oakland	318	81	19	23%
557	Deerfield Twp	Lapeer	188	55	19	34%
558	Oak Park	Oakland	210	53	19	35%
559	Evergreen Twp	Montcalm	174	46	19	41%
560	Sherman Twp	Isabella	138	44	19	43%
561	Marathon Twp	Lapeer	153	45	19	42%
562	Arthur Twp	Clare	119	38	19	49%
563	Wilcox Twp	Newaygo	120	37	19	51%
564	Brockway Twp	St. Clair	145	42	19	45%
565	Littlefield Twp	Emmet	117	34	19	54%
566	Greenville	Montcalm	135	56	19	33%
567	Cannon Twp	Kent	259	51	19	36%
568	Lyons Twp	Ionia	140	39	19	47%
569	Gourley Twp	Menominee	79	39	19	48%
570	New Field Twp	Oceana	160	39	18	47%
571	Wexford Twp	Wexford	138	35	18	53%
572	Grant Twp	Mecosta	125	34	18	54%
573	Orion Twp	Oakland	434	109	18	17%
574	Presque Isle Twp	Presque Isle	171	62	18	30%
575	Raber Twp	Chippewa	195	51	18	36%
576	Walker	Kent	395	204	18	9%
577	Gunplain Twp	Allegan	197	86	18	21%
578	Ganges Twp	Allegan	185	91	18	20%
579	Ensign Twp	Delta	159	61	18	30%
580	Secord Twp	Gladwin	95	24	18	76%
581	Batavia Twp	Branch	135	47	18	38%
582	Duncan Twp	Houghton	294	90	18	20%
583	Orleans Twp	Ionia	162	64	18	28%

Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall		% Poor
				Federal Aid Miles	Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles	
584	Otto Twp	Oceana	116	24	18	75%
585	Covert Twp	Van Buren	227	80	18	23%
586	Geneva Twp	Van Buren	174	71	18	25%
587	Ada Twp	Kent	263	99	18	18%
588	Aetna Twp	Missaukee	113	25	18	72%
589	Escanaba Twp	Delta	148	53	18	34%
590	Seville Twp	Gratiot	163	51	18	35%
591	Lasalle Twp	Monroe	167	64	18	28%
592	Pinora Twp	Lake	128	38	18	47%
593	Burdell Twp	Osceola	158	62	18	29%
594	Hastings	Barry	119	44	18	40%
595	Thornapple Twp	Barry	175	57	18	31%
596	Arcadia Twp	Lapeer	152	42	18	43%
597	Milford Twp	Oakland	272	54	18	33%
598	Worth Twp	Sanilac	205	45	18	39%
599	Hartland Twp	Livingston	304	93	18	19%
600	Pleasant Pla Twp	Lake	197	51	18	35%
601	Grant Twp	Clare	229	93	18	19%
602	Trowbridge Twp	Allegan	170	52	18	34%
603	Bates Twp	Iron	300	66	18	26%
604	Arvon Twp	Baraga	218	40	17	44%
605	Brant Twp	Saginaw	160	38	17	46%
606	Clearwater Twp	Kalkaska	160	51	17	34%
607	Williams Twp	Bay	198	101	17	17%
608	Lodi Twp	Washtenaw	182	47	17	37%
609	Clark Twp	Mackinac	207	92	17	19%
610	Florence Twp	St. Joseph	146	53	17	33%
611	Hancock Twp	Houghton	65	42	17	42%
612	Lyon Twp	Roscommon	220	74	17	23%
613	Jasper Twp	Midland	133	47	17	37%
614	Grattan Twp	Kent	183	62	17	28%
615	Big Prairie Twp	Newaygo	178	34	17	51%
616	Hudson Twp	Charlevoix	138	40	17	44%
617	West Branch Twp	Ogemaw	183	69	17	25%
618	Greenbush Twp	Alcona	111	38	17	46%
619	Surrey Twp	Clare	161	56	17	31%
620	Alganssee Twp	Branch	166	62	17	28%
621	Colfax Twp	Oceana	135	27	17	64%
622	Sheridan Twp	Clare	132	44	17	39%
623	Jamestown Twp	Ottawa	222	79	17	22%
624	Victor Twp	Clinton	155	48	17	36%
625	Bethany Twp	Gratiot	161	58	17	30%
626	Center Twp	Emmet	110	47	17	37%
627	Kawkawlin Twp	Bay	209	103	17	17%
628	Caldwell Twp	Missaukee	142	41	17	42%
629	Marion Twp	Charlevoix	115	35	17	49%
630	Hastings Twp	Barry	148	55	17	31%
631	Empire Twp	Leelanau	147	61	17	28%
632	Mussey Twp	St. Clair	168	64	17	26%

Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall Federal Aid		% Poor
				Miles	'Poor' Miles	
633	Northville Twp	Wayne	303	69	17	24%
634	Wawatam Twp	Emmet	42	22	17	75%
635	Frost Twp	Clare	162	56	17	30%
636	Beaverton Twp	Gladwin	137	48	17	35%
637	Bloomer Twp	Montcalm	146	48	17	35%
638	Springdale Twp	Manistee	135	56	17	30%
639	New Haven Twp	Shiawassee	165	51	17	33%
640	Allen Twp	Hillsdale	154	43	17	39%
641	Grand Haven	Ottawa	155	68	17	24%
642	Wayne Twp	Cass	173	40	17	41%
643	Redding Twp	Clare	120	29	17	57%
644	Custer Twp	Sanilac	153	30	17	55%
645	Colfax Twp	Mecosta	164	47	16	35%
646	Ingersoll Twp	Midland	158	53	16	31%
647	Moscow Twp	Hillsdale	154	54	16	31%
648	Melvindale	Wayne	105	44	16	38%
649	Paradise Twp	Grand Traverse	212	70	16	23%
650	Houghton	Houghton	95	32	16	51%
651	Greenwood Twp	Oceana	131	36	16	46%
652	Rockland Twp	Ontonagon	105	52	16	31%
653	St Johns	Clinton	108	44	16	37%
654	Benton Harbor	Berrien	134	45	16	36%
655	Superior Twp	Chippewa	267	75	16	22%
656	South Haven	Van Buren	107	52	16	31%
657	Lake Twp	Huron	123	36	16	45%
658	Bagley Twp	Otsego	254	73	16	22%
659	Three Rivers	St. Joseph	128	53	16	30%
660	Garfield Twp	Kalkaska	346	80	16	20%
661	Billings Twp	Gladwin	137	29	16	56%
662	Manchester Twp	Washtenaw	172	51	16	31%
663	Henderson Twp	Wexford	115	32	16	49%
664	Roscommon Twp	Roscommon	529	140	16	11%
665	Big Rapids Twp	Mecosta	198	68	16	24%
666	Flynn Twp	Sanilac	142	40	16	40%
667	Goodwell Twp	Newaygo	139	27	16	58%
668	Buel Twp	Sanilac	153	41	16	39%
669	Pokagon Twp	Cass	155	63	16	25%
670	Monroe Twp	Monroe	209	80	16	20%
671	Monroe Twp	Newaygo	103	31	16	51%
672	Osceola Twp	Houghton	133	48	16	33%
673	Comins Twp	Oscoda	194	52	16	30%
674	Leroy Twp	Ingham	168	81	16	20%
675	Dover Twp	Lake	134	16	16	100%
676	Friendship Twp	Emmet	116	35	16	45%
677	Pine Twp	Montcalm	162	52	16	30%
678	Owosso Twp	Shiawassee	175	57	16	28%
679	Swartz Creek	Genesee	86	48	16	33%
680	Carlton Twp	Barry	155	63	16	25%
681	Howard Twp	Cass	198	62	16	25%

Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall		% Poor
				Federal Aid Miles	Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles	
682	Keeler Twp	Van Buren	164	54	16	29%
683	Chester Twp	Eaton	144	53	16	29%
684	Belvidere Twp	Montcalm	201	61	15	25%
685	Lapeer Twp	Lapeer	192	80	15	19%
686	Denmark Twp	Tuscola	148	60	15	26%
687	Ionia	Ionia	81	36	15	42%
688	Arcadia Twp	Manistee	100	29	15	53%
689	Cherry Grove Twp	Wexford	160	34	15	45%
690	Somerset Twp	Hillsdale	226	39	15	39%
691	Newton Twp	Mackinac	210	61	15	25%
692	Bloomfield Hills	Oakland	114	43	15	35%
693	Eaton Twp	Eaton	186	94	15	16%
694	Blue Lake Twp	Kalkaska	145	43	15	36%
695	Paw Paw Twp	Van Buren	197	70	15	21%
696	Forester Twp	Sanilac	106	31	15	49%
697	Charlotte	Eaton	125	56	15	27%
698	Fabius Twp	St. Joseph	191	69	15	22%
699	Kingston Twp	Tuscola	143	33	15	45%
700	Pinconning Twp	Bay	203	92	15	16%
701	Richmond Twp	Macomb	167	44	15	34%
702	Richmond Twp	Marquette	115	45	15	33%
703	Ontwa Twp	Cass	130	40	15	37%
704	Bowne Twp	Kent	149	77	15	19%
705	Negaunee Twp	Marquette	148	53	15	28%
706	Bedford Twp	Calhoun	209	65	15	23%
707	Hartford Twp	Van Buren	157	67	15	22%
708	Logan Twp	Ogemaw	97	44	15	33%
709	Haynes Twp	Alcona	119	46	15	32%
710	Tompkins Twp	Jackson	141	53	15	28%
711	Croton Twp	Newaygo	201	46	15	32%
712	Koehler Twp	Cheboygan	188	67	15	22%
713	South Haven Twp	Van Buren	155	75	15	20%
714	Suttons Bay Twp	Leelanau	123	35	15	42%
715	Delhi Twp	Ingham	332	111	15	13%
717	Bangor Twp	Van Buren	167	50	15	29%
716	Hume Twp	Huron	145	51	15	29%
718	Grand Blanc	Genesee	83	28	15	53%
719	Saline	Washtenaw	92	35	15	42%
720	Rutland Twp	Barry	188	55	15	26%
721	Clayton Twp	Arenac	139	41	15	35%
722	Holland Twp	Missaukee	128	22	14	66%
723	Benton Twp	Eaton	154	69	14	21%
724	Caledonia Twp	Shiawassee	168	68	14	21%
725	Easton Twp	Ionia	146	66	14	22%
726	Hagar Twp	Berrien	183	69	14	21%
727	Bertrand Twp	Berrien	177	80	14	18%
728	Orange Twp	Ionia	156	96	14	15%
729	Aurelius Twp	Ingham	154	61	14	23%
730	Meyer Twp	Menominee	150	42	14	34%

Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall Federal Aid		% Poor
				Miles	'Poor' Miles	
731	McKinley Twp	Emmet	102	31	14	46%
732	Rogers Twp	Presque Isle	124	53	14	27%
733	Custer Twp	Mason	133	30	14	48%
734	Maple Grove Twp	Saginaw	141	49	14	29%
735	Dover Twp	Lenawee	147	43	14	33%
736	Yates Twp	Lake	222	35	14	40%
737	Elmer Twp	Sanilac	147	36	14	39%
738	Kinross Twp	Chippewa	341	112	14	13%
739	Chandler Twp	Charlevoix	116	46	14	30%
740	Turner Twp	Arenac	108	37	14	38%
741	Groveland Twp	Oakland	242	93	14	15%
742	Tuscarora Twp	Cheboygan	224	71	14	20%
743	Oxford Twp	Oakland	303	73	14	19%
744	Pleasant View Twp	Emmet	136	39	14	36%
745	Wheatland Twp	Sanilac	134	14	14	100%
746	Hamilton Twp	Van Buren	143	43	14	33%
747	Eureka Twp	Montcalm	160	46	14	30%
748	Marysville	St. Clair	150	65	14	21%
749	Marquette Twp	Marquette	156	52	14	26%
751	Ocqueoc Twp	Presque Isle	221	56	14	25%
750	Adrian Twp	Lenawee	186	75	14	18%
752	Jerome Twp	Midland	160	69	14	20%
753	New Haven Twp	Gratiot	170	54	14	26%
754	Avery Twp	Montmorency	117	34	14	41%
755	Hampton Twp	Bay	210	61	14	23%
756	Warren Twp	Midland	183	79	14	18%
757	Mentor Twp	Oscoda	426	106	14	13%
758	Cedar Twp	Osceola	111	16	14	88%
759	Erie Twp	Monroe	190	109	14	13%
760	Osceola Twp	Osceola	147	25	14	54%
761	Volinia Twp	Cass	142	52	14	26%
762	Olive Twp	Ottawa	298	57	14	24%
763	Addison Twp	Oakland	227	62	14	22%
764	Coldwater	Branch	167	84	14	16%
765	Burtchville Twp	St. Clair	116	33	14	41%
767	Port Sheldon Twp	Ottawa	175	41	13	33%
766	Keene Twp	Ionia	147	55	13	25%
768	Enterprise Twp	Missaukee	74	30	13	45%
769	Lilley Twp	Newaygo	146	31	13	44%
770	Yankee Springs Twp	Barry	220	55	13	25%
771	Rock River Twp	Alger	215	48	13	28%
772	Berlin Twp	St. Clair	172	46	13	30%
773	Hopkins Twp	Allegan	168	56	13	24%
774	St Joseph	Berrien	117	52	13	26%
775	Doyle Twp	Schoolcraft	162	72	13	19%
776	Fort Gratiot Twp	St. Clair	144	61	13	22%
777	Whitney Twp	Arenac	123	57	13	24%
778	Camden Twp	Hillsdale	151	57	13	23%
779	Dryden Twp	Lapeer	180	39	13	34%



Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall		% Poor
				Federal Aid Miles	Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles	
780	Sylvan Twp	Osceola	134	34	13	39%
781	Summit Twp	Mason	110	51	13	26%
782	Grand Rapids Twp	Kent	236	91	13	14%
783	Tittabawassee Twp	Saginaw	230	103	13	13%
784	Amboy Twp	Hillsdale	135	44	13	30%
785	Day Twp	Montcalm	134	34	13	39%
786	Alpena	Alpena	167	68	13	19%
787	Hayes Twp	Otsego	301	35	13	38%
788	Blumfield Twp	Saginaw	166	52	13	25%
789	Pennfield Twp	Calhoun	207	68	13	19%
790	Leighton Twp	Allegan	194	64	13	20%
791	Caro	Tuscola	70	28	13	47%
792	Rudyard Twp	Chippewa	278	113	13	12%
793	Clam Union Twp	Missaukee	141	38	13	34%
794	Crockery Twp	Ottawa	183	76	13	17%
795	Bridgehampton Twp	Sanilac	146	45	13	29%
796	Pulawski Twp	Presque Isle	82	37	13	35%
797	Stockbridge Twp	Ingham	116	48	13	27%
798	Cedar Creek Twp	Wexford	209	91	13	14%
799	Goodland Twp	Lapeer	142	45	13	29%
800	Fayette Twp	Hillsdale	90	40	13	32%
801	Long Rapids Twp	Alpena	143	61	13	21%
802	Manistee	Manistee	110	43	13	30%
803	Martiny Twp	Mecosta	162	46	13	28%
804	Dowagiac	Cass	98	36	13	35%
805	Kingsford	Dickinson	99	37	13	34%
806	Fremont Twp	Tuscola	153	38	13	34%
807	Indian Flds Twp	Tuscola	140	51	13	25%
808	Forest Twp	Missaukee	110	31	13	42%
809	Castleton Twp	Barry	142	44	13	29%
810	Lagrange Twp	Cass	127	50	13	26%
811	Lanse Twp	Baraga	351	95	13	13%
813	Germfask Twp	Schoolcraft	119	67	13	19%
812	Holly Twp	Oakland	224	78	13	16%
814	Muskegon Twp	Muskegon	285	105	13	12%
815	Gerrish Twp	Roscommon	252	68	13	19%
816	Montcalm Twp	Montcalm	178	43	13	29%
817	McMillan Twp	Ontonagon	130	31	13	41%
818	Three Oaks Twp	Berrien	93	39	13	32%
819	Hebron Twp	Cheboygan	120	56	13	22%
820	Cheshire Twp	Allegan	181	47	12	26%
821	Woodhaven	Wayne	141	62	12	20%
822	Texas Twp	Kalamazoo	285	89	12	14%
823	Clyde Twp	St. Clair	172	64	12	19%
824	Clyde Twp	Allegan	145	41	12	30%
825	Bay De Noc Twp	Delta	164	57	12	22%
826	Denton Twp	Roscommon	256	65	12	19%
827	Koylton Twp	Tuscola	142	24	12	51%
828	Green Lake Twp	Grand Traverse	205	62	12	20%

Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall Federal Aid		% Poor
				Miles	'Poor' Miles	
829	Sandstone Twp	Jackson	175	86	12	14%
830	Hamilton Twp	Gratiot	134	48	12	25%
831	Riverside Twp	Missaukee	144	47	12	26%
832	Flowerfield Twp	St. Joseph	153	62	12	20%
833	Fruitland Twp	Muskegon	280	79	12	15%
834	Sheridan Twp	Mecosta	162	41	12	30%
835	Lincoln Twp	Arenac	139	75	12	16%
836	Martin Twp	Allegan	167	52	12	23%
837	Turin Twp	Marquette	89	35	12	35%
838	Watertown Twp	Clinton	213	108	12	11%
839	Greenwood Twp	Clare	132	42	12	29%
840	Washington Twp	Gratiot	171	68	12	18%
841	Summerfield Twp	Clare	117	27	12	45%
842	Watertown Twp	Tuscola	144	31	12	39%
843	Juniata Twp	Tuscola	137	36	12	34%
845	Ferris Twp	Montcalm	136	24	12	50%
846	Lynn Twp	St. Clair	141	49	12	24%
844	Sand Beach Twp	Huron	151	56	12	22%
847	West Branch Twp	Missaukee	100	43	12	28%
848	Rochester	Oakland	109	23	12	52%
849	Oliver Twp	Kalkaska	105	43	12	27%
850	Home Twp	Montcalm	151	50	12	24%
851	Arenac Twp	Arenac	141	63	12	19%
852	Krakov Twp	Presque Isle	152	70	12	17%
853	Schoolcraft Twp	Kalamazoo	155	72	12	17%
854	Maple River Twp	Emmet	122	25	12	47%
855	Bay Mills Twp	Chippewa	187	64	12	18%
856	Springvale Twp	Emmet	165	56	12	21%
857	Bearinger Twp	Presque Isle	168	44	12	27%
858	Brandon Twp	Oakland	290	75	12	16%
859	Whitefish Twp	Chippewa	368	96	12	12%
860	Norton Shores	Muskegon	408	152	12	8%
861	Hancock	Houghton	76	27	12	43%
862	Foster Twp	Ogemaw	273	44	12	26%
863	Danby Twp	Ionia	161	52	12	22%
864	Richfield Twp	Roscommon	299	81	12	14%
865	Caseville Twp	Huron	98	28	11	41%
866	Richland Twp	Montcalm	176	43	11	27%
867	Lee Twp	Midland	173	70	11	16%
868	Sherman Twp	Newaygo	153	46	11	25%
869	Selma Twp	Wexford	160	62	11	18%
870	Vassar Twp	Tuscola	162	34	11	34%
871	Bruce Twp	Macomb	190	60	11	19%
872	Hamlin Twp	Mason	179	38	11	30%
873	Hillsdale	Hillsdale	113	53	11	21%
874	Madison Twp	Lenawee	153	67	11	17%
875	Brevort Twp	Mackinac	192	82	11	14%
876	Grand Haven Twp	Ottawa	291	84	11	13%
877	Munro Twp	Cheboygan	152	60	11	19%

Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall Federal Aid		% Poor
				Miles	'Poor' Miles	
878	Monterey Twp	Allegan	165	31	11	36%
879	Imlay City	Lapeer	56	22	11	51%
880	California Twp	Branch	97	36	11	31%
881	Oakfield Twp	Kent	211	55	11	20%
882	Bear Creek Twp	Emmet	255	69	11	16%
883	Mentor Twp	Cheboygan	126	41	11	27%
884	Laketon Twp	Muskegon	171	39	11	28%
885	Mason	Ingham	104	51	11	21%
886	Maple Ridge Twp	Alpena	175	46	11	24%
887	Calvin Twp	Cass	166	49	11	22%
888	Klacking Twp	Ogemaw	108	42	11	26%
889	Adrian	Lenawee	204	89	11	12%
890	Rubicon Twp	Huron	106	32	11	34%
891	Macon Twp	Lenawee	144	75	11	14%
892	Hulbert Twp	Chippewa	78	32	11	34%
893	Richland Twp	Ogemaw	111	41	11	26%
894	Bronson Twp	Branch	151	37	11	29%
895	Melrose Twp	Charlevoix	126	36	11	30%
896	Birmingham	Oakland	198	50	11	21%
897	Buchanan Twp	Berrien	171	62	11	17%
898	Detour Twp	Chippewa	119	45	11	24%
899	Ionia Twp	Ionia	162	54	11	20%
900	Caledonia Twp	Alcona	150	61	11	17%
901	Home Twp	Newaygo	108	24	11	45%
902	Garfield Twp	Newaygo	159	39	11	27%
903	Wright Twp	Ottawa	188	71	11	15%
904	Lyon Twp	Oakland	335	128	11	8%
905	Trenton	Wayne	178	55	10	19%
906	Lafayette Twp	Gratiot	150	42	10	25%
907	Thomas Twp	Saginaw	227	82	10	13%
908	Lake Twp	Roscommon	125	67	10	16%
909	Otisco Twp	Ionia	147	55	10	19%
910	Tallmadge Twp	Ottawa	165	81	10	13%
911	Cross Vill Twp	Emmet	61	22	10	48%
912	Boardman Twp	Kalkaska	173	53	10	20%
913	Cherry Valley Twp	Lake	123	24	10	43%
914	Crystal Lake Twp	Benzie	102	41	10	25%
915	Pioneer Twp	Missaukee	124	32	10	33%
916	Fawn River Twp	St. Joseph	93	26	10	39%
917	Fruitport Twp	Muskegon	286	109	10	9%
918	Porter Twp	Midland	143	57	10	18%
919	Tawas Twp	Iosco	139	46	10	22%
920	Union Twp	Grand Traverse	148	26	10	39%
921	Little Traverse Twp	Emmet	118	39	10	26%
922	Wise Twp	Isabella	189	75	10	13%
923	Laketown Twp	Allegan	176	57	10	18%
924	Lee Twp	Allegan	195	38	10	26%
925	Denver Twp	Isabella	122	28	10	36%
926	Manistee Twp	Manistee	189	73	10	14%

Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall		% Poor
				Federal Aid Miles	Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles	
928	Riverview	Wayne	103	28	10	36%
927	Sigel Twp	Huron	151	38	10	26%
929	Ellington Twp	Tuscola	147	49	10	20%
930	Eagle Twp	Clinton	168	85	10	12%
931	Mikado Twp	Alcona	236	43	10	23%
932	Coldwater Twp	Isabella	150	52	10	19%
933	Nelson Twp	Kent	194	51	10	20%
934	Prairieville Twp	Barry	162	55	10	18%
935	Fraser	Macomb	146	62	10	16%
936	Flushing	Genesee	92	29	10	35%
937	Arcada Twp	Gratiot	131	52	10	19%
938	Mt Haley Twp	Midland	95	32	10	31%
939	Gladwin Twp	Gladwin	142	36	10	28%
940	St Ignace	Mackinac	80	25	10	39%
941	Negaunee	Marquette	112	42	10	23%
942	Erwin Twp	Gogebic	96	24	10	40%
943	Lansing	Eaton	51	21	10	46%
944	Reed City	Osceola	46	13	10	73%
945	Schoolcraft Twp	Houghton	126	42	10	23%
946	Bark River Twp	Delta	151	55	10	18%
947	Bentley Twp	Gladwin	110	25	10	39%
948	Bergland Twp	Ontonagon	139	56	10	17%
949	Goodar Twp	Ogemaw	102	45	10	21%
950	South Rockwood	Monroe	36	20	10	47%
951	Verona Twp	Huron	149	35	10	27%
952	Walled Lake	Oakland	64	24	10	39%
953	Lincoln Twp	Newaygo	162	37	10	26%
954	Elba Twp	Gratiot	157	53	10	18%
955	Adams Twp	Arenac	120	40	9	23%
956	Cato Twp	Montcalm	169	38	9	25%
957	Lakefield Twp	Luce	157	57	9	17%
958	St Joseph Twp	Berrien	147	40	9	23%
959	Shiawassee Twp	Shiawassee	173	89	9	11%
960	Echo Twp	Antrim	100	49	9	19%
961	Highland Park	Wayne	140	65	9	14%
962	Sheridan Twp	Mason	176	24	9	38%
963	Horton Twp	Ogemaw	124	88	9	11%
964	Galien Twp	Berrien	95	33	9	28%
965	Corwith Twp	Otsego	334	119	9	8%
966	Mitchell Twp	Alcona	268	84	9	11%
967	Matchwood Twp	Ontonagon	141	42	9	22%
968	Niles Twp	Berrien	332	127	9	7%
969	Nottawa Twp	Isabella	169	40	9	22%
970	Wheeler Twp	Gratiot	159	43	9	21%
971	Lincoln Twp	Clare	178	34	9	27%
972	Homestead Twp	Benzie	163	49	9	18%
973	Beverly Hills	Oakland	125	26	9	34%
974	Taymouth Twp	Saginaw	185	80	9	11%
975	Coe Twp	Isabella	178	76	9	12%

Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall	Federal Aid	% Poor
				Miles	'Poor' Miles	
976	Ensley Twp	Newaygo	166	53	9	17%
977	Winterfield Twp	Clare	150	27	9	32%
978	North Plains Twp	Ionia	136	58	9	15%
979	Chelsea	Washtenaw	58	18	9	48%
980	Mackinaw City	Emmet	40	17	9	52%
981	Winsor Twp	Huron	150	36	9	24%
982	Flat Rock	Wayne	104	39	9	22%
983	Kochville Twp	Saginaw	147	100	9	9%
984	Gustin Twp	Alcona	117	43	9	20%
985	Acme Twp	Grand Traverse	157	57	9	15%
986	Manistique Twp	Schoolcraft	164	55	8	15%
987	Irving Twp	Barry	180	53	8	16%
988	Hillsdale Twp	Hillsdale	73	33	8	26%
989	Fife Lake Twp	Grand Traverse	176	48	8	18%
990	Kasson Twp	Leelanau	151	52	8	16%
991	Spaulding Twp	Saginaw	100	35	8	24%
992	Vergennes Twp	Kent	173	57	8	15%
993	Ishpeming	Marquette	107	36	8	23%
994	Alamo Twp	Kalamazoo	181	86	8	10%
995	Springfield	Calhoun	104	45	8	19%
996	Mason Twp	Arenac	116	42	8	19%
997	Spencer Twp	Kent	200	47	8	17%
998	Burns Twp	Shiawassee	149	45	8	18%
999	White Pigeon Twp	St. Joseph	122	50	8	17%
1000	Charleston Twp	Kalamazoo	183	74	8	11%
1001	Ridgeway Twp	Lenawee	132	48	8	17%
1002	Howell	Livingston	114	49	8	17%
1003	Leland Twp	Leelanau	151	53	8	15%
1004	Mt Morris	Genesee	35	16	8	51%
1005	Almont Twp	Lapeer	167	43	8	19%
1006	Antrim Twp	Shiawassee	148	47	8	17%
1007	Rockwood	Wayne	42	20	8	41%
1008	Grant Twp	Mason	183	40	8	20%
1009	Millen Twp	Alcona	209	67	8	12%
1010	West Branch Twp	Marquette	93	28	8	28%
1011	Cleveland Twp	Leelanau	127	33	8	24%
1012	Maple Valley Twp	Sanilac	150	41	8	19%
1013	Climax Twp	Kalamazoo	133	38	8	21%
1014	Big Rapids	Mecosta	108	47	8	17%
1015	Medina Twp	Lenawee	178	74	8	11%
1016	Bay Twp	Charlevoix	94	13	8	62%
1017	McKinley Twp	Huron	97	34	8	23%
1018	Geneva Twp	Midland	115	31	8	26%
1019	Merrill Twp	Newaygo	170	37	8	21%
1020	Harrison	Clare	69	18	8	44%
1021	River Rouge	Wayne	70	18	8	45%
1022	Plymouth	Wayne	88	27	8	29%
1023	Greenwood Twp	Wexford	118	22	8	35%
1024	Hamlin Twp	Eaton	160	57	8	14%

Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall		% Poor
				Federal Aid Miles	Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles	
1025	Locke Twp	Ingham	145	49	8	16%
1026	Solon Twp	Kent	181	68	8	11%
1028	Drummond Twp	Chippewa	299	40	8	19%
1027	Benzonia Twp	Benzie	170	60	8	13%
1029	Oshtemo Twp	Kalamazoo	333	153	8	5%
1030	Champion Twp	Marquette	131	8	8	100%
1031	Moorland Twp	Muskegon	116	49	8	16%
1032	Ossineke Twp	Alpena	211	79	8	10%
1033	Peninsula Twp	Grand Traverse	234	65	8	12%
1034	Marine City	St. Clair	57	18	8	42%
1035	Watson Twp	Allegan	169	45	8	17%
1036	Gibraltar	Wayne	51	19	8	40%
1038	Cold Springs Twp	Kalkaska	171	40	8	19%
1037	Wilson Twp	Charlevoix	148	49	8	15%
1039	Peaine Twp	Charlevoix	155	15	8	49%
1040	Boyne City	Charlevoix	90	21	8	36%
1041	Breen Twp	Dickinson	176	49	7	15%
1042	Gaylord	Otsego	102	46	7	16%
1043	Sturgis Twp	St. Joseph	53	26	7	29%
1044	Manistique	Schoolcraft	62	21	7	36%
1045	White Oak Twp	Ingham	137	37	7	20%
1046	St Clair	St. Clair	76	28	7	26%
1047	Adams Twp	Houghton	113	49	7	15%
1048	Shelby	Oceana	30	11	7	67%
1049	Zeeland	Ottawa	82	42	7	17%
1050	Bridgeton Twp	Newaygo	128	28	7	26%
1051	Lansing Twp	Ingham	129	66	7	11%
1052	Powell Twp	Marquette	177	24	7	30%
1053	Spring Lake Twp	Ottawa	163	42	7	17%
1054	Quincy Twp	Branch	152	54	7	13%
1055	Carrollton Twp	Saginaw	78	20	7	35%
1056	Rome Twp	Lenawee	167	70	7	10%
1057	Mt Pleasant	Isabella	217	74	7	10%
1058	St Charles Twp	Saginaw	140	51	7	14%
1059	Sherman Twp	Keweenaw	71	39	7	18%
1060	Grant Twp	Cheboygan	196	39	7	18%
1061	Grosse Pointe Woods	Wayne	125	21	7	33%
1062	Maple Grove Twp	Manistee	141	24	7	29%
1063	Iron River	Iron	105	31	7	22%
1064	Moltke Twp	Presque Isle	94	33	7	21%
1065	Hadley Twp	Lapeer	193	50	7	14%
1066	St Louis	Gratiot	65	26	7	27%
1067	Lincoln Twp	Isabella	154	65	7	11%
1068	Hart	Oceana	44	16	7	43%
1069	Rose Twp	Ogemaw	168	34	7	20%
1070	Hematite Twp	Iron	242	37	7	19%
1071	Norway	Dickinson	96	24	7	29%
1072	Mansfield Twp	Iron	168	46	7	15%
1073	Filer Twp	Manistee	116	32	7	21%

Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall Federal Aid		% Poor
				Miles	'Poor' Miles	
1074	Millington Twp	Tuscola	150	46	7	15%
1075	Grim Twp	Gladwin	159	35	7	20%
1076	Baroda Twp	Berrien	90	51	7	13%
1077	Hamtramck	Wayne	93	31	7	22%
1078	Port Austin Twp	Huron	112	32	7	21%
1079	Clawson	Oakland	92	19	7	35%
1080	Odessa Twp	Ionia	167	52	7	13%
1081	Kenockee Twp	St. Clair	168	58	7	12%
1082	Litchfield	Hillsdale	34	14	7	49%
1083	Plainwell	Allegan	56	19	7	35%
1084	Springport Twp	Jackson	143	49	7	14%
1085	Washington Twp	Sanilac	142	38	7	18%
1086	Constantine Twp	St. Joseph	146	43	7	16%
1087	West Traverse Twp	Emmet	111	27	7	24%
1088	Rose Twp	Oakland	192	54	7	12%
1089	Charlton Twp	Otsego	307	108	7	6%
1090	Broomfield Twp	Isabella	134	59	7	11%
1091	Edwards Twp	Ogemaw	134	44	7	15%
1092	Gladstone	Delta	123	55	7	12%
1093	Bridgman	Berrien	54	23	6	28%
1094	Metamora Twp	Lapeer	160	34	6	19%
1095	Penn Twp	Cass	156	45	6	14%
1096	Alcona Twp	Alcona	163	55	6	12%
1097	Harper Woods	Wayne	114	35	6	18%
1098	Webber Twp	Lake	232	34	6	19%
1099	Dewitt	Clinton	56	17	6	37%
1100	Belleville	Wayne	35	8	6	80%
1101	Potterville	Eaton	39	14	6	45%
1102	Montague	Muskegon	63	25	6	25%
1103	Inland Twp	Benzie	184	51	6	12%
1104	Perry Twp	Shiawassee	168	70	6	9%
1105	Gilmore Twp	Benzie	34	14	6	44%
1106	Wheatfield Twp	Ingham	138	69	6	9%
1107	Courtland Twp	Kent	202	60	6	10%
1108	Bingham Farms	Oakland	25	9	6	73%
1109	Marion Twp	Saginaw	99	28	6	22%
1110	Williamston	Ingham	44	16	6	37%
1111	Seney Twp	Schoolcraft	239	118	6	5%
1112	Dover Twp	Otsego	95	23	6	26%
1113	Fairbanks Twp	Delta	113	32	6	19%
1114	Clam Lake Twp	Wexford	215	89	6	7%
1115	Sebewa Twp	Ionia	147	48	6	13%
1117	Oneida Twp	Eaton	133	51	6	12%
1116	Fillmore Twp	Allegan	162	66	6	9%
1118	Fairhaven Twp	Huron	116	51	6	12%
1119	Grand Beach	Berrien	30	6	6	100%
1120	East Grand Rapids	Kent	101	25	6	24%
1121	Paris Twp	Huron	141	32	6	19%
1122	Roxand Twp	Eaton	135	55	6	11%

Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall		% Poor
				Federal Aid Miles	Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles	
1123	Bad Axe	Huron	65	16	6	38%
1124	Fremont	Newaygo	81	24	6	25%
1125	Vernon Twp	Shiawassee	189	78	6	8%
1126	Fremont Twp	Saginaw	159	61	6	10%
1127	Boyne Valley Twp	Charlevoix	105	31	6	19%
1128	Meade Twp	Huron	142	35	6	17%
1129	Homer	Calhoun	32	8	6	75%
1130	Plainfield Twp	Iosco	435	97	6	6%
1131	Kalamazoo Twp	Kalamazoo	261	91	6	6%
1132	Mullett Twp	Cheboygan	105	31	6	19%
1134	Brooks Twp	Newaygo	189	42	6	14%
1133	Baldwin Twp	Iosco	125	50	6	12%
1135	Pavilion Twp	Kalamazoo	171	65	6	9%
1136	Baltimore Twp	Barry	149	50	6	12%
1137	Fork Twp	Mecosta	139	31	6	19%
1138	Mottville Twp	St. Joseph	93	34	6	17%
1139	Dexter	Washtenaw	45	9	6	63%
1140	Zilwaukee	Saginaw	49	22	6	26%
1141	Whitehall	Muskegon	66	23	6	25%
1142	Palmyra Twp	Lenawee	174	74	6	8%
1143	Franklin	Oakland	72	15	6	37%
1144	Elk Twp	Sanilac	137	43	6	13%
1145	Chocolay Twp	Marquette	222	49	6	11%
1146	Newberg Twp	Cass	165	53	6	11%
1147	Joyfield Twp	Benzie	81	29	6	19%
1148	Mattawan	Van Buren	55	24	6	23%
1149	Campbell Twp	Ionia	162	59	6	9%
1150	Allis Twp	Presque Isle	190	55	6	10%
1151	Grand Ledge	Eaton	82	29	6	19%
1152	Tekonsha	Calhoun	23	8	6	65%
1153	Grosse Pointe Farms	Wayne	95	25	6	22%
1154	Ovid Twp	Branch	199	83	5	7%
1155	Marcellus Twp	Cass	136	42	5	13%
1156	Sands Twp	Marquette	271	51	5	11%
1157	Chester Twp	Otsego	202	51	5	10%
1158	Elmwood Twp	Leelanau	142	51	5	10%
1159	Luther	Lake	23	6	5	86%
1160	Croswell	Sanilac	42	8	5	64%
1161	Berkley	Oakland	118	25	5	21%
1162	Hay Twp	Gladwin	111	25	5	21%
1163	Woodstock Twp	Lenawee	168	64	5	8%
1164	Haight Twp	Ontonagon	183	73	5	7%
1165	Portland	Ionia	59	19	5	27%
1166	Park Twp	Ottawa	272	44	5	12%
1167	Burleigh Twp	Iosco	137	49	5	11%
1168	Liberty Twp	Wexford	179	35	5	15%
1169	Lebanon Twp	Clinton	132	45	5	11%
1170	Unionville	Tuscola	16	5	5	100%
1171	Evangeline Twp	Charlevoix	59	17	5	30%



Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall Federal Aid		% Poor
				Miles	'Poor' Miles	
1172	Oronoko Twp	Berrien	186	85	5	6%
1173	Roosevelt Park	Muskegon	36	16	5	32%
1174	Eveline Twp	Charlevoix	149	45	5	11%
1175	Cambridge Twp	Lenawee	211	55	5	9%
1176	Ravenna Twp	Muskegon	154	56	5	9%
1177	Homer Twp	Midland	118	38	5	13%
1178	Northville	Oakland	39	10	5	48%
1179	Elk Rapids Twp	Antrim	48	20	5	25%
1180	Branch Twp	Mason	164	31	5	16%
1181	Speaker Twp	Sanilac	154	36	5	14%
1182	Riley Twp	Clinton	157	54	5	9%
1183	Cedar Springs	Kent	43	10	5	48%
1184	Dayton Twp	Newaygo	168	36	5	14%
1185	Leroy	Osceola	18	7	5	76%
1186	Kalkaska Twp	Kalkaska	302	63	5	8%
1187	Spurr Twp	Baraga	178	20	5	24%
1188	Ferrysburg	Ottawa	53	27	5	19%
1189	Beaverton	Gladwin	20	7	5	73%
1190	Otsego Lake Twp	Otsego	227	72	5	7%
1191	Otsego	Allegan	52	15	5	33%
1192	Parma Twp	Jackson	167	97	5	5%
1193	Harrisville Twp	Alcona	133	37	5	13%
1194	Norvell Twp	Jackson	153	68	5	7%
1195	Ashland Twp	Newaygo	160	42	5	12%
1196	Durand	Shiawassee	44	13	5	39%
1197	Colfax Twp	Benzie	115	28	5	17%
1198	Burr Oak	St. Joseph	20	8	5	57%
1199	Carmel Twp	Eaton	141	64	5	7%
1200	Stephenson	Menominee	27	8	5	62%
1201	Newaygo	Newaygo	57	16	5	29%
1202	Farmington	Oakland	94	36	5	13%
1203	Tyrone Twp	Kent	141	54	5	9%
1204	Boon Twp	Wexford	134	32	5	15%
1205	Vicksburg	Kalamazoo	42	9	5	54%
1206	Markey Twp	Roscommon	152	37	5	12%
1207	Munising	Alger	55	20	5	23%
1208	Milan	Washtenaw	45	11	5	42%
1209	Northville	Wayne	34	11	5	43%
1210	Norwood Twp	Charlevoix	79	30	5	15%
1211	Ewart	Osceola	43	9	5	49%
1212	Rockford	Kent	66	22	5	21%
1213	Edenville Twp	Midland	120	39	5	12%
1214	Brady Twp	Kalamazoo	160	62	5	7%
1215	Eastlake	Manistee	22	7	5	61%
1216	Lawrence	Van Buren	18	9	4	52%
1217	Carleton	Monroe	30	4	4	100%
1218	Ecorse	Wayne	84	19	4	23%
1219	Woodhull Twp	Shiawassee	164	66	4	7%
1220	Dorr Twp	Allegan	221	58	4	8%

Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall		% Poor
				Federal Aid Miles	Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles	
1221	Colon	St. Joseph	31	8	4	55%
1222	Clifford	Lapeer	11	4	4	100%
1223	Farwell	Clare	24	6	4	73%
1224	Detour	Chippewa	28	9	4	46%
1225	Middleville	Barry	44	11	4	37%
1226	Ogemaw Twp	Ogemaw	128	54	4	8%
1227	Stevensville	Berrien	29	18	4	23%
1228	Hawes Twp	Alcona	181	59	4	7%
1229	Wilber Twp	Iosco	236	48	4	9%
1230	Grosse Pointe Park	Wayne	85	16	4	26%
1231	Peacock Twp	Lake	160	41	4	10%
1232	Sims Twp	Arenac	62	26	4	16%
1233	Kinderhook Twp	Branch	122	48	4	9%
1234	Pine River Twp	Gratiot	168	89	4	5%
1235	Bear Lake Twp	Kalkaska	206	51	4	8%
1236	Hersey	Osceola	16	4	4	100%
1237	Vassar	Tuscola	46	11	4	40%
1238	Fairfield Twp	Lenawee	188	62	4	7%
1239	Meade Twp	Mason	130	32	4	13%
1240	Chapin Twp	Saginaw	99	25	4	17%
1241	Baraga	Baraga	37	17	4	25%
1242	Salem Twp	Allegan	196	42	4	10%
1243	Richland Twp	Saginaw	197	54	4	8%
1244	East Tawas	Iosco	64	14	4	28%
1246	Vernon	Shiawassee	15	6	4	71%
1245	Kalamo Twp	Eaton	145	49	4	8%
1247	The Village of Grosse Pointe	Wayne	36	13	4	32%
1248	Alabaster Twp	Iosco	71	31	4	13%
1249	Lawton	Van Buren	40	10	4	39%
1250	Rapid River Twp	Kalkaska	193	40	4	10%
1251	Duplain Twp	Clinton	149	59	4	7%
1252	Watertown Twp	Sanilac	159	35	4	11%
1253	Fremont Twp	Sanilac	151	28	4	14%
1254	Minden Twp	Sanilac	93	21	4	19%
1255	Mathias Twp	Alger	163	57	4	7%
1256	Johnstown Twp	Barry	185	60	4	7%
1257	Larkin Twp	Midland	138	39	4	10%
1258	Quincy	Branch	21	7	4	58%
1259	Manchester	Washtenaw	39	8	4	49%
1260	Davison	Genesee	52	15	4	27%
1261	Marlette	Sanilac	32	8	4	52%
1262	Eaton Rapids	Eaton	76	22	4	18%
1263	Valley Twp	Allegan	148	47	4	8%
1264	Tecumseh Twp	Lenawee	69	28	4	14%
1265	Mueller Twp	Schoolcraft	116	68	4	6%
1266	Hillman	Montmorency	26	7	4	57%
1267	Oliver Twp	Huron	141	32	4	12%
1268	Ferndale	Oakland	184	54	4	7%
1269	Carsonville	Sanilac	12	5	4	82%

Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall Federal Aid		% Poor
				Miles	'Poor' Miles	
1270	Deckerville	Sanilac	18	5	4	82%
1271	Rothbury	Oceana	23	5	4	73%
1272	Au Sable Twp	Roscommon	102	27	4	14%
1273	Allegan	Allegan	77	26	4	14%
1274	Blissfield Twp	Lenawee	81	28	4	13%
1275	Sanford	Midland	22	7	4	52%
1276	Onkama	Manistee	15	4	4	85%
1277	Higgins Twp	Roscommon	237	73	4	5%
1278	Venice Twp	Shiawassee	157	79	4	5%
1279	Applegate	Sanilac	8	4	4	90%
1281	Laurium	Houghton	26	6	4	57%
1280	Walton Twp	Eaton	189	86	4	4%
1282	Marion	Osceola	22	6	4	64%
1285	Scottville	Mason	23	9	4	41%
1284	Clinton	Lenawee	28	10	4	35%
1283	East Jordan	Charlevoix	51	15	4	24%
1286	Buckley	Wexford	23	5	4	70%
1287	Fulton Twp	Gratiot	177	58	4	6%
1288	Dalton Twp	Muskegon	634	88	4	4%
1289	Blair Twp	Grand Traverse	216	44	4	8%
1290	Union City	Branch	27	8	4	43%
1291	Breedsville	Van Buren	9	4	4	100%
1292	Leonard	Oakland	11	4	3	85%
1293	Dundee	Monroe	82	31	3	11%
1294	Brookfield Twp	Eaton	149	32	3	11%
1295	Wixom	Oakland	150	60	3	6%
1296	Ewing Twp	Marquette	96	9	3	36%
1297	Vermontville	Eaton	15	6	3	60%
1298	Quincy Twp	Houghton	18	7	3	49%
1299	Milford	Oakland	67	15	3	22%
1300	Elk Twp	Lake	156	46	3	7%
1301	Sandusky	Sanilac	49	9	3	37%
1302	Blendon Twp	Ottawa	203	48	3	7%
1303	Sterling	Arenac	15	7	3	45%
1304	Mancelona	Antrim	34	7	3	50%
1305	Springville Twp	Wexford	153	34	3	10%
1306	Stockbridge	Ingham	22	7	3	49%
1307	Brighton	Livingston	99	38	3	9%
1308	Forestville	Sanilac	15	4	3	94%
1309	Grosse Pointe	Wayne	45	11	3	29%
1310	Coloma	Berrien	24	9	3	39%
1311	Waterloo Twp	Jackson	207	79	3	4%
1312	Brown City	Sanilac	20	5	3	67%
1313	Lake Odessa	Ionia	29	6	3	57%
1314	Alaiedon Twp	Ingham	203	111	3	3%
1315	Olivet	Eaton	15	4	3	85%
1316	Lake Twp	Benzie	135	45	3	7%
1317	South Lyon	Livingston	3	3	3	100%
1318	Capac	St. Clair	26	6	3	52%

Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall Federal Aid		% Poor
				Miles	'Poor' Miles	
1319	Linden	Genesee	45	13	3	25%
1320	Wolverine Lake	Oakland	47	11	3	29%
1321	Au Gres Twp	Arenac	123	32	3	10%
1322	Clinton Twp	Oscoda	117	34	3	9%
1323	Memphis	St. Clair	6	5	3	63%
1324	Howard City	Montcalm	44	8	3	37%
1325	Sparta	Kent	48	11	3	29%
1326	Central Lake Twp	Antrim	145	51	3	6%
1327	Harrietta	Wexford	11	3	3	100%
1328	New Era	Oceana	12	5	3	61%
1329	Mendon	St. Joseph	20	5	3	61%
1330	Berrien Twp	Berrien	184	78	3	4%
1331	Polkton Twp	Ottawa	189	69	3	4%
1332	Dallas Twp	Clinton	144	31	3	10%
1333	Greenbush Twp	Clinton	179	65	3	5%
1334	Alma	Gratiot	123	45	3	7%
1335	Gagetown	Tuscola	12	3	3	100%
1336	Coleman	Midland	26	7	3	46%
1337	Metz Twp	Presque Isle	89	16	3	18%
1338	Oscoda Twp	Iosco	659	165	3	2%
1339	Melvin	Sanilac	5	3	3	100%
1340	Chikaming Twp	Berrien	263	101	3	3%
1341	Swan Creek Twp	Saginaw	89	24	3	12%
1342	Armada	Macomb	16	5	3	59%
1343	Kaleva	Manistee	24	4	3	74%
1344	New Baltimore	Macomb	109	24	3	12%
1345	Pigeon	Huron	21	6	3	48%
1346	Gaastra	Iron	17	5	3	60%
1347	Hubbardston	Ionia	11	4	3	78%
1348	Corunna	Shiawassee	52	21	3	14%
1349	Vanderbilt	Otsego	28	13	3	22%
1350	West Branch	Ogemaw	40	13	3	21%
1351	Bennington Twp	Shiawassee	143	53	3	5%
1352	Chatham	Alger	18	8	3	35%
1353	Shoreham	Berrien	10	3	3	100%
1354	Hartford	Van Buren	34	7	3	39%
1355	Benzonia	Benzie	25	8	3	35%
1356	Milan	Monroe	26	9	3	31%
1357	Webberville	Ingham	22	11	3	25%
1358	Eden Twp	Lake	163	32	3	8%
1359	Stanton	Montcalm	36	8	3	33%
1360	Richmond	Macomb	70	14	3	19%
1361	Lexington	Sanilac	25	6	3	42%
1362	Athens	Calhoun	20	4	3	64%
1363	Dimondale	Eaton	15	4	3	64%
1364	Ashley	Gratiot	15	4	3	67%
1365	Inverness Twp	Cheboygan	173	41	3	6%
1366	Ira Twp	St. Clair	110	29	3	9%
1367	Comstock Twp	Kalamazoo	324	145	3	2%

Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall Federal Aid		% Poor
				Miles	'Poor' Miles	
1368	Metamora	Lapeer	10	3	3	100%
1369	Laingsburg	Shiawassee	21	6	3	46%
1370	Milton Twp	Antrim	153	42	3	6%
1371	Crystal Falls	Iron	55	13	3	19%
1372	Village of Lake Isabella	Isabella	67	10	3	26%
1373	Dwight Twp	Huron	142	50	2	5%
1374	Pellston	Emmet	29	6	2	41%
1375	Grayling	Crawford	49	16	2	16%
1376	Daggett	Menominee	12	6	2	41%
1377	St Charles	Saginaw	38	12	2	21%
1378	Mecosta	Mecosta	18	4	2	56%
1379	Coopersville	Ottawa	59	22	2	11%
1380	Paw Paw	Van Buren	70	31	2	8%
1381	Emerson Twp	Gratiot	180	74	2	3%
1383	East China Twp	St. Clair	53	17	2	15%
1382	Bingham Twp	Leelanau	114	45	2	5%
1384	Holly	Oakland	66	19	2	13%
1385	New Haven	Macomb	58	15	2	16%
1386	Sweetwater Twp	Lake	117	19	2	13%
1388	Mesick	Wexford	21	7	2	37%
1387	Bronson	Branch	35	8	2	29%
1389	Suttons Bay	Leelanau	22	6	2	40%
1390	Resort Twp	Emmet	116	19	2	13%
1391	Yale	St. Clair	24	6	2	42%
1392	Oxford	Oakland	37	8	2	29%
1393	South Lyon	Oakland	91	20	2	12%
1394	Bangor	Van Buren	38	9	2	27%
1395	Lincoln	Alcona	16	6	2	40%
1396	Loud Twp	Montmorency	116	29	2	8%
1397	Tawas City	Iosco	47	14	2	17%
1398	Caseville	Huron	33	6	2	38%
1399	Traverse City	Leelanau	4	3	2	72%
1400	Maybee	Monroe	10	4	2	64%
1401	Hill Twp	Ogemaw	136	42	2	5%
1402	Chestonia Twp	Antrim	110	34	2	7%
1403	Franklin Twp	Lenawee	199	56	2	4%
1404	Alpha	Iron	12	3	2	65%
1405	Fruitport	Muskegon	25	6	2	35%
1406	Lowell	Kent	60	21	2	10%
1407	Boyne Falls	Charlevoix	13	3	2	73%
1408	Niles	Berrien	158	45	2	5%
1409	Lanse	Baraga	46	9	2	26%
1410	Ellis Twp	Cheboygan	130	40	2	5%
1411	Utica	Macomb	75	42	2	5%
1412	Watervliet	Berrien	27	9	2	24%
1413	Morrice	Shiawassee	16	6	2	39%
1414	Brampton Twp	Delta	90	41	2	5%
1415	North Adams	Hillsdale	8	3	2	64%
1416	Elkton	Huron	15	5	2	47%

Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall		% Poor
				Federal Aid Miles	Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles	
1417	Lathrup Village	Oakland	73	20	2	11%
1418	Schoolcraft	Kalamazoo	29	9	2	24%
1419	Garfield Twp	Bay	138	48	2	4%
1420	Dansville	Ingham	10	4	2	51%
1421	Freeport	Barry	12	2	2	84%
1423	Posen	Presque Isle	9	4	2	51%
1422	Houghton Twp	Keweenaw	83	33	2	6%
1424	Reading	Hillsdale	14	4	2	50%
1425	Heath Twp	Allegan	182	56	2	4%
1426	Colfax Twp	Huron	139	42	2	5%
1427	Eaton Rapids Twp	Eaton	162	68	2	3%
1428	Sheridan Twp	Newaygo	161	39	2	5%
1430	Barryton	Mecosta	13	4	2	44%
1429	Green Twp	Alpena	205	75	2	3%
1431	Richland Twp	Kalamazoo	197	74	2	3%
1433	Colfax Twp	Wexford	131	37	2	5%
1432	Brady Twp	Saginaw	150	45	2	4%
1434	Birch Run Twp	Saginaw	225	106	2	2%
1435	Reno Twp	Iosco	88	42	2	5%
1436	Prairie Ronde Twp	Kalamazoo	150	45	2	4%
1437	Buchanan	Berrien	63	17	2	11%
1438	Algonac	St. Clair	48	9	2	22%
1440	Minden City	Sanilac	8	3	2	64%
1439	Lincoln Twp	Huron	141	24	2	8%
1441	Empire	Leelanau	17	5	2	39%
1443	Walkerville	Oceana	11	4	2	42%
1442	Romeo	Macomb	50	18	2	10%
1444	North Muskegon	Muskegon	52	15	2	13%
1445	Pierson	Montcalm	9	3	2	74%
1446	Goodrich	Genesee	31	8	2	23%
1447	Lyons	Ionia	19	5	2	34%
1448	Clare	Clare	62	14	2	13%
1450	Hesperia	Oceana	17	4	2	42%
1449	Columbus Twp	Luce	222	68	2	3%
1451	Bessemer	Gogebic	76	18	2	11%
1452	Baroda	Berrien	13	6	2	32%
1453	Copemish	Manistee	15	6	2	30%
1454	Orchard Lake	Oakland	47	15	2	12%
1455	Center Line	Macomb	83	33	2	5%
1456	Roscommon	Roscommon	30	7	2	25%
1457	Northport	Leelanau	26	6	2	30%
1458	Kinde	Huron	14	5	2	34%
1459	Port Hope	Huron	17	5	2	38%
1460	Bear Lake	Manistee	11	2	2	92%
1461	Auburn	Bay	36	13	2	13%
1462	Kingston	Tuscola	9	4	2	41%
1463	Jordan Twp	Antrim	104	45	2	4%
1464	Rollin Twp	Lenawee	175	62	2	3%
1465	Birch Run	Saginaw	30	17	2	10%

Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall		% Poor
				Federal Aid Miles	Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles	
1466	Au Sable Twp	Iosco	77	26	2	6%
1467	Helena Twp	Antrim	95	35	2	5%
1468	Mason Twp	Cass	117	48	2	3%
1469	Cassopolis	Cass	38	13	2	13%
1471	Mayville	Tuscola	19	5	2	33%
1470	Pinckney	Livingston	31	9	2	18%
1472	Excelsior Twp	Kalkaska	124	36	2	4%
1473	Warner Twp	Antrim	103	30	2	5%
1474	Mancelona Twp	Antrim	338	49	2	3%
1475	Grandville	Kent	222	108	2	1%
1476	Lake Orion	Oakland	33	7	2	24%
1477	Wayland	Allegan	47	11	2	14%
1478	Gaines	Genesee	10	3	2	49%
1479	Sherwood	Branch	8	5	2	32%
1481	Muir	Ionia	15	4	2	37%
1480	Bellevue	Eaton	24	6	2	27%
1482	Jonesville	Hillsdale	44	17	2	9%
1483	Leslie	Ingham	29	5	2	29%
1484	Dryden	Lapeer	11	3	2	59%
1485	Forest Twp	Cheboygan	198	45	1	3%
1486	Kingsley	Grand Traverse	25	6	1	25%
1487	Three Oaks	Berrien	24	6	1	27%
1488	Ravenna	Muskegon	23	6	1	24%
1489	Casnovia	Muskegon	5	3	1	47%
1490	North Branch	Lapeer	19	6	1	26%
1491	Camden	Hillsdale	12	4	1	34%
1492	Bancroft	Shiawassee	13	4	1	33%
1493	Columbiaville	Lapeer	14	5	1	29%
1494	Kearney Twp	Antrim	132	31	1	5%
1495	Clio	Genesee	26	10	1	15%
1496	Midland Twp	Midland	69	24	1	6%
1497	Ross Twp	Kalamazoo	208	68	1	2%
1498	Moran Twp	Mackinac	398	154	1	1%
1499	Clifford	Tuscola	2	1	1	100%
1501	Wakefield	Gogebic	92	24	1	6%
1500	Wellington Twp	Alpena	101	42	1	3%
1502	Petersburg	Monroe	16	3	1	46%
1503	Bingham Twp	Clinton	198	91	1	1%
1504	Nashville	Barry	30	7	1	21%
1505	Slagle Twp	Wexford	129	31	1	4%
1506	The Village of Grosse Pointe	Macomb	2	1	1	100%
1507	Essexville	Bay	38	10	1	14%
1508	Prescott	Ogemaw	14	4	1	31%
1509	Elsie	Clinton	16	5	1	28%
1510	New Buffalo	Berrien	58	9	1	15%
1511	Burlington	Calhoun	9	4	1	33%
1512	White Cloud	Newaygo	34	8	1	16%
1513	Mulliken	Eaton	9	4	1	31%
1514	Sherman Twp	Huron	190	39	1	3%

Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall		% Poor
				Federal Aid Miles	Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles	
1515	Blissfield	Lenawee	47	18	1	7%
1516	Tecumseh	Lenawee	104	43	1	3%
1517	Peck	Sanilac	13	5	1	27%
1518	Fairgrove	Tuscola	11	4	1	29%
1519	McBain	Missaukee	18	5	1	26%
1520	Gobles	Van Buren	14	5	1	26%
1521	Luna Pier	Monroe	29	8	1	15%
1522	Perry	Shiawassee	36	11	1	11%
1523	Edwardsburg	Cass	21	8	1	15%
1524	Whittemore	Iosco	13	4	1	29%
1525	Banks Twp	Antrim	217	71	1	2%
1526	Battle Creek	Kalamazoo	3	1	1	100%
1527	Berrien Springs	Berrien	30	10	1	11%
1528	Fowlerville	Livingston	38	10	1	12%
1529	Otisville	Genesee	16	3	1	35%
1530	Village of Clarkston	Oakland	13	6	1	18%
1531	Reese	Saginaw	3	2	1	68%
1532	Sauble Twp	Lake	129	31	1	4%
1533	Montgomery	Hillsdale	11	4	1	29%
1534	Reese	Tuscola	21	3	1	35%
1535	Sand Lake	Kent	12	4	1	27%
1536	Marcellus	Cass	19	4	1	24%
1537	Montrose	Genesee	23	6	1	17%
1538	Huntington Woods	Oakland	66	18	1	6%
1539	Hanover Twp	Wexford	123	10	1	10%
1540	McBride	Montcalm	7	3	1	41%
1541	Decatur	Van Buren	38	9	1	12%
1542	Standish	Arenac	36	10	1	10%
1543	Freesoil	Mason	10	4	1	24%
1544	Breckenridge	Gratiot	24	5	1	22%
1548	Stanwood	Mecosta	6	2	1	49%
1547	Fowler	Clinton	23	7	1	14%
1546	Charlevoix Twp	Charlevoix	52	9	1	11%
1545	Overisel Twp	Allegan	191	38	1	3%
1551	Buckley	Grand Traverse	3	1	1	100%
1550	Fennville	Allegan	19	5	1	19%
1549	Village of Douglas	Allegan	44	12	1	9%
1552	Manlius Twp	Allegan	159	35	1	3%
1555	Akron	Tuscola	12	3	1	33%
1554	White River Twp	Muskegon	101	30	1	3%
1553	Westphalia Twp	Clinton	137	43	1	2%
1556	Thompsonville	Benzie	21	4	1	25%
1557	Beaugrand Twp	Cheboygan	89	38	1	3%
1558	Pentwater	Oceana	39	6	1	16%
1559	Nunda Twp	Cheboygan	260	57	1	2%
1560	Mayfield Twp	Grand Traverse	126	39	1	3%
1561	South Range	Houghton	12	2	1	39%
1562	Elkland Twp	Tuscola	132	30	1	3%
1563	Wolverine	Cheboygan	15	6	1	16%



Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall		% Poor
				Federal Aid Miles	Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles	
1564	Grass Lake Twp	Jackson	233	88	1	1%
1565	Fairplain Twp	Montcalm	173	53	1	2%
1566	Onekama Twp	Manistee	119	36	1	3%
1567	Midland	Bay	10	7	1	12%
1568	Galien	Berrien	12	3	1	26%
1569	Calumet	Houghton	10	3	1	28%
1570	Emmett Twp	St. Clair	143	62	1	1%
1571	Powers	Menominee	13	5	1	18%
1572	Nester Twp	Roscommon	147	25	1	3%
1573	Carney	Menominee	16	5	1	17%
1574	Saugatuck Twp	Allegan	177	80	1	1%
1575	Spring Lake	Ottawa	34	16	1	5%
1576	Harbor Beach	Huron	37	8	1	10%
1577	Morenci	Lenawee	47	7	1	12%
1578	Kalkaska	Kalkaska	54	11	1	7%
1579	Hope Twp	Barry	196	50	1	2%
1580	Pinconning	Bay	25	6	1	13%
1581	Rogers City	Presque Isle	77	16	1	5%
1582	Kent City	Kent	23	12	1	7%
1583	Platte Twp	Benzie	134	42	1	2%
1584	Allendale Twp	Ottawa	236	57	1	1%
1585	Emmett	St. Clair	14	6	1	14%
1586	Beulah	Benzie	16	4	1	19%
1587	Sylvan Lake	Oakland	23	4	1	20%
1588	Carson City	Montcalm	26	5	1	17%
1589	Clement Twp	Gladwin	108	12	1	6%
1590	Rosebush	Isabella	13	9	1	8%
1591	Deerfield	Lenawee	13	4	1	19%
1592	East Lansing	Clinton	27	12	1	6%
1594	Millersburg	Presque Isle	14	3	1	23%
1593	Port Austin	Huron	21	5	1	13%
1595	Tustin	Osceola	7	1	1	67%
1596	Frankenmuth	Saginaw	78	22	1	3%
1597	Eau Claire	Berrien	15	4	1	16%
1598	Raisin Twp	Lenawee	193	54	1	1%
1599	Gladwin	Gladwin	66	14	1	5%
1600	Copper City	Houghton	5	1	1	52%
1602	Centreville	St. Joseph	26	9	1	7%
1601	Huron Twp	Huron	161	53	1	1%
1603	Richmond	St. Clair	2	2	1	34%
1604	Almont	Lapeer	32	8	1	8%
1605	Sebewaing Twp	Huron	148	30	1	2%
1606	Saranac	Ionia	16	6	1	8%
1607	Manton	Wexford	30	6	1	8%
1608	Bellevue Twp	Eaton	148	51	1	1%
1609	Custer	Mason	10	4	1	13%
1610	Egelston Twp	Muskegon	194	66	1	1%
1611	Sunfield	Eaton	10	5	0.50	11%
1612	Eagle	Clinton	4	1	0.49	33%

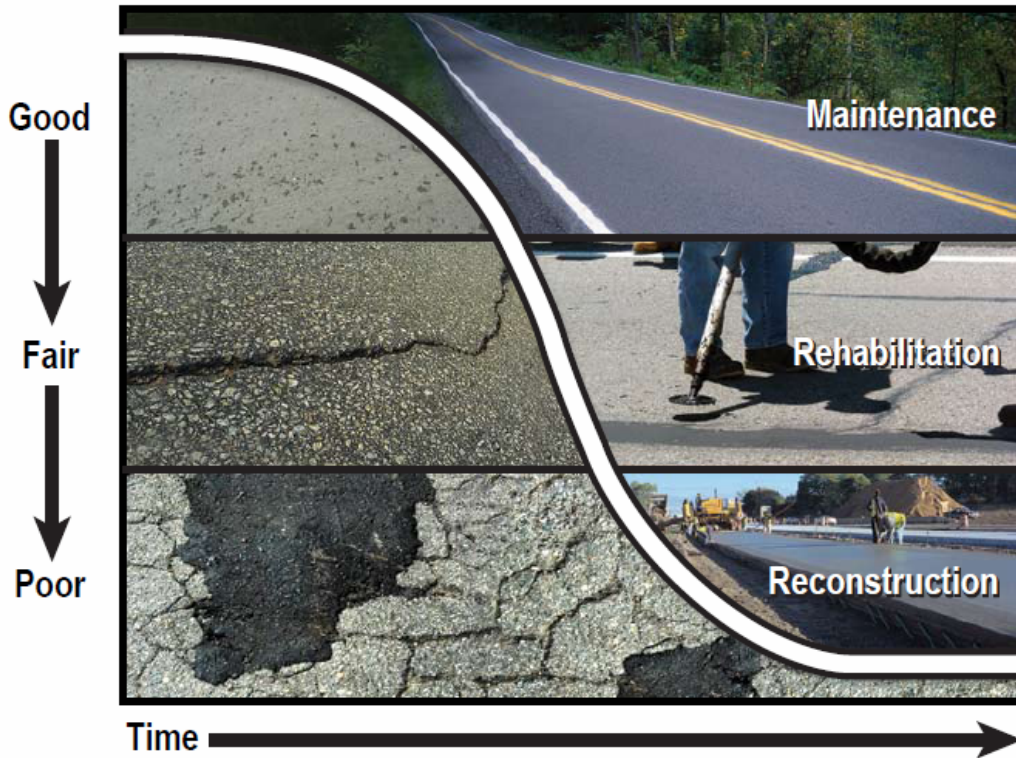
Rank	Twp / City Name	County	Total Miles	Overall Federal Aid		% Poor
				Miles	'Poor' Miles	
1613	Freeport	Kent	0	0	0.49	100%
1614	Constantine	St. Joseph	36	9	0.48	6%
1615	Bingham Twp	Huron	139	42	0.48	1%
1616	Custer Twp	Antrim	173	45	0.46	1%
1617	Otter Lake	Genesee	4	1	0.43	29%
1618	Cumming Twp	Ogemaw	121	22	0.43	2%
1619	Lincoln Twp	Midland	93	31	0.41	1%
1620	Vevay Twp	Ingham	171	61	0.39	1%
1621	Charlevoix	Charlevoix	65	10	0.39	4%
1622	Niles	Cass	3	0	0.38	100%
1623	Maple Rapids	Clinton	16	6	0.37	6%
1624	Shepherd	Isabella	20	5	0.37	8%
1625	Parma	Jackson	12	3	0.36	11%
1626	Ortonville	Oakland	22	8	0.36	5%
1627	Mackinaw City	Cheboygan	15	6	0.36	6%
1628	Baldwin	Lake	37	11	0.36	3%
1629	Bellaire	Antrim	30	7	0.35	5%
1630	Mills Twp	Ogemaw	231	39	0.35	1%
1631	Hudson	Lenawee	36	6	0.34	6%
1632	Elm River Twp	Houghton	97	37	0.32	1%
1633	Backus Twp	Roscommon	95	45	0.31	1%
1634	Wakeshma Twp	Kalamazoo	143	30	0.28	1%
1635	Cass City	Tuscola	48	8	0.28	3%
1636	Caspian	Iron	31	6	0.26	4%
1637	New Lothrop	Shiawassee	8	2	0.26	15%
1638	Harbor Springs	Emmet	40	9	0.25	3%
1639	Hanover Twp	Jackson	155	43	0.24	1%
1640	Laingsburg	Clinton	1	1	0.24	31%
1641	Twining	Arenac	8	4	0.21	5%
1642	White Pigeon	St. Joseph	32	11	0.20	2%
1643	Edmore	Montcalm	29	7	0.20	3%
1644	Alanson	Emmet	20	4	0.19	4%
1645	Clinton Twp	Lenawee	69	23	0.15	1%
1646	Chesaning	Saginaw	46	13	0.15	1%
1647	Union City	Calhoun	2	1	0.13	25%
1648	Millington	Tuscola	18	4	0.13	3%
1649	Hendricks Twp	Mackinac	154	46	0.13	0%
1650	Summit Twp	Jackson	368	110	0.13	0%
1651	Trout Lake Twp	Chippewa	275	61	0.11	0%
1652	Lakefield Twp	Saginaw	91	34	0.09	0%
1653	Port Sanilac	Sanilac	18	6	0.09	2%
1654	Allen	Hillsdale	4	3	0.08	3%
1655	Climax	Kalamazoo	10	4	0.08	2%

MICHIGAN'S  
**ROADS &  
BRIDGES** 2008  
ANNUAL REPORT



 MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION  
ASSET MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

# ROAD DETERIORATION



The “S” curve superimposed over the photos on the cover represents the typical deterioration rate of paved roads. Applying the right pavement “fix” at the right point of the curve is the core of pavement management.

