

-- AGENDA --

REGULAR MEETING OF THE WEST BRANCH CITY COUNCIL TO BE HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS AT WEST BRANCH CITY HALL, 121 N. FOURTH ST. ON MONDAY, MARCH 18, 2019, BEGINNING AT 6:00 P.M.

PLEASE NOTE: All guests and parties in attendance are asked to sign in if they will be making any comments during meetings, so that the City Clerk may properly record your name in the minutes. Public comments are limited to 3 minutes in length while matters from the floor are limited to 10 minutes, unless you have signed in and requested additional speaking time, and that the request is then approved by either the Mayor or a majority vote of Council. All in attendance are asked to please remove hats and/or sunglasses during meetings and to silence all cell phones and other electronic devices. Accommodations are available upon request to those who require alternately formatted materials or auxiliary aids to ensure effective communication and access to City meetings or hearings. All request for accommodations should be made with as much advance notice as possible, typically at least 10 business days in advance by contacting City Clerk John Dantzer at (989) 345-0500. [DISCLAIMER: Views or opinions expressed by City Council Members or employees during meetings are those of the individuals speaking and do not represent the views or opinions of the City Council or the City as a whole.]

[NOTICE: Audio and/or video may be recorded at public meetings of the West Branch City Council.]

- I. Call to Order
- II. Roll Call
- III. Pledge of Allegiance
- IV. Public Hearing
- V. Additions to the agenda
- VI. Public Comment on Agenda Items Only (limited to 3 minutes)
- VII. Scheduled Matters from the Floor
- VIII. Bids
  - A. Snow plow side wing and single source vendor request
- IX. Unfinished Business
- X. New Business
  - A. Bills payable.
  - B. Closed session
  - C. Schedule of work session for review of applications
  - D. Resolution 19-04 Act 51 transfer of funds
  - E. Approval of City logo
  - F. Notice of intent resolution of Capital Improvement Bonds

- XI. Approval of the minutes and summary from the special meeting held February 25, 2019 and from the regular meeting held March 4, 2019 as well as the minutes of the closed session portions of the meeting held on February 25, 2019 and March 4, 2019
- XII. Consent Agenda (These items are considered routine and can be enacted in one motion)
  - A. Treasurer's report and Investment Summary
  - B. March Police Report
- XIII. Communications
  - A. Charter line up change
  - B. Ogemaw Conservation District
  - C. MDOT Long Range Transportation Plan
  - D. Surline Elementary Color Run
  - E. MSU Extension Fiscally Ready Communities
  - F. Center for Local, State and Urban Policy- Public Policy Survey
- XIV. Reports and/or comments
  - A. Mayor
    - 1. Appointment of Kenneth Kish to the Planning Commission.
  - B. Council Members
  - C. City Manager
- XV. Public Comment on any item (limited to 3 minutes)
- XVI. Adjournment

**Call to Order**

**Roll Call**

**Pledge of  
Allegiance**

# Public Hearings



# **Additions to the Agenda**

# **Public Comment -Agenda Items**

# **Scheduled Matters from the Floor**

# Bids



## **West Branch Department of Public Works**

**Mike Killackey DPW Superintendent**

**121 N. Fourth St.**

**West Branch, Michigan 48661**

**Phone: 989-965-4982**

**Email: [publicworks@westbranch.com](mailto:publicworks@westbranch.com)**

To: City Council

As you all may know the DPW has purchased a new dump truck /plow truck. It is currently getting built at Truck and Trailer Specialists in Boyne Falls. After putting the specifications together for the truck and awarding the bid, I would like to add an additional piece of equipment to that truck, a side wing. This side wing will save us hours of time per snow fall and even more time throughout the winter season. This will help the department be more efficient with overtime and be able to accomplish more during a snow fall event. I was able to approve myself to make all the provisions so the equipment could be put on this truck. I need to get approval from the council to add this side wing equipment to the truck.

The cost for this additional equipment is \$14,905.00. To help with our budget for this year Truck and Trailer Specialists said that they could defer the bill until our next year's budget. I have been working on our budget for 2019-2020 and we have available funds for this piece of equipment. Attached is a copy of the quote.

Thank you

Mike Killackey  
DPW Superintendent  
City of West Branch  
989-965-4982  
[publicworks@westbranch.com](mailto:publicworks@westbranch.com)



*"City with a Smile"*



# QUOTATION

## TRUCK AND TRAILER SPECIALTIES OF BOYNE FALLS, INC.

00399 US 131 NORTH – P.O. BOX 473  
BOYNE FALLS, MI 49713

Phone: 231-549-3500 – Fax: 231-549-3555 – Toll: 888-603-5506

Date: November 6, 2018

Quote #: 311618JB

Name: City of West Branch      Attention: Mike

Address: 121 N. 4th Street, West Branch, MI 48661

Phone: 989-345-0408      Fax: 989-345-4390

Email: [publicworks@westbranch.com](mailto:publicworks@westbranch.com)

Prices quoted are FOB: Boyne Falls

Delivery: Approximately

We are pleased to quote you prices and terms in accordance with specifications described below. Prices are in effect for 30 days only. Federal excise tax and sales tax not included, but will be added if applicable.

Upgrade hydraulic system and Pneu-Logic controller to operate a 7FT Junior wing. Controller would operate wing valve. Wing valve would be capped off at the work ports.

**Parts: \$627.00**

**No extra labor charge need for upgrade**

**Installed Price for Wing Today: \$14,278.00**

**Total: \$14,905.00**

Monroe Junior Wing 7 FT. part#00100941 with Paraglide Front Wing Post and Ottawa County style clamp; includes the following:

- 10 gauge wing moldboard 27" intake height and 28" discharge height, 84" long.
- 3/8" thick one piece flame cut reinforcement ribs.
- 3/4" thick bottom angle.
- 5/8"x8"x84" AASHO punched recurved cutting edge.
- Moldboard is equipped with two (2) 751B cast iron shoe.
- Paraglide design front post, 3" bore lift cylinder, 1 1/2" nitrated rod, 5" stroke.
- 3"x10" heel cylinder.
- Sequencing valve with adjustable flow controls and built in lock valves.
- Spring cushioned rear push arm.
- Rubber bumper stops.

- HD front and rear cross tube with 1/2" and 5/8" plates.
- Powder coated orange mold board with black attachments.
- Stainless steel oval 60 Series light box, LED Sound Off strobe- LED ICC indicator light mounted top end of moldboard.

**Note: We already ordered the upgrades**

Accepted by: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Bid submitted by: Butch \_\_\_\_\_

For Truck and Trailer Specialties of Boyne Falls, Inc.



# **Sole Source Vendor Exception Request**

for

**Side blade for plow truck**

by

**Truck and Trailer Specialties**

**11/05/2018**

Pursuant to City Ordinance § 33.09 **SOLE SOURCE VENDORS**, "Supplies, materials, equipment and services may be purchased without formal bidding when the City Manager demonstrates in writing to the City Council that there is only one practical source for the supply, material, equipment or service."

As such, Interim City Manager John Dantzer is requesting that the City Council forego formal bidding and approve the purchase of the wing blade for the new plow truck due to the truck already being in possession of Truck and Trailer Specialties who are installing other equipment on the truck and due to the fact that it would be cost prohibitive to take it to another dealer after the truck has already been put together.

Thank you.