To learn more about pavement management and to read other reports by Michigan’s Transportation Asset Management Council please go to <http://www.michigan.gov/mdotamc>

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Executive Summary .....</b>	<b>Page(s) 5-6</b>
<b>Condition of the System: 2008 .....</b>	<b>7-17</b>
<b>Five Year Trend Analysis .....</b>	<b>18-21</b>
<b>Investments in the System .....</b>	<b>22-24</b>
<b>Transportation Asset Management Council Activities .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Findings &amp; Conclusions .....</b>	<b>26-28</b>
<b>Appendix A: Act 499 of 2002; 199 of 2007 .....</b>	<b>29-31</b>
<b>Appendix B: Transportation Funding Task Force (Excerpt) .....</b>	<b>32-34</b>
<b>Appendix C: TAMC Members .....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Appendix D: Definition of Terms .....</b>	<b>36-37</b>



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

After review of the 2008 pavement condition data, the Michigan Transportation Asset Management Council (Council) has come to the conclusion that Michigan's roads are deteriorating at an increasingly rapid rate. Over the course of a single year, the percentage of roads in poor condition increased from 25 percent in 2007 to 32 percent. This represents more than 17,378 lane miles of the federal-aid-eligible roads.

Allowing this trend to continue will have significant financial and economic consequences. For example, the cost of returning a poor road to good condition is four to five times greater than the cost of maintaining a road in fair condition. Allowing more roads to reach poor condition will dramatically increase the costs of repairing Michigan's road network.

In previous years, the Council collected pavement ratings on 100 percent of the federal-aid eligible roads. While the Council set a target for collecting 50 percent in 2008, approximately 65 percent of the state's 54,878 lane miles of paved federal-aid eligible roads were actually collected. Of those miles, 17,341 lane miles were in poor condition (31.6%), 26,890 lane miles were in fair condition (49%), 10,646 lane miles were in good condition (19.4%).

The costs of this continued deterioration are significant. In 2004, it would have cost about \$3.7 billion to bring all poor and fair federal-aid roads up to a good rating. In 2008, it would have cost \$7.2 billion, almost double what it would have cost in 2004. This represents \$3.5 billion in lost value of our road assets. The adoption of good pavement and asset management practices by all road agencies can help check this deterioration and the resulting loss of value, but these practices by themselves will be insufficient.

According to preliminary data collected by the Council in 2008, the condition of the non-federal-aid eligible roads may even be worse. The 10,600 miles of non-federal-aid roads rated in 2008 comprise 21,428 lane miles. The 2008 ratings reveal that 9,223 lane miles or 43 percent are in poor condition. This compares to 32 percent of the federal-aid eligible roads in poor condition.

Michigan's bridges have a significantly higher percentage of deficient bridges than the average of other Great Lake states. In 2008, 14 percent of state-owned bridges were deficient, and 17 percent of the county and local bridges were deficient. If Michigan's bridges are to be the equal of its neighboring states, sound asset management must continue to be followed and greater resources must be found.

Progress has been made in reducing the number of poor bridges under state jurisdiction, and there has been a significant increase in the number of bridges rated fair. The trend for local agency bridges is somewhat different. While the number of local bridges in poor condition has remained constant, there is a trend of good bridges moving into the fair category.

The condition of the state trunk line bridges is expected to improve over the next ten years, local bridges are expected to decline. Part of the reason for the forecasted condition differences between the state-owned bridges and local bridges is that the Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) has an aggressive preventive maintenance program (18 percent of its total budget) while most local agencies are not able to put much money toward on-going capital preventive maintenance.

The winter of 2007 – 2008 played a significant role in the increased deterioration of the state's road system. Many miles of structurally weak roads that had stood up to past, milder winters were decimated by heavy snowfalls and frequent freeze – thaw cycles. Every indication points to this trend continuing.



## CONDITION OF THE SYSTEM: 2008

### *Roads*

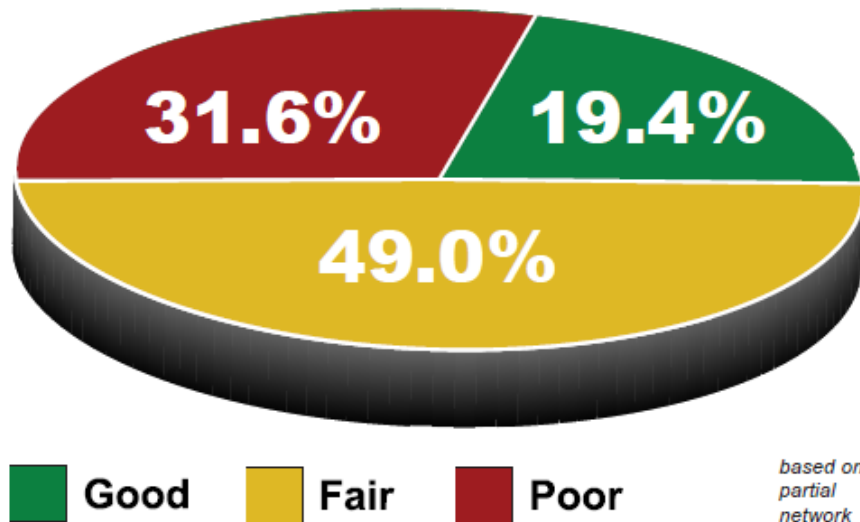
The federal law governing transportation funding changed in July 2005, reducing the number of centerline miles of roads eligible for federal aid from about 43,000 to 39,700. Of this remaining number, roughly 38,700 miles are paved. In 2008, the Council required that only 50 percent of the paved federal-aid eligible roads be rated in 2008, with the other 50 percent being rated in 2009. Even though agencies were only required to report 50 percent, approximately 65 percent of these roads were rated and reported in 2008. Over 100 teams of trained raters assessed the condition of 54,878 lane miles of paved federal-aid eligible roads. The collection of roadway condition data by the Council is a cooperative effort involving teams of county, city, state and regional planning staff members. Individuals must attend PASER training each year before being allowed to rate the roads. This effort was coordinated by the 21 regional planning and metropolitan planning organizations.

The data is reported in lane miles. A lane mile is determined by multiplying the number of lanes by the length of the road. For example, if you were surveying five miles of two-lane road, you would be rating ten lane miles. If it were a four-lane road, then you would have twenty lane miles.

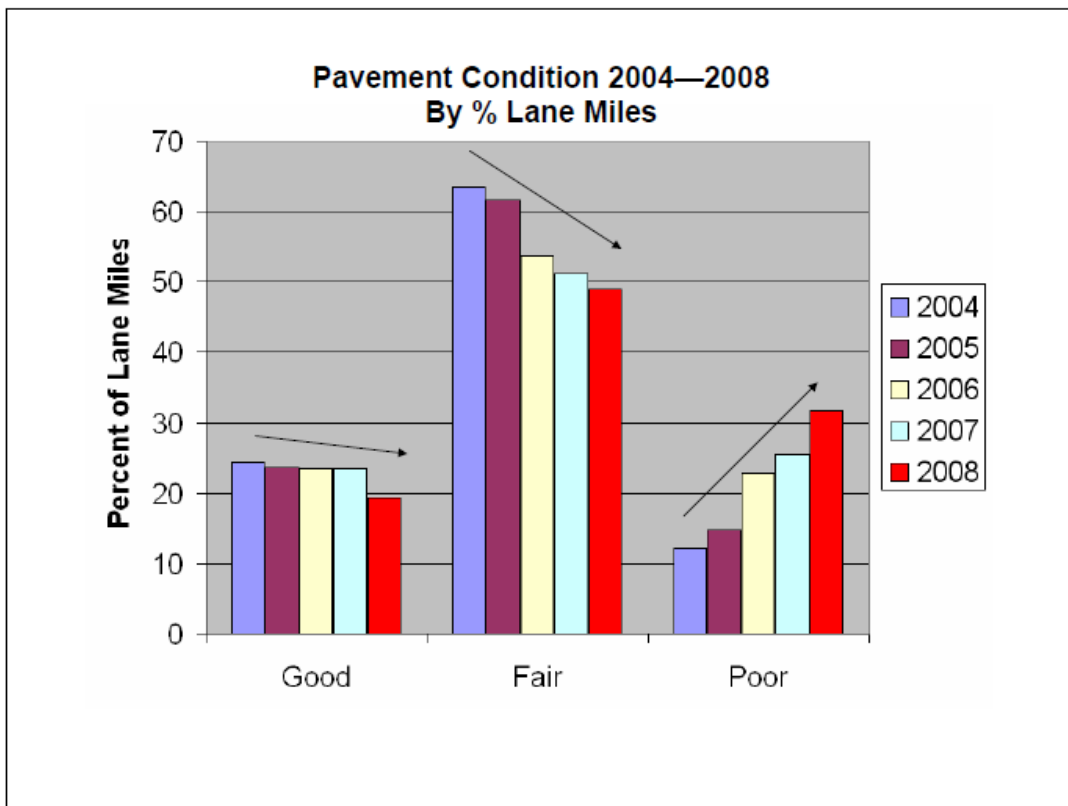
The results of the 2008 rating reveal that 17,341 lane miles were in poor condition, 26,890 lane miles were in fair condition, 10,646 lane miles were in good condition.

### 2008 ROAD CONDITION IN LANE MILES

Source TAMC 2008 PASER Data Collection

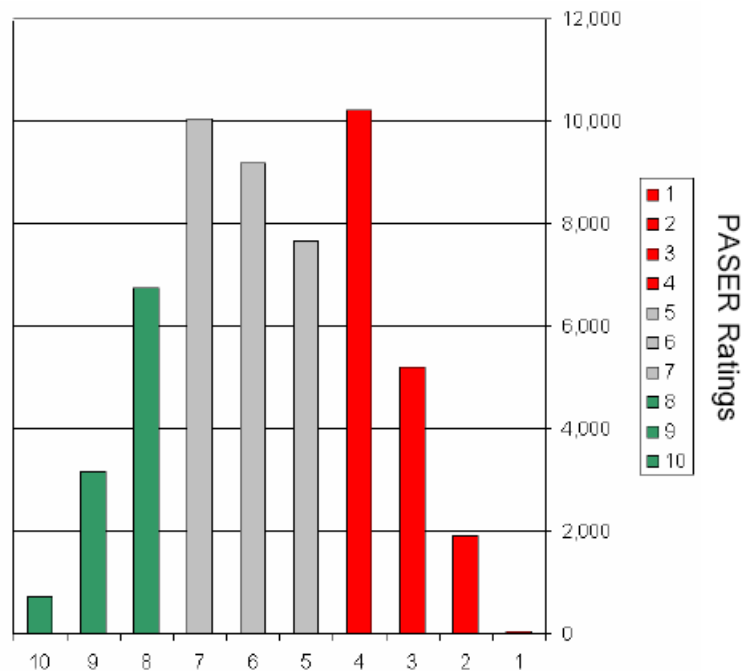


After five years of pavement ratings, it is clear that Michigan’s roads are deteriorating faster than they can be maintained. There has been a dramatic increase in the number of lane miles needing structural improvement (rehabilitation and reconstruction). These are roads in “poor” condition. In 2004, 13.6 percent of lane miles were identified as needing structural improvement. By 2008, that number had more than doubled to 31.6 percent. In 2004, nearly 88 percent of the federal-aid system could be considered in good or fair shape. By 2008, that figure fell to 68.4 percent. Clearly, the overall condition of the federal-aid system is getting significantly worse with more miles in poor condition than in good condition. The cost of returning a poor road to good condition is four to five times greater than the cost of returning a fair road to good condition. Allowing more roads to reach poor condition will dramatically increase the costs of repairing Michigan’s road network. Unfortunately, the current trend is for more roads to lapse into a poor condition.



# Pavement Condition 2008

by lane miles



Source: Transportation Asset Management Council, 2008 PASER

4 Feb 2009

## *National Functional Classification*

National Functional Classification (NFC) is a planning tool which federal, state and local transportation agencies have used since the late 1960's. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) developed this system of classifying all streets, roads and highways according to their function.

*Principal Arterials* are at the top of the NFC hierarchical system. Principal arterials generally carry long distance, through-travel movements. They also provide access to important traffic generators, such as major airports or regional shopping centers. *Minor Arterials* are similar in function to principal arterials, except they carry trips of shorter distance and to lesser traffic generators. *Collectors* tend to provide more access to property than do arterials. Collectors also funnel traffic from residential to rural areas to arterials.

All arterials and collectors are grouped by rural or urban because of their different travel characteristics.

## Pavement Condition by National Functional Classification Groups

	2007 NATIONAL FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION											
	GOOD			FAIR			POOR			TOTAL		
	Lane Miles	Percent	(% of Class)	Lane Miles	Percent	(% of Class)	Lane Miles	Percent	(% of Class)	Lane Miles	Percent	
Freeway	2,017.05	4.15%	24.35%	4,840.67	9.50%	58.43%	1,426.43	2.93%	17.22%	8,284.14	17.04%	
Principal Arterial	2,209.42	4.54%	20.53%	5,739.66	11.80%	53.33%	2,813.97	5.79%	26.14%	10,763.05	22.13%	
Minor Arterial	2,570.43	5.29%	24.45%	5,075.76	10.44%	48.29%	2,864.95	5.89%	27.26%	10,511.15	21.62%	
Collector	2,881.34	5.93%	15.12%	8,274.44	17.02%	43.40%	7,910.22	16.27%	41.49%	19,066.60	39.21%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,678.84</b>	<b>19.91%</b>		<b>23,930.53</b>	<b>49.21%</b>		<b>15,015.58</b>	<b>30.88%</b>		<b>48,624.94</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	

Source: Asset Management Council Pavement Assessments 2004 – 2007 Date: April 2009

Michigan’s roads are deteriorating faster than they can be repaired or replaced. The number of lane miles in poor condition has increased by almost 110 percent since 2004. The costs of this continued deterioration are staggering. As shown in the following table, in 2004 it would have cost about \$3.7 billion to bring all poor and fair federal-aid roads up to a good rating. In 2008, because of continuing deterioration and increased costs, it would have cost \$7.2 billion – almost double of what it would have cost in 2004. Of course, putting all roads in good condition is impracticable. Nevertheless, the almost \$3.5 billion in lost value of our road assets is real. The adoption of good pavement and asset management practices by all road agencies can help check this deterioration and the resulting loss of value, but these practices by themselves will be insufficient to do this.

Reduction in Asset Value 2004 - 2008  
Comparison of Road Conditions on Michigan's Federal-Aid System

Condition	2004		2008		
	County, City, Non-Freeway	Freeway	County, City, Non-Freeway	Freeway	
<b>Fair</b>	Percent	65.0%	61.0%	47.6%	60.2%
	Lane Miles	53,844	6,122	35,470	6,042
	CPM %	100%	100%	100%	100%
	CPM cost/ln.mi.	\$28,000	\$42,000	\$45,000	\$53,000
	Total Need in Fair Cond.	\$1,507,632,000	\$257,124,000	\$1,596,150,000	\$320,226,000
<b>Poor</b>	Percent	10.8%	6.4%	34.3%	9.2%
	Lane Miles	8,915	646	25,559	923
	Rehabilitation %	70%	70%	70%	70%
	Rehab. cost/ ln.mi.	\$100,000	\$335,000	\$121,000	\$423,000
	Rehab. Sub Total	\$624,050,000	\$151,487,000	\$2,164,847,300	\$273,300,300
	Reconstruction %	30%	30%	30%	30%
	Reconst. cost/ln.mi	\$360,000	\$930,000	\$328,000	\$1,172,000
	Reconst. Sub Total	\$962,820,000	\$180,234,000	\$2,515,005,600	\$324,526,800
	Total Need in Poor Cond.	\$1,586,870,000	\$331,721,000	\$4,679,852,900	\$597,827,100
Total Fair and Poor Cond.	\$3,094,502,000	\$588,845,000	\$6,276,002,900	\$918,053,100	
Grand Total	\$3,683,347,000		\$7,194,056,000		

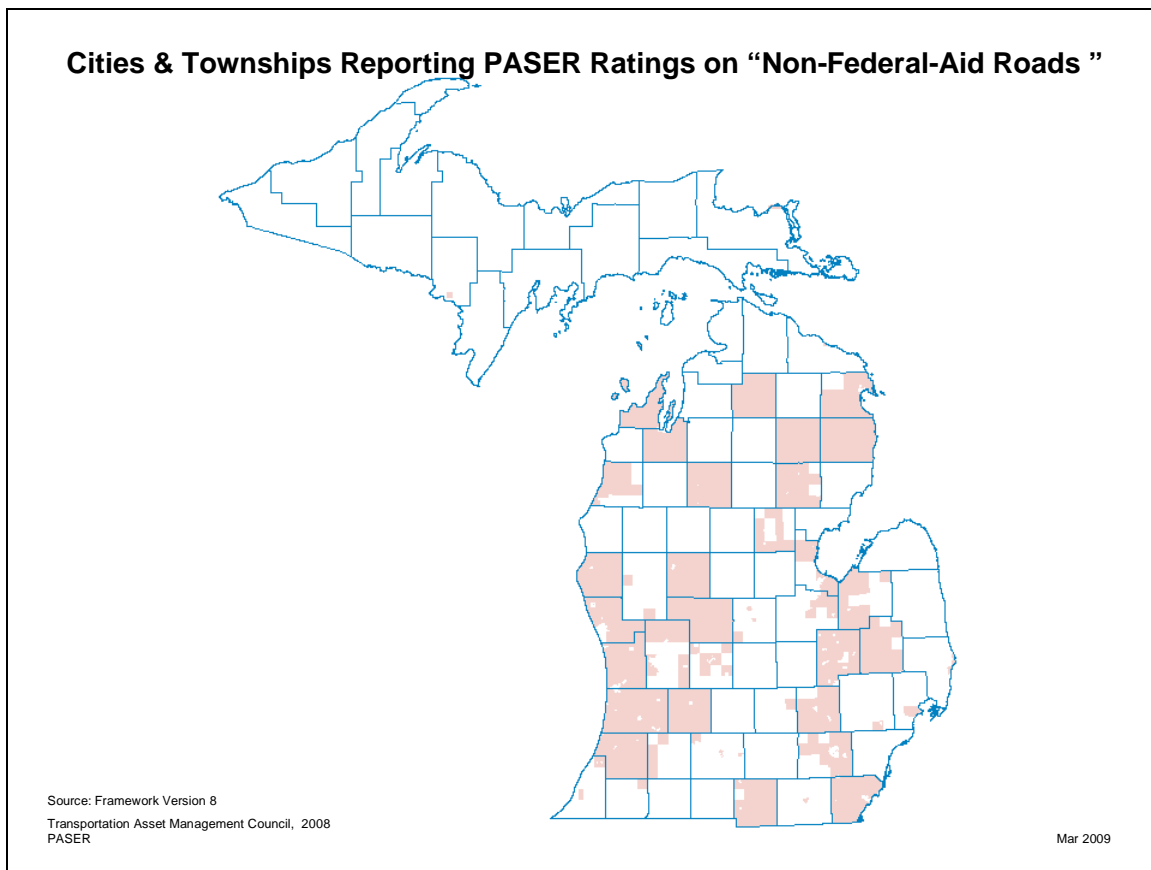
Reduction in Asset Value 2004 to 2008

\$3,510,709,000

*Estimated Typical Costs for Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, and Maintenance Treatments on Local Federal Aid Pavements in Michigan, MDOT MAP Database, and Historical Information, April 2009*

### *Non-Federal-Aid Roads and Streets*

Not all roads in Michigan are eligible for federal aid. Whether a road is eligible for aid or not depends upon its national functional classification. FHWA developed this system of classifying roads according to the predominant type of traffic and the traffic volume a road carries. All public roads in Michigan have an NFC designation. MDOT and local officials work cooperatively to functionally classify roads. The results of this joint process are submitted to FHWA for final approval. In general, non-federal-aid eligible roads are residential streets and lightly-traveled county roads. Roughly half of these roads are unpaved.



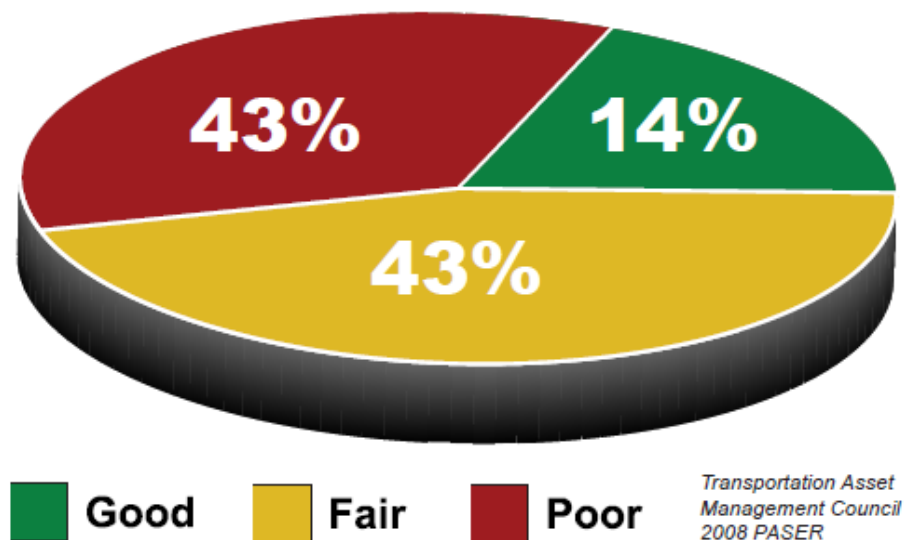
Since its inception, the Council has focused its attention on the condition of the 39,700 miles of federal-aid eligible roads in the state. In 2008, the Council expanded its focus to include a major portion of the paved non-federal-aid eligible roads.

There are 79,395 miles of non-federal-aid eligible roads in the state. Approximately one half of this mileage (about 40,000 miles) is paved. Just over 10,600 miles of these roads were observed and assigned PASER ratings in 2008.

Similar to the pavement ratings for federal-aid roads, the ratings for non-federal-aid roads are reported in lane miles. The 10,600 miles of non-federal-aid roads rated in 2008

comprise 21,428 lane miles. The 2008 ratings reveal that 2,897 lane miles are in good condition, 9,308 are in fair condition, and 9,223 are in poor condition.

## NON-FEDERAL AID PAVEMENT CONDITION



### *Bridges*

Bridges have their own federal rating system. Bridges can be classified as “structurally deficient” or “functionally obsolete.” These classifications are determined by the National Bridge Inventory (NBI) database. Federal law requires that bridges be inspected at least once every two years. There are nine different categories which determine whether a bridge is classified as “deficient.” Condition ratings are based on a 0-9 scale and assigned for the superstructure, the substructure, and the deck of each bridge. A condition of 4 or less classifies the bridge as being “deficient.”

**Structurally Deficient:** Generally, a bridge is structurally deficient if any major component is in “poor” condition. If any one or more of the following are true, then the bridge is structurally deficient.

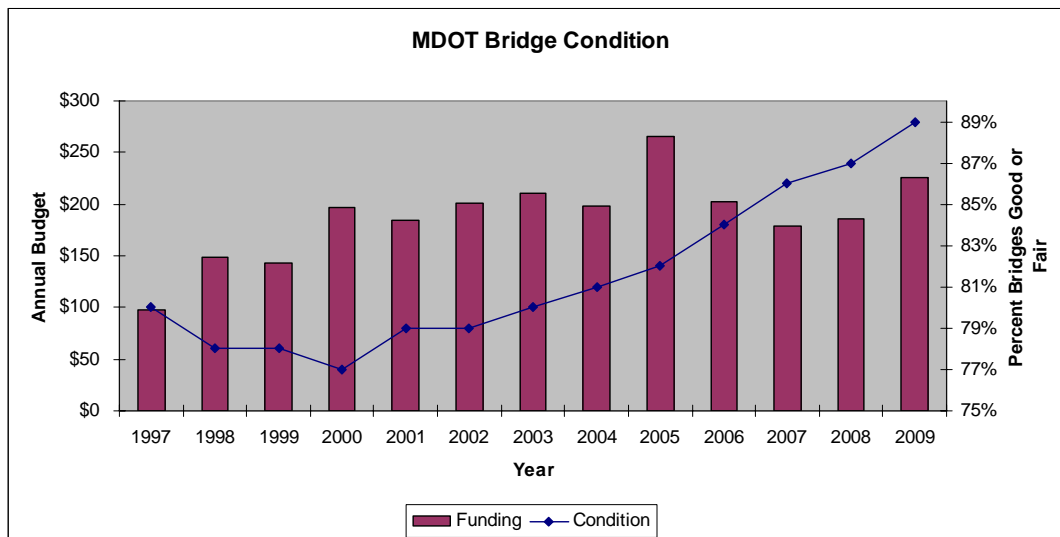
- Deck Rating is less than 5
- Superstructure Rating is less than 5
- Substructure Rating is less than 5
- Culvert Rating is less than 5
- Structural Evaluation is less than 3

Functionally Obsolete: Generally, a bridge is functionally obsolete if it is NOT structurally deficient AND its clearances are significantly below current design standards for the volume of traffic being carried on or under the bridge. More specifically, if the bridge is NOT structurally deficient AND any one or more of the following are true, then the bridge is functionally obsolete.

- Structural Evaluation = 3
- Deck Geometry is less than 4
- Underclearance is less than 4 and there is another highway under the bridge
- Waterway Adequacy = 3
- Approach Roadway Alignment is less than 4
- Waterway Adequacy is less than 3

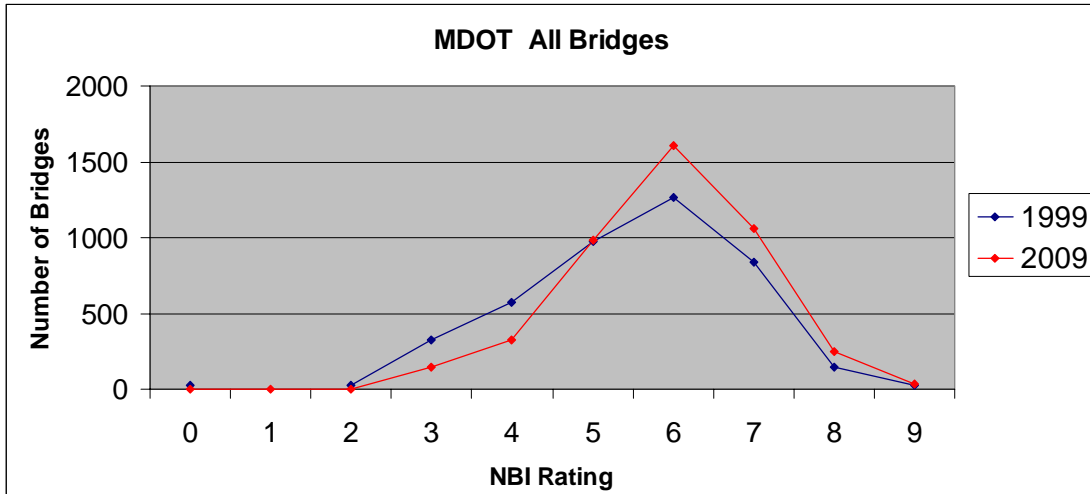
A bridge cannot be classified as both structurally deficient and functionally obsolete. If a bridge qualifies for both, then it is reported as structurally deficient. While functionally obsolete bridges represent needed improvements if the overall system is to achieve maximum operating efficiency, the bridges rated as structurally deficient require more immediate attention.

### Bridges under State Jurisdiction

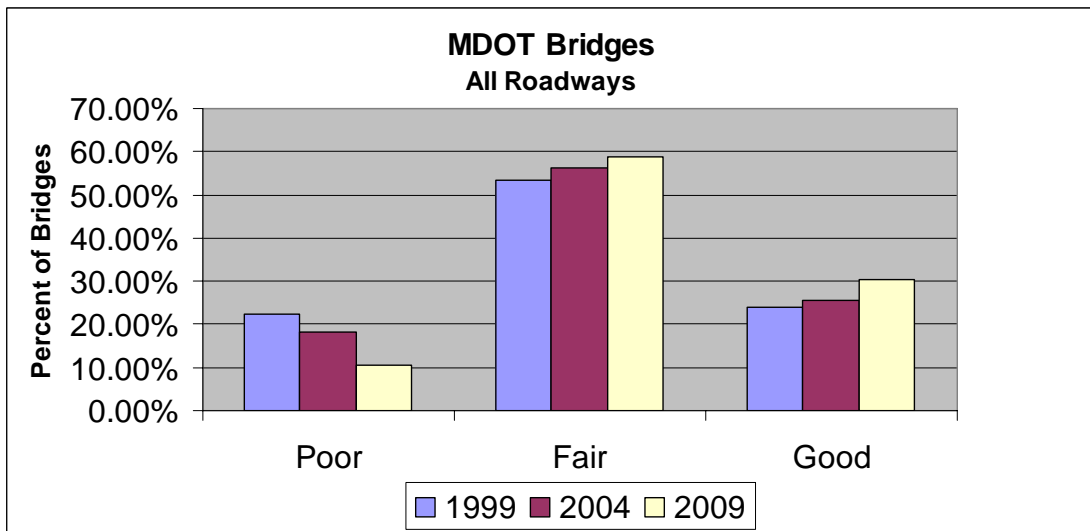


This graph shows the condition for bridges under state jurisdiction as a line graph overlaying a column chart showing funding for the MDOT bridge program. Bridge conditions have steadily improved since 2000. Note that there is generally a 1-3 year delay between condition state responses to funding levels due to the time lapse from letting to post-construction inspection.



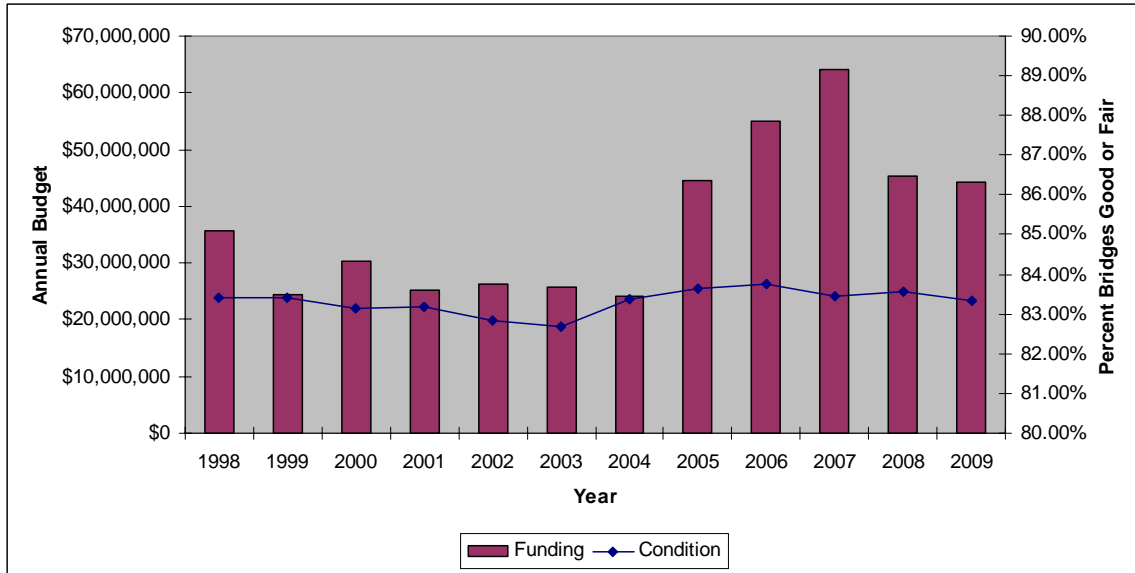


This chart compares the number of bridges in each condition state, from 1999 to 2009 in a line graph. If you compare the area under the line, you can see the overall change in condition for the ten-year time frame. There are more bridges in 2009 than in 1999, but progress has been made in reducing the number of bridges rated 4 or less and there has been a significant increase in the number of bridges rated fair.

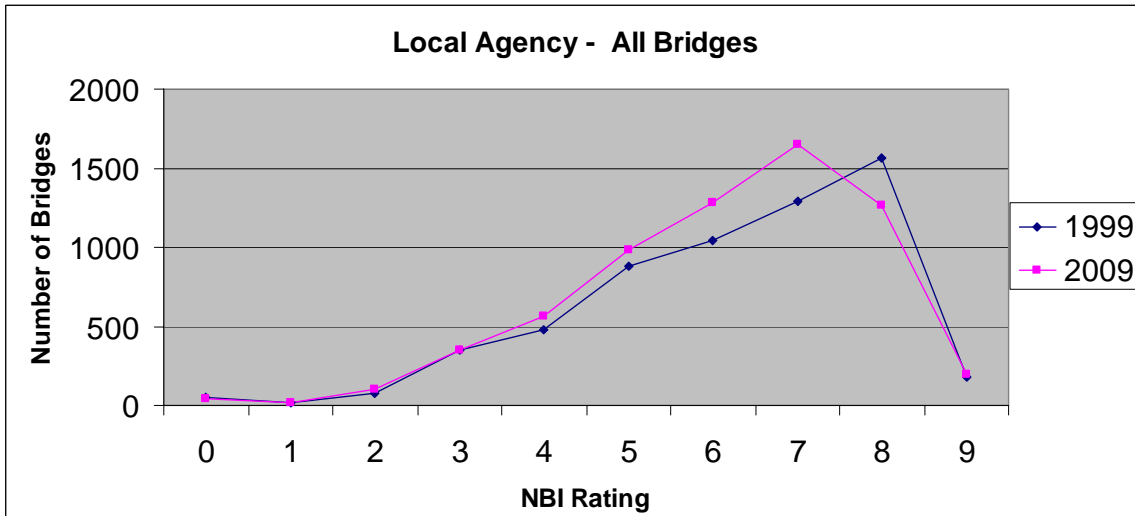


This chart compares the percentage of bridges in poor, fair, and good condition every five years (1999, 2004, and 2009). MDOT has significantly reduced the percentage of bridges in poor condition while increasing the percentage of bridges in fair and good condition.

### Bridges under Local Jurisdiction



This figure shows local agency bridge condition as a line graph overlaying a column chart showing funding for the local agency bridge program. Notice that in 2005, 2006 and 2007 funding local agency bridge funds had large increases, but condition state had not increased. Sometimes there is a two year delay in condition state response. This is evident in 2008 when funds had a large decrease, and we still saw a slight increase in local agency bridge condition as a result of previous years increased funding. In 2009, with funds continuing to decrease, condition state is anticipated to decrease.



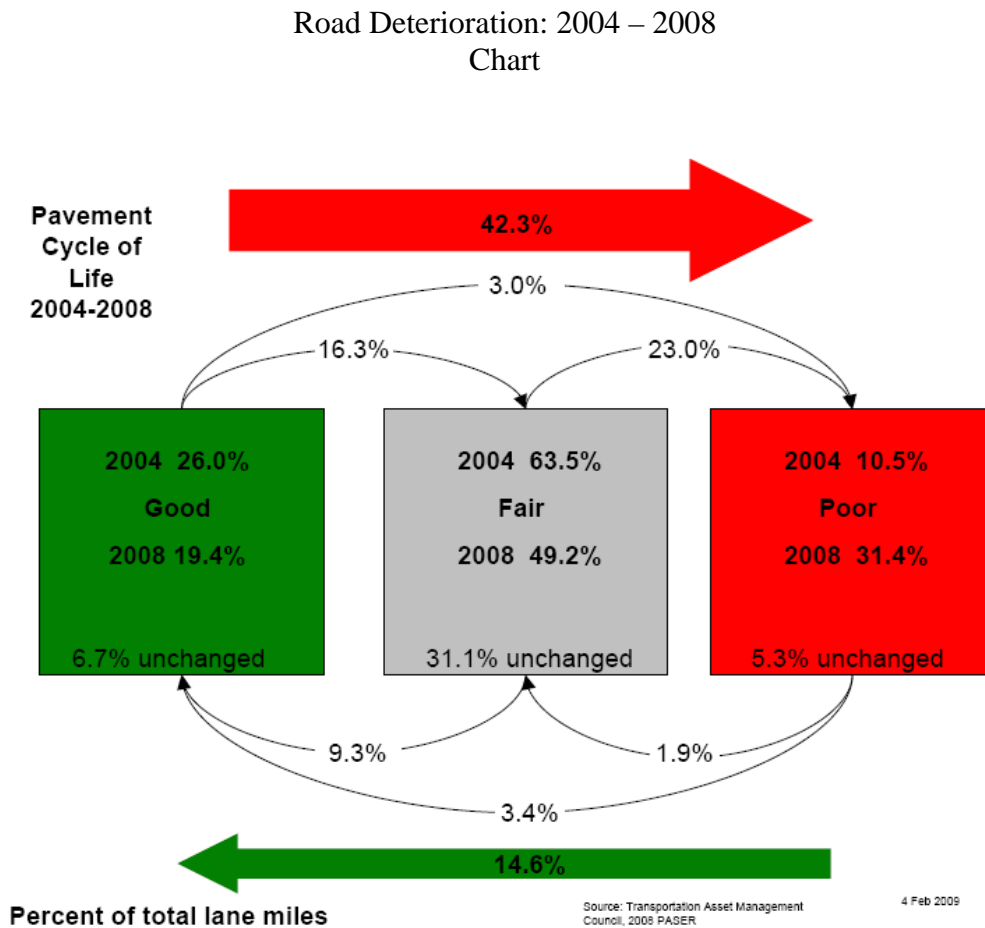
This chart compares the number of bridges in each condition state, from 1999 to 2009 in a line graph. If you compare the area under the line, you can see the overall change in condition in the ten year time frame. In this chart, we can see that there has been little change in condition of local agency poor bridges, and we can see that there is a trend in

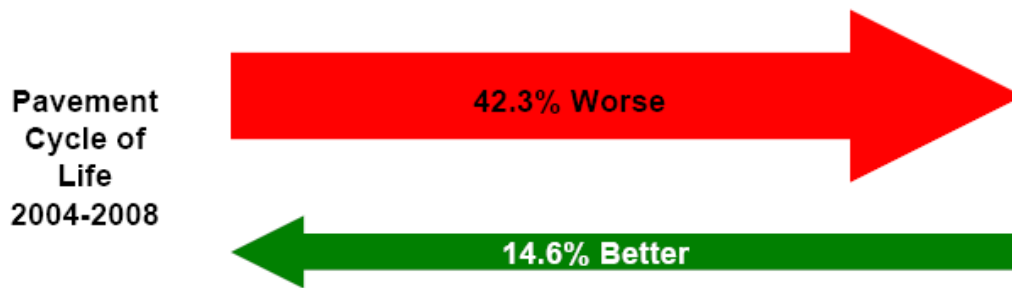
the local agency bridge network of good bridges moving into the fair categories. This is reasonable since the network is aging, but it does show the importance of preventive maintenance for local agency bridges. By increasing the number of rehabilitation projects on poor bridges, the local agencies will be able to reduce the number of poor bridges also.

## FIVE YEAR TREND ANALYSIS

### Roads

The chart below shows that 42.3 percent of Michigan's roads have deteriorated over the last five years (2004 – 2008). During that period, 16.3 percent of the roads went from good to fair, 23 percent went from fair to poor, and 3 percent slid all the way from good to poor. In that same five year period, only 14.6 percent of the roads were improved: 9.3 percent from fair to good, 1.9 percent from poor to fair and 3.4 percent from poor to good.





**Percent of total lane miles**

Source: Transportation Asset Management Council, 2007 & 2008 PASER

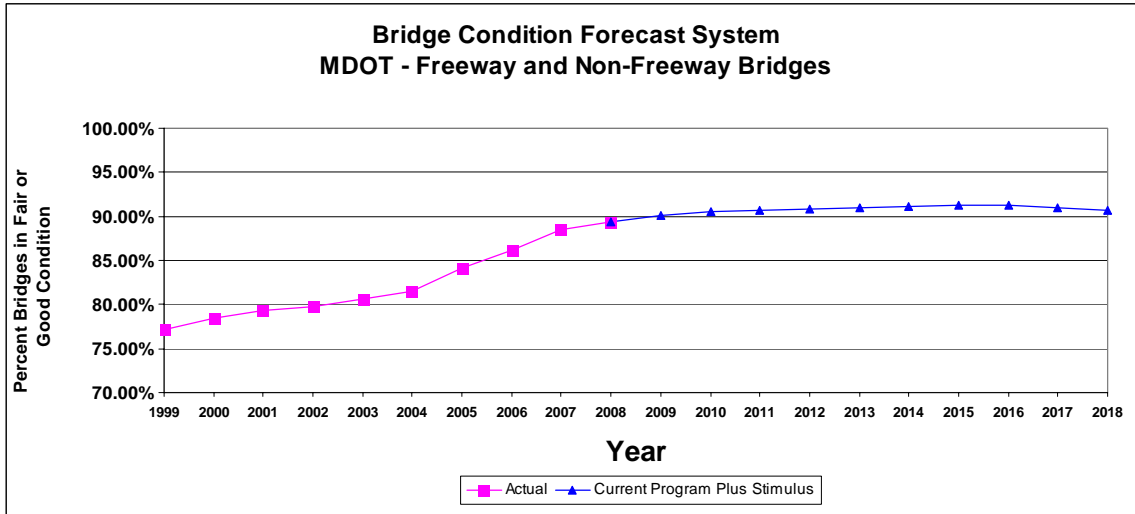
This also means that the roads are deteriorating at a faster rate than they can be maintained. The Council will be projecting future conditions on the federal-aid-system on a statewide basis based on these five years of data. These results will be reported when the model has been successfully run.

*Bridge Condition Forecasting System*

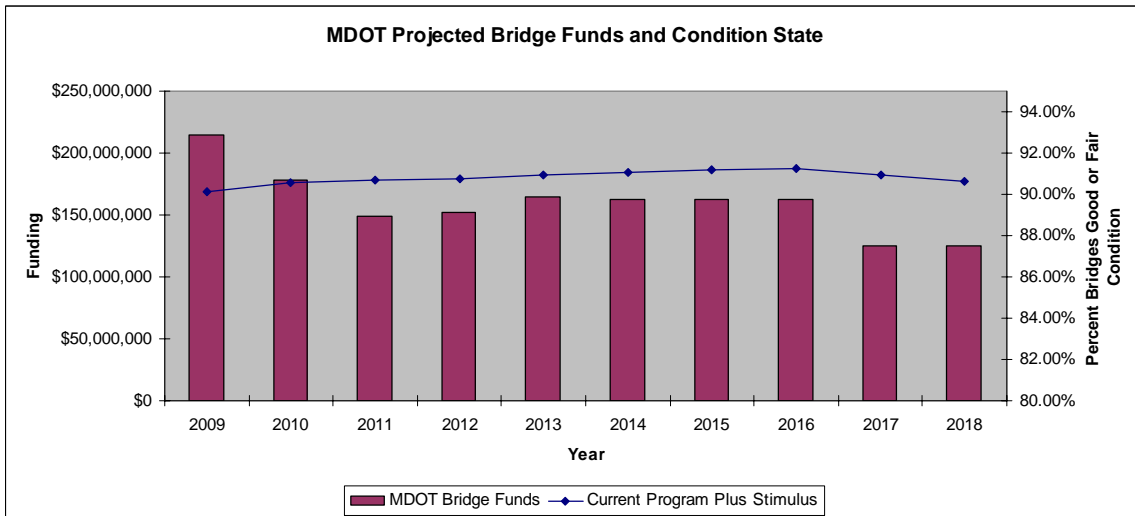
Working from current bridge condition information (National Bridge Inventory Data), bridge deterioration rate, project costs, expected inflation, and fix strategies, the Bridge Condition Forecasting System (BCFS) estimates future condition of trunkline and local bridges. The system uses transition probabilities to determine the future condition of a bridge. We made two separate runs, one for trunk line bridges and one for local bridges. Unlike the combined federal-aid run for roads where both trunkline and local jurisdiction roads were run together, bridges were separated because they are governed differently.

As can be seen in the following graph, the condition of the state trunkline bridges is expected to improve over the next ten years. In 2006, 84 percent of the bridges were rated in fair or good condition. By 2016 that figure is expected to increase to 89.9 percent. In 2002, the federal government approved the use of funds from the Highway Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation Program for capital preventive maintenance work. This change in federal regulations helped MDOT in improving its overall bridge condition.

The following two figures show projections for future MDOT bridge conditions and anticipated funding levels (includes current program plus stimulus (ARRA)).



Source: MDOT Date: April 2009

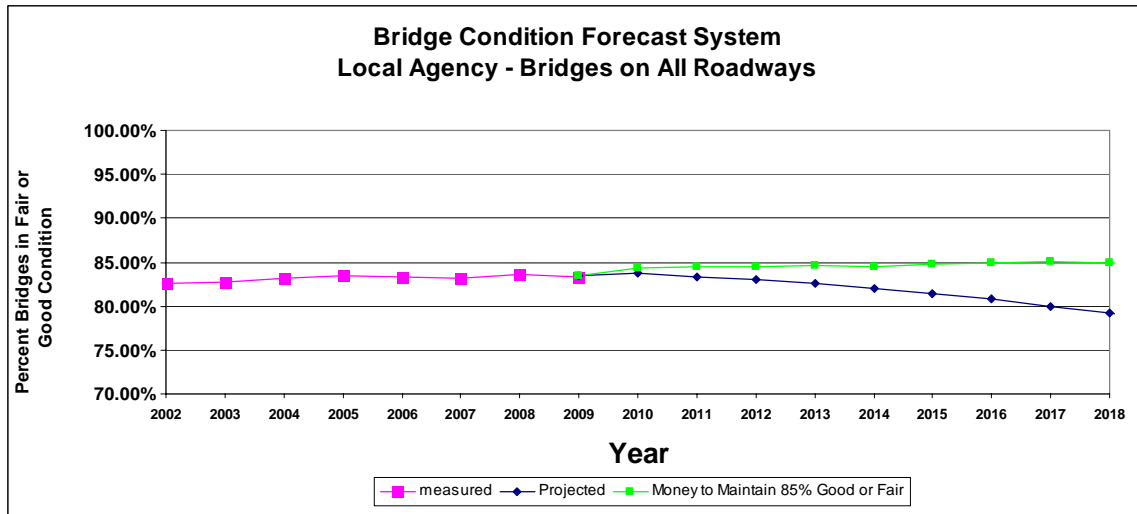


Source: MDOT Date: April 2009

*Local Bridges*

Unlike the state trunk line bridges, the condition of local bridges is projected to decline. In 2006, 83 percent of the bridges were rated as good or fair. By 2016 this number is projected to be 80 percent. Part of the reason for the differences between the state-owned bridges and local bridges is that MDOT has an aggressive preventive maintenance program (18 percent of its total budget) while most local agencies are not able to put much money toward on-going capital preventive maintenance. This would include such activities as sealing decks to prevent water from getting through to the substructure of the bridge. If local agencies were able to spend bridge money on capital preventive

maintenance, we would expect to see a general increase in the condition of their bridges over time.



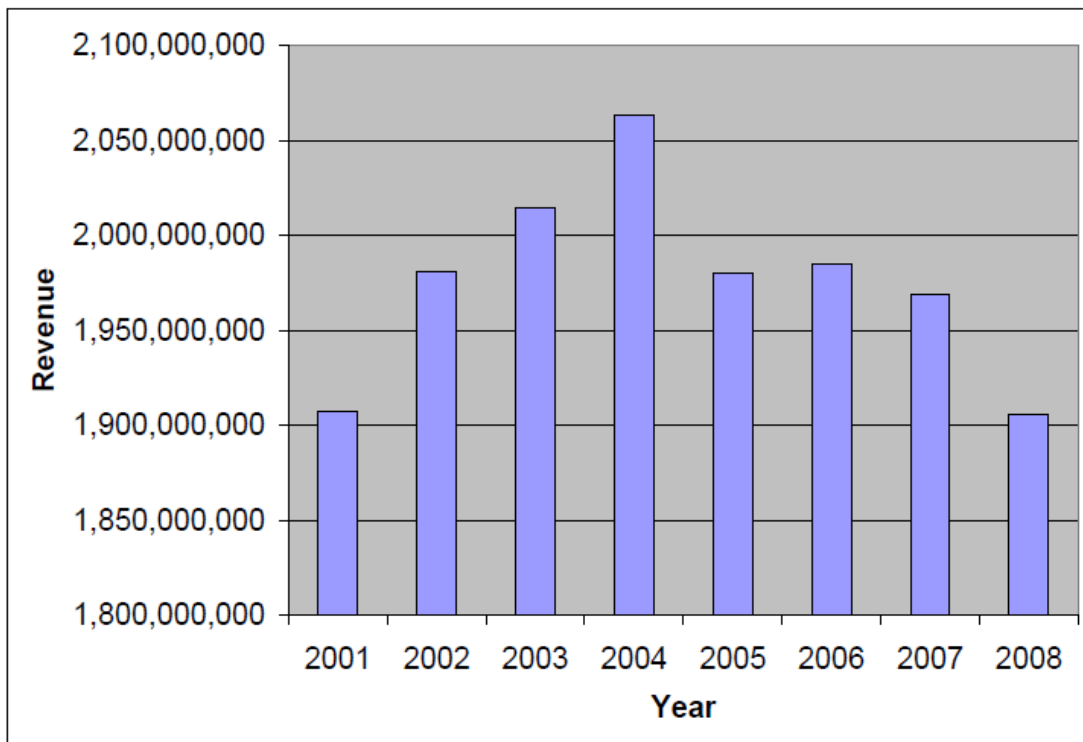
Source: MDOT Date: April 2009

The Bridge Condition Forecast System (BCFS) chart shows the measured trends in local agency bridge condition from 2002 to 2009 and projected condition from 2010 to 2018. It can be viewed that given current funding, local agency bridge condition will begin to decline.

## INVESTMENTS IN THE SYSTEM

Michigan's public highways and bridges collectively represent the single largest publicly-owned asset. While accurate figures for all roads and bridges are not readily available, consider that the state government of Michigan owns some \$19 billion in assets of which MDOT owns \$15.1 billion, or 79 percent of all assets owned by the State. Of that \$15.1 billion, \$12.1 billion is in roads and bridges. If you consider MDOT owns only eight percent of the total mileage of public roads, the total value of all roads is significantly higher. Consequently, the public roads and bridges in Michigan constitute a valuable public asset.

MTF Total Gross Revenue: 2001 – 2008



Source: MDOT Date: April 2009

### *Transportation Funding Crisis*

The chart above depicts the Michigan Transportation Fund (MTF) total gross revenue levels between the time periods of 2001 – 2008. Since the 1960's, Michigan has been in the bottom ten states for state and local transportation funding. Michigan's gas tax revenue has decreased \$100 million in the past five years and at current funding levels, the condition of Michigan's transportation infrastructure will continue to decline. It is projected that 2010 is the last year Michigan will be able to fully match federal funding. If this occurs, the federal gas tax collected in Michigan will go to other states. In 1996, only 64 percent of the state highways were in good condition. In 2007, Michigan's goal



of 90 percent of all state highways in good condition was achieved. In 2014, it is predicted that these gains could be significantly decreased, if not completely lost.

#### *Transportation Funding Task Force*

The Transportation Funding Task Force (TF2) was created in response to Public Act 221 (2007) and issued a final report to the Legislature, Governor and State Transportation Commission on November 10, 2008 (See Appendix Item C.) In general, this report concluded that Michigan's investment in transportation must increase. Transportation revenues have fallen while material costs have risen sharply. Among the recommendations listed in the report, some of which are listed below, TF2 concluded that current investment in transportation in Michigan needs to double.

The *Transportation Asset Management Council (Council)* and the *Asset Management* principal it promotes were specifically listed in the TF2 as recommended efficiencies:

- “Expand the Asset Management Program to include all public roads, pavement, ancillary elements and utility location.” (Pg. 41)
- “Expand Authority of the State Transportation Commission to require management standards, benchmarks, reports and accountability for all recipients of state transportation funding as a condition of that funding.” (Pg. 41, 42)
- “Establish performance standards for all agency operations and use of performance standards in funding allocations.” (Pg. 42)

From a Council perspective, asset management requires not only the collection of data, but also the development of tools to effectively manage those assets based on the data collected. Many of those tools do not yet exist, and the full benefits of asset management processes will not be seen until they are developed. The Council supports the development of those tools and the training required to more effectively manage ancillary elements such as signs, guardrails, pavement marking and drainage systems. In addition, the Council supports expansion of asset management by establishment of additional performance measures consistent with ongoing studies being conducted by the Transportation Research Board (TRB). Requiring each road agency to adopt goals consistent with the performance measures recommended by the Transportation Asset Management Council would provide the focus necessary to most efficiently manage the transportation system. Establishing goals at the local agency level would account for variations in traffic volume, climate, economic activity, population levels and importantly the needs of user groups.

The Council's mission is to support excellence in managing Michigan's transportation assets by advising the State Transportation Commission and the Legislature, promoting asset management principles and providing tools and practices for road agencies. Its expertise is in providing technical guidance and training in the development and implementation of asset management programs. The State Transportation Commission has other resources at its disposal that could more appropriately and efficiently hold agencies accountable or determine funding levels should it become necessary to do so.

*The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 – Impact on Michigan Infrastructure*

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) was intended to be a one-time opportunity for the United States to kick start the nation's economy and put citizens back to work. Michigan is expected to receive nearly \$1 billion in formula funding for transportation related projects, of which \$850 million will be specifically for roads, bridges and highways. This investment is sorely needed by Michigan's road agencies and will provide a boost to a rapidly deteriorating infrastructure. But it is important to remember that this was intended to be a one-time opportunity and does not solve the structural funding problem in Michigan.

*Conclusion*

At current funding levels, the condition of Michigan's transportation infrastructure will continue to decline. Additional investment is required to ensure that those projects selected as part of the ARRA are preserved and maintained. In addition, that the recommendations listed in the TF2 are carried forward to preserve and maintain the state's road system.

## TRANSPORTATION ASSET MANAGEMENT COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

### *Overview*

In early 2008, the Council started a strategic planning initiative which will guide the activities and direction of the Council in the coming years.

### *2009 Activities*

The Council identified these priorities for 2009:

- An administrative and quality control process for the funding and collection of data on the local roads & streets system.
- Guidance for the development for local asset management plans.
- Develop a recognition award program to single out those individuals and local road agencies that support and promote asset management practices.
- Create a new bridge subcommittee that will develop and implement a plan to promote and support bridge asset management practices.
- Revise investment reporting requirements to increase data reliability.
- Revise and update the Transportation Asset Management Council's website/data portal to improve content and streamline the reporting process.
- Hold the 2009 Annual Conference in East Lansing and Marquette.
- Continue to emphasize education and training opportunities.

## FINDINGS & CONCLUSIONS

### *Roads*

Michigan's roads continue to deteriorate at faster pace than they can be repaired or rebuilt. As reflected in this year's report, the winter of 2007-2008 further damaged many miles of already structurally weak roads. Over the course of a single year, the percentage of federal-aid eligible roads grew to 32 percent from 25 percent. The costs of this continued deterioration are significant. As shown in the following table, it would have cost about \$3.7 billion in 2004 to bring all poor and fair federal-aid roads up to a good rating. Due to unchecked deterioration and increased costs, in 2008 it would have costs \$7.2 billion—almost double of what it would have cost in 2004. Of course, putting all roads in good condition is impracticable. Nevertheless, the almost \$3.5 billion in lost value of our road assets is real. The adoption of good pavement and asset management practices by all road agencies can help check this deterioration and the resulting loss of value. However, these practices by themselves will be insufficient to do this.

Reduction in Asset Value 2004 - 2008  
Comparison of Road Conditions on Michigan's Federal-Aid System

Condition		2004		2008	
		County, City, Non-Freeway	Freeway	County, City, Non-Freeway	Freeway
<b>Fair</b>	Percent	65.0%	61.0%	47.6%	60.2%
	Lane Miles	53,844	6,122	35,470	6,042
	CPM %	100%	100%	100%	100%
	CPM cost/ln.mi.	\$28,000	\$42,000	\$45,000	\$53,000
	Total Need in Fair Cond.	\$1,507,632,000	\$257,124,000	\$1,596,150,000	\$320,226,000
<b>Poor</b>	Percent	10.8%	6.4%	34.3%	9.2%
	Lane Miles	8,915	646	25,559	923
	Rehabilitation %	70%	70%	70%	70%
	Rehab. cost/ ln.mi.	\$100,000	\$335,000	\$121,000	\$423,000
	Rehab. Sub Total	\$624,050,000	\$151,487,000	\$2,164,847,300	\$273,300,300
	Reconstruction %	30%	30%	30%	30%
	Reconst. cost/ln.mi	\$360,000	\$930,000	\$328,000	\$1,172,000
	Reconst. Sub Total	\$962,820,000	\$180,234,000	\$2,515,005,600	\$324,526,800
	Total Need in Poor Cond.	\$1,586,870,000	\$331,721,000	\$4,679,852,900	\$597,827,100
Total Fair and Poor Cond.		\$3,094,502,000	\$588,845,000	\$6,276,002,900	\$918,053,100
Grand Total		\$3,683,347,000		\$7,194,056,000	

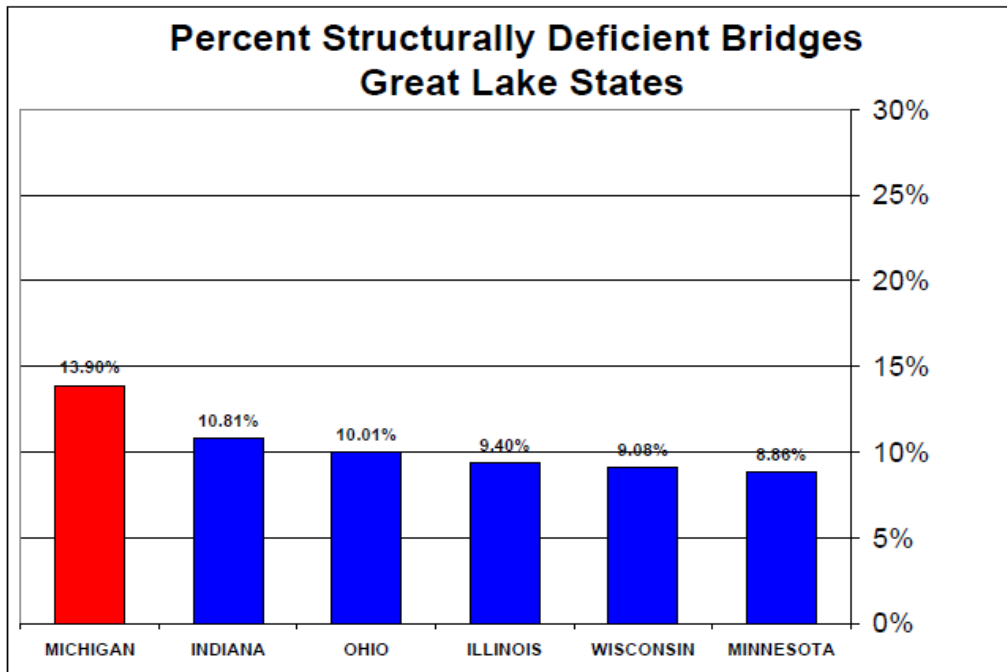
Reduction in Asset Value 2004 to 2008

\$3,510,709,000

The Council rated over 21,400 lane miles of paved **non**-federal-aid roads in 2008. This represents about 25 percent of all paved **non**-federal-aid roads in Michigan. Of the roads rated 43 percent or over 9,000 lane miles, are in poor condition. If this estimated 25 percent sample is representative of all paved **non**-federal-aid roads in the state, then it is reasonable to assume that 36,000 lane miles are in poor condition.

*Bridges*

One way of evaluating the overall conditions of bridges in Michigan is by comparing them to bridges in other Great Lake states where weather condition and traffic volumes are roughly similar. These comparisons are possible because of federal regulations that require all bridges to be examined, rated, and reported to the national bridge inventory database.



Great Lake States	Deficient Bridges	Percent Good/Fair
<b>Michigan</b>	<b>13.90%</b>	<b>86.10%</b>
Indiana	10.81%	89.19%
Ohio	10.01%	89.99%
Illinois	9.40%	90.60%
Wisconsin	9.08%	90.92%
Minnesota	8.86%	91.14%
<b>Average Not Including Michigan</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>90.4%</b>

Source: MDOT Date: April 2009

The table above shows that Michigan's bridges have a significantly higher percentage of deficient bridges than the average of other Great Lake states. In 2008, 13.9 percent of bridges are deficient, as compared to the other Great Lake states average of 9.6 percent. If Michigan's bridges are to be the equal of its neighboring state's, sound asset management must continue to be followed and greater resources must be found.

## Appendix A

### STATE TRUNKLINE HIGHWAY SYSTEM (EXCERPT) Act 51 of 1951

As Amended by Act No. 199 Public Acts of 2007

**247.659a Definitions; transportation asset management council; creation; charge; membership; appointments; staff and technical assistance; requirements and procedures; technical advisory panel; multiyear program; funding; records on road and bridge work performed and funds expended; report.**

Sec. 9a. (1) As used in this section:

(a) “Asset management” means an ongoing process of maintaining, upgrading, and operating physical assets cost-effectively, based on a continuous physical inventory and condition assessment.

(b) “Bridge” means a structure including supports erected over a depression or an obstruction, such as water, a highway, or a railway, for the purposes of carrying traffic or other moving loads, and having an opening measuring along the center of the roadway of more than 20 feet between under copings of abutments or spring lines of arches, or extreme ends of openings for multiple boxes where the clear distance between openings is less than 1/2 of the smaller contiguous opening.

(c) “Central storage data agency” means that agency or office chosen by the council where the data collected is stored and maintained.

(d) “Council” means the transportation asset management council created by this section.

(e) “County road commission” means the board of county road commissioners elected or appointed pursuant to section 6 of chapter IV of 1909 PA 283, MCL 224.6, or, in the case of a charter county with a population of 2,000,000 or more with an elected county executive that does not have a board of county road commissioners, the county executive for ministerial functions and the county commission provided for in section 14(1)(d) of 1966 PA 293, MCL 45.514, for legislative functions.

(f) “Department” means the state transportation department.

(g) “Federal-aid eligible” means any public road or bridge that is eligible for federal aid to be spent for the construction, repair, or maintenance of that road or bridge.

(h) “Local road agency” means a county road commission or designated county road agency or city or village that is responsible for the construction or maintenance of public roads within the state under this act.