Interim City Manager John Dantzer

# **Unfinished Business**

# New Business

*ATTACHED IS A  
LIST OF THE  
BILLS TO BE APPROVED  
AT THIS COUNCIL MEETING*

BILLS	\$26,292.89
<i>BILLS AS OF 3/14/19</i>	<i>\$26,292.89</i>
<i>Additions to Bills as of</i>	<i>\$0</i>
<i>Paid but not approved</i>	<i>\$0</i>
<b>TOTAL BILLS</b>	<b>\$26,292.89</b>

**BILLS ARE AVAILABLE  
AT THE MEETING  
FOR COUNCIL'S REVIEW**

Vendor Name	Amount	Description
ADAMS, JOE	50.00	REIMBURSEMENT FOR CPR TRAINING
AIS CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT	1,343.66	#28
ARNOLD SALES	218.11	SUPPLIES DPW
AUDIO VISUAL ELECTRONICS	24.88	#25
AUTOZONE, INC	40.97	WWTP SUPPLIES
BADER & SONS CO	272.46	#76
C2AE	352.73	FAIRVIEW/VALLEY ST
CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS	204.95	POLICE PHONE & INTERNET
CITY OF WEST BRANCH	340.40	WATER BILLS
COMPASS MINERALS AMERICA INC	3,710.97	SALT
CONSUMERS ENERGY	7,842.42	ELECTRIC
CONSUMERS ENERGY	181.77	ELECTRIC
DEAN ARBOUR FORD	87.98	REPAIR POLICE
ELHORN ENGINEERING COMPANY	705.00	VARIOUS SUPPLIES
FOSTER BLUE WATER OIL LLC	3,230.25	FUEL
GREAT LAKES TECH CONSULT LLC	81.25	IT SERVICES
HOME DEPOT	2,090.99	VARIOUS CHARGES
MEDLER ELECTRIC CO	92.31	STREET LIGHTS
MIDMICHIGAN HEALTH	83.00	DRUG TESTING
MML	199.92	MANAGER JOB POSTING
NORTH CENTRAL LABORATORIES	150.18	WWTP SUPPLIES
OFFICE CENTRAL	152.26	VARIOUS SUPPLIES
OGEMAW COUNTY HERALD ADLINER	592.32	ADS
OGEMAW COUNTY VOICE	135.00	ADS
SAVE A LOT	97.95	VARIOUS SUPPLIES
SCHNEIDER TIRE COMPANY	546.00	POLICE TIRES
SELLEY'S CLEANERS	15.75	POLICE DRY CLEANING
SLC METERS LLC	115.77	METER ACTIVATOR
SPARTAN STORES LLC	59.03	WWTP SUPPLIES
THE VERDIN COMPANY	1,260.00	CLOCK REPAIR
TRUCK & TRAILER SPECIALTIES	591.16	#29 & 5
UNIFIRST CORPORATION	749.34	UNIFORMS
UPS	3.60	SHIPPING WATER SAMPLES
VIC BOND SALES INC	40.27	WWTP SUPPLIES
VILLAGE QUIK LUBE	41.90	POLICE SERVICE
WASTE MANAGEMENT INC	198.79	
WEST BRANCH NAPA AUTO TRUCK	389.55	VARIOUS SUPPLIES
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>26,292.89</b>

**Proposed Motion to go into Closed Session**

I move to go into Closed Session pursuant to MCL 15.268 (d) to consider the purchase or lease of real property up to the time an option to purchase or lease that property is obtained.

**RESOLUTION #19-04**

**THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the West Branch City Council does hereby authorize the transfer of up to 25% of the Act 51 money from Major Street to Local Street.**

NOTICE OF INTENT RESOLUTION  
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS

City of West Branch  
County of Ogemaw, State of Michigan

Minutes of a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of West Branch, County of Ogemaw, State of Michigan (the "City"), held on the 18<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2019, at 6:00 o'clock p.m. prevailing Eastern Time.

PRESENT: Members: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

ABSENT: Members: \_\_\_\_\_

The following preamble and resolution were offered by Member \_\_\_\_\_ and supported by Member \_\_\_\_\_:

WHEREAS, the City intends to issue and sell general obligation capital improvement bonds, pursuant to Act 34, Public Acts of Michigan, 2001, as amended, in an amount not to exceed Two Hundred Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$220,000), for the purpose of paying all or part of the cost of replacing a water main in the City, including associated fire hydrants, valves and service lines, together with all related appurtenances and attachments thereto (the "Project"); and

WHEREAS, a notice of intent to issue bonds must be published before the issuance of the aforesaid bonds in order to comply with the requirements of Section 517 of Act 34, Public Acts of Michigan, 2001, as amended; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The City Clerk/Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to publish a notice of intent to issue bonds in the ***Ogemaw County Herald***, a newspaper of general circulation in the City.

2. Said notice of intent shall be published as a one-quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) page display advertisement in substantially the following form:



3. The City Council does hereby determine that the foregoing form of notice of intent to issue bonds and the manner of publication directed is the method best calculated to give notice to the City taxpayers and electors of this Council's intent to issue the bonds, the purpose of the bonds, the security for the bonds, and the right of referendum relating thereto, and the newspaper named for publication is hereby determined to reach the largest number of persons to whom the notice is directed.

4. The City makes the following declarations for the purpose of complying with the reimbursement rules of Treas. Reg. § 1.150-2 pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended:

- (a) As of the date hereof, the City reasonably expects to reimburse itself for the expenditures described in (b) below with proceeds of debt to be incurred by the City.
- (b) The expenditures described in this paragraph (b) are for the costs of acquiring the Projects which were paid or will be paid subsequent to sixty (60) days prior to the date hereof from the general funds of the City.
- (c) The maximum principal amount of debt expected to be issued for the Projects, including issuance costs, is \$220,000.

5. The City hereby retains Miller, Canfield, Paddock and Stone, P.L.C. as bond counsel in connection with the proposed bond issue.

6. All resolutions and parts of resolutions insofar as they conflict with the provisions of this resolution be and the same hereby are rescinded.

AYES:        Members: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

NAYS:        Members: \_\_\_\_\_

RESOLUTION DECLARED ADOPTED.

\_\_\_\_\_  
John Dantzer  
Clerk/Treasurer

NOTICE TO ELECTORS  
OF THE CITY OF WEST BRANCH  
OF INTENT TO ISSUE BONDS SECURED BY THE TAXING  
POWER OF THE CITY AND RIGHT OF REFERENDUM THEREON

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the City Council of the City of West Branch, Ogemaw County, Michigan, intends to issue and sell general obligation capital improvement bonds, pursuant to Act 34, Public Acts of Michigan, 2001, as amended, in an amount not to exceed Two Hundred Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$220,000), for the purpose of paying all or part of the cost of replacing a water main in the City, including associated fire hydrants, valves and service lines, together with all related appurtenances and attachments thereto.

Said bonds shall mature in annual installments not to exceed fifteen (15) in number, with interest rates to be determined at public or negotiated sale but in no event to exceed such rates as may be permitted by law on the unpaid balance from time to time remaining outstanding on said bonds.

SOURCE OF PAYMENT OF BONDS

THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THE BONDS shall be payable from the general funds of the City lawfully available for such purposes including property taxes levied within applicable constitutional, statutory and charter limitations.

RIGHT OF REFERENDUM

THE BONDS WILL BE ISSUED WITHOUT A VOTE OF THE ELECTORS UNLESS A PETITION REQUESTING SUCH A VOTE SIGNED BY NOT LESS THAN 10% OF THE REGISTERED ELECTORS OF THE CITY IS FILED WITH THE CITY CLERK WITHIN FORTY-FIVE (45) DAYS AFTER PUBLICATION OF THIS NOTICE. IF SUCH PETITION IS FILED, THE BONDS MAY NOT BE ISSUED WITHOUT AN APPROVING VOTE OF A MAJORITY OF THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF THE CITY VOTING THEREON.

THIS NOTICE is given pursuant to the requirements of Section 517, Act 34, Public Acts of Michigan, 2001, as amended.

John Dantzer  
Clerk/Treasurer  
City of West Branch

# **Approval of Minutes**

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE WEST BRANCH CITY COUNCIL HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER OF CITY HALL,  
121 NORTH FOURTH STREET, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 2019

Mayor Paul Frechette called the meeting to order at 12:00 p.m.

Present: Mayor Paul Frechette and Council Members Joanne Bennett, William Ehinger, Mike Jackson,  
Ellen Pugh, Dan Weiler, and Cathy Zimmerman.