(i) “Multiyear program” means a compilation of road and bridge projects anticipated to be contracted for by the department or a local road agency during a 3-year period. The multiyear program shall include a listing of each project to be funded in whole or in part with state or federal funds.

(j) “State planning and development regions” means those agencies required by section 134(b) of title 23 of the United States Code, 23 USC 134, and those agencies established by Executive Directive 1968-1.

(2) In order to provide a coordinated, unified effort by the various roadway agencies within the state, the transportation asset management council is hereby created within the state transportation commission and is charged with advising the commission on a statewide asset management strategy and the processes and necessary tools needed to implement such a strategy beginning with the federal-aid eligible highway system, and once completed, continuing on with the county road and municipal systems, in a cost-effective, efficient manner. Nothing in this section shall prohibit a local road agency from using an asset management process on its non-federal-aid eligible system. The council shall consist of 10 voting members appointed by the state transportation commission. The council shall include 2 members from the county road association of Michigan, 2 members from the Michigan municipal league, 2 members from the state planning and development regions, 1 member from the Michigan townships association, 1 member from the Michigan association of counties, and 2 members from the department. Nonvoting members shall include 1 person from the agency or office selected as the location for central data storage. Each agency with voting rights shall submit a list of 2 nominees to the state transportation commission from which the appointments shall be made. The Michigan townships association shall submit 1 name, and the Michigan association of counties shall submit 1 name. Names shall be submitted within 30 days after the effective date of the 2002 amendatory act that amended this section. The state transportation commission shall make the appointments within 30 days after receipt of the lists.

(3) The positions for the department shall be permanent. The position of the central data storage agency shall be nonvoting and shall be for as long as the agency continues to serve as the data storage repository. The member from the Michigan association of counties shall be initially appointed for 2 years. The member from the Michigan townships association shall be initially appointed for 3 years. Of the members first appointed from the county road association of Michigan, the Michigan municipal league, and the state planning and development regions, 1 member of each group shall be appointed for 2 years and 1 member of each group shall be appointed for 3 years. At the end of the initial appointment, all terms shall be for 3 years. The chairperson shall be selected from among the voting members of the council.

(4) The department shall provide qualified administrative staff and the state planning and development regions shall provide qualified technical assistance to the council.

(5) The council shall develop and present to the state transportation commission for



approval within 90 days after the date of the first meeting such procedures and requirements as are necessary for the administration of the asset management process. This shall, at a minimum, include the areas of training, data storage and collection, reporting, development of a multiyear program, budgeting and funding, and other issues related to asset management that may arise from time to time. All quality control standards and protocols shall, at a minimum, be consistent with any existing federal requirements and regulations and existing government accounting standards.

(6) The council may appoint a technical advisory panel whose members shall be representatives from the transportation construction associations and related transportation road interests. The asset management council shall select members to the technical advisory panel from names submitted by the transportation construction associations and related transportation road interests. The technical advisory panel members shall be appointed for 3 years. The asset management council shall determine the research issues and assign projects to the technical advisory panel to assist in the development of statewide policies. The technical advisory panel's recommendations shall be advisory only and not binding on the asset management council.

(7) The department, each county road commission, and each city and village of this state shall annually submit a report to the transportation asset management council. This report shall include a multiyear program developed through the asset management process described in this section. Projects contained in the department's annual multiyear program shall be consistent with the department's asset management process and shall be reported consistent with categories established by the transportation asset management council. Projects contained in the annual multiyear program of each local road agency shall be consistent with the asset management process of each local road agency and shall be reported consistent with categories established by the transportation asset management council.

(8) Funding necessary to support the activities described in this section shall be provided by an annual appropriation from the Michigan transportation fund to the state transportation commission.

(9) The department and each local road agency shall keep accurate and uniform records on all road and bridge work performed and funds expended for the purposes of this section, according to the procedures developed by the council. Each local road agency and the department shall annually report to the council the mileage and condition of the road and bridge system under their jurisdiction and the receipts and disbursements of road and street funds in the manner prescribed by the council, which shall be consistent with any current accounting procedures. An annual report shall be prepared by the staff assigned to the council regarding the results of activities conducted during the preceding year and the expenditure of funds related to the processes and activities identified by the council. The report shall also include an overview of the activities identified for the succeeding year. The council shall submit this report to the state transportation commission, the legislature, and the transportation committees of the house and senate by May 2 of each year.

## **Appendix B:**

### **TRANSPORTATION FUNDING TASK FORCE (EXCERPT)**

#### **Section 4: Current Efficiencies (Pages 33 – 35)**

The Task Force members felt that it was important to understand the types of efficiencies, reforms, and best practices currently being implemented before any real discussion of increased investment begins. What they learned was that there are many operational efficiencies and reforms being implemented every day by transportation agencies across the state.

In order to maximize the delivery of services and programs with limited revenue, transportation agencies – including the state, county road commissions, municipalities, local transit agencies, airport authorities, and others – have continually worked to be more efficient. Often this effort is transparent, that is the people who use the transportation system do not notice the budget-cutting measures being taken, because service continues without interruption.

The following examples are just a few of the biggest, most comprehensive examples of reform and efficiency taking place. For a complete list of all efficiencies, reforms, and best practices currently being implemented across the state, click on “View Final Report” at the Web site of the Transportation Funding Task Force at [www.michigan.gov/tf2](http://www.michigan.gov/tf2).

#### ***Asset Management (Page. 33)***

One of the most effective reforms in Michigan has been the implementation of asset management programs for all modes of transportation. Asset management is a data-driven, decision-making approach that helps ensure the appropriate investment is made at the right time to preserve the life of a physical asset.

Roads and Bridges: The creation of the Asset Management Council and implementation of asset management across road jurisdictions has been a ground-breaking effort. In order to provide a uniform data set, collection methods, etc., which are required to have a credible asset management program, extensive cooperation was required between road agencies and governments at all levels. Achieving this level of cooperation was historic and unprecedented. Never have so many road agencies, municipalities, metropolitan planning organizations, and MDOT worked so closely together for such an extended time to create a universally applicable system that is shared by all agencies with road jurisdiction in the state.

#### **Section 5: Current Efficiencies (Pages 39 – 45)**

Based on information from the CAC, local transportation agencies, transportation organizations, public testimony obtained from the various statewide meetings, and their own discussions, the Task Force collected a diverse and creative set of efficiency, reform,

and best practice options to review. Highlighted here are those options deemed to have the highest potential to stretch existing transportation revenue.

***Organizational Efficiencies and Reforms:***

**Expand the Asset Management Program to include all public roads, pavement, ancillary elements, and utility location. (Page. 41)**

Michigan's highly successful Asset Management Program is a data-driven, decision-making process that helps road agencies identify the investment needed to maximize the service life of road and bridge infrastructure. The program is currently applied (through the Asset Management Council and works closely with MDOT and local road agencies) only to the 30,000 or so miles of federal-aid eligible highways and bridges, and focuses primarily on pavement and bridge condition. Expanding the Asset Management Program to include ancillary elements such as drainage, lighting, and other features will extend the benefits of this program to other aspects of the roadway that are important to safety and to pavement condition. Expanding the program to all roads will have similar benefits. This effort will require time and much additional data will need to be gathered before it can be fully implemented, but the potential exists through this program to ensure the very best use of invested funds.

**Expand authority of the State Transportation Commission to require management standards, benchmarks, reports, and accountability for all recipients of state transportation funding as a condition of that funding. (Page. 42)**

The powers and authority of the State Transportation Commission (Commission) is conferred by Article V, Section 28 of the Michigan Constitution of 1963 and P.A. 286 of 1964. The Constitution requires the Commission to establish policies for MDOT programs, facilities, and other public works. The director of MDOT executes the policies outlined by the Commission. In addition, P.A. 286 authorizes the Commission to award contracts for the construction, improvement, and maintenance of highways and related transportation facilities.

Expanding the policy-making authority of the Commission to include programmatic oversight and accountability standards for programs and services that receive funding from transportation revenues would require the Commission to take a more active role on how transportation revenues are being expended and hold receiving agencies more accountable for program outcomes and outputs, thereby ensuring greater programmatic efficiency and oversight.

Any expansion of the Commission's role should not replace or duplicate the critical role played by local transportation officials. The state's role should be limited to ensuring local systems have locally established management standards and methods in place to ensure accountability to travelers and taxpayers.

**Establish performance standards for all agency operations, and use of performance factors in funding allocations. (Page. 42)**

The current funding allocation structure for various transportation agencies is based on distribution formulas in state law. While the Task Force recognizes that most agencies

work diligently to make the best use of funds and provide the best service possible for the money, improvement is always possible and should be encouraged. Adding performance benchmarks as criteria for deciding the level of funding provided to each agency would standardize procedures, encourage innovation, improve performance, hold agencies accountable for poor performance, and identify areas where improvement or training are needed.

Michigan transit agencies, for example, submit data to MDOT that allows each agency, along with their local board and residents, to review their performance over time in comparison to other Michigan transit agencies. For urban transit systems, similar data is submitted to the federal government so that Michigan transit agencies can compare themselves to peers around the country. The tools are readily available to local boards and local voters to establish appropriate performance standards for their transit systems and hold them accountable for their performance.

## Appendix C:

### ASSET MANAGEMENT COUNCIL MEMBERS

**Carmine Palombo, Chair:** Carmine is the Director of Transportation Programs for the Southeast Michigan Council of Governments. He is in his second term on the Council and has served as the Chair since the Council's first meeting in October 2002. He represents the Michigan Transportation Planners Association.

**Robert D. Slattery, Jr., Vice-Chair:** Bob is the Mayor of Mt. Morris, a position he has served in since 1991. Bob is in his first full-term on the Council and represents the Michigan Municipal League.

**David Bee:** Dave is the Director of the West Michigan Regional Planning Commission. He has been in that position since 2000. Dave is in his first term on the Council and represents the Michigan Association of Regions.

**Don Disselkoen:** Don currently serves as the Chair of the Ottawa County Board of Commissioners, and represents the 8th district of Ottawa County, which is most of the city of Holland. Don is the newest member of the Council

**William McEntee:** Bill is the Director of the Permits & Environmental Concerns of the Road Commission for Oakland County. He has served in that position since 1992. Bill is in his third term on the Council and represents the County Road Association of Michigan.

**Susan Mortel:** Susan is the Director of Transportation Planning for the Michigan Department of Transportation. She has been in that position since 2002. Susan has been a member of the Council since 2002 and represents MDOT.

**Spencer Nebel:** Spencer is the City Manager for Sault Ste. Marie. He has been in that position since 1992. Spencer is in his first term on the Council and represents the Michigan Municipal League.

**Gerald Richards:** Jerry is the Manager of Meridian Charter Township. He has been in that position since 1995. Jerry is in his second term on the council. He represents the Michigan Townships Association.

**Kirk T. Steudle:** Kirk is the Director of the Michigan Department of Transportation. He was appointed to that position by Governor Granholm in March of 2006. Kirk has served on the council since 2002 and represents MDOT.

**Rob Surber:** Rob is the Deputy Director of the Center for Shared Solutions (CSS), formally the Center for Geographic Information (CGI). The Center serves as the Council's data storage agency and is a non-voting member. Rob has been a member of the council since 2004.

**Steve Warren:** Steve is the Deputy Director of the Kent County Road Commission. He has served in that position since 1988. Steve is in his second term on the Council. He represents the County Road Association of Michigan.

## **Appendix D:**

### **DEFINITION OF TERMS**

**Asset Management:** as defined in Michigan is “an ongoing process of maintaining, upgrading and operating physical assets cost-effectively, based on a continuous, physical inventory and condition assessment.” [MCL 247.659(a)]

**Bridge Replacement:** Removing the old bridge and constructing a new bridge at the same location.

**Bridge Recondition or Repair:** All types of major repairs including the replacement of the deck.

**Capital Preventive Maintenance:** Capital preventive maintenance means a planned strategy of cost-effective treatments to an existing roadway system and its appurtenances that preserve assets by retarding deterioration and maintaining functional condition without increasing structural capacity. Work activities and actions that are included as a capital preventive maintenance activity are those that extend the life of the asset, but do not change the original design, function, or purpose of the asset; the primary purpose of the work is to repair the incremental effects of weather, age, and use; the useful service life or benefits extend beyond the next fiscal year; and the work may restore some structural capacity of the road but, it does not substantially increase the loading allowed.

**Construction:** Construction is the building of a new road, street or bridge on a new location, and the addition of lanes to increase the capacity for through traffic. It is the improving of an existing road or street by correcting the grade, drainage structures, width, alignment, or surface. It is the building of bridges or grade separations, and the repair of such structures by strengthening, widening, and the replacement of piers and abutments. It is the initial signing of newly constructed roads or streets, major resigning of projects, and the installation, replacement, or improvement of traffic signals.

**Heavy Maintenance:** The improving of an existing road or street by correcting the grades, drainage structures, width, alignment, surface, and the hard surfacing of gravel roads. It also includes the rebuilding of existing bridges or grade separations, and the repair of such structures by strengthening, and the replacement of piers and abutments.

**Maintenance:** According to Act 51, “maintenance” means routine maintenance or preventive maintenance, or both. Maintenance does not include capital preventive treatments, resurfacing, reconstruction, restoration, rehabilitation, safety projects, widening of less than one-lane width, adding auxiliary turn lanes of one-half mile or less, adding auxiliary weaving, climbing, or speed-change lanes, modernizing intersections, or the upgrading of aggregate surface roads to hard surface roads.

**Reconstruction:** Any construction where the road is totally reconstructed by reditching, new subgrade, subbase, and surface at the same location.

**Resurfacing:** Resurfacing pavements with minor base repair, minor widening, and resurfacing the existing width. This would include any double or triple seal coating.

**Routine Maintenance:** Routine maintenance includes actions performed on a regular or controllable basis or in response to uncontrollable events upon a roadway. Work activities or actions considered to be routine maintenance are those where the benefit or effective service life of the work does not last beyond the next fiscal year; the work would not significantly change the surface rating of the road; or the work would rarely require acquisition of right-of-way or site specific design.

**Structural Improvement:** Structural improvement includes any activity that is undertaken to preserve or improve the structural integrity of an existing roadway. The structural improvement category includes those work activities where the safety or structural elements of the road are improved to satisfy current design requirements. Structural improvement does not include new construction on a new location of a roadway; a project that increases the capacity of a facility to accommodate that part of traffic having neither an origin nor destination within the local area; widening of a lane width or more; or adding turn lanes of more than one-half mile in



**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:**  
November 09, 2009

**CONTACT:**  
**Mike Nystrom**, Vice President of  
Government and Public Relations,  
MITA  
Office: (517) 347-8336  
Cell: (517) 896-1493

# **TRANSPORTATION GROUP NAMES WORST ROADS IN MICHIGAN**

***DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, ANN ARBOR, FLINT, LIVONIA, WORST  
MUNICIPALITIES; WAYNE, OAKLAND, GENESEE, WASHTENAW,  
CALHOUN WORST COUNTIES***

**LANSING, Mich.** – The Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA) today issued a list of the state's worst roads, naming Detroit as the worst municipality with a whopping 586 lane miles in poor condition. Detroit was followed by Grand Rapids (200 miles), Ann Arbor (189 miles), Flint (165 miles) and Livonia (143 miles). The group also announced the five counties with the worst roads: Wayne (1,841 miles), Oakland (1,292 miles), Genesee (1,216), Washtenaw (977 miles) and Calhoun (932 miles).

"Our legislative leaders need to stop 'watching' the funding problem evolve into a crisis and take appropriate action to correct it," said Mike Nystrom, vice president of government and public relations for the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA), and co-chair of the Michigan Transportation Team (MTT). "This isn't a case of road agencies not doing their jobs. Michigan's local road systems are collapsing because funding continues to plummet."

The findings are based on the Michigan Asset Management Council Annual Report of Roads & Bridges\* (attached), which evaluated federally funded roads in 83 counties and almost 1,800 municipalities across Michigan.

**- MORE -**



## **Worst Roads 2009 – Page Two**

The report found that Michigan's roads are deteriorating rapidly. Over the course of a single year, the percentage of roads in poor condition increased from 25 percent in 2007 to 32 percent in 2008. The latest figure represents more than 17,378 lane miles of federal-aid-eligible roads.

Federal aid roads are those eligible for at least some federal dollars in addition to state dollars. They are often considered the best maintained roads because of their high traffic volumes.

The report rated each road on a scale of 1-10, with 1 being the worst. It analyzed the municipalities with the most roads rating a 4 or lower. Roads in this condition are considered "poor" and require a complete structural overhaul, usually costing four to five times as much as the cost of routine maintenance.

### ***Counties with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:***

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Wayne – 1,841 miles   | 6. Kent – 805 miles      |
| 2. Oakland – 1,292 miles | 7. Macomb – 753 miles    |
| 3. Genesee – 1,216 miles | 8. St. Clair – 586 miles |
| 4. Washtenaw – 977 miles | 9. Menominee – 550 miles |
| 5. Calhoun – 932 miles   | 10. Oceana – 534 miles   |

### ***Municipalities with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:***

- |                             |                                     |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Detroit – 586 miles      | 6. Southfield – 142 miles           |
| 2. Grand Rapids – 200 miles | 7. Lansing – 136 miles              |
| 3. Ann Arbor – 189 miles    | 8. Sterling Heights – 119 miles     |
| 4. Flint – 165 miles        | 9. Saginaw – 114 miles              |
| 5. Livonia – 143 miles      | 10. Mt. Morris Township – 114 miles |

The Asset Management Council also identified counties and municipalities with the highest percentage of roads in poor condition in Michigan. A total of 24 municipalities had 100 percent of their federal aid roads in poor condition. The county with the greatest percentage of roads in poor condition was Oceana, with a whopping two-thirds of its federal aid roads in poor condition.

Michigan residents can voice their concerns about road funding by calling a toll-free number – **888-719-3087** – set up by MTT. Callers simply enter their five-digit ZIP code to be connected, at no cost to them, with their legislative offices.

**-MORE-**

## **Worst Roads 2009 – Page Three**

MTT is a broad-based, bipartisan partnership of business, labor, local government, associations and citizens with the common goal of improving Michigan's transportation infrastructure. The DriveMI campaign is committed to promoting the development and maintenance of a safe, convenient and efficient transportation network that serves the public, private and economic development needs of Michigan. Please visit [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org) for more information on transportation funding or follow them on twitter @drivemi or YouTube at [www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads](http://www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads).

### **About the Michigan Asset Management Council:**

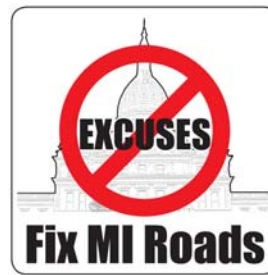
The Michigan Asset Management Council was created by the Legislature as a result of the Transportation Funding Study Committee Report of 2000. Since then, the council has been tracking road conditions on approximately 97,979 lane miles on the federal highway system and identified 28,421 miles of roadway considered in poor condition. Overall, Michigan has about 287,780 lane miles across the state. Details on the worst roads in Michigan can be found in the attached spreadsheets, or by visiting [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org).

\* Data for the spreadsheet was provided by:  
The Center for Shared Solutions and Technology Partnerships  
111 S. Capitol Ave.  
10th Floor, Lansing, MI 48933

The spreadsheet contains the number of miles of road that ranked a 4 or less (considered "poor" condition) in reports submitted to the MI Asset Management Council from 2007-2008. This information is a snapshot in time of data that is continuously changing as repairs are completed and continued deterioration is documented by data collectors. The precise description of the data and how it was obtained is below:

1. Rating information is primarily calculated from data submitted to the MI Asset Management Council in 2008. For road segments that did not get rated in 2008 (approximately 65 percent of the system was rated in 2008 vs. 100 percent in 2007), the 2007 rating was used in order to get a 100 percent sample that would reflect the entire road network.
2. Measurements are represented in 'Lane Miles' – Number of Lanes times (\*) the centerline length in miles of the road segment.
3. All road segments are geographically referenced to the Michigan Geographic Framework (official statewide GIS basemap). Although counties and local jurisdictions are listed, the actual road ownership and maintenance responsibilities may vary
4. Data fields included:
  - Total Miles – total miles of road in jurisdiction, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Overall Federal Aid Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads ONLY within jurisdiction
  - Total 'Poor' Miles – total miles of road rated 4 or less, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads rated 4 or less
5. The data represents the analysis of the Federal Aid System only. While some communities reported a portion of their local Non-Federal Aid System, for purposes of similar comparison between communities, these numbers and percentages were omitted.

**\*Also see attached MI Asset Management Council Michigan's Roads & Bridges 2008 Annual Report**



**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:**  
November 09, 2009

**CONTACT:**  
**Mike Nystrom**, Vice President of  
Government and Public Relations,  
MITA  
Office: (517) 347-8336  
Cell: (517) 896-1493

# **CALHOUN COUNTY HAS 3<sup>RD</sup> WORST ROADS IN MICHIGAN**

**LANSING, Mich.** – With 51 percent of its roads in poor condition, Calhoun County has the third worst roads in Michigan, based on the Michigan Asset Management Council's Annual Report, which was released today by the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA).

Clarence Township in Calhoun County tops the state's list of municipalities with 100 percent of its roads (48 miles) in poor condition. In addition to Clarence Township, Calhoun County has eight more in the top 100 municipalities with the greatest number of poor lane miles: Clarendon Township (45 miles), Convis Township (67 miles), Eckford Township (61 miles), Fredonia Township (47 miles), Lee Township (65 miles), Marengo Township (52 miles), Marshall Township (76 miles), and Sheridan Township (55 miles).

"Our legislative leaders need to stop 'watching' the funding problem evolve into a crisis and take appropriate action to correct it," said Mike Nystrom, vice president of government and public relations for the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA), and co-chair of the Michigan Transportation Team (MTT). "This isn't a case of road agencies not doing their jobs. Michigan's local road systems are collapsing because funding continues to plummet."

The findings are based on the Michigan Asset Management Council Annual Report of Roads & Bridges\* (attached), which evaluated federally funded roads in 83 counties and almost 1,800 municipalities across Michigan.

**- MORE -**

## **Calhoun County Worst Roads 2009 – Page Two**

The report found that Michigan's roads are deteriorating rapidly. Over the course of a single year, the percentage of roads in poor condition increased from 25 percent in 2007 to 32 percent in 2008. The latest figure represents more than 17,378 lane miles of federal-aid-eligible roads.

Federal aid roads are those eligible for at least some federal dollars in addition to state dollars. They are often considered the best maintained roads because of their high traffic volumes.

The report rated each road on a scale of 1-10, with 1 being the worst. It analyzed the municipalities with the most roads rating a 4 or lower. Roads in this condition are considered "poor" and require a complete structural overhaul, usually costing four to five times as much as the cost of routine maintenance.

### ***Counties with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:***

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Wayne – 1,841 miles   | 6. Kent – 805 miles      |
| 2. Oakland – 1,292 miles | 7. Macomb – 753 miles    |
| 3. Genesee – 1,216 miles | 8. St. Clair – 586 miles |
| 4. Washtenaw – 977 miles | 9. Menominee – 550 miles |
| 5. Calhoun – 932 miles   | 10. Oceana – 534 miles   |

### ***Municipalities with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:***

- |                             |                                     |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Detroit – 586 miles      | 6. Southfield – 142 miles           |
| 2. Grand Rapids – 200 miles | 7. Lansing – 136 miles              |
| 3. Ann Arbor – 189 miles    | 8. Sterling Heights – 119 miles     |
| 4. Flint – 165 miles        | 9. Saginaw – 114 miles              |
| 5. Livonia – 143 miles      | 10. Mt. Morris Township – 114 miles |

The Asset Management Council also identified counties and municipalities with the highest percentage of roads in poor condition in Michigan. A total of 24 municipalities had 100 percent of their federal aid roads in poor condition. The county with the greatest percentage of roads in poor condition was Oceana, with a whopping two-thirds of its federal aid roads in poor condition.

Michigan residents can voice their concerns about road funding by calling a toll-free number – **888-719-3087** – set up by MTT. Callers simply enter their five-digit ZIP code to be connected, at no cost to them, with their legislative offices.

**-MORE-**

## Calhoun County Worst Roads 2009 – Page Three

MTT is a broad-based, bipartisan partnership of business, labor, local government, associations and citizens with the common goal of improving Michigan's transportation infrastructure. The DriveMI campaign is committed to promoting the development and maintenance of a safe, convenient and efficient transportation network that serves the public, private and economic development needs of Michigan. Please visit [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org) for more information on transportation funding or follow them on twitter @drivemi or YouTube at [www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads](http://www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads).

### **About the Michigan Asset Management Council:**

The Michigan Asset Management Council was created by the Legislature as a result of the Transportation Funding Study Committee Report of 2000. Since then, the council has been tracking road conditions on approximately 97,979 lane miles on the federal highway system and identified 28,421 miles of roadway considered in poor condition. Overall, Michigan has about 287,780 lane miles across the state. Details on the worst roads in Michigan can be found in the attached spreadsheets, or by visiting [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org).

\* Data for the spreadsheet was provided by:  
The Center for Shared Solutions and Technology Partnerships  
111 S. Capitol Ave.  
10th Floor, Lansing, MI 48933

The spreadsheet contains the number of miles of road that ranked a 4 or less (considered "poor" condition) in reports submitted to the MI Asset Management Council from 2007-2008. This information is a snapshot in time of data that is continuously changing as repairs are completed and continued deterioration is documented by data collectors. The precise description of the data and how it was obtained is below:

1. Rating information is primarily calculated from data submitted to the MI Asset Management Council in 2008. For road segments that did not get rated in 2008 (approximately 65 percent of the system was rated in 2008 vs. 100 percent in 2007), the 2007 rating was used in order to get a 100 percent sample that would reflect the entire road network.
2. Measurements are represented in 'Lane Miles' – Number of Lanes times (\*) the centerline length in miles of the road segment.
3. All road segments are geographically referenced to the Michigan Geographic Framework (official statewide GIS basemap). Although counties and local jurisdictions are listed, the actual road ownership and maintenance responsibilities may vary
4. Data fields included:
  - Total Miles – total miles of road in jurisdiction, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Overall Federal Aid Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads ONLY within jurisdiction
  - Total 'Poor' Miles – total miles of road rated 4 or less, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads rated 4 or less
5. The data represents the analysis of the Federal Aid System only. While some communities reported a portion of their local Non-Federal Aid System, for purposes of similar comparison between communities, these numbers and percentages were omitted.

**\*Also see attached MI Asset Management Council Michigan's Roads & Bridges 2008 Annual Report**

###



**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:**  
November 09, 2009

**CONTACT:**  
**Mike Nystrom**, Vice President of  
Government and Public Relations,  
MITA  
Office: (517) 347-8336  
Cell: (517) 896-1493

## **GENESEE COUNTY ROADS AMONG WORST IN MICHIGAN**

### ***FLINT, BURTON AND MT. MORRIS TOWNSHIP RANKED WORST MUNICIPALITIES***

**LANSING, Mich.** – Genesee County has the third worst roads in all of Michigan – a whopping 1,216 miles of roads in poor condition based on the Michigan Asset Management Council's Annual Report, which was released today by the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA). These findings show an astonishing 45 percent of all roads in Genesee County are in poor condition.

While Genesee County has the third worst roads in the state, Washtenaw is not far behind with 977 miles of poor roads, followed by Calhoun with 932 miles. Wayne County tops the list with 1,841 road miles, followed by Oakland County with 1,292 road miles in poor condition.

MITA also announced the municipalities with the worst roads. Out of nearly 1,800 municipalities, Flint was named the fourth worst in the state with 165 miles of poor roads, Mt. Morris Township 10<sup>th</sup> with 114 miles (55 percent) of poor roads, Burton 16<sup>th</sup> with 96 miles (53 percent) of poor roads, Grand Blanc Township ranked 21<sup>st</sup> with 81 miles (45 percent) of poor roads, Mundy Township ranked 37<sup>th</sup> with 67 miles (50 percent) of poor roads, Gaines Township ranked 55<sup>th</sup> with 55 miles (89 percent) of poor roads, Vienna Township ranked 65<sup>th</sup> with 52 miles (39 percent) of poor roads and Flushing Township ranked 79<sup>th</sup> with 48 miles (90 percent) of poor roads.

- **MORE** -

## **Genesee County Worst Roads 2009 – Page Two**

"Our legislative leaders need to stop 'watching' the funding problem evolve into a crisis and take appropriate action to correct it," said Mike Nystrom, vice president of government and public relations for the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA), and co-chair of the Michigan Transportation Team (MTT). "This isn't a case of road agencies not doing their jobs. Michigan's local road systems are collapsing because funding continues to plummet."

The findings are based on the Michigan Asset Management Council Annual Report of Roads & Bridges\* (attached), which evaluated federally funded roads in 83 counties and almost 1,800 municipalities across Michigan.

The report found that Michigan's roads are deteriorating rapidly. Over the course of a single year, the percentage of roads in poor condition increased from 25 percent in 2007 to 32 percent in 2008. The latest figure represents more than 17,378 lane miles of federal-aid-eligible roads.

Federal aid roads are those eligible for at least some federal dollars in addition to state dollars. They are often considered the best maintained roads because of their high traffic volumes.

The report rated each road on a scale of 1-10, with 1 being the worst. It analyzed the municipalities with the most roads rating a 4 or lower. Roads in this condition are considered "poor" and require a complete structural overhaul, usually costing four to five times as much as the cost of routine maintenance.

### ***Counties with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:***

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Wayne – 1,841 miles   | 6. Kent – 805 miles      |
| 2. Oakland – 1,292 miles | 7. Macomb – 753 miles    |
| 3. Genesee – 1,216 miles | 8. St. Clair – 586 miles |
| 4. Washtenaw – 977 miles | 9. Menominee – 550 miles |
| 5. Calhoun – 932 miles   | 10. Oceana – 534 miles   |

### ***Municipalities with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:***

- |                             |                                     |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Detroit – 586 miles      | 6. Southfield – 142 miles           |
| 2. Grand Rapids – 200 miles | 7. Lansing – 136 miles              |
| 3. Ann Arbor – 189 miles    | 8. Sterling Heights – 119 miles     |
| 4. Flint – 165 miles        | 9. Saginaw – 114 miles              |
| 5. Livonia – 143 miles      | 10. Mt. Morris Township – 114 miles |

**-MORE-**

## Genesee County Worst Roads 2009 – Page Three

The Asset Management Council also identified counties and municipalities with the highest percentage of roads in poor condition in Michigan. A total of 24 municipalities had 100 percent of their federal aid roads in poor condition. The county with the greatest percentage of roads in poor condition was Oceana, with a whopping two-thirds of its federal aid roads in poor condition.

Michigan residents can voice their concerns about road funding by calling a toll-free number – **888-719-3087** – set up by MTT. Callers simply enter their five-digit ZIP code to be connected, at no cost to them, with their legislative offices.

MTT is a broad-based, bipartisan partnership of business, labor, local government, associations and citizens with the common goal of improving Michigan's transportation infrastructure. The DriveMI campaign is committed to promoting the development and maintenance of a safe, convenient and efficient transportation network that serves the public, private and economic development needs of Michigan. Please visit [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org) for more information on transportation funding or follow them on twitter @drivemi or YouTube at [www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads](http://www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads).

### **About the Michigan Asset Management Council:**

The Michigan Asset Management Council was created by the Legislature as a result of the Transportation Funding Study Committee Report of 2000. Since then, the council has been tracking road conditions on approximately 97,979 lane miles on the federal highway system and identified 28,421 miles of roadway considered in poor condition. Overall, Michigan has about 287,780 lane miles across the state. Details on the worst roads in Michigan can be found in the attached spreadsheets, or by visiting [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org).

\* Data for the spreadsheet was provided by:  
The Center for Shared Solutions and Technology Partnerships  
111 S. Capitol Ave.  
10th Floor, Lansing, MI 48933

The spreadsheet contains the number of miles of road that ranked a 4 or less (considered "poor" condition) in reports submitted to the MI Asset Management Council from 2007-2008. This information is a snapshot in time of data that is continuously changing as repairs are completed and continued deterioration is documented by data collectors. The precise description of the data and how it was obtained is below:

1. Rating information is primarily calculated from data submitted to the MI Asset Management Council in 2008. For road segments that did not get rated in 2008 (approximately 65 percent of the system was rated in 2008 vs. 100 percent in 2007), the 2007 rating was used in order to get a 100 percent sample that would reflect the entire road network.
2. Measurements are represented in 'Lane Miles' – Number of Lanes times (\*) the centerline length in miles of the road segment.
3. All road segments are geographically referenced to the Michigan Geographic Framework (official statewide GIS basemap). Although counties and local jurisdictions are listed, the actual road ownership and maintenance responsibilities may vary
4. Data fields included:
  - Total Miles – total miles of road in jurisdiction, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Overall Federal Aid Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads ONLY within jurisdiction
  - Total 'Poor' Miles – total miles of road rated 4 or less, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads rated 4 or less
5. The data represents the analysis of the Federal Aid System only. While some communities reported a portion of their local Non-Federal Aid System, for purposes of similar comparison between communities, these numbers and percentages were omitted.