Absent: None

Other officers present: Interim City Manager/Clerk/Treasurer John Dantzer, DPW Superintendent Mike  
Killackey, Police Chief Ken Walters, and City Attorney Gabriel Dantzer.

All stood for the Pledge of Allegiance.

\* \* \* \* \*

**MOTION BY FRECHETTE, SECOND BY BENNETT, TO GO INTO CLOSED SESSION PURSUANT TO  
MCL 15.268(H) TO DISCUSS MATTERS THAT ARE SUBJECT TO ATTORNEY CLIENT PRIVILEGE.**

**Yes — Bennett, Ehinger, Frechette, Jackson, Pugh, Weiler, Zimmerman**

**No — None**

**Absent — None**

**Motion carried**

**COUNCIL WENT INTO CLOSED SESSION AT 12:01 PM**

\* \* \* \* \*

**MOTION BY FRECHETTE, SECOND BY BENNETT, TO RETURN TO OPEN SESSION.**

**Yes — Bennett, Ehinger, Frechette, Jackson, Pugh, Weiler, Zimmerman**

**No — None**

**Absent — None**

**Motion carried**

**COUNCIL RETURNED TO OPEN SESSION AT 12:23 PM**

\* \* \* \* \*

**MOTION BY BENNETT, SECOND BY JACKSON, TO ALLOW THE CITY ATTORNEY TO FILE SUIT FOR  
NUISANCE AND BLIGHT AGAINST MICHAEL HENTON**

**Yes — Bennett, Ehinger, Frechette, Jackson, Pugh, Weiler, Zimmerman**

**No — None**

**Absent — None**

**Motion carried**

\* \* \* \* \*

**MOTION BY FRECHETTE, SECOND BY PUGH, TO RECEIVE AND FILE THE JANUARY POLICE REPORT.**

**Yes — Bennett, Ehinger, Frechette, Jackson, Pugh, Weiler, Zimmerman**

**No – None**

**Absent – None**

**Motion carried**

\* \* \* \* \*

Chief Walters and Attorney Dantzer updated Council on the process of unpaid tickets and how the civil infraction ticket process works.

Member Bennett updated Council on a recent MML training she attended and that she would like to look into an annual goal setting and strategic plan.

Council went over the manager application process.

Manager Dantzer updated Council on a FOIA request.

Manager Dantzer and DPW Superintendent Killackey updated Council on the downtown clock repairs

\* \* \* \* \*

Mayor Frechette adjourned the meeting at 1:03 pm.

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Paul Frechette, Mayor

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John Dantzer, Clerk

SUMMARY OF THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE WEST BRANCH CITY COUNCIL HELD  
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 2019.

Mayor Frechette called the meeting to order at 12:00 p.m.

Present: Mayor Frechette, Council Members Bennett, Ehinger, Jackson, Pugh, Weiler,  
and Zimmerman.

Absent: None

Other officers present: Interim City Manager/Clerk/Treasurer Dantzer, DPW Superintendent  
Killackey, Chief Walters, and Attorney Dantzer.

All stood for the pledge of allegiance

Council approved going into closed session pursuant to MCL 15.268(h) at 12:01 pm

Council approved returning to open session at 12:12 pm

Council authorized Attorney Dantzer to file suit for nuisance and blight.

Council received and filed the January Police Report

Chief Walters, Member Bennett, Interim Manager Dantzer, and Superintendent Killackey  
gave reports

Mayor Frechette adjourned the meeting at 1:03 pm.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE WEST BRANCH CITY COUNCIL HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER OF CITY HALL, 121 NORTH FOURTH STREET, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 2019

Mayor Paul Frechette called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m.

Present: Mayor Paul Frechette and Council Members William Ehinger, Mike Jackson, Dan Weiler, and Cathy Zimmerman.

Absent: Joanne Bennett and Ellen Pugh

Other officers present: Interim Manager/Clerk/Treasurer John Dantzer, DPW Superintendent Mike Killackey, Police Chief Ken Walters, DDA Vice Chairperson Joe Clark, Planning Vice Chairperson Bob David, County Commissioner Craig Scott, and City Attorney Gabriel Dantzer.

All stood for the Pledge of Allegiance.

\* \* \* \* \*

**MOTION BY FRECHETTE, SECOND BY ZIMMERMAN, TO EXCUSE FROM THE MEETING MEMBER BENNETT FOR A WORK RELATED ABSENCE AND MEMBER PUGH FOR A FAMILY MEMORIAL SERVICE.**

**Yes — Ehinger, Frechette, Jackson, Weiler, Zimmerman**

**No – None**

**Absent – Bennett, Pugh**

**Motion carried**

\* \* \* \* \*

Joe Clark spoke to Council on behalf of the Fireworks committee and Steve Simmons spoke on the issue of perchlorate around the City wells.

**MOTION BY ZIMMERMAN, SECOND BY JACKSON, TO SUPPORT THE LOCATION OF THE 4<sup>TH</sup> OF JULY FIREWORKS.**

**Yes — Ehinger, Frechette, Jackson, Weiler, Zimmerman**

**No – None**

**Absent – Bennett, Pugh**

**Motion carried**

\* \* \* \* \*

Bids were submitted for the City garbage services. Bids were submitted by Republic Services and Sunrise Disposal. It was noted that Sunrise Disposal did not offer recycling in their bid.

**MOTION BY WEILER, SECOND BY ZIMMERMAN, TO AWARD THE CITY GARBAGE SERVICES TO REPUBLIC SERVICES FOR THREE YEARS.**

**Yes — Ehinger, Frechette, Jackson, Weiler, Zimmerman**

No – None

Absent – Bennett, Pugh

Motion carried

\* \* \* \* \*

MOTION BY FRECHETTE, SECOND BY JACKSON, TO PAY BILLS IN THE AMOUNT OF \$65,605.46.

Yes — Ehinger, Frechette, Jackson, Weiler, Zimmerman

No – None

Absent – Bennett, Pugh

Motion carried

\* \* \* \* \*

MOTION BY FRECHETTE, SECOND BY ZIMMERMAN, TO APPROVE THE SURLINE BANNER APPLICATION.

Yes — Ehinger, Frechette, Jackson, Weiler, Zimmerman

No – None

Absent – Bennett, Pugh

Motion carried

\* \* \* \* \*

MOTION BY FRECHETTE, SECOND BY JACKSON, TO GO INTO CLOSED SESSION PURSUANT TO MCL 15.268(d) TO CONSIDER THE PURCHASE OR LEASE OF REAL PROPERTY UP TO THE TIME AN OPTION TO PURCHASE OR LEASE THAT PROPERTY IS OBTAINED.

Yes — Ehinger, Frechette, Jackson, Weiler, Zimmerman

No – None

Absent – Bennett, Pugh

Motion carried

Council went into closed session at 6:21 pm

\* \* \* \* \*

MOTION BY FRECHETTE, SECOND BY ZIMMERMAN, TO RETURN TO OPEN SESSION.

Yes — Ehinger, Frechette, Jackson, Weiler, Zimmerman

No – None

Absent – Bennett, Pugh

Motion carried

Council returned to open session at 7:01 PM

\* \* \* \* \*

MOTION BY FRECHETTE, SECOND BY ZIMMERMAN, TO AUTHORIZE CITY ATTORNEY DANTZER TO ENTER INTO NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE PURCHASE OF REAL PROPERTY FOR PARCEL #1, TO CEASE NEGOTIATIONS ON PROPERTY #2, AND ENTER NEGOTIATIONS FOR PROPERTY #3 AS DISCUSSED DURING THE CLOSED SESSION.