**\*Also see attached MI Asset Management Council Michigan's Roads & Bridges 2008 Annual Report**





**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:**  
November 09, 2009

**CONTACT:**  
**Mike Nystrom**, Vice President of  
Government and Public Relations,  
MITA  
Office: (517) 347-8336  
Cell: (517) 896-1493

# **MACOMB COUNTY ROADS AMONG WORST IN MICHIGAN**

***STERLING HEIGHTS, CLINTON TOWNSHIP, WARREN AND  
SHELBY TOWNSHIP RANKED WORST MUNICIPALITIES***

**LANSING, Mich.** – Macomb County has the seventh worst roads in all of Michigan – a whopping 753 miles of roads in poor condition – based on the Michigan Asset Management Council's Annual Report, which was released today by the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA).

MITA also announced the municipalities with the worst roads, naming Sterling Heights as the eighth worst in the state with 119 miles (31 percent) of poor roads, Clinton Township 12<sup>th</sup> (102 miles), Warren 14<sup>th</sup> (100 miles), Shelby Township 44<sup>th</sup> (62 miles), and Macomb Township 73<sup>rd</sup> (49 miles).

"Our legislative leaders need to stop 'watching' the funding problem evolve into a crisis and take appropriate action to correct it," said Mike Nystrom, vice president of government and public relations for the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA), and co-chair of the Michigan Transportation Team (MTT). "This isn't a case of road agencies not doing their jobs. Michigan's local road systems are collapsing because funding continues to plummet."

The findings are based on the Michigan Asset Management Council Annual Report of Roads & Bridges\* (attached), which evaluated federally funded roads in 83 counties and almost 1,800 municipalities across Michigan.

**- MORE -**

## Macomb County Worst Roads 2009 – Page Two

The report found that Michigan's roads are deteriorating rapidly. Over the course of a single year, the percentage of roads in poor condition increased from 25 percent in 2007 to 32 percent in 2008. The latest figure represents more than 17,378 lane miles of federal-aid-eligible roads.

Federal aid roads are those eligible for at least some federal dollars in addition to state dollars. They are often considered the best maintained roads because of their high traffic volumes.

The report rated each road on a scale of 1-10, with 1 being the worst. It analyzed the municipalities with the most roads rating a 4 or lower. Roads in this condition are considered "poor" and require a complete structural overhaul, usually costing four to five times as much as the cost of routine maintenance.

### *Counties with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:*

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Wayne – 1,841 miles   | 6. Kent – 805 miles      |
| 2. Oakland – 1,292 miles | 7. Macomb – 753 miles    |
| 3. Genesee – 1,216 miles | 8. St. Clair – 586 miles |
| 4. Washtenaw – 977 miles | 9. Menominee – 550 miles |
| 5. Calhoun – 932 miles   | 10. Oceana – 534 miles   |

### *Municipalities with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:*

- |                             |                                     |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Detroit – 586 miles      | 6. Southfield – 142 miles           |
| 2. Grand Rapids – 200 miles | 7. Lansing – 136 miles              |
| 3. Ann Arbor – 189 miles    | 8. Sterling Heights – 119 miles     |
| 4. Flint – 165 miles        | 9. Saginaw – 114 miles              |
| 5. Livonia – 143 miles      | 10. Mt. Morris Township – 114 miles |

The Asset Management Council also identified counties and municipalities with the highest percentage of roads in poor condition in Michigan. A total of 24 municipalities had 100 percent of their federal aid roads in poor condition. The county with the greatest percentage of roads in poor condition was Oceana, with a whopping two-thirds of its federal aid roads in poor condition.

Michigan residents can voice their concerns about road funding by calling a toll-free number – **888-719-3087** – set up by MTT. Callers simply enter their five-digit ZIP code to be connected, at no cost to them, with their legislator.

**-MORE-**

## Macomb County Worst Roads 2009 – Page Three

MTT is a broad-based, bipartisan partnership of business, labor, local government, associations and citizens with the common goal of improving Michigan's transportation infrastructure. The DriveMI campaign is committed to promoting the development and maintenance of a safe, convenient and efficient transportation network that serves the public, private and economic development needs of Michigan. Please visit [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org) for more information on transportation funding or follow them on twitter @drivemi or YouTube at [www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads](http://www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads).

### **About the Michigan Asset Management Council:**

The Michigan Asset Management Council was created by the Legislature as a result of the Transportation Funding Study Committee Report of 2000. Since then, the council has been tracking road conditions on approximately 97,979 lane miles on the federal highway system and identified 28,421 miles of roadway considered in poor condition. Overall, Michigan has about 287,780 lane miles across the state. Details on the worst roads in Michigan can be found in the attached spreadsheets, or by visiting [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org).

\* Data for the spreadsheet was provided by:  
The Center for Shared Solutions and Technology Partnerships  
111 S. Capitol Ave.  
10th Floor, Lansing, MI 48933

The spreadsheet contains the number of miles of road that ranked a 4 or less (considered "poor" condition) in reports submitted to the MI Asset Management Council from 2007-2008. This information is a snapshot in time of data that is continuously changing as repairs are completed and continued deterioration is documented by data collectors. The precise description of the data and how it was obtained is below:

1. Rating information is primarily calculated from data submitted to the MI Asset Management Council in 2008. For road segments that did not get rated in 2008 (approximately 65 percent of the system was rated in 2008 vs. 100 percent in 2007), the 2007 rating was used in order to get a 100 percent sample that would reflect the entire road network.
2. Measurements are represented in 'Lane Miles' – Number of Lanes times (\*) the centerline length in miles of the road segment.
3. All road segments are geographically referenced to the Michigan Geographic Framework (official statewide GIS basemap). Although counties and local jurisdictions are listed, the actual road ownership and maintenance responsibilities may vary
4. Data fields included:
  - Total Miles – total miles of road in jurisdiction, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Overall Federal Aid Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads ONLY within jurisdiction
  - Total 'Poor' Miles – total miles of road rated 4 or less, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads rated 4 or less
5. The data represents the analysis of the Federal Aid System only. While some communities reported a portion of their local Non-Federal Aid System, for purposes of similar comparison between communities, these numbers and percentages were omitted.

**\*Also see attached MI Asset Management Council Michigan's Roads & Bridges 2008 Annual Report**

###



**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:**  
November 09, 2009

**CONTACT:**  
**Mike Nystrom**, Vice President of  
Government and Public Relations,  
MITA  
Office: (517) 347-8336  
Cell: (517) 896-1493

# **MENOMINEE COUNTY ROADS AMONG WORST IN MICHIGAN**

**LANSING, Mich.** – Seven of the top ten counties with the highest percentage of worst roads are in northern Michigan, based on the Michigan Asset Management Council's Annual Report, which was released today by the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA).

Menominee County has the seventh highest percentage of bad roads in the state – nearly half (47 percent) of its roads are in poor condition, equivalent to 550 road miles.

MITA also announced the municipalities with the worst roads, naming Menominee Township with the 30<sup>th</sup> worst roads out of nearly 1,800 municipalities across Michigan. Fifty percent – or 75 miles – of all federal aid roads in Menominee Township are in poor condition. Nadeau Township has 56 miles of poor roads, Harris Township (54 miles) and Lake Township (45 miles) – each rank in the top 100 municipalities with the worst roads in Michigan.

"Our legislative leaders need to stop 'watching' the funding problem evolve into a crisis and take appropriate action to correct it," said Mike Nystrom, vice president of government and public relations for the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA), and co-chair of the Michigan Transportation Team (MTT). "This isn't a case of road agencies not doing their jobs. Michigan's local road systems are collapsing because funding continues to plummet."

The findings are based on the Michigan Asset Management Council Annual Report of Roads & Bridges\* (attached), which evaluated federally funded roads in 83 counties and almost 1,800 municipalities across Michigan.

**- MORE -**

## Menominee County Worst Roads 2009 – Page Two

The report found that Michigan's roads are deteriorating rapidly. Over the course of a single year, the percentage of roads in poor condition increased from 25 percent in 2007 to 32 percent in 2008. The latest figure represents more than 17,378 lane miles of federal-aid-eligible roads.

Federal aid roads are those eligible for at least some federal dollars in addition to state dollars. They are often considered the best maintained roads because of their high traffic volumes.

The report rated each road on a scale of 1-10, with 1 being the worst. It analyzed the municipalities with the most roads rating a 4 or lower. Roads in this condition are considered "poor" and require a complete structural overhaul, usually costing four to five times as much as the cost of routine maintenance.

### *Counties with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:*

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Wayne – 1,841 miles   | 6. Kent – 805 miles      |
| 2. Oakland – 1,292 miles | 7. Macomb – 753 miles    |
| 3. Genesee – 1,216 miles | 8. St. Clair – 586 miles |
| 4. Washtenaw – 977 miles | 9. Menominee – 550 miles |
| 5. Calhoun – 932 miles   | 10. Oceana – 534 miles   |

### *Municipalities with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:*

- |                             |                                     |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Detroit – 586 miles      | 6. Southfield – 142 miles           |
| 2. Grand Rapids – 200 miles | 7. Lansing – 136 miles              |
| 3. Ann Arbor – 189 miles    | 8. Sterling Heights – 119 miles     |
| 4. Flint – 165 miles        | 9. Saginaw – 114 miles              |
| 5. Livonia – 143 miles      | 10. Mt. Morris Township – 114 miles |

The Asset Management Council also identified counties and municipalities with the highest percentage of roads in poor condition in Michigan. A total of 24 municipalities had 100 percent of their federal aid roads in poor condition. The county with the greatest percentage of roads in poor condition was Oceana, with a whopping two-thirds of its federal aid roads in poor condition.

Michigan residents can voice their concerns about road funding by calling a toll-free number – **888-719-3087** – set up by MTT. Callers simply enter their five-digit ZIP code to be connected, at no cost to them, with their legislative offices.

**-MORE-**

## Menominee County Worst Roads 2009 – Page Three

MTT is a broad-based, bipartisan partnership of business, labor, local government, associations and citizens with the common goal of improving Michigan's transportation infrastructure. The DriveMI campaign is committed to promoting the development and maintenance of a safe, convenient and efficient transportation network that serves the public, private and economic development needs of Michigan. Please visit [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org) for more information on transportation funding or follow them on twitter @drivemi or YouTube at [www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads](http://www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads).

### **About the Michigan Asset Management Council:**

The Michigan Asset Management Council was created by the Legislature as a result of the Transportation Funding Study Committee Report of 2000. Since then, the council has been tracking road conditions on approximately 97,979 lane miles on the federal highway system and identified 28,421 miles of roadway considered in poor condition. Overall, Michigan has about 287,780 lane miles across the state. Details on the worst roads in Michigan can be found in the attached spreadsheets, or by visiting [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org).

\* Data for the spreadsheet was provided by:  
The Center for Shared Solutions and Technology Partnerships  
111 S. Capitol Ave.  
10th Floor, Lansing, MI 48933

The spreadsheet contains the number of miles of road that ranked a 4 or less (considered "poor" condition) in reports submitted to the MI Asset Management Council from 2007-2008. This information is a snapshot in time of data that is continuously changing as repairs are completed and continued deterioration is documented by data collectors. The precise description of the data and how it was obtained is below:

1. Rating information is primarily calculated from data submitted to the MI Asset Management Council in 2008. For road segments that did not get rated in 2008 (approximately 65 percent of the system was rated in 2008 vs. 100 percent in 2007), the 2007 rating was used in order to get a 100 percent sample that would reflect the entire road network.
2. Measurements are represented in 'Lane Miles' – Number of Lanes times (\*) the centerline length in miles of the road segment.
3. All road segments are geographically referenced to the Michigan Geographic Framework (official statewide GIS basemap). Although counties and local jurisdictions are listed, the actual road ownership and maintenance responsibilities may vary
4. Data fields included:
  - Total Miles – total miles of road in jurisdiction, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Overall Federal Aid Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads ONLY within jurisdiction
  - Total 'Poor' Miles – total miles of road rated 4 or less, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads rated 4 or less
5. The data represents the analysis of the Federal Aid System only. While some communities reported a portion of their local Non-Federal Aid System, for purposes of similar comparison between communities, these numbers and percentages were omitted.

**\*Also see attached MI Asset Management Council Michigan's Roads & Bridges 2008 Annual Report**

###



**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:**  
November 09, 2009

**CONTACT:**  
**Mike Nystrom**, Vice President of  
Government and Public Relations,  
MITA  
Office: (517) 347-8336  
Cell: (517) 896-1493

# **OAKLAND COUNTY ROADS 2ND WORST IN MICHIGAN**

***SOUTHFIELD, ROCHESTER, PONTIAC RANKED AMONG WORST MUNICIPALITIES***

**LANSING, Mich.** – Oakland County has the second worst roads in all of Michigan – a whopping 1,292 miles of roads in poor condition – based on the Michigan Asset Management Council's Annual Report, which was released today by the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA).

While Oakland County is the second worst in the state, Genesee County is not far behind with 1,216 miles of roads in poor condition, followed by Washtenaw with 977 miles of poor roads, then followed by Calhoun with 932 miles. Wayne County tops the list with 1,617 miles of poor roads.

MITA also announced the municipalities with the worst roads, naming Southfield as the sixth worst in the state with 142 miles (34 percent) of poor roads, Rochester Hills ranked 13<sup>th</sup> with 101 miles (48 percent), Pontiac ranked 19<sup>th</sup> with 90 miles (33 percent), Waterford Township (78 miles), Farmington Hills (75 miles), Troy (63 miles), Royal Oak (62 miles), Bloomfield Township (59 miles), and Novi (54 miles) – all in the top 100 municipalities with the worst roads among almost 1,800 municipalities across the state.

"Our legislative leaders need to stop 'watching' the funding problem evolve into a crisis and take appropriate action to correct it," said Mike Nystrom, vice president of government and public relations for the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA), and co-chair of the Michigan Transportation Team (MTT). "This isn't a case of road agencies not doing their jobs. Michigan's local road systems are collapsing because funding continues to plummet."

**- MORE -**

## **Oakland County Worst Roads 2009 – Page Two**

The findings are based on the Michigan Asset Management Council Annual Report of Roads & Bridges\* (attached), which evaluated federally funded roads in 83 counties and almost 1,800 municipalities across Michigan.

The report found that Michigan's roads are deteriorating rapidly. Over the course of a single year, the percentage of roads in poor condition increased from 25 percent in 2007 to 32 percent in 2008. The latest figure represents more than 17,378 lane miles of federal-aid-eligible roads.

Federal aid roads are those eligible for at least some federal dollars in addition to state dollars. They are often considered the best maintained roads because of their high traffic volumes.

The report rated each road on a scale of 1-10, with 1 being the worst. It analyzed the municipalities with the most roads rating a 4 or lower. Roads in this condition are considered "poor" and require a complete structural overhaul, usually costing four to five times as much as the cost of routine maintenance.

### ***Counties with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:***

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Wayne – 1,841 miles   | 6. Kent – 805 miles      |
| 2. Oakland – 1,292 miles | 7. Macomb – 753 miles    |
| 3. Genesee – 1,216 miles | 8. St. Clair – 586 miles |
| 4. Washtenaw – 977 miles | 9. Menominee – 550 miles |
| 5. Calhoun – 932 miles   | 10. Oceana – 534 miles   |

### ***Municipalities with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:***

- |                             |                                     |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Detroit – 586 miles      | 6. Southfield – 142 miles           |
| 2. Grand Rapids – 200 miles | 7. Lansing – 136 miles              |
| 3. Ann Arbor – 189 miles    | 8. Sterling Heights – 119 miles     |
| 4. Flint – 165 miles        | 9. Saginaw – 114 miles              |
| 5. Livonia – 143 miles      | 10. Mt. Morris Township – 114 miles |

The Asset Management Council also identified counties and municipalities with the highest percentage of roads in poor condition in Michigan. A total of 24 municipalities had 100 percent of their federal aid roads in poor condition. The county with the greatest percentage of roads in poor condition was Oceana, with a whopping two-thirds of its federal aid roads in poor condition.

Michigan residents can voice their concerns about road funding by calling a toll-free number – **888-719-3087** – set up by MTT. Callers simply enter their five-digit ZIP code to be connected, at no cost to them, with their legislative offices.

**-MORE-**



## Oakland County Worst Roads 2009 – Page Three

MTT is a broad-based, bipartisan partnership of business, labor, local government, associations and citizens with the common goal of improving Michigan's transportation infrastructure. The DriveMI campaign is committed to promoting the development and maintenance of a safe, convenient and efficient transportation network that serves the public, private and economic development needs of Michigan. Please visit [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org) for more information on transportation funding or follow them on twitter @drivemi or YouTube at [www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads](http://www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads).

### **About the Michigan Asset Management Council:**

The Michigan Asset Management Council was created by the Legislature as a result of the Transportation Funding Study Committee Report of 2000. Since then, the council has been tracking road conditions on approximately 97,979 lane miles on the federal highway system and identified 28,421 miles of roadway considered in poor condition. Overall, Michigan has about 287,780 lane miles across the state. Details on the worst roads in Michigan can be found in the attached spreadsheets, or by visiting [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org).

\* Data for the spreadsheet was provided by:  
The Center for Shared Solutions and Technology Partnerships  
111 S. Capitol Ave.  
10th Floor, Lansing, MI 48933

The spreadsheet contains the number of miles of road that ranked a 4 or less (considered "poor" condition) in reports submitted to the MI Asset Management Council from 2007-2008. This information is a snapshot in time of data that is continuously changing as repairs are completed and continued deterioration is documented by data collectors. The precise description of the data and how it was obtained is below:

1. Rating information is primarily calculated from data submitted to the MI Asset Management Council in 2008. For road segments that did not get rated in 2008 (approximately 65 percent of the system was rated in 2008 vs. 100 percent in 2007), the 2007 rating was used in order to get a 100 percent sample that would reflect the entire road network.
2. Measurements are represented in 'Lane Miles' – Number of Lanes times (\*) the centerline length in miles of the road segment.
3. All road segments are geographically referenced to the Michigan Geographic Framework (official statewide GIS basemap). Although counties and local jurisdictions are listed, the actual road ownership and maintenance responsibilities may vary
4. Data fields included:
  - Total Miles – total miles of road in jurisdiction, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Overall Federal Aid Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads ONLY within jurisdiction
  - Total 'Poor' Miles – total miles of road rated 4 or less, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads rated 4 or less
5. The data represents the analysis of the Federal Aid System only. While some communities reported a portion of their local Non-Federal Aid System, for purposes of similar comparison between communities, these numbers and percentages were omitted.

**\*Also see attached MI Asset Management Council Michigan's Roads & Bridges 2008 Annual Report**

###



**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:**  
November 09, 2009

**CONTACT:**  
**Mike Nystrom**, Vice President of  
Government and Public Relations,  
MITA  
Office: (517) 347-8336  
Cell: (517) 896-1493

# **OCEANA COUNTY HAS WORST ROADS IN MICHIGAN**

## ***OCEANA COUNTY HAS HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF POOR ROADS IN THE STATE FOR 2<sup>ND</sup> YEAR IN A ROW***

**LANSING, Mich.** – Oceana County has the highest percentage of poor roads in all of Michigan – a whopping 66 percent of all roads in the county are in poor condition based on the Michigan Asset Management Council's Annual Report, which was released today by the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA).

Only two other counties have a percentage of roads higher than 50 percent – Osceola County (59 percent) and Calhoun County (51 percent). Oceana County has 534 road miles in poor condition – tenth highest number of miles in the state.

MITA also announced the municipalities with the worst roads. Leavitt Township has 37 miles (96 percent) in poor condition, Elbridge Township 54 miles (95 percent), Crystal Township 29 miles (89 percent) and Benona Township 44 miles (88 percent). Each township ranks in the top 100 municipalities out of 1,800 with the highest percentage of roads in poor condition.

"Our legislative leaders need to stop 'watching' the funding problem evolve into a crisis and take appropriate action to correct it," said Mike Nystrom, vice president of government and public relations for the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA), and co-chair of the Michigan Transportation Team (MTT). "This isn't a case of road agencies not doing their jobs. Michigan's local road systems are collapsing because funding continues to plummet."

**- MORE -**

## Oceana County Worst Roads 2009 – Page Two

The findings are based on the Michigan Asset Management Council Annual Report of Roads & Bridges\* (attached), which evaluated federally funded roads in 83 counties and almost 1,800 municipalities across Michigan.

The report found that Michigan's roads are deteriorating rapidly. Over the course of a single year, the percentage of roads in poor condition increased from 25 percent in 2007 to 32 percent in 2008. The latest figure represents more than 17,378 lane miles of federal-aid-eligible roads.

Federal aid roads are those eligible for at least some federal dollars in addition to state dollars. They are often considered the best maintained roads because of their high traffic volumes.

The report rated each road on a scale of 1-10, with 1 being the worst. It analyzed the municipalities with the most roads rating a 4 or lower. Roads in this condition are considered "poor" and require a complete structural overhaul, usually costing four to five times as much as the cost of routine maintenance.

### *Counties with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:*

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Wayne – 1,841 miles   | 6. Kent – 805 miles      |
| 2. Oakland – 1,292 miles | 7. Macomb – 753 miles    |
| 3. Genesee – 1,216 miles | 8. St. Clair – 586 miles |
| 4. Washtenaw – 977 miles | 9. Menominee – 550 miles |
| 5. Calhoun – 932 miles   | 10. Oceana – 534 miles   |

### *Municipalities with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:*

- |                             |                                     |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Detroit – 586 miles      | 6. Southfield – 142 miles           |
| 2. Grand Rapids – 200 miles | 7. Lansing – 136 miles              |
| 3. Ann Arbor – 189 miles    | 8. Sterling Heights – 119 miles     |
| 4. Flint – 165 miles        | 9. Saginaw – 114 miles              |
| 5. Livonia – 143 miles      | 10. Mt. Morris Township – 114 miles |

The Asset Management Council also identified counties and municipalities with the highest percentage of roads in poor condition in Michigan. A total of 24 municipalities had 100 percent of their federal aid roads in poor condition. The county with the greatest percentage of roads in poor condition was Oceana, with a whopping two-thirds of its federal aid roads in poor condition.

Michigan residents can voice their concerns about road funding by calling a toll-free number – **888-719-3087** – set up by MTT. Callers simply enter their five-digit ZIP code to be connected, at no cost to them, with their legislative offices.

**-MORE-**

## Oceana County Worst Roads 2009 – Page Three

MTT is a broad-based, bipartisan partnership of business, labor, local government, associations and citizens with the common goal of improving Michigan's transportation infrastructure. The DriveMI campaign is committed to promoting the development and maintenance of a safe, convenient and efficient transportation network that serves the public, private and economic development needs of Michigan. Please visit [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org) for more information on transportation funding or follow them on twitter @drivemi or YouTube at [www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads](http://www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads).

### **About the Michigan Asset Management Council:**

The Michigan Asset Management Council was created by the Legislature as a result of the Transportation Funding Study Committee Report of 2000. Since then, the council has been tracking road conditions on approximately 97,979 lane miles on the federal highway system and identified 28,421 miles of roadway considered in poor condition. Overall, Michigan has about 287,780 lane miles across the state. Details on the worst roads in Michigan can be found in the attached spreadsheets, or by visiting [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org).

\* Data for the spreadsheet was provided by:  
The Center for Shared Solutions and Technology Partnerships  
111 S. Capitol Ave.  
10th Floor, Lansing, MI 48933

The spreadsheet contains the number of miles of road that ranked a 4 or less (considered "poor" condition) in reports submitted to the MI Asset Management Council from 2007-2008. This information is a snapshot in time of data that is continuously changing as repairs are completed and continued deterioration is documented by data collectors. The precise description of the data and how it was obtained is below:

1. Rating information is primarily calculated from data submitted to the MI Asset Management Council in 2008. For road segments that did not get rated in 2008 (approximately 65 percent of the system was rated in 2008 vs. 100 percent in 2007), the 2007 rating was used in order to get a 100 percent sample that would reflect the entire road network.
2. Measurements are represented in 'Lane Miles' – Number of Lanes times (\*) the centerline length in miles of the road segment.
3. All road segments are geographically referenced to the Michigan Geographic Framework (official statewide GIS basemap). Although counties and local jurisdictions are listed, the actual road ownership and maintenance responsibilities may vary
4. Data fields included:
  - Total Miles – total miles of road in jurisdiction, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Overall Federal Aid Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads ONLY within jurisdiction
  - Total 'Poor' Miles – total miles of road rated 4 or less, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads rated 4 or less
5. The data represents the analysis of the Federal Aid System only. While some communities reported a portion of their local Non-Federal Aid System, for purposes of similar comparison between communities, these numbers and percentages were omitted.

**\*Also see attached MI Asset Management Council Michigan's Roads & Bridges 2008 Annual Report**

###



**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:**  
November 09, 2009

**CONTACT:**  
**Mike Nystrom**, Vice President of  
Government and Public Relations,  
MITA  
Office: (517) 347-8336  
Cell: (517) 896-1493

# **ST. CLAIR COUNTY ROADS AMONG WORST IN MICHIGAN**

***ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP RANKED WORST MUNICIPALITY IN ST. CLAIR COUNTY***

**LANSING, Mich.** – St. Clair County has the eighth worst roads in all of Michigan – a whopping 586 miles of roads in poor condition – based on the Michigan Asset Management Council's Annual Report, which was released today by the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA).

Thirty-six percent of all St. Clair County's federal aid roads are in poor condition. MITA also released the asset management council's list of the municipalities with the worst roads, ranking St. Clair Township 38<sup>th</sup> out of nearly 1,800 municipalities, with 66 miles – or 72 percent – of roads in poor condition.

St. Clair County also has seven municipalities with percentages of poor roads above 50 percent: China Township (79 percent), St. Clair Township (72 percent), Cottreville Township (71 percent), Memphis (63 percent), Grant Township (56 percent), Columbus Township (55 percent) and Capac (52 percent).

"Our legislative leaders need to stop 'watching' the funding problem evolve into a crisis and take appropriate action to correct it," said Mike Nystrom, vice president of government and public relations for the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA), and co-chair of the Michigan Transportation Team (MTT). "This isn't a case of road agencies not doing their jobs. Michigan's local road systems are collapsing because funding continues to plummet."

The findings are based on the Michigan Asset Management Council Annual Report of Roads & Bridges\* (attached), which evaluated federally funded roads in 83 counties and almost 1,800 municipalities across Michigan.

**-MORE-**

## **St. Clair County Worst Roads 2009 – Page Two**

The report found that Michigan's roads are deteriorating rapidly. Over the course of a single year, the percentage of roads in poor condition increased from 25 percent in 2007 to 32 percent in 2008. The latest figure represents more than 17,378 lane miles of federal-aid-eligible roads.

Federal aid roads are those eligible for at least some federal dollars in addition to state dollars. They are often considered the best maintained roads because of their high traffic volumes.

The report rated each road on a scale of 1-10, with 1 being the worst. It analyzed the municipalities with the most roads rating a 4 or lower. Roads in this condition are considered "poor" and require a complete structural overhaul, usually costing four to five times as much as the cost of routine maintenance.

### ***Counties with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:***

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Wayne – 1,841 miles   | 6. Kent – 805 miles      |
| 2. Oakland – 1,292 miles | 7. Macomb – 753 miles    |
| 3. Genesee – 1,216 miles | 8. St. Clair – 586 miles |
| 4. Washtenaw – 977 miles | 9. Menominee – 550 miles |
| 5. Calhoun – 932 miles   | 10. Oceana – 534 miles   |

### ***Municipalities with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:***

- |                             |                                     |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Detroit – 586 miles      | 6. Southfield – 142 miles           |
| 2. Grand Rapids – 200 miles | 7. Lansing – 136 miles              |
| 3. Ann Arbor – 189 miles    | 8. Sterling Heights – 119 miles     |
| 4. Flint – 165 miles        | 9. Saginaw – 114 miles              |
| 5. Livonia – 143 miles      | 10. Mt. Morris Township – 114 miles |

The Asset Management Council also identified counties and municipalities with the highest percentage of roads in poor condition in Michigan. A total of 24 municipalities had 100 percent of their federal aid roads in poor condition. The county with the greatest percentage of roads in poor condition was Oceana, with a whopping two-thirds of its federal aid roads in poor condition.

Michigan residents can voice their concerns about road funding by calling a toll-free number – **888-719-3087** – set up by MTT. Callers simply enter their five-digit ZIP code to be connected, at no cost to them, with their legislator.

**-MORE-**

## St. Clair County Worst Roads 2009 – Page Three

MTT is a broad-based, bipartisan partnership of business, labor, local government, associations and citizens with the common goal of improving Michigan's transportation infrastructure. The DriveMI campaign is committed to promoting the development and maintenance of a safe, convenient and efficient transportation network that serves the public, private and economic development needs of Michigan. Please visit [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org) for more information on transportation funding or follow them on twitter @drivemi or YouTube at [www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads](http://www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads).

### **About the Michigan Asset Management Council:**

The Michigan Asset Management Council was created by the Legislature as a result of the Transportation Funding Study Committee Report of 2000. Since then, the council has been tracking road conditions on approximately 97,979 lane miles on the federal highway system and identified 28,421 miles of roadway considered in poor condition. Overall, Michigan has about 287,780 lane miles across the state. Details on the worst roads in Michigan can be found in the attached spreadsheets, or by visiting [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org).

\* Data for the spreadsheet was provided by:  
The Center for Shared Solutions and Technology Partnerships  
111 S. Capitol Ave.  
10th Floor, Lansing, MI 48933

The spreadsheet contains the number of miles of road that ranked a 4 or less (considered "poor" condition) in reports submitted to the MI Asset Management Council from 2007-2008. This information is a snapshot in time of data that is continuously changing as repairs are completed and continued deterioration is documented by data collectors. The precise description of the data and how it was obtained is below:

1. Rating information is primarily calculated from data submitted to the MI Asset Management Council in 2008. For road segments that did not get rated in 2008 (approximately 65 percent of the system was rated in 2008 vs. 100 percent in 2007), the 2007 rating was used in order to get a 100 percent sample that would reflect the entire road network.
2. Measurements are represented in 'Lane Miles' – Number of Lanes times (\*) the centerline length in miles of the road segment.
3. All road segments are geographically referenced to the Michigan Geographic Framework (official statewide GIS basemap). Although counties and local jurisdictions are listed, the actual road ownership and maintenance responsibilities may vary
4. Data fields included:
  - Total Miles – total miles of road in jurisdiction, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Overall Federal Aid Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads ONLY within jurisdiction
  - Total 'Poor' Miles – total miles of road rated 4 or less, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads rated 4 or less
5. The data represents the analysis of the Federal Aid System only. While some communities reported a portion of their local Non-Federal Aid System, for purposes of similar comparison between communities, these numbers and percentages were omitted.

**\*Also see attached MI Asset Management Council Michigan's Roads & Bridges 2008 Annual Report**

###



**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:**  
November 09, 2009

**CONTACT:**  
**Mike Nystrom**, Vice President of  
Government and Public Relations,  
MITA  
Office: (517) 347-8336  
Cell: (517) 896-1493

# **WASHTENAW COUNTY ROADS AMONG WORST IN MICHIGAN**

## ***ANN ARBOR HAS THIRD WORST ROADS IN THE STATE***

**LANSING, Mich.** – Washtenaw County has the fourth worst roads in all of Michigan – a whopping 977 miles of roads in poor condition – while Ann Arbor ranks third out of nearly 1,800 municipalities in all of Michigan, with 189 miles in poor condition. These findings are based on the Michigan Asset Management Council's Annual Report, released today by the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA).

The only counties with more miles of poor roads are Wayne County with 1,841 road miles, followed by Oakland County with 1,292 road miles in poor condition and Genesee County with 1,216 miles of poor roads.

MITA also announced the municipalities with the worst roads, naming Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti Township, Pittsville Township, Lima Township and the City of Ypsilanti in the top 100 municipalities with the worst road conditions. Ann Arbor has 189 miles in poor condition – third only to Detroit and Grand Rapids – while Ypsilanti Township has 75 miles, Pittsville Township 32 miles, Lima Township 50 miles and the City of Ypsilanti 45 miles.

"Our legislative leaders need to stop 'watching' the funding problem evolve into a crisis and take appropriate action to correct it," said Mike Nystrom, vice president of government and public relations for the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA), and co-chair of the Michigan Transportation Team (MTT). "This isn't a case of road agencies not doing their jobs. Michigan's local road systems are collapsing because funding continues to plummet."

**- MORE -**



## Washtenaw County Worst Roads 2009 – Page Two

The findings are based on the Michigan Asset Management Council Annual Report of Roads & Bridges\* (attached), which evaluated federally funded roads in 83 counties and almost 1,800 municipalities across Michigan.

The report found that Michigan's roads are deteriorating rapidly. Over the course of a single year, the percentage of roads in poor condition increased from 25 percent in 2007 to 32 percent in 2008. The latest figure represents more than 17,378 lane miles of federal-aid-eligible roads.

Federal aid roads are those eligible for at least some federal dollars in addition to state dollars. They are often considered the best maintained roads because of their high traffic volumes.

The report rated each road on a scale of 1-10, with 1 being the worst. It analyzed the municipalities with the most roads rating a 4 or lower. Roads in this condition are considered "poor" and require a complete structural overhaul, usually costing four to five times as much as the cost of routine maintenance.

### *Counties with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:*

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Wayne – 1,841 miles   | 6. Kent – 805 miles      |
| 2. Oakland – 1,292 miles | 7. Macomb – 753 miles    |
| 3. Genesee – 1,216 miles | 8. St. Clair – 586 miles |
| 4. Washtenaw – 977 miles | 9. Menominee – 550 miles |
| 5. Calhoun – 932 miles   | 10. Oceana – 534 miles   |

### *Municipalities with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:*

- |                             |                                     |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Detroit – 586 miles      | 6. Southfield – 142 miles           |
| 2. Grand Rapids – 200 miles | 7. Lansing – 136 miles              |
| 3. Ann Arbor – 189 miles    | 8. Sterling Heights – 119 miles     |
| 4. Flint – 165 miles        | 9. Saginaw – 114 miles              |
| 5. Livonia – 143 miles      | 10. Mt. Morris Township – 114 miles |

The Asset Management Council also identified counties and municipalities with the highest percentage of roads in poor condition in Michigan. A total of 24 municipalities had 100 percent of their federal aid roads in poor condition. The county with the greatest percentage of roads in poor condition was Oceana, with a whopping two-thirds of its federal aid roads in poor condition.

Michigan residents can voice their concerns about road funding by calling a toll-free number – **888-719-3087** – set up by MTT. Callers simply enter their five-digit ZIP code to be connected, at no cost to them, with their legislative offices.

**-MORE-**

## Washtenaw County Worst Roads 2009 – Page Three

MTT is a broad-based, bipartisan partnership of business, labor, local government, associations and citizens with the common goal of improving Michigan's transportation infrastructure. The DriveMI campaign is committed to promoting the development and maintenance of a safe, convenient and efficient transportation network that serves the public, private and economic development needs of Michigan. Please visit [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org) for more information on transportation funding or follow them on twitter @drivemi or YouTube at [www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads](http://www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads).

### **About the Michigan Asset Management Council:**

The Michigan Asset Management Council was created by the Legislature as a result of the Transportation Funding Study Committee Report of 2000. Since then, the council has been tracking road conditions on approximately 97,979 lane miles on the federal highway system and identified 28,421 miles of roadway considered in poor condition. Overall, Michigan has about 287,780 lane miles across the state. Details on the worst roads in Michigan can be found in the attached spreadsheets, or by visiting [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org).

\* Data for the spreadsheet was provided by:  
The Center for Shared Solutions and Technology Partnerships  
111 S. Capitol Ave.  
10th Floor, Lansing, MI 48933

The spreadsheet contains the number of miles of road that ranked a 4 or less (considered "poor" condition) in reports submitted to the MI Asset Management Council from 2007-2008. This information is a snapshot in time of data that is continuously changing as repairs are completed and continued deterioration is documented by data collectors. The precise description of the data and how it was obtained is below:

1. Rating information is primarily calculated from data submitted to the MI Asset Management Council in 2008. For road segments that did not get rated in 2008 (approximately 65 percent of the system was rated in 2008 vs. 100 percent in 2007), the 2007 rating was used in order to get a 100 percent sample that would reflect the entire road network.
2. Measurements are represented in 'Lane Miles' – Number of Lanes times (\*) the centerline length in miles of the road segment.
3. All road segments are geographically referenced to the Michigan Geographic Framework (official statewide GIS basemap). Although counties and local jurisdictions are listed, the actual road ownership and maintenance responsibilities may vary
4. Data fields included:
  - Total Miles – total miles of road in jurisdiction, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Overall Federal Aid Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads ONLY within jurisdiction
  - Total 'Poor' Miles – total miles of road rated 4 or less, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads rated 4 or less
5. The data represents the analysis of the Federal Aid System only. While some communities reported a portion of their local Non-Federal Aid System, for purposes of similar comparison between communities, these numbers and percentages were omitted.

**\*Also see attached MI Asset Management Council Michigan's Roads & Bridges 2008 Annual Report**

###



**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:**  
November 09, 2009

**CONTACT:**  
**Mike Nystrom**, Vice President of  
Government and Public Relations,  
MITA  
Office: (517) 347-8336  
Cell: (517) 896-1493

## **WAYNE COUNTY ROADS NAMED WORST IN MICHIGAN**

***DETROIT, DEARBORN AND LIVONIA – AMONG OTHERS – RANKED  
WORST MUNICIPALITIES***

**LANSING, Mich.** – Wayne County has the worst roads in all of Michigan – a whopping 1,841 miles of roads in poor condition – while Detroit is first out of nearly 1,800 municipalities in all of Michigan, with 586 miles in poor condition. These findings are based on the Michigan Asset Management Council's Annual Report, released today by the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA).

While Wayne County tops the list, Oakland County is not far behind with 1,292 road miles in poor condition, followed by Genesee County with 1,216 miles of poor roads, Washtenaw with 977 miles and Calhoun with 932 miles.

MITA also announced the municipalities with the worst roads. Detroit tops the list with 586 miles – or 20 percent – poor lane miles in the city. In addition, Livonia (143), Dearborn (99), Romulus (90), Westland (80), Canton Township (71), Van Buren Township (61), Dearborn Heights (56), Brownstown Township (55), Taylor (52), Sumpter Township (47) and Redford Township (44) rank in the top 100 municipalities with the worst roads among nearly 1,800 municipalities.

"Our legislative leaders need to stop 'watching' the funding problem evolve into a crisis and take appropriate action to correct it," said Mike Nystrom, vice president of government and public relations for the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA), and co-chair of the Michigan Transportation Team (MTT). "This isn't a case of road agencies not doing their jobs. Michigan's local road systems are collapsing because funding continues to plummet."

**- MORE -**

## Wayne County Worst Roads 2009 – Page Two

The findings are based on the Michigan Asset Management Council Annual Report of Roads & Bridges\* (attached), which evaluated federally funded roads in 83 counties and almost 1,800 municipalities across Michigan.

The report found that Michigan's roads are deteriorating rapidly. Over the course of a single year, the percentage of roads in poor condition increased from 25 percent in 2007 to 32 percent in 2008. The latest figure represents more than 17,378 lane miles of federal-aid-eligible roads.

Federal aid roads are those eligible for at least some federal dollars in addition to state dollars. They are often considered the best maintained roads because of their high traffic volumes.

The report rated each road on a scale of 1-10, with 1 being the worst. It analyzed the municipalities with the most roads rating a 4 or lower. Roads in this condition are considered "poor" and require a complete structural overhaul, usually costing four to five times as much as the cost of routine maintenance.

### *Counties with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:*

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Wayne – 1,841 miles   | 6. Kent – 805 miles      |
| 2. Oakland – 1,292 miles | 7. Macomb – 753 miles    |
| 3. Genesee – 1,216 miles | 8. St. Clair – 586 miles |
| 4. Washtenaw – 977 miles | 9. Menominee – 550 miles |
| 5. Calhoun – 932 miles   | 10. Oceana – 534 miles   |

### *Municipalities with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:*

- |                             |                                     |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Detroit – 586 miles      | 6. Southfield – 142 miles           |
| 2. Grand Rapids – 200 miles | 7. Lansing – 136 miles              |
| 3. Ann Arbor – 189 miles    | 8. Sterling Heights – 119 miles     |
| 4. Flint – 165 miles        | 9. Saginaw – 114 miles              |
| 5. Livonia – 143 miles      | 10. Mt. Morris Township – 114 miles |

The Asset Management Council also identified counties and municipalities with the highest percentage of roads in poor condition in Michigan. A total of 24 municipalities had 100 percent of their federal aid roads in poor condition. The county with the greatest percentage of roads in poor condition was Oceana, with a whopping two-thirds of its federal aid roads in poor condition.

Michigan residents can voice their concerns about road funding by calling a toll-free number – **888-719-3087** – set up by MTT. Callers simply enter their five-digit ZIP code to be connected, at no cost to them, with their legislative offices.

**-MORE-**

## Wayne County Worst Roads 2009 – Page Three

MTT is a broad-based, bipartisan partnership of business, labor, local government, associations and citizens with the common goal of improving Michigan's transportation infrastructure. The DriveMI campaign is committed to promoting the development and maintenance of a safe, convenient and efficient transportation network that serves the public, private and economic development needs of Michigan. Please visit [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org) for more information on transportation funding or follow them on twitter @drivemi or YouTube at [www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads](http://www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads).

### **About the Michigan Asset Management Council:**

The Michigan Asset Management Council was created by the Legislature as a result of the Transportation Funding Study Committee Report of 2000. Since then, the council has been tracking road conditions on approximately 97,979 lane miles on the federal highway system and identified 28,421 miles of roadway considered in poor condition. Overall, Michigan has about 287,780 lane miles across the state. Details on the worst roads in Michigan can be found in the attached spreadsheets, or by visiting [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org).

\* Data for the spreadsheet was provided by:  
The Center for Shared Solutions and Technology Partnerships  
111 S. Capitol Ave.  
10th Floor, Lansing, MI 48933

The spreadsheet contains the number of miles of road that ranked a 4 or less (considered "poor" condition) in reports submitted to the MI Asset Management Council from 2007-2008. This information is a snapshot in time of data that is continuously changing as repairs are completed and continued deterioration is documented by data collectors. The precise description of the data and how it was obtained is below:

1. Rating information is primarily calculated from data submitted to the MI Asset Management Council in 2008. For road segments that did not get rated in 2008 (approximately 65 percent of the system was rated in 2008 vs. 100 percent in 2007), the 2007 rating was used in order to get a 100 percent sample that would reflect the entire road network.
2. Measurements are represented in 'Lane Miles' – Number of Lanes times (\*) the centerline length in miles of the road segment.
3. All road segments are geographically referenced to the Michigan Geographic Framework (official statewide GIS basemap). Although counties and local jurisdictions are listed, the actual road ownership and maintenance responsibilities may vary
4. Data fields included:
  - Total Miles – total miles of road in jurisdiction, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Overall Federal Aid Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads ONLY within jurisdiction
  - Total 'Poor' Miles – total miles of road rated 4 or less, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads rated 4 or less
5. The data represents the analysis of the Federal Aid System only. While some communities reported a portion of their local Non-Federal Aid System, for purposes of similar comparison between communities, these numbers and percentages were omitted.

**\*Also see attached MI Asset Management Council Michigan's Roads & Bridges 2008 Annual Report**

###



**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:**

November 09, 2009

**CONTACT:**

**Mike Nystrom**, Vice President of  
Government and Public Relations,  
MITA  
Office: (517) 347-8336  
Cell: (517) 896-1493

## **Canton Township Roads Among Worst in Michigan** *Wayne County has Worst Roads in State*

**LANSING, Mich.** – Canton Township has 29 percent of its roads in poor condition based on the Michigan Asset Management Council's Annual Report, which was released today by the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA).

Out of nearly 1,800 municipalities, Canton Township ranks 34th for the worst roads in Michigan with 71 road miles in poor condition. MITA also released the asset management council's list of the state's counties with the worst roads, which ranked Wayne County first with 1,841 miles of roads in poor condition.

"Our legislative leaders need to stop 'watching' the funding problem evolve into a crisis and take appropriate action to correct it," said Mike Nystrom, vice president of government and public relations for the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA), and co-chair of the Michigan Transportation Team. "This isn't a case of road agencies not doing their jobs. Michigan's local road systems are collapsing because funding continues to plummet."

The findings are based on the Michigan Asset Management Council Annual Report of Roads & Bridges\* (attached), which evaluated federally funded roads in 83 counties and almost 1,800 municipalities across Michigan.

**- MORE -**

## **Canton Township Worst Roads 2009 – Page Two**

The report found that Michigan's roads are deteriorating rapidly. Over the course of a single year, the percentage of roads in poor condition increased from 25 percent in 2007 to 32 percent in 2008. The latest figure represents more than 17,378 lane miles of federal-aid-eligible roads.

Federal aid roads are those eligible for at least some federal dollars in addition to state dollars. They are often considered the best maintained roads because of their high traffic volumes.

The report rated each road on a scale of 1-10, with 1 being the worst. It analyzed the municipalities with the most roads rating a 4 or lower. Roads in this condition are considered "poor" and require a complete structural overhaul, usually costing four to five times as much as the cost of routine maintenance.

### ***Counties with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:***

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Wayne – 1,841 miles   | 6. Kent – 805 miles      |
| 2. Oakland – 1,292 miles | 7. Macomb – 753 miles    |
| 3. Genesee – 1,216 miles | 8. St. Clair – 586 miles |
| 4. Washtenaw – 977 miles | 9. Menominee – 550 miles |
| 5. Calhoun – 932 miles   | 10. Oceana – 534 miles   |

### ***Municipalities with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:***

- |                             |                                     |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Detroit – 586 miles      | 6. Southfield – 142 miles           |
| 2. Grand Rapids – 200 miles | 7. Lansing – 136 miles              |
| 3. Ann Arbor – 189 miles    | 8. Sterling Heights – 119 miles     |
| 4. Flint – 165 miles        | 9. Saginaw – 114 miles              |
| 5. Livonia – 143 miles      | 10. Mt. Morris Township – 114 miles |

The Asset Management Council also identified counties and municipalities with the highest percentage of roads in poor condition in Michigan. A total of 24 municipalities had 100 percent of their federal aid roads in poor condition. The county with the greatest percentage of roads in poor condition was Oceana, with a whopping two-thirds of its federal aid roads in poor condition.

**-MORE-**

## **Canton Township Worst Roads 2009 – Page Three**

Michigan residents can voice their concerns about road funding by calling a toll-free number – **888-719-3087** – set up by MTT. Callers simply enter their five-digit ZIP code to be connected, at no cost to them, with their legislative offices.

MTT is a broad-based, bipartisan partnership of business, labor, local government, associations and citizens with the common goal of improving Michigan's transportation infrastructure. The DriveMI campaign is committed to promoting the development and maintenance of a safe, convenient and efficient transportation network that serves the public, private and economic development needs of Michigan. Please visit [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org) for more information on transportation funding or follow them on twitter @drivemi or YouTube at [www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads](http://www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads).

### **About the Michigan Asset Management Council:**

The Michigan Asset Management Council was created by the Legislature as a result of the Transportation Funding Study Committee Report of 2000. Since then, the council has been tracking road conditions on approximately 97,979 lane miles on the federal highway system and identified 28,421 miles of roadway considered in poor condition. Overall, Michigan has about 287,780 lane miles across the state. Details on the worst roads in Michigan can be found in the attached spreadsheets, or by visiting [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org).

\* Data for the spreadsheet was provided by:

The Center for Shared Solutions and Technology Partnerships  
111 S. Capitol Ave.  
10th Floor, Lansing, MI 48933

The spreadsheet contains the number of miles of road that ranked a 4 or less (considered "poor" condition) in reports submitted to the MI Asset Management Council from 2007-2008. This information is a snapshot in time of data that is continuously changing as repairs are completed and continued deterioration is documented by data collectors. The precise description of the data and how it was obtained is below:

- 1.) Rating information is primarily calculated from data submitted to the MI Asset Management Council in 2008. For road segments that did not get rated in 2008 (approximately 65 percent of the system was rated in 2008 vs. 100 percent in 2007), the 2007 rating was used in order to get a 100 percent sample that would reflect the entire road network.
- 2.) Measurements are represented in 'Lane Miles' – Number of Lanes times (\*) the centerline length in miles of the road segment.
- 3.) All road segments are geographically referenced to the Michigan Geographic Framework (official statewide GIS basemap). Although counties and local jurisdictions are listed, the actual road ownership and maintenance responsibilities may vary
- 4.) Data fields included:
  - Total Miles – total miles of road in jurisdiction, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Overall Federal Aid Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads ONLY within jurisdiction
  - Total 'Poor' Miles – total miles of road rated 4 or less, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads rated 4 or less
- 5.) The data represents the analysis of the Federal Aid System only. While some communities reported a portion of their local Non-Federal Aid System, for purposes of similar comparison between communities, these numbers and percentages were omitted.

**Also see attached MI Asset Management Council Michigan's Roads & Bridges 2008 Annual Report**

###





**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:**  
November 09, 2009

**CONTACT:**  
**Mike Nystrom**, Vice President of  
Government and Public Relations,  
MITA  
Office: (517) 347-8336  
Cell: (517) 896-1493

# **DEARBORN ROADS AMONG WORST IN MICHIGAN**

## ***DEARBORN HAS 15<sup>TH</sup> WORST ROADS IN STATE***

**LANSING, Mich.** – Dearborn has the 15th worst roads in Michigan – 99 road miles in poor condition – out of nearly 1,800 municipalities, based on the Michigan Asset Management Council's Annual Report, which was released today by the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA).

MITA also released the asset management council's list of the state's counties with the worst roads, which ranked Wayne County first with 1,841 miles of roads in poor condition.

"Our legislative leaders need to stop 'watching' the funding problem evolve into a crisis and take appropriate action to correct it," said Mike Nystrom, vice president of government and public relations for the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA), and co-chair of the Michigan Transportation Team (MTT). "This isn't a case of road agencies not doing their jobs. Michigan's local road systems are collapsing because funding continues to plummet."

The findings are based on the Michigan Asset Management Council Annual Report of Roads & Bridges\* (attached), which evaluated federally funded roads in 83 counties and almost 1,800 municipalities across Michigan.

The report found that Michigan's roads are deteriorating rapidly. Over the course of a single year, the percentage of roads in poor condition increased from 25 percent in 2007 to 32 percent in 2008. The latest figure represents more than 17,378 lane miles of federal-aid-eligible roads.

**- MORE -**

## Dearborn Worst Roads 2009 – Page Two

Federal aid roads are those eligible for at least some federal dollars in addition to state dollars. They are often considered the best maintained roads because of their high traffic volumes.

The report rated each road on a scale of 1-10, with 1 being the worst. It analyzed the municipalities with the most roads rating a 4 or lower. Roads in this condition are considered “poor” and require a complete structural overhaul, usually costing four to five times as much as the cost of routine maintenance.

### *Counties with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:*

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Wayne – 1,841 miles   | 6. Kent – 805 miles      |
| 2. Oakland – 1,292 miles | 7. Macomb – 753 miles    |
| 3. Genesee – 1,216 miles | 8. St. Clair – 586 miles |
| 4. Washtenaw – 977 miles | 9. Menominee – 550 miles |
| 5. Calhoun – 932 miles   | 10. Oceana – 534 miles   |

### *Municipalities with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:*

- |                             |                                    |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Detroit – 586 miles      | 6. Southfield – 142 miles          |
| 2. Grand Rapids – 200 miles | 7. Lansing – 136 miles             |
| 3. Ann Arbor – 189 miles    | 8. Sterling Heights – 119 miles    |
| 4. Flint – 165 miles        | 9. Saginaw – 114 miles             |
| 5. Livonia – 143 miles      | 10. Mt. Morris Township – 11 miles |

The Asset Management Council also identified counties and municipalities with the highest percentage of roads in poor condition in Michigan. A total of 24 municipalities had 100 percent of their federal aid roads in poor condition. The county with the greatest percentage of roads in poor condition was Oceana, with a whopping two-thirds of its federal aid roads in poor condition.

Michigan residents can voice their concerns about road funding by calling a toll-free number – **888-719-3087** – set up by MTT. Callers simply enter their five-digit ZIP code to be connected, at no cost to them, with their legislator.

**-MORE-**

## Dearborn Worst Roads 2009 – Page Three

MTT is a broad-based, bipartisan partnership of business, labor, local government, associations and citizens with the common goal of improving Michigan's transportation infrastructure. The DriveMI campaign is committed to promoting the development and maintenance of a safe, convenient and efficient transportation network that serves the public, private and economic development needs of Michigan. Please visit [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org) for more information on transportation funding or follow them on twitter @drivemi or YouTube at [www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads](http://www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads).

### **About the Michigan Asset Management Council:**

The Michigan Asset Management Council was created by the Legislature as a result of the Transportation Funding Study Committee Report of 2000. Since then, the council has been tracking road conditions on approximately 97,979 lane miles on the federal highway system and identified 28,421 miles of roadway considered in poor condition. Overall, Michigan has about 287,780 lane miles across the state. Details on the worst roads in Michigan can be found in the attached spreadsheets, or by visiting [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org).

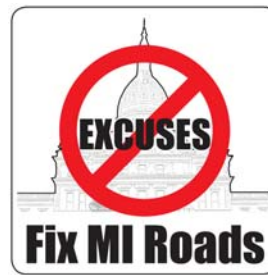
\* Data for the spreadsheet was provided by:  
The Center for Shared Solutions and Technology Partnerships  
111 S. Capitol Ave.  
10th Floor, Lansing, MI 48933

The spreadsheet contains the number of miles of road that ranked a 4 or less (considered "poor" condition) in reports submitted to the MI Asset Management Council from 2007-2008. This information is a snapshot in time of data that is continuously changing as repairs are completed and continued deterioration is documented by data collectors. The precise description of the data and how it was obtained is below:

1. Rating information is primarily calculated from data submitted to the MI Asset Management Council in 2008. For road segments that did not get rated in 2008 (approximately 65 percent of the system was rated in 2008 vs. 100 percent in 2007), the 2007 rating was used in order to get a 100 percent sample that would reflect the entire road network.
2. Measurements are represented in 'Lane Miles' – Number of Lanes times (\*) the centerline length in miles of the road segment.
3. All road segments are geographically referenced to the Michigan Geographic Framework (official statewide GIS basemap). Although counties and local jurisdictions are listed, the actual road ownership and maintenance responsibilities may vary
4. Data fields included:
  - Total Miles – total miles of road in jurisdiction, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Overall Federal Aid Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads ONLY within jurisdiction
  - Total 'Poor' Miles – total miles of road rated 4 or less, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads rated 4 or less
5. The data represents the analysis of the Federal Aid System only. While some communities reported a portion of their local Non-Federal Aid System, for purposes of similar comparison between communities, these numbers and percentages were omitted.

**\*Also see attached MI Asset Management Council Michigan's Roads & Bridges 2008 Annual Report**

###



**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:**  
November 09, 2009

**CONTACT:**  
**Mike Nystrom**, Vice President of  
Government and Public Relations,  
MITA  
Office: (517) 347-8336  
Cell: (517) 896-1493

# **GRAND RAPIDS ROADS 2ND WORST IN MICHIGAN**

## ***KENT COUNTY HAS SIXTH WORST ROADS***

**LANSING, Mich.** – With more than 30 percent of its roads in poor condition, Grand Rapids ranks second out of nearly 1,800 municipalities for worst roads in Michigan, while Kent County has the sixth worst roads, based on the Michigan Asset Management Council's Annual Report, which was released today by the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA).

Grand Rapids has 200 road miles in poor condition, and Kent County has 805 miles of poor roads. Wyoming, Caledonia and Plainfield also made the list for worst roads – 92 miles of Wyoming's, 54 miles of Caledonia's and 45 miles of Plainfield's roads are in poor condition. All four cities are ranked in the top 100 municipalities with the worst roads across the state.

"Our legislative leaders need to stop 'watching' the funding problem evolve into a crisis and take appropriate action to correct it," said Mike Nystrom, vice president of government and public relations for the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA), and co-chair of the Michigan Transportation Team (MTT). "This isn't a case of road agencies not doing their jobs. Michigan's local road systems are collapsing because funding continues to plummet."

The findings are based on the Michigan Asset Management Council Annual Report of Roads & Bridges\* (attached), which evaluated federally funded roads in 83 counties and almost 1,800 municipalities across Michigan.

**- MORE -**

## **Grand Rapids Worst Roads 2009 – Page Two**

The report found that Michigan's roads are deteriorating rapidly. Over the course of a single year, the percentage of roads in poor condition increased from 25 percent in 2007 to 32 percent in 2008. The latest figure represents more than 17,378 lane miles of federal-aid-eligible roads.

Federal aid roads are those eligible for at least some federal dollars in addition to state dollars. They are often considered the best maintained roads because of their high traffic volumes.

The report rated each road on a scale of 1-10, with 1 being the worst. It analyzed the municipalities with the most roads rating a 4 or lower. Roads in this condition are considered "poor" and require a complete structural overhaul, usually costing four to five times as much as the cost of routine maintenance.

### ***Counties with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:***

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Wayne – 1,841 miles   | 6. Kent – 805 miles      |
| 2. Oakland – 1,292 miles | 7. Macomb – 753 miles    |
| 3. Genesee – 1,216 miles | 8. St. Clair – 586 miles |
| 4. Washtenaw – 977 miles | 9. Menominee – 550 miles |
| 5. Calhoun – 932 miles   | 10. Oceana – 534 miles   |

### ***Municipalities with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:***

- |                             |                                     |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Detroit – 586 miles      | 6. Southfield – 142 miles           |
| 2. Grand Rapids – 200 miles | 7. Lansing – 136 miles              |
| 3. Ann Arbor – 189 miles    | 8. Sterling Heights – 119 miles     |
| 4. Flint – 165 miles        | 9. Saginaw – 114 miles              |
| 5. Livonia – 143 miles      | 10. Mt. Morris Township – 114 miles |

The Asset Management Council also identified counties and municipalities with the highest percentage of roads in poor condition in Michigan. A total of 24 municipalities had 100 percent of their federal aid roads in poor condition. The county with the greatest percentage of roads in poor condition was Oceana, with a whopping two-thirds of its federal aid roads in poor condition.

Michigan residents can voice their concerns about road funding by calling a toll-free number – **888-719-3087** – set up by MTT. Callers simply enter their five-digit ZIP code to be connected, at no cost to them, with their legislative offices.

**-MORE-**

## Grand Rapids Worst Roads 2009 – Page Three

MTT is a broad-based, bipartisan partnership of business, labor, local government, associations and citizens with the common goal of improving Michigan's transportation infrastructure. The DriveMI campaign is committed to promoting the development and maintenance of a safe, convenient and efficient transportation network that serves the public, private and economic development needs of Michigan. Please visit [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org) for more information on transportation funding or follow them on twitter @drivemi or YouTube at [www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads](http://www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads).

### **About the Michigan Asset Management Council:**

The Michigan Asset Management Council was created by the Legislature as a result of the Transportation Funding Study Committee Report of 2000. Since then, the council has been tracking road conditions on approximately 97,979 lane miles on the federal highway system and identified 28,421 miles of roadway considered in poor condition. Overall, Michigan has about 287,780 lane miles across the state. Details on the worst roads in Michigan can be found in the attached spreadsheets, or by visiting [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org).

\* Data for the spreadsheet was provided by:  
The Center for Shared Solutions and Technology Partnerships  
111 S. Capitol Ave.  
10th Floor, Lansing, MI 48933

The spreadsheet contains the number of miles of road that ranked a 4 or less (considered "poor" condition) in reports submitted to the MI Asset Management Council from 2007-2008. This information is a snapshot in time of data that is continuously changing as repairs are completed and continued deterioration is documented by data collectors. The precise description of the data and how it was obtained is below:

1. Rating information is primarily calculated from data submitted to the MI Asset Management Council in 2008. For road segments that did not get rated in 2008 (approximately 65 percent of the system was rated in 2008 vs. 100 percent in 2007), the 2007 rating was used in order to get a 100 percent sample that would reflect the entire road network.
2. Measurements are represented in 'Lane Miles' – Number of Lanes times (\*) the centerline length in miles of the road segment.
3. All road segments are geographically referenced to the Michigan Geographic Framework (official statewide GIS basemap). Although counties and local jurisdictions are listed, the actual road ownership and maintenance responsibilities may vary
4. Data fields included:
  - Total Miles – total miles of road in jurisdiction, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Overall Federal Aid Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads ONLY within jurisdiction
  - Total 'Poor' Miles – total miles of road rated 4 or less, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads rated 4 or less
5. The data represents the analysis of the Federal Aid System only. While some communities reported a portion of their local Non-Federal Aid System, for purposes of similar comparison between communities, these numbers and percentages were omitted.

**\*Also see attached MI Asset Management Council Michigan's Roads & Bridges 2008 Annual Report**



**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:**  
November 09, 2009

**CONTACT:**  
**Mike Nystrom**, Vice President of  
Government and Public Relations,  
MITA  
Office: (517) 347-8336  
Cell: (517) 896-1493

# **INGHAM COUNTY ROADS AMONG THE WORST IN MICHIGAN**

## ***LANSING HAS SEVENTH WORST ROADS IN STATE***

**LANSING, Mich.** – With more than 25 percent of its roads in poor condition, Ingham County has the 15th worst roads in Michigan, based on the Michigan Asset Management Council's Annual Report, which was released today by the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA).

A total of 466 miles of Ingham County's federal aid roads are in poor condition. The report also shows that nearly 28 percent (136 miles) of all Lansing's federal aid roads are in poor condition, which earns its roads the seventh worst roads in Michigan out of nearly 1,800 municipalities.

"Our legislative leaders need to stop 'watching' the funding problem evolve into a crisis and take appropriate action to correct it," said Mike Nystrom, vice president of government and public relations for the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA), and co-chair of the Michigan Transportation Team (MTT). "This isn't a case of road agencies not doing their jobs. Michigan's local road systems are collapsing because funding continues to plummet."

The findings are based on the Michigan Asset Management Council Annual Report of Roads & Bridges\* (attached), which evaluated federally funded roads in 83 counties and almost 1,800 municipalities across Michigan.

**- MORE -**

## **Lansing Worst Roads 2009 – Page Two**

The report found that Michigan's roads are deteriorating rapidly. Over the course of a single year, the percentage of roads in poor condition increased from 25 percent in 2007 to 32 percent in 2008. The latest figure represents more than 17,378 lane miles of federal-aid-eligible roads.

Federal aid roads are those eligible for at least some federal dollars in addition to state dollars. They are often considered the best maintained roads because of their high traffic volumes.

The report rated each road on a scale of 1-10, with 1 being the worst. It analyzed the municipalities with the most roads rating a 4 or lower. Roads in this condition are considered "poor" and require a complete structural overhaul, usually costing four to five times as much as the cost of routine maintenance.

### ***Counties with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:***

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Wayne – 1,841 miles   | 6. Kent – 805 miles      |
| 2. Oakland – 1,292 miles | 7. Macomb – 753 miles    |
| 3. Genesee – 1,216 miles | 8. St. Clair – 586 miles |
| 4. Washtenaw – 977 miles | 9. Menominee – 550 miles |
| 5. Calhoun – 932 miles   | 10. Oceana – 534 miles   |

### ***Municipalities with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:***

- |                             |                                    |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Detroit – 586 miles      | 6. Southfield – 142 miles          |
| 2. Grand Rapids – 200 miles | 7. Lansing – 136 miles             |
| 3. Ann Arbor – 189 miles    | 8. Sterling Heights – 119 miles    |
| 4. Flint – 165 miles        | 9. Saginaw – 114 miles             |
| 5. Livonia – 143 miles      | 10. Mt. Morris Township – 11 miles |

The Asset Management Council also identified counties and municipalities with the highest percentage of roads in poor condition in Michigan. More than 24 municipalities had 100 percent of their federal aid roads in poor condition. The county with the greatest percentage of roads in poor condition was Oceana, with a whopping two-thirds of its federal aid roads in poor condition.

Michigan residents can voice their concerns about road funding by calling a toll-free number – **888-719-3087** – set up by MTT. Callers simply enter their five-digit ZIP code to be connected, at no cost to them, with their legislative offices.

**-MORE-**



## Lansing Worst Roads 2009 – Page Three

MTT is a broad-based, bipartisan partnership of business, labor, local government, associations and citizens with the common goal of improving Michigan's transportation infrastructure. The DriveMI campaign is committed to promoting the development and maintenance of a safe, convenient and efficient transportation network that serves the public, private and economic development needs of Michigan. Please visit [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org) for more information on transportation funding or follow them on twitter @drivemi or YouTube at [www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads](http://www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads).

### **About the Michigan Asset Management Council:**

The Michigan Asset Management Council was created by the Legislature as a result of the Transportation Funding Study Committee Report of 2000. Since then, the council has been tracking road conditions on approximately 97,979 lane miles on the federal highway system and identified 28,421 miles of roadway considered in poor condition. Overall, Michigan has about 287,780 lane miles across the state. Details on the worst roads in Michigan can be found in the attached spreadsheets, or by visiting [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org).