Yes — Ehinger, Frechette, Jackson, Weiler, Zimmerman



No – None

Absent – Bennett, Pugh

Motion carried

\* \* \* \* \*

**MOTION BY FRECHETTE, SECOND BY EHINGER, TO APPROVE RESOLUTION 19-03, APPROVAL OF THE CITY MASTERPLAN.**

WHEREAS: The City of West Branch, Ogemaw County, Michigan established a Planning Commission under State of Michigan Public Act 33 of 2008, as amended, and;

WHEREAS: The City of West Branch Planning Commission is required by Section 31 of P.A. 33 of 2008, as amended to make and approve a master plan as a guide for the development within the City and;

WHEREAS: The City of West Branch Planning Commission, in accordance with Section 39(2) of the Act, notified the adjacent communities, public utilities, road/transit agencies, and the Ogemaw County Board of Commissioners of the intent to develop a plan and, in accordance with Section 41(2) of the Act, distributed the final draft to the same for review and comment, and;

WHEREAS: The plan was presented to the public at a hearing held on January 8, 2019, before the Planning Commission, with notice of the hearing being published in the Ogemaw County Herald on December 19, 2018, in accordance with Section 43(1) of the Act, and;

WHEREAS: The City of West Branch Planning Commission has reviewed the proposed plan, considered public comment, and adopted the proposed plan by resolution on February 26, 2019, and;

WHEREAS: The West Branch City Council has, by resolution, asserted the right to approve or reject the plan;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT,

The content of this document, together with all maps attached to and contained herein are hereby adopted by the West Branch City Council as the City of West Branch Master Plan on this fourth day of March, 2019.

**Yes — Ehinger, Frechette, Jackson, Weiler, Zimmerman**

No – None

Absent – Bennett, Pugh

Motion carried

\* \* \* \* \*

The 2020 proposed airport budget was presented.

**MOTION BY ZIMMERMAN, SECOND BY JACKSON, TO APPROVE THE 2020 AIRPORT BUDGET AS PRESENTED.**

**Yes — Ehinger, Frechette, Jackson, Weiler, Zimmerman**

No – None

Absent – Bennett, Pugh

Motion carried

\* \* \* \* \*

**MOTION BY EHINGER, SECOND BY JACKSON, TO APPROVE THE MINUTES AND SUMMARY OF THE REGULAR MEETING HELD FEBRUARY 18, 2019.**

**Yes — Ehinger, Frechette, Jackson, Weiler, Zimmerman**

**No – None**

**Absent – Bennett, Pugh**

**Motion carried**

\* \* \* \* \*

**MOTION BY JACKSON, SECOND BY FRECHETTE, TO RECEIVE AND FILE THE TREASURER’S REPORT AND INVESTMENT SUMMARY; THE MINUTES FROM THE PLANNING COMMISSION MEETINGS HELD JANUARY 22, 2019 AND FEBRUARY 4, 2019; THE MINUTES FROM THE DDA MEETINGS HELD JANUARY 22, 2019, FEBRUARY 4, 2019, AND THE JOINT DDA MEETING HELD JANUARY 24, 2019; THE MINUTES FROM THE WELLHEAD PROTECTION PROGRAM MEETING HELD FEBRUARY 21, 2019; AND THE MINUTES FROM THE SUMMER MUSIC SERIES MEETING HELD JANUARY 10, 2019.**

**Yes — Ehinger, Frechette, Jackson, Weiler, Zimmerman**

**No – None**

**Absent – Bennett, Pugh**

**Motion carried**

\* \* \* \* \*

A communication on the Surline math and science night wellness fair was presented

A communication on the Ogemaw Heights remote operating vehicle club was shared.

\* \* \* \* \*

**MOTION BY ZIMMERMAN, SECOND BY EHINGER, TO APPROVE THE APPOINTMENT OF ERIN RESTEINER TO THE DDA BOARD WITH A TERM TO EXPIRE 1/1/2022.**

**Yes — Ehinger, Frechette, Jackson, Weiler, Zimmerman**

**No – None**

**Absent – Bennett, Pugh**

**Motion carried**

\* \* \* \* \*

**MOTION BY EHINGER, SECOND BY WEILER, TO APPROVE THE APPOINTMENT OF DENISE LAWRENCE TO THE EDC BOARD.**

**Yes — Ehinger, Weiler**

**No – Frechette, Jackson, Zimmerman**

**Absent – Bennett, Pugh**

**Motion fails**

\* \* \* \* \*

Member Zimmerman thanked Superintendent Killackey for getting the downtown clock repaired.

Member Ehinger noted issues on the City's cable channel.

Joe Clark thanked the Council for their support of the fireworks.

Craig Scott addressed Council on the garbage bid and asked Council to consider a five year agreement as opposed to a three year agreement and to look into the possibility of negotiating a fixed cost for dumpsters for City residents. Mr. Scott also noted that he serves on the Airport Board with some Council members and noted they do a great job and spoke on the new 911 Board.

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Mayor Frechette adjourned the meeting at 7:18 pm.

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Paul Frechette, Mayor

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John Dantzer, Clerk

SUMMARY OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE WEST BRANCH CITY COUNCIL HELD  
MONDAY, MARCH 4, 2019.

Mayor Frechette called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m.

Present: Mayor Frechette, Council Members Ehinger, Jackson, Weiler, and Zimmerman.

Absent: Bennett, Pugh

Other officers present: Interim Manager/Clerk/Treasurer Dantzer, DPW Superintendent Killackey, Chief Walters, Planning Vice Chair David, DDA Vice Chair Clark, Attorney Dantzer, and Commissioner Scott.

All stood for the pledge of allegiance

Council excused Members Bennett and Pugh from the meeting.

Joe Clark and Steve Simmons spoke on behalf of the Fireworks committee.

Council supported the location of the 4<sup>th</sup> of July fireworks.

Council awarded the bid on City garbage to Republic Services for a three year contract

Council approved bills in the amount of \$65,605.46.

Council approved the Surline banner.

Council approved going into closed session at 6:21 pm pursuant to MCL 15.268(d) to consider the purchase or lease of real property.

At 7:01 pm, Council approved retuning to open session

Council authorized the City attorney to negotiate the purchase of real property

Council approved Resolution 19-03, the adoption of the City Masterplan

Council approved the 2020 Airport budget

Council approved the minutes and summary from the February 18, 2019 meeting.

Council received and filed the treasurer's report and investment summary; the minutes from the Planning Commission meetings held January 22, 2019 and February 4, 2019; the minutes from DDA meetings held January 22, 2019, February 4, 2019, and joint DDA meeting held January 24, 2019; the minutes from the Wellhead protection program meeting held February 21, 2019; and the minutes from the Summer Music Series meeting held January 10, 2019.

Communications were shared.

Council approved the appointment of Erin Resteiner to the DDA Board

Council did not approve the appointment of Denise Lawrence to the EDC Board

**Yes — Ehinger, Weiler    No — Frechette, Jackson, Zimmerman    Absent — Bennett, Pugh**

Members Zimmerman and Ehinger gave reports

Joe Clark thanked the Council for the support of the fireworks

Craig Scott addressed Council on the garbage bid and commented on the Airport and 911 Board

Mayor Frechette adjourned the meeting at 7:18 pm.

# **Consent Agenda**

CASH SUMMARY BY ACCOUNT FOR WEST BRANCH  
FROM 03/01/2019 TO 03/31/2019  
FUND: ALL FUNDS  
INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS

Fund Account	Description	Beginning Balance 03/01/2019	Total Debits	Total Credits	Ending Balance 03/31/2019
Fund 101					
004.300	CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT A	100,000.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00
004.400	CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT B	150,000.00	0.00	0.00	150,000.00
		<hr/> 250,000.00	<hr/> 0.00	<hr/> 0.00	<hr/> 250,000.00
Fund 150	CEMETERY PERPETUAL CARE				
004.300	CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT C	114,701.74	0.00	0.00	114,701.74
004.400	CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT D	115,271.06	0.00	0.00	115,271.06
	CEMETERY PERPETUAL CARE	<hr/> 229,972.80	<hr/> 0.00	<hr/> 0.00	<hr/> 229,972.80
Fund 251	INDUSTRIAL PARK FUND				
004.300	CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT A	100,000.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00
004.400	CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT B	100,000.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00
	INDUSTRIAL PARK FUND	<hr/> 200,000.00	<hr/> 0.00	<hr/> 0.00	<hr/> 200,000.00
Fund 661	EQUIPMENT FUND				
004.300	CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT A	150,000.00	0.00	0.00	150,000.00
004.400	CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT B	100,000.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00
	EQUIPMENT FUND	<hr/> 250,000.00	<hr/> 0.00	<hr/> 0.00	<hr/> 250,000.00
	TOTAL - ALL FUNDS	<hr/> 929,972.80	<hr/> 0.00	<hr/> 0.00	<hr/> 929,972.80

CASH SUMMARY BY BANK FOR WEST BRANCH  
 FROM 03/01/2019 TO 03/31/2019

Bank Code Fund	Description	Beginning Balance 03/01/2019	Total Debits	Total Credits	Ending Balance 03/31/2019
GEN1	GEN1 - GENERAL CHECKING	823,943.21	49,513.91	62,895.97	810,561.15
101		20,507.50	0.00	0.00	20,507.50
150	CEMETERY PERPETUAL CARE	11,958.19	0.00	799.54	11,158.65
209	CEMETERY FUND	63,602.43	4,988.19	3,083.69	65,506.93
248	DDA OPERATING FUND	7,828.11	0.00	314.62	7,513.49
251	INDUSTRIAL PARK FUND	199,426.34	852.96	0.00	200,279.30
276	HOUSING RESOURCE FUND	183,158.35	5,388.99	161.99	188,385.35
318	SEWER DEBT FUND	47,317.32	1,087.94	33.61	48,371.65
319	WATER DEBT FUND	30,846.37	0.00	0.00	30,846.37
571	COLLECTION REPLACEMENT FUND	9,035.71	71.54	5.16	9,102.09
572	PLANT REPLACEMENT FUND (R&I)	234,946.34	5,213.14	27,284.45	212,875.03
590	SEWER FUND	112,586.69	3,488.00	5,884.36	110,190.33
591	WATER FUND	281,690.17	0.00	0.00	281,690.17
592	WATER REPLACEMENT FUND	49,996.14	858.99	3,140.98	47,714.15
593	SEWER COLLECTION	119,499.78	12,304.57	3,425.45	128,378.90
661	EQUIPMENT FUND	(6.78)	36,334.12	36,334.12	(6.78)
704	PAYROLL CLEARING	2,387.16	550.00	0.00	2,937.16
705	IRONS PARK ENTERTAINMENT FUND	1,400.31	175.00	0.00	1,575.31
707	YOUTH SAFETY PROGRAM	7,762.14	355.00	459.75	7,657.39
714	RECYCLING CENTER				
	GEN1 - GENERAL CHECKING	2,207,885.48	121,182.35	143,823.69	2,185,244.14
M/LST	MAJOR/ LOCAL STREETS	568,967.68	17,748.32	15,019.87	571,696.13
202	MAJOR STREET FUND	372,364.48	5,965.58	3,716.25	374,613.81
203	LOCAL STREET FUND				
	MAJOR/ LOCAL STREETS	941,332.16	23,713.90	18,736.12	946,309.94
PAY	PAYROLL	9,689.95	36,334.12	33,737.68	12,286.39
704	PAYROLL CLEARING				
	PAYROLL	9,689.95	36,334.12	33,737.68	12,286.39
CHEM	SAVINGS	435,633.94	0.00	0.00	435,633.94
101		1,677.63	0.00	0.00	1,677.63
150	CEMETERY PERPETUAL CARE	20,865.60	0.00	0.00	20,865.60
251	INDUSTRIAL PARK FUND	2,372.73	0.00	0.00	2,372.73
571	COLLECTION REPLACEMENT FUND	26,160.39	0.00	0.00	26,160.39
591	WATER FUND	19,572.07	0.00	0.00	19,572.07
592	WATER REPLACEMENT FUND	782.24	0.00	0.00	782.24
593	SEWER COLLECTION	103,337.28	0.00	0.00	103,337.28
661	EQUIPMENT FUND	1,045.62	0.00	0.00	1,045.62
714	RECYCLING CENTER				
	SAVINGS	611,447.50	0.00	0.00	611,447.50
TAX	TAXES	1,146.47	26,712.85	26,712.85	1,146.47
701	TAX AGENCY				
	TAXES	1,146.47	26,712.85	26,712.85	1,146.47
	TOTAL - ALL FUNDS	3,771,501.56	207,943.22	223,010.34	3,756,434.44





# West Branch Police Department

Chief Kenneth W. Walters

130 Page St.

West Branch, Michigan 48661

Phone: 989-345-2627 Fax: 989-345-0083

E-mail: [police@westbranch.com](mailto:police@westbranch.com)

3/12/2019

Honorable Mayor and Council,

This is the February month end report. The department handled 92 calls for service, for the month.

During the month of February, we began gearing up for our school programs, which consist of bicycle safety and Halloween safety. Thus far, we have seen donations of about \$2,000 from local businesses. I have also applied for an annual \$4,000 community grant and am awaiting approval. A small portion of the grant will supplement these programs. The majority is used as the primary funding source of the "Shop with a Cop" program which funds underprivileged children with Christmas gifts.

During the month of March, I will begin work on a 50/50 grant with the DOJ, as we will have to start replacing some of the officers bullet resistant vests this summer. The vests are replaced every five years. The DOJ grant is extremely important, as it cuts the cost of our vests in half. A single vest typically runs \$800 - \$1,000.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "K. Walters", written over a horizontal line.

Chief Kenneth W. Walters

## Offense Count Report

## Report Criteria:

Start Offense	End Offense		
01000	99009		
<b>FEBRUARY 2019</b>	<b>TOTAL 2019</b>	<b>TOTAL 2018</b>	<b>TOTAL 2017</b>
02/01/2019-02/28/2019	01/01/2019-02/28/2019	01/01/2018-12/31/2018	01/01/2018-12/31/2017

Offense	Description	FEBRUARY 2019	TOTAL 2019	TOTAL 2018	TOTAL 2017
11001	SEXUAL PENETR'N PENIS/VAGINA CSC1	0	0	1	0
11007	SEXUAL CONTACT FORCIBLE CSC2	0	0	1	0
11008	SEXUAL CONTACT FORCIBLE CSC4	0	0	5	0
13001	NONAGGRAVATED ASSAULT	2	3	15	0
13002	AGGRAVATED/FELONIOUS ASSAULT	0	0	1	0
13003	INTIMIDATION/STALKING	1	2	2	0
22001	BURGLARY - FORCED ENTRY	0	0	4	0
22002	BURGLARY - ENTRY W/OUT FORCE(INTENT	0	0	1	0
22003	BURGLARY - UNLAWFUL ENTRY(NO INTENT	0	0	7	0
23003	LARCENY - THEFT FROM BUILDING	0	0	7	0
23005	LARCENY - THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLE	1	7	2	0
23007	LARCENY - OTHER	0	2	10	0
24001	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	1	0
26002	FRAUD - CREDIT CARD/ATM	0	0	2	0
26006	FRAUD - BAD CHECKS	0	0	1	0
27000	EMBEZZLEMENT	0	0	1	0
29000	DAMAGE TO PROPERTY	1	1	10	0
30002	RETAIL FRAUD - THEFT	0	0	8	0
35001	VIOLATION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE	0	1	3	0
36004	SEX OFFENSE - OTHER	0	0	4	0
38001	FAMILY - ABUSE/NEGLECT NONVIOLENT	0	0	1	0
38002	FAMILY - NONSUPPORT	0	0	1	0
38003	FAMILY - OTHER	0	0	2	0
42000	DRUNKENNESS	0	0	1	0
48000	OBSTRUCTING POLICE	0	0	1	0
50000	OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE	1	6	65	0
53001	DISORDERLY CONDUCT	0	1	1	0
54001	HIT & RUN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT	1	2	9	0
54002	OUIL OR OUID	0	0	7	0
54003	DRIVING LAW VIOLATIONS	1	3	37	0
55000	HEALTH AND SAFETY	7	7	38	0
57001	TRESPASS	0	0	6	0
58000	SMUGGLING	0	1	0	0
70000	JUVENILE RUNAWAY	0	0	1	0
70004	Juvenile Issues	0	0	2	0
73000	MISCELLANEOUS CRIMINAL OFFENSE	0	0	2	0
90001	Vehicle Lockouts	9	18	112	0
90002	Motorist Assists	5	8	29	0
90003	Assist E.M.S.	16	30	146	0
90005	City Ordinance Violations	2	5	37	0
90007	Parking Complaints	1	1	1	0
90008	ANIMAL COMPLAINTS	1	1	13	0
90009	Maplewood Manor Alarm / Criminal History Checks	0	0	1	0
91001	Delinquent Minors	0	0	9	0
92003	Walk Away (Ment. & Host.)	0	0	3	0
92004	Insanity	2	4	11	0

## Offense Count Report

## Report Criteria:

Start Offense	End Offense		
01000	99009		
<b>FEBRUARY 2019</b>	<b>TOTAL 2019</b>	<b>TOTAL 2018</b>	<b>TOTAL 2017</b>
02/01/2019-02/28/2019	01/01/2019-02/28/2019	01/01/2018-12/31/2018	01/01/2018-12/31/2017

Offense	Description	FEBRUARY 2019	TOTAL 2019	TOTAL 2018	TOTAL 2017
93001	PROPERTY DAMAGE ACCIDENT/PI	5	13	45	0
93002	Accident, Non-Traffic	2	2	17	0
93004	Parking Violations	0	0	1	0
93006	Traffic Policing	2	2	11	0
93007	Traffic Safety Public Relations	2	2	8	0
93008	Inspections/Investigations -Breathalyzer	0	0	4	0
94001	Valid Alarm Activations	0	0	3	0
94002	False Alarm Activations	5	12	59	0
95001	Accident, Fire	0	1	3	0
95003	Inspection, Fire	1	3	0	0
95004	Hazardous Condition	1	1	9	0
97006	Accident, All Other	1	1	0	0
98003	Inspections/Investigations -Property	1	1	5	0
98004	Inspections/Investigations -Other	2	1	2	0
98006	Civil Matters/Family Disputes	3	6	47	0
98007	Suspicious Situations/Subjects	9	15	168	0
98008	Lost/Found Property	0	0	16	0
98009	Inspections/Investigations -Drug Overdose	0	1	1	0
99001	Suicide	0	0	1	0
99002	Natural Death	1	1	1	0
99003	Missing Persons	0	0	1	0
99007	PR Activities	0	0	17	0
99008	General Assistance	7	28	287	0
99009	General Non-Criminal	0	4	23	0
<b>Totals:</b>		<b>92</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>1345</b>	<b>0</b>

# Communications



February 28, 2019



T1 P1 70 \*\*\*\*\*AUTO\*\*ALL FOR AADC 480  
City of West Branch  
121 N. Fourth Street  
West Branch, MI 48661-1217

Dear Franchise Official:

This letter is to inform you of **new channel additions** to the local Charter Channel line-up taking effect on or after March 29, 2019:

- **Cheddar TV Network** on the Spectrum SPP Tier 1 HD on channel 178. Cheddar is a live streaming financial news network broadcasting live daily from the floor of the New York Stock Exchange, NASDAQ, the Flatiron Building in New York City, and the White House lawn and briefing room in Washington, D.C. covering new products, technologies, and services.
- **Cine Sony Network** on SPP Latino View HD on channel 322. Cine Sony is a Spanish language channel offering a wide variety of popular feature length films and select television programs delivered in Spanish 24-hours a day.
- **Pasiones TV** on SPP Latino View HD on channel 363. Pasiones TV is the place for new and favorite classic Latin telenovelas 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Charter Communications customers in your community are already receiving information regarding these channel additions. Should you have questions, you may reach me at (810) 652-1422.

Sincerely,

*Karen Coronado*

Karen Coronado  
Manager, Charter State Government Affairs, Michigan  
Charter Communications



Please join us at our

# 68<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting

**Monday, March 25<sup>th</sup>**

**Holy Family Parish Hall**

402 W. Peters Rd.

West Branch, MI 48661

French Toast, Pancakes, Sausage and Ham

Dinner Starts at **6:00 p.m.**

Annual Meeting to Follow at **6:45 p.m.**

- Richard Beck Conservationist of the Year
- Election of Ogemaw Conservation District Directors
- Presentation of Awards to Poster Contest Winners
- Presentation: **Growing Hops in Ogemaw County**
- Doorprizes

# O G E M A W

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## CONSERVATION DISTRICT

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GRETCHEN WHITMER  
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
NORTH REGION OFFICE

PAUL AJEGBA  
DIRECTOR

**PLEASE SHARE WITH ALL OF YOUR ELECTED and  
APPOINTED OFFICIALS**

The Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) is pleased to provide you with the information to participate in the development of MDOT's State Long Range Transportation Plan: ***Michigan Mobility 2045***. MDOT is laying out a new vision for a vibrant multi-model transportation system and we would like your input. Please see the attached flyer and feel free to visit the Plan's website [www.michiganmobility.org](http://www.michiganmobility.org).

Also in this packet, we are providing the MDOT Alpena Transportation Service Center's Five-Year Project map for 2019 to 2023. This map provides your government the details on the upcoming 2019 construction season and the future year projects. This is an opportunity for your community to share with us any of your potential development projects that may be adjacent to the State highway system – I, US and M highways or if you have a suggestion for a project. Please feel free to contact the MDOT Alpena Transportation Service Center, Kevin Schaedig at [Schaedigk@michigan.gov](mailto:Schaedigk@michigan.gov) or 989-356-2231 with any comments or questions.

Take a minute to  
tell us what you think about



To lay out a new vision for a vibrant multi-modal transportation system, we need to hear from **Michiganders like you!**

**What is Michigan Mobility 2045?**

MM 2045 is an integrated, performance-based state long-range transportation plan that will lay out a new vision for all modes of transportation in Michigan and guide state transportation investment decisions for 25 years.

**Your voice is important**

to develop the goals and strategies to achieve this vision.

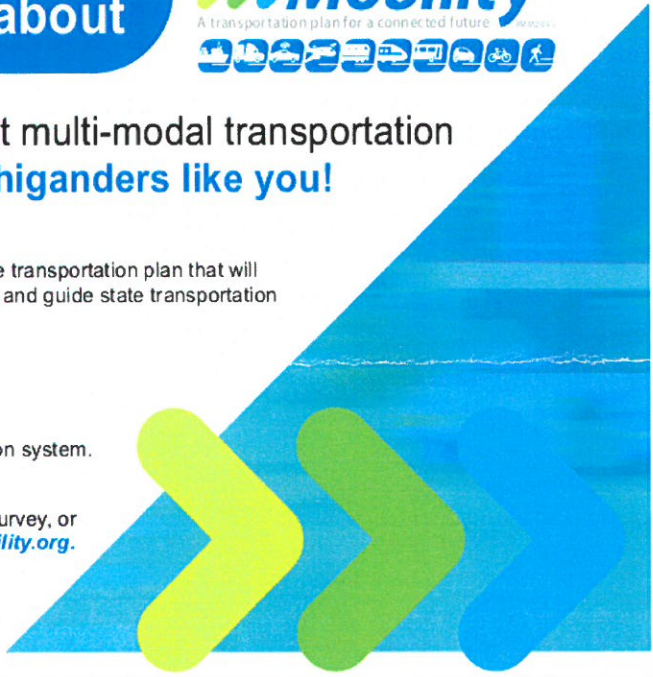
**Your opinion matters**

to help Michigan create a vision for a 21st century transportation system.

**Get involved!**

To learn more, leave a comment, participate in an interactive survey, or sign up for our electronic mailing list, visit [www.MichiganMobility.org](http://www.MichiganMobility.org).

Thank you!



**What is a state long-range transportation plan?**

A state long-range transportation plan is a federally required policy document that sets the vision, goals, objectives and investment strategies of Michigan's transportation system over the next 25 years. This ensures that the State receives federal monies to spend on all modes of transportation.

**Is the Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) in charge of all transportation in Michigan?**

MDOT has jurisdiction over 9,668 miles of highway (designated by I, US and M-routes), four state owned airports, and 665 miles of state-owned railroad. The rest of the system is controlled and operated by counties, cities, and villages, transit agencies, Amtrak, private railroad companies, private and local airports, private airlines, and port authorities. Non-motorized trails are owned and maintained by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR), counties, townships, cities, villages, or organizations.

**How does this plan affect me and how does it relate to the transportation projects in my area?**

The policies established in this Plan will influence future transportation projects, initiatives and investments in your community and across the State of Michigan.

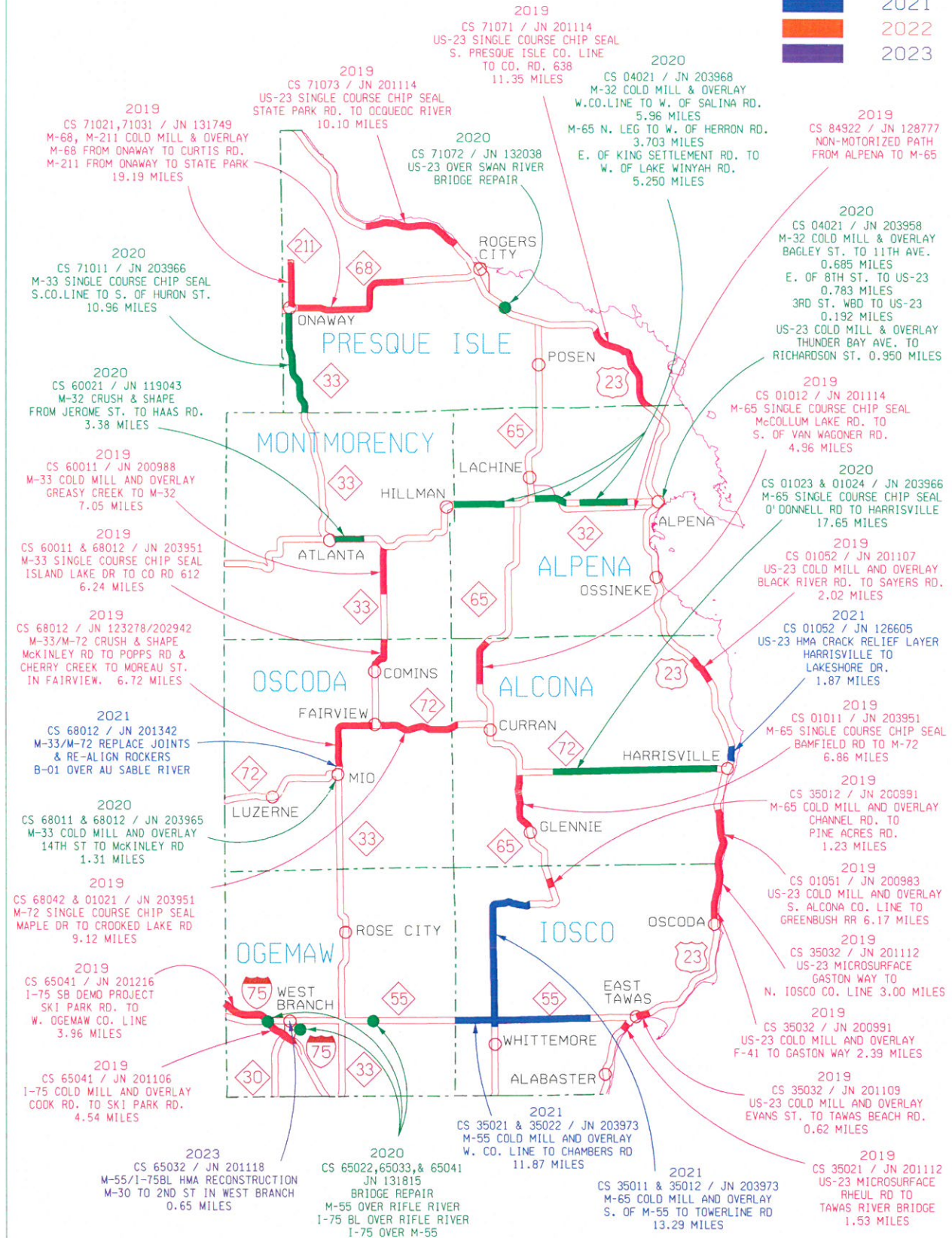
**Where can I provide comments in the development of the State Long Range Transportation Plan?**

MDOT is gathering input and comments that can be provided through the Plan's website at [www.michiganmobility.org](http://www.michiganmobility.org) and also through the MetroQuest survey located on the main page of the website by clicking on "Take the Survey". MetroQuest is an online public engagement survey tool that is being used to obtain feedback from the public. The survey is visual, educational, and interactive, and allows MDOT to collect data. The draft Plan will be posted on the website and the public will be notified in late 2020 that it is available for review and comment.



# ALPENA TSC 2019 - 2023 ROAD & BRIDGE PROJECTS

	2019
	2020
	2021
	2022
	2023



4th Annual Surline Elementary PTO

# **COLOR RUN**

June 7, 2019

Dear Community Friend,

We are excited to be planning our 4th Annual COLOR RUN to benefit the students and staff at Surline Elementary School. With the help of our community, we have had several great years of this event! We are hoping to spark even more interest this year; our goal is to increase not only our student participation, but also our community participation. This year's event will be held in cooperation with the Downtown Merchants as a Friday evening event. The event will center around the Color Run, but will also include many area vendors and booths promoting healthy lifestyles and, of course, KIDS! The Color Run course and our staging area will all be taking place downtown this year.

We could not provide an event of this size without the help of our amazingly generous community. We are in great need of sponsors to help cover some very important details. Below are some sponsorship options for your consideration.

**Option #1: We are in need of some large monetary donations to help cover the cost of the t-shirts** provided to the registrants. Sponsors names and/or logos will be printed on the back of the t-shirts. If you are interested, please contact us to finalize details that will fit your expectations and budget; this sponsorship is expected to be \$1000 - \$250 minimum.

**Option #2: \$100 sponsors** will have a sign placed along the event route for all participants to see.

If you are interested in helping us fund this wonderful event, please fill out the attached Commitment Form; and return it by May 1, 2019.

The Surline Elementary PTO and students are grateful for your sponsorship consideration. Please feel free to contact us with any questions or requests to pick up your sponsorship form & payment.

Surline Elementary PTO Color Run Committee

Patti Ward - 989-709-0041 - Sponsor Committee  
Leah Pauley - 989-312-2725 - PTO-Treasurer  
Jenny Dings - 989-345-9660 - PTO-President

***Sponsor Commitment Form attached.***

4th Annual Surline Elementary PTO

# COLOR RUN

June 7, 2019

## Sponsor Commitment Form

**Yes! I would like to sponsor the 2019 Surline Elementary COLOR RUN.**

Please check one or more boxes below...

☐ **Option #1: T-Shirt sponsors.** Your name and possibly your logo will be printed on the back of the participant t-shirts. Size of print/logo will depend on monetary donation. \$1000 - \$250 sponsorship. *I would like to donate \$\_\_\_\_\_ for the t-shirt sponsorship.*

☐ **Option #2: \$100 Sign sponsors.** We will place a sign with your name on it along the route for all participants to see.

**Sponsorships due by May 1, 2019** (we cannot guarantee t-shirt listing if submitted late)

### Sponsor Details

Business/Sponsor Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Payment information: amount \$\_\_\_\_\_ check#\_\_\_\_\_ or cash\_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you from Surline Elementary PTO, Staff & Students! Please mail this form & check ASAP.

Payable to: **Surline Elementary School**

**Mail to: Surline Elementary Attn: PTO Color Run Sponsor, 147 E State St, West Branch, MI 48661**

Feel free to contact a PTO-Color Run Committee member:

Patti Ward 989-709-0041 Leah Pauley 989-312-2725 Jenny Dings 989-345-9660



# Fiscally Ready Communities (FRC)

For Municipalities across the State of Michigan

**MICHIGAN STATE**  
UNIVERSITY

Extension

 Michigan Department of  
**TREASURY**

For more information or to register: <https://events.anr.msu.edu/FRC/>

There will be ten FREE half day trainings throughout the state in 2019.

## Introduction:

MSU Extension and the Michigan Department of Treasury are hosting half day trainings that will cover the fundamental best practices for fiscal and operational planning.

## Takeaways: Best Practices for Sustainable Fiscal Health

MSU Extension and Treasury will provide guides to attendees outlining strong policies and procedures that each local government should implement. These guides include a checklist to track what your local government already has, what you are working on, and future next steps.

## Program Dates and Locations

- March 22 - East Lansing
- April 26 - Battle Creek
- May 21 - Roseville
- June 20 - Marquette
- July 18 - Traverse City
- August 22 - Mount Pleasant
- September 12 - Alpena
- October 16 - Flint
- November 6 - Jackson
- December 10 - Muskegon

**Cost = FREE**

## Why should I attend?

Michigan communities have experienced fiscal instability for a number of reasons. This training will help you prepare for these challenges through fiscally sustainable best practices.

The foundation for fiscal stability is a well educated team and a strong governance structure to support community needs, both now and into the future. Financial planning assists a local government with providing key services such as public safety, quality of life, and economic development. These are the principles for creating and sustaining a vibrant community.

Additionally, the training will assist both elected and appointed local officials with creating a dynamic budgeting process that supports essential investments while addressing current and future challenges.

## Who should attend?

- **Municipal Appointed Officials** (e.g. managers, administrators, financial officers, business officers, etc.)
- **Municipal Elected Officials** (e.g. board and council members, mayors, supervisors, trustees, clerks, etc.)

## How to Determine your Community's Fiscal Health:

This training will provide an understanding of your local unit's financial position. Participants will review the debt burden as a future fixed cost, what debt can be used for, the relationship between debt and population change, and financial balance sheets.

### Budgeting:

- How to compare your community with other distinguished local budgets in Michigan.
- Understanding key financial variables, such as:
  - The "rainy day fund"/fund balance/net position.
  - Understanding how the tax base provides revenue.
  - Proposal A, the Headlee Amendment, and understanding volatile revenue.
  - Forecasting revenue and expenditures.
- How spending in the present will have an impact on the future.



## Contact us for more information

**Eric Walcott, State Specialist**  
**Government and Public Policy**  
**MSU Extension**  
Office: (517) 353-9106  
Cell: (616) 914-7124  
E-mail: [walcott3@msu.edu](mailto:walcott3@msu.edu)

**Shu Wang, Ph.D.**  
**MSU Extension**  
Phone: (517) 353-6979  
E-mail: [swang24@msu.edu](mailto:swang24@msu.edu)

**Kayla Rosen, Departmental Analyst**  
**Analytics and Outreach Section**  
**Michigan Department of Treasury**  
Phone: (517) 335-7453  
Email: [Rosenk1@michigan.gov](mailto:Rosenk1@michigan.gov)

**Stacie Stonebrook, Senior Auditor**  
**Audit Section**  
**Michigan Department of Treasury**  
Phone: (517) 335-2223  
Email: [StonebrookS@michigan.gov](mailto:StonebrookS@michigan.gov)

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# The Center for Local, State, and Urban Policy

Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy >> University of Michigan

Michigan Public  
Policy Survey March 2019

## Community poverty and the struggle to make ends meet in Michigan, according to local government leaders

By Natalie Fitzpatrick, Debra Horner, and Thomas Ivacko

This report presents the views of Michigan's local government officials regarding poverty and economic hardship among residents in their jurisdiction, as well as assessments of unmet needs for particular services and resources. In addition, the report looks at policies that local governments are adopting or working on in partnership with other local organizations, and whether local leaders think their jurisdiction is doing enough to address poverty in the community. These findings are based on statewide surveys of local government leaders in the Spring 2018 wave of the Michigan Public Policy Survey (MPPS).

>> The Michigan Public Policy Survey (MPPS) is a census survey of all 1,856 general purpose local governments in Michigan conducted by the Center for Local, State, and Urban Policy (CLOSUP) at the University of Michigan in partnership with the Michigan Municipal League, Michigan Townships Association, and Michigan Association of Counties. The MPPS investigates local officials' opinions and perspectives on a variety of important public policy issues. Respondents for the Spring 2018 wave of the MPPS include county administrators, board chairs, and clerks; city mayors, managers, and clerks; village presidents, managers, and clerks; and township supervisors, managers, and clerks from 1,372 jurisdictions across the state.

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## Key Findings

- Poverty and economic hardship are found in all types of Michigan communities, large to small, urban to rural, north to south, and east to west. Overall, 44% of local officials say more than one in five of their residents struggle to make ends meet, including 7% who say a majority of residents struggle. By comparison, 9% of local officials say very few residents (5% or less) in their jurisdiction struggle.
  - » By region, jurisdictions in the Upper Peninsula and Northern Lower Peninsula are the most likely to say residents struggle with economic hardship, while those in Southeast Michigan are the least likely to say so.
  - » By community size, economic hardship is reported to be more prevalent in both the smallest and largest jurisdictions, compared with mid-size communities.
  - » By urban-rural status, fully-rural jurisdictions are more likely to report a higher prevalence of economic hardship among residents, compared with fully-urban communities.
  - » It is important to note that unusually large percentages of local leaders say they "don't know" answers to a broad range of questions about poverty and economic hardship in their community, compared with many other topics covered in prior MPPS waves.
- The survey asked about eight types of services or resources (such as public transportation, subsidized child care, etc.) that might help struggling residents to make ends meet, including whether there is a need for each in the community, and if so, to what extent the needs are currently being met.
  - » The most common unmet needs reported in Michigan communities are for drug treatment programs (reported by 48% of jurisdictions), affordable housing (46%), public transportation (41%), and workforce development/job training (41%).
  - » These unmet needs are associated with various community characteristics (such as size, region, etc.), but in general, hotspots for unmet needs tend to be found in communities that are rural or only partly-urban, and by region, among those in the Upper Peninsula and Northern Lower Peninsula.
  - » Statewide, 74% of jurisdictions report at least some unmet needs in at least one of the eight types of services included on the survey.
- Overall, 73% of local officials report their government addresses economic hardship in some fashion, including 11% that report discussing at least one of the eight types of services on the survey (while taking no further action), 12% that have a policy or program of their own to address hardships, and 50% that report partnering at least a little with other community organizations to provide services. Meanwhile, 27% of jurisdictions report no involvement in any of these ways.
- Statewide, 60% of Michigan's local leaders believe their jurisdiction is doing about the right amount of work to address poverty and economic hardship among its residents, while 1% think they are doing too much, 17% think too little, and 22% say they don't know.

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### Background

Ten years after the end of the Great Recession, Michigan's economy has made significant strides. While the unemployment rate was 15.4% in July 2009,<sup>1</sup> by December 2018 it was only 4.0%.<sup>2</sup> Nonetheless, many Michigan residents still struggle to make ends meet.

For a family of four, the Census Bureau defines poverty as income below \$25,100 in 2018<sup>3</sup>. On this measure, Michigan ranks