\* Data for the spreadsheet was provided by:  
The Center for Shared Solutions and Technology Partnerships  
111 S. Capitol Ave.  
10th Floor, Lansing, MI 48933

The spreadsheet contains the number of miles of road that ranked a 4 or less (considered "poor" condition) in reports submitted to the MI Asset Management Council from 2007-2008. This information is a snapshot in time of data that is continuously changing as repairs are completed and continued deterioration is documented by data collectors. The precise description of the data and how it was obtained is below:

1. Rating information is primarily calculated from data submitted to the MI Asset Management Council in 2008. For road segments that did not get rated in 2008 (approximately 65 percent of the system was rated in 2008 vs. 100 percent in 2007), the 2007 rating was used in order to get a 100 percent sample that would reflect the entire road network.
2. Measurements are represented in 'Lane Miles' – Number of Lanes times (\*) the centerline length in miles of the road segment.
3. All road segments are geographically referenced to the Michigan Geographic Framework (official statewide GIS basemap). Although counties and local jurisdictions are listed, the actual road ownership and maintenance responsibilities may vary
4. Data fields included:
  - Total Miles – total miles of road in jurisdiction, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Overall Federal Aid Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads ONLY within jurisdiction
  - Total 'Poor' Miles – total miles of road rated 4 or less, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads rated 4 or less
5. The data represents the analysis of the Federal Aid System only. While some communities reported a portion of their local Non-Federal Aid System, for purposes of similar comparison between communities, these numbers and percentages were omitted.

**\*Also see attached MI Asset Management Council Michigan's Roads & Bridges 2008 Annual Report**

###



**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:**  
November 09, 2009

**CONTACT:**  
**Mike Nystrom**, Vice President of  
Government and Public Relations,  
MITA  
Office: (517) 347-8336  
Cell: (517) 896-1493

# **LIVONIA HAS 5<sup>TH</sup> WORST ROADS IN MICHIGAN**

## ***WAYNE COUNTY HAS WORST ROADS IN STATE***

**LANSING, Mich.** – Out of nearly 1,800 municipalities, Livonia has the fifth worst roads in Michigan with 143 road miles in poor condition, based on the Michigan Asset Management Council's Annual Report, which was released today by the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA).

The group also announced the counties with the worst roads, ranking Wayne County first, with 1,841 miles of roads in poor condition.

"Our legislative leaders need to stop 'watching' the funding problem evolve into a crisis and take appropriate action to correct it," said Mike Nystrom, vice president of government and public relations for the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA), and co-chair of the Michigan Transportation Team (MTT). "This isn't a case of road agencies not doing their jobs. Michigan's local road systems are collapsing because funding continues to plummet."

The findings are based on the Michigan Asset Management Council Annual Report of Roads & Bridges\* (attached), which evaluated federally funded roads in 83 counties and almost 1,800 municipalities across Michigan.

The report found that Michigan's roads are deteriorating rapidly. Over the course of a single year, the percentage of roads in poor condition increased from 25 percent in 2007 to 32 percent in 2008. The latest figure represents more than 17,378 lane miles of federal-aid-eligible roads.

**- MORE -**

## **Livonia Worst Roads 2009 – Page Two**

Federal aid roads are those eligible for at least some federal dollars in addition to state dollars. They are often considered the best maintained roads because of their high traffic volumes.

The report rated each road on a scale of 1-10, with 1 being the worst. It analyzed the municipalities with the most roads rating a 4 or lower. Roads in this condition are considered “poor” and require a complete structural overhaul, usually costing four to five times as much as the cost of routine maintenance.

### ***Counties with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:***

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Wayne – 1,841 miles   | 6. Kent – 805 miles      |
| 2. Oakland – 1,292 miles | 7. Macomb – 753 miles    |
| 3. Genesee – 1,216 miles | 8. St. Clair – 586 miles |
| 4. Washtenaw – 977 miles | 9. Menominee – 550 miles |
| 5. Calhoun – 932 miles   | 10. Oceana – 534 miles   |

### ***Municipalities with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:***

- |                             |                                     |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Detroit – 586 miles      | 6. Southfield – 142 miles           |
| 2. Grand Rapids – 200 miles | 7. Lansing – 136 miles              |
| 3. Ann Arbor – 189 miles    | 8. Sterling Heights – 119 miles     |
| 4. Flint – 165 miles        | 9. Saginaw – 114 miles              |
| 5. Livonia – 143 miles      | 10. Mt. Morris Township – 114 miles |

The Asset Management Council also identified counties and municipalities with the highest percentage of roads in poor condition in Michigan. A total of 24 municipalities had 100 percent of their federal aid roads in poor condition. The county with the greatest percentage of roads in poor condition was Oceana, with a whopping two-thirds of its federal aid roads in poor condition.

Michigan residents can voice their concerns about road funding by calling a toll-free number – **888-719-3087** – set up by MTT. Callers simply enter their five-digit ZIP code to be connected, at no cost to them, with their legislative offices.

**-MORE-**

## **Livonia Worst Roads 2009 – Page Three**

MTT is a broad-based, bipartisan partnership of business, labor, local government, associations and citizens with the common goal of improving Michigan's transportation infrastructure. The DriveMI campaign is committed to promoting the development and maintenance of a safe, convenient and efficient transportation network that serves the public, private and economic development needs of Michigan. Please visit [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org) for more information on transportation funding or follow them on twitter @drivemi or YouTube at [www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads](http://www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads).

### **About the Michigan Asset Management Council:**

The Michigan Asset Management Council was created by the Legislature as a result of the Transportation Funding Study Committee Report of 2000. Since then, the council has been tracking road conditions on approximately 97,979 lane miles on the federal highway system and identified 28,421 miles of roadway considered in poor condition. Overall, Michigan has about 287,780 lane miles across the state. Details on the worst roads in Michigan can be found in the attached spreadsheets, or by visiting [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org).

\* Data for the spreadsheet was provided by:  
The Center for Shared Solutions and Technology Partnerships  
111 S. Capitol Ave.  
10th Floor, Lansing, MI 48933

The spreadsheet contains the number of miles of road that ranked a 4 or less (considered "poor" condition) in reports submitted to the MI Asset Management Council from 2007-2008. This information is a snapshot in time of data that is continuously changing as repairs are completed and continued deterioration is documented by data collectors. The precise description of the data and how it was obtained is below:

1. Rating information is primarily calculated from data submitted to the MI Asset Management Council in 2008. For road segments that did not get rated in 2008 (approximately 65 percent of the system was rated in 2008 vs. 100 percent in 2007), the 2007 rating was used in order to get a 100 percent sample that would reflect the entire road network.
2. Measurements are represented in 'Lane Miles' – Number of Lanes times (\*) the centerline length in miles of the road segment.
3. All road segments are geographically referenced to the Michigan Geographic Framework (official statewide GIS basemap). Although counties and local jurisdictions are listed, the actual road ownership and maintenance responsibilities may vary
4. Data fields included:
  - Total Miles – total miles of road in jurisdiction, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Overall Federal Aid Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads ONLY within jurisdiction
  - Total 'Poor' Miles – total miles of road rated 4 or less, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads rated 4 or less
5. The data represents the analysis of the Federal Aid System only. While some communities reported a portion of their local Non-Federal Aid System, for purposes of similar comparison between communities, these numbers and percentages were omitted.

**\*Also see attached MI Asset Management Council Michigan's Roads & Bridges 2008 Annual Report**

###



**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:**  
November 09, 2009

**CONTACT:**  
**Mike Nystrom**, Vice President of  
Government and Public Relations,  
MITA  
Office: (517) 347-8336  
Cell: (517) 896-1493

# **ROCHESTER HILLS ROADS AMONG WORST IN MICHIGAN**

## ***OAKLAND COUNTY HAS SECOND WORST ROADS IN STATE***

**LANSING, Mich.** – Out of nearly 1,800 municipalities, Rochester Hills has the 13<sup>th</sup> worst roads in all of Michigan with 101 road miles in poor condition, based on the Michigan Asset Management Council's Annual Report, which was released today by the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA).

MITA also issued a list of the state's counties with the worst roads, ranking Oakland County second with 1,292 miles of roads in poor condition. The only county with worse roads is Wayne, with 1,841 miles of poor roads.

"Our legislative leaders need to stop 'watching' the funding problem evolve into a crisis and take appropriate action to correct it," said Mike Nystrom, vice president of government and public relations for the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA), and co-chair of the Michigan Transportation Team (MTT). "This isn't a case of road agencies not doing their jobs. Michigan's local road systems are collapsing because funding continues to plummet."

The findings are based on the Michigan Asset Management Council Annual Report of Roads & Bridges\* (attached), which evaluated federally funded roads in 83 counties and almost 1,800 municipalities across Michigan.

**- MORE -**

## **Rochester Hills Worst Roads 2009 – Page Two**

The report found that Michigan's roads are deteriorating rapidly. Over the course of a single year, the percentage of roads in poor condition increased from 25 percent in 2007 to 32 percent in 2008. The latest figure represents more than 17,378 lane miles of federal-aid-eligible roads.

Federal aid roads are those eligible for at least some federal dollars in addition to state dollars. They are often considered the best maintained roads because of their high traffic volumes.

The report rated each road on a scale of 1-10, with 1 being the worst. It analyzed the municipalities with the most roads rating a 4 or lower. Roads in this condition are considered "poor" and require a complete structural overhaul, usually costing four to five times as much as the cost of routine maintenance.

### ***Counties with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:***

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Wayne – 1,841 miles   | 6. Kent – 805 miles      |
| 2. Oakland – 1,292 miles | 7. Macomb – 753 miles    |
| 3. Genesee – 1,216 miles | 8. St. Clair – 586 miles |
| 4. Washtenaw – 977 miles | 9. Menominee – 550 miles |
| 5. Calhoun – 932 miles   | 10. Oceana – 534 miles   |

### ***Municipalities with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:***

- |                             |                                   |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Detroit – 586 miles      | 6. Southfield – 142 miles         |
| 2. Grand Rapids – 200 miles | 7. Lansing – 136 miles            |
| 3. Ann Arbor – 189 miles    | 8. Sterling Heights – 119 miles   |
| 4. Flint – 165 miles        | 9. Saginaw – 114 miles            |
| 5. Livonia – 143 miles      | 10. Mt. Morris Township – 11 mile |

The Asset Management Council also identified counties and municipalities with the highest percentage of roads in poor condition in Michigan. A total of 24 municipalities had 100 percent of their federal aid roads in poor condition. The county with the greatest percentage of roads in poor condition was Oceana, with a whopping two-thirds of its federal aid roads in poor condition.

Michigan residents can voice their concerns about road funding by calling a toll-free number – **888-719-3087** – set up by MTT. Callers simply enter their five-digit ZIP code to be connected, at no cost to them, with their legislative offices.

**-MORE-**

## **Rochester Hills Worst Roads 2009 – Page Three**

MTT is a broad-based, bipartisan partnership of business, labor, local government, associations and citizens with the common goal of improving Michigan's transportation infrastructure. The DriveMI campaign is committed to promoting the development and maintenance of a safe, convenient and efficient transportation network that serves the public, private and economic development needs of Michigan. Please visit [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org) for more information on transportation funding or follow them on twitter @drivemi or YouTube at [www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads](http://www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads).

### **About the Michigan Asset Management Council:**

The Michigan Asset Management Council was created by the Legislature as a result of the Transportation Funding Study Committee Report of 2000. Since then, the council has been tracking road conditions on approximately 97,979 lane miles on the federal highway system and identified 28,421 miles of roadway considered in poor condition. Overall, Michigan has about 287,780 lane miles across the state. Details on the worst roads in Michigan can be found in the attached spreadsheets, or by visiting [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org).

\* Data for the spreadsheet was provided by:  
The Center for Shared Solutions and Technology Partnerships  
111 S. Capitol Ave.  
10th Floor, Lansing, MI 48933

The spreadsheet contains the number of miles of road that ranked a 4 or less (considered "poor" condition) in reports submitted to the MI Asset Management Council from 2007-2008. This information is a snapshot in time of data that is continuously changing as repairs are completed and continued deterioration is documented by data collectors. The precise description of the data and how it was obtained is below:

1. Rating information is primarily calculated from data submitted to the MI Asset Management Council in 2008. For road segments that did not get rated in 2008 (approximately 65 percent of the system was rated in 2008 vs. 100 percent in 2007), the 2007 rating was used in order to get a 100 percent sample that would reflect the entire road network.
2. Measurements are represented in 'Lane Miles' – Number of Lanes times (\*) the centerline length in miles of the road segment.
3. All road segments are geographically referenced to the Michigan Geographic Framework (official statewide GIS basemap). Although counties and local jurisdictions are listed, the actual road ownership and maintenance responsibilities may vary
4. Data fields included:
  - Total Miles – total miles of road in jurisdiction, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Overall Federal Aid Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads ONLY within jurisdiction
  - Total 'Poor' Miles – total miles of road rated 4 or less, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads rated 4 or less
5. The data represents the analysis of the Federal Aid System only. While some communities reported a portion of their local Non-Federal Aid System, for purposes of similar comparison between communities, these numbers and percentages were omitted.

**\*Also see attached MI Asset Management Council Michigan's Roads & Bridges 2008 Annual Report**



**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:**

November 09, 2009

**CONTACT:**

**Mike Nystrom**, Vice President of  
Government and Public Relations,  
MITA  
Office: (517) 347-8336  
Cell: (517) 896-1493

***CITY OF SAGINAW HAS NINTH WORST ROADS IN  
THE STATE***

**LANSING, Mich.** – Out of nearly 1,800 municipalities, the city of Saginaw has the ninth worst roads in all of Michigan – with 114 road miles in poor condition – based on the Michigan Asset Management Council's Annual Report, which was released today by the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA).

Thirty-nine percent of all of the city of Saginaw's federal aid roads are in poor condition. MITA also released the asset management council's list of the state's counties with the worst roads, which ranked Saginaw County 35th out of 83 counties, with 16 percent (322 miles) of all federal aid roads in poor condition.

"Our legislative leaders need to stop 'watching' the funding problem evolve into a crisis and take appropriate action to correct it," said Mike Nystrom, vice president of government and public relations for the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA), and co-chair of the Michigan Transportation Team. "This isn't a case of road agencies not doing their jobs. Michigan's local road systems are collapsing because funding continues to plummet."

The findings are based on the Michigan Asset Management Council Annual Report of Roads & Bridges\* (attached), which evaluated federally funded roads in 83 counties and almost 1,800 municipalities across Michigan.

**- MORE -**



## **Saginaw Worst Roads 2009 – Page Two**

The report found that Michigan's roads are deteriorating rapidly. Over the course of a single year, the percentage of roads in poor condition increased from 25 percent in 2007 to 32 percent in 2008. The latest figure represents more than 17,378 lane miles of federal-aid-eligible roads.

Federal aid roads are those eligible for at least some federal dollars in addition to state dollars. They are often considered the best maintained roads because of their high traffic volumes.

The report rated each road on a scale of 1-10, with 1 being the worst. It analyzed the municipalities with the most roads rating a 4 or lower. Roads in this condition are considered "poor" and require a complete structural overhaul, usually costing four to five times as much as the cost of routine maintenance.

### ***Counties with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:***

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Wayne – 1,841 miles   | 6. Kent – 805 miles      |
| 2. Oakland – 1,292 miles | 7. Macomb – 753 miles    |
| 3. Genesee – 1,216 miles | 8. St. Clair – 586 miles |
| 4. Washtenaw – 977 miles | 9. Menominee – 550 miles |
| 5. Calhoun – 932 miles   | 10. Oceana – 534 miles   |

### ***Municipalities with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:***

- |                             |                                     |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Detroit – 586 miles      | 6. Southfield – 142 miles           |
| 2. Grand Rapids – 200 miles | 7. Lansing – 136 miles              |
| 3. Ann Arbor – 189 miles    | 8. Sterling Heights – 119 miles     |
| 4. Flint – 165 miles        | 9. Saginaw – 114 miles              |
| 5. Livonia – 143 miles      | 10. Mt. Morris Township – 114 miles |

The Asset Management Council also identified counties and municipalities with the highest percentage of roads in poor condition in Michigan. A total of 24 municipalities had 100 percent of their federal aid roads in poor condition. The county with the greatest percentage of roads in poor condition was Oceana, with a whopping two-thirds of its federal aid roads in poor condition.

**-MORE-**

## Saginaw Worst Roads 2009 – Page Three

Michigan residents can voice their concerns about road funding by calling a toll-free number – **888-719-3087** – set up by MTT. Callers simply enter their five-digit ZIP code to be connected, at no cost to them, with their legislative offices.

MTT is a broad-based, bipartisan partnership of business, labor, local government, associations and citizens with the common goal of improving Michigan's transportation infrastructure. The DriveMI campaign is committed to promoting the development and maintenance of a safe, convenient and efficient transportation network that serves the public, private and economic development needs of Michigan. Please visit [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org) for more information on transportation funding or follow them on twitter @drivemi or YouTube at [www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads](http://www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads).

### **About the Michigan Asset Management Council:**

The Michigan Asset Management Council was created by the Legislature as a result of the Transportation Funding Study Committee Report of 2000. Since then, the council has been tracking road conditions on approximately 97,979 lane miles on the federal highway system and identified 28,421 miles of roadway considered in poor condition. Overall, Michigan has about 287,780 lane miles across the state. Details on the worst roads in Michigan can be found in the attached spreadsheets, or by visiting [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org).

\* Data for the spreadsheet was provided by:

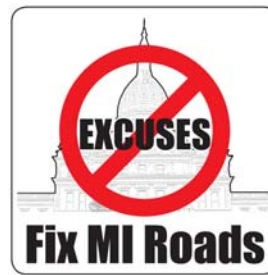
The Center for Shared Solutions and Technology Partnerships  
111 S. Capitol Ave.  
10th Floor, Lansing, MI 48933

The spreadsheet contains the number of miles of road that ranked a 4 or less (considered "poor" condition) in reports submitted to the MI Asset Management Council from 2007-2008. This information is a snapshot in time of data that is continuously changing as repairs are completed and continued deterioration is documented by data collectors. The precise description of the data and how it was obtained is below:

- 1.) Rating information is primarily calculated from data submitted to the MI Asset Management Council in 2008. For road segments that did not get rated in 2008 (approximately 65 percent of the system was rated in 2008 vs. 100 percent in 2007), the 2007 rating was used in order to get a 100 percent sample that would reflect the entire road network.
- 2.) Measurements are represented in 'Lane Miles' – Number of Lanes times (\*) the centerline length in miles of the road segment.
- 3.) All road segments are geographically referenced to the Michigan Geographic Framework (official statewide GIS basemap). Although counties and local jurisdictions are listed, the actual road ownership and maintenance responsibilities may vary
- 4.) Data fields included:
  - Total Miles – total miles of road in jurisdiction, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Overall Federal Aid Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads ONLY within jurisdiction
  - Total 'Poor' Miles – total miles of road rated 4 or less, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads rated 4 or less
- 5.) The data represents the analysis of the Federal Aid System only. While some communities reported a portion of their local Non-Federal Aid System, for purposes of similar comparison between communities, these numbers and percentages were omitted.

**Also see attached MI Asset Management Council Michigan's Roads & Bridges 2008 Annual Report**

###



**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:**  
November 09, 2009

**CONTACT:**  
**Mike Nystrom**, Vice President of  
Government and Public Relations,  
MITA  
Office: (517) 347-8336  
Cell: (517) 896-1493

# **WARREN ROADS AMONG WORST IN MICHIGAN**

## ***MACOMB COUNTY HAS SEVENTH WORST ROADS IN STATE***

**LANSING, Mich.** – Out of nearly 1,800 municipalities, the city of Warren has the 14<sup>th</sup> worst roads in Michigan with 100 road miles in poor condition, based on the Michigan Asset Management Council's Annual Report, which was released today by the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA).

MITA also released the asset management council's list of the state's counties with the worst roads, which ranked Macomb County seventh in the state with 753 miles of roads in poor condition. In addition, the report shows that Sterling Heights is the 8th worst municipality in the state with 119 miles of roads in poor condition.

"Our legislative leaders need to stop 'watching' the funding problem evolve into a crisis and take appropriate action to correct it," said Mike Nystrom, vice president of government and public relations for the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA), and co-chair of the Michigan Transportation Team (MTT). "This isn't a case of road agencies not doing their jobs. Michigan's local road systems are collapsing because funding continues to plummet."

The findings are based on the Michigan Asset Management Council Annual Report of Roads & Bridges\* (attached), which evaluated federally funded roads in 83 counties and almost 1,800 municipalities across Michigan.

**- MORE -**

## **Rochester Hills Worst Roads 2009 – Page Three**

MTT is a broad-based, bipartisan partnership of business, labor, local government, associations and citizens with the common goal of improving Michigan's transportation infrastructure. The DriveMI campaign is committed to promoting the development and maintenance of a safe, convenient and efficient transportation network that serves the public, private and economic development needs of Michigan. Please visit [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org) for more information on transportation funding or follow them on twitter @drivemi or YouTube at [www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads](http://www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads).

### **About the Michigan Asset Management Council:**

The Michigan Asset Management Council was created by the Legislature as a result of the Transportation Funding Study Committee Report of 2000. Since then, the council has been tracking road conditions on approximately 97,979 lane miles on the federal highway system and identified 28,421 miles of roadway considered in poor condition. Overall, Michigan has about 287,780 lane miles across the state. Details on the worst roads in Michigan can be found in the attached spreadsheets, or by visiting [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org).

\* Data for the spreadsheet was provided by:  
The Center for Shared Solutions and Technology Partnerships  
111 S. Capitol Ave.  
10th Floor, Lansing, MI 48933

The spreadsheet contains the number of miles of road that ranked a 4 or less (considered "poor" condition) in reports submitted to the MI Asset Management Council from 2007-2008. This information is a snapshot in time of data that is continuously changing as repairs are completed and continued deterioration is documented by data collectors. The precise description of the data and how it was obtained is below:

1. Rating information is primarily calculated from data submitted to the MI Asset Management Council in 2008. For road segments that did not get rated in 2008 (approximately 65 percent of the system was rated in 2008 vs. 100 percent in 2007), the 2007 rating was used in order to get a 100 percent sample that would reflect the entire road network.
2. Measurements are represented in 'Lane Miles' – Number of Lanes times (\*) the centerline length in miles of the road segment.
3. All road segments are geographically referenced to the Michigan Geographic Framework (official statewide GIS basemap). Although counties and local jurisdictions are listed, the actual road ownership and maintenance responsibilities may vary
4. Data fields included:
  - Total Miles – total miles of road in jurisdiction, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Overall Federal Aid Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads ONLY within jurisdiction
  - Total 'Poor' Miles – total miles of road rated 4 or less, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads rated 4 or less
5. The data represents the analysis of the Federal Aid System only. While some communities reported a portion of their local Non-Federal Aid System, for purposes of similar comparison between communities, these numbers and percentages were omitted.

**\*Also see attached MI Asset Management Council Michigan's Roads & Bridges 2008 Annual Report**

## **Warren Worst Roads 2009 – Page Two**

The report found that Michigan's roads are deteriorating rapidly. Over the course of a single year, the percentage of roads in poor condition increased from 25 percent in 2007 to 32 percent in 2008. The latest figure represents more than 17,378 lane miles of federal-aid-eligible roads.

Federal aid roads are those eligible for at least some federal dollars in addition to state dollars. They are often considered the best maintained roads because of their high traffic volumes.

The report rated each road on a scale of 1-10, with 1 being the worst. It analyzed the municipalities with the most roads rating a 4 or lower. Roads in this condition are considered "poor" and require a complete structural overhaul, usually costing four to five times as much as the cost of routine maintenance.

### ***Counties with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:***

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Wayne – 1,841 miles   | 6. Kent – 805 miles      |
| 2. Oakland – 1,292 miles | 7. Macomb – 753 miles    |
| 3. Genesee – 1,216 miles | 8. St. Clair – 586 miles |
| 4. Washtenaw – 977 miles | 9. Menominee – 550 miles |
| 5. Calhoun – 932 miles   | 10. Oceana – 534 miles   |

### ***Municipalities with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:***

- |                             |                                    |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Detroit – 586 miles      | 6. Southfield – 142 miles          |
| 2. Grand Rapids – 200 miles | 7. Lansing – 136 miles             |
| 3. Ann Arbor – 189 miles    | 8. Sterling Heights – 119 miles    |
| 4. Flint – 165 miles        | 9. Saginaw – 114 miles             |
| 5. Livonia – 143 miles      | 10. Mt. Morris Township – 11 miles |

The Asset Management Council also identified counties and municipalities with the highest percentage of roads in poor condition in Michigan. A total of 24 municipalities had 100 percent of their federal aid roads in poor condition. The county with the greatest percentage of roads in poor condition was Oceana, with a whopping two-thirds of its federal aid roads in poor condition.

Michigan residents can voice their concerns about road funding by calling a toll-free number – **888-719-3087** – set up by MTT. Callers simply enter their five-digit ZIP code to be connected, at no cost to them, with their legislative offices.

**-MORE-**

## Warren Worst Roads 2009 – Page Three

MTT is a broad-based, bipartisan partnership of business, labor, local government, associations and citizens with the common goal of improving Michigan's transportation infrastructure. The DriveMI campaign is committed to promoting the development and maintenance of a safe, convenient and efficient transportation network that serves the public, private and economic development needs of Michigan. Please visit [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org) for more information on transportation funding or follow them on twitter @drivemi or YouTube at [www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads](http://www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads).

### **About the Michigan Asset Management Council:**

The Michigan Asset Management Council was created by the Legislature as a result of the Transportation Funding Study Committee Report of 2000. Since then, the council has been tracking road conditions on approximately 97,979 lane miles on the federal highway system and identified 28,421 miles of roadway considered in poor condition. Overall, Michigan has about 287,780 lane miles across the state. Details on the worst roads in Michigan can be found in the attached spreadsheets, or by visiting [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org).

\* Data for the spreadsheet was provided by:  
The Center for Shared Solutions and Technology Partnerships  
111 S. Capitol Ave.  
10th Floor, Lansing, MI 48933

The spreadsheet contains the number of miles of road that ranked a 4 or less (considered "poor" condition) in reports submitted to the MI Asset Management Council from 2007-2008. This information is a snapshot in time of data that is continuously changing as repairs are completed and continued deterioration is documented by data collectors. The precise description of the data and how it was obtained is below:

1. Rating information is primarily calculated from data submitted to the MI Asset Management Council in 2008. For road segments that did not get rated in 2008 (approximately 65 percent of the system was rated in 2008 vs. 100 percent in 2007), the 2007 rating was used in order to get a 100 percent sample that would reflect the entire road network.
2. Measurements are represented in 'Lane Miles' – Number of Lanes times (\*) the centerline length in miles of the road segment.
3. All road segments are geographically referenced to the Michigan Geographic Framework (official statewide GIS basemap). Although counties and local jurisdictions are listed, the actual road ownership and maintenance responsibilities may vary
4. Data fields included:
  - Total Miles – total miles of road in jurisdiction, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Overall Federal Aid Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads ONLY within jurisdiction
  - Total 'Poor' Miles – total miles of road rated 4 or less, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads rated 4 or less
5. The data represents the analysis of the Federal Aid System only. While some communities reported a portion of their local Non-Federal Aid System, for purposes of similar comparison between communities, these numbers and percentages were omitted.

**\*Also see attached MI Asset Management Council Michigan's Roads & Bridges 2008 Annual Report**

###



**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:**  
November 09, 2009

**CONTACT:**  
**Mike Nystrom**, Vice President of  
Government and Public Relations,  
MITA  
Office: (517) 347-8336  
Cell: (517) 896-1493

# **WESTLAND ROADS AMONG WORST IN MICHIGAN**

## ***WAYNE COUNTY HAS THIRD WORST ROADS IN STATE***

**LANSING, Mich.** – Westland ranks 22<sup>nd</sup> for the worst roads in Michigan out of nearly 1,800 municipalities with 80 road miles in poor condition, based on the Michigan Asset Management Council's Annual Report, which was released today by the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA).

MITA also issued the asset management council's list of the state's counties with the worst roads, which ranked Wayne County first with 1,841 miles of roads in poor condition.

"Our legislative leaders need to stop 'watching' the funding problem evolve into a crisis and take appropriate action to correct it," said Mike Nystrom, vice president of government and public relations for the Michigan Infrastructure and Transportation Association (MITA), and co-chair of the Michigan Transportation Team (MTT). "This isn't a case of road agencies not doing their jobs. Michigan's local road systems are collapsing because funding continues to plummet."

The findings are based on the Michigan Asset Management Council Annual Report of Roads & Bridges\* (attached), which evaluated federally funded roads in 83 counties and almost 1,800 municipalities across Michigan.

**- MORE -**

## **Westland Worst Roads 2009 – Page Two**

The report found that Michigan's roads are deteriorating rapidly. Over the course of a single year, the percentage of roads in poor condition increased from 25 percent in 2007 to 32 percent in 2008. The latest figure represents more than 17,378 lane miles of federal-aid-eligible roads.

Federal aid roads are those eligible for at least some federal dollars in addition to state dollars. They are often considered the best maintained roads because of their high traffic volumes.

The report rated each road on a scale of 1-10, with 1 being the worst. It analyzed the municipalities with the most roads rating a 4 or lower. Roads in this condition are considered "poor" and require a complete structural overhaul, usually costing four to five times as much as the cost of routine maintenance.

### ***Counties with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:***

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Wayne – 1,841 miles   | 6. Kent – 805 miles      |
| 2. Oakland – 1,292 miles | 7. Macomb – 753 miles    |
| 3. Genesee – 1,216 miles | 8. St. Clair – 586 miles |
| 4. Washtenaw – 977 miles | 9. Menominee – 550 miles |
| 5. Calhoun – 932 miles   | 10. Oceana – 534 miles   |

### ***Municipalities with the most miles of roads rated in poor condition:***

- |                             |                                    |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Detroit – 586 miles      | 6. Southfield – 142 miles          |
| 2. Grand Rapids – 200 miles | 7. Lansing – 136 miles             |
| 3. Ann Arbor – 189 miles    | 8. Sterling Heights – 119 miles    |
| 4. Flint – 165 miles        | 9. Saginaw – 114 miles             |
| 5. Livonia – 143 miles      | 10. Mt. Morris Township – 11 miles |

The Asset Management Council also identified counties and municipalities with the highest percentage of roads in poor condition in Michigan. A total of 24 municipalities had 100 percent of their federal aid roads in poor condition. The county with the greatest percentage of roads in poor condition was Oceana, with a whopping two-thirds of its federal aid roads in poor condition.

Michigan residents can voice their concerns about road funding by calling a toll-free number – **888-719-3087** – set up by MTT. Callers simply enter their five-digit ZIP code to be connected, at no cost to them, with their legislative offices.

**-MORE-**



## Westland Worst Roads 2009 – Page Three

MTT is a broad-based, bipartisan partnership of business, labor, local government, associations and citizens with the common goal of improving Michigan's transportation infrastructure. The DriveMI campaign is committed to promoting the development and maintenance of a safe, convenient and efficient transportation network that serves the public, private and economic development needs of Michigan. Please visit [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org) for more information on transportation funding or follow them on twitter @drivemi or YouTube at [www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads](http://www.youtube.com/user/FixMIRoads).

### **About the Michigan Asset Management Council:**

The Michigan Asset Management Council was created by the Legislature as a result of the Transportation Funding Study Committee Report of 2000. Since then, the council has been tracking road conditions on approximately 97,979 lane miles on the federal highway system and identified 28,421 miles of roadway considered in poor condition. Overall, Michigan has about 287,780 lane miles across the state. Details on the worst roads in Michigan can be found in the attached spreadsheets, or by visiting [www.drivemi.org](http://www.drivemi.org).

\* Data for the spreadsheet was provided by:  
The Center for Shared Solutions and Technology Partnerships  
111 S. Capitol Ave.  
10th Floor, Lansing, MI 48933

The spreadsheet contains the number of miles of road that ranked a 4 or less (considered "poor" condition) in reports submitted to the MI Asset Management Council from 2007-2008. This information is a snapshot in time of data that is continuously changing as repairs are completed and continued deterioration is documented by data collectors. The precise description of the data and how it was obtained is below:

1. Rating information is primarily calculated from data submitted to the MI Asset Management Council in 2008. For road segments that did not get rated in 2008 (approximately 65 percent of the system was rated in 2008 vs. 100 percent in 2007), the 2007 rating was used in order to get a 100 percent sample that would reflect the entire road network.
2. Measurements are represented in 'Lane Miles' – Number of Lanes times (\*) the centerline length in miles of the road segment.
3. All road segments are geographically referenced to the Michigan Geographic Framework (official statewide GIS basemap). Although counties and local jurisdictions are listed, the actual road ownership and maintenance responsibilities may vary
4. Data fields included:
  - Total Miles – total miles of road in jurisdiction, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Overall Federal Aid Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads ONLY within jurisdiction
  - Total 'Poor' Miles – total miles of road rated 4 or less, including both local and federal aid roads
  - Federal Aid 'Poor' Miles – total miles of Federal Aid roads rated 4 or less
5. The data represents the analysis of the Federal Aid System only. While some communities reported a portion of their local Non-Federal Aid System, for purposes of similar comparison between communities, these numbers and percentages were omitted.

**\*Also see attached MI Asset Management Council Michigan's Roads & Bridges 2008 Annual Report**

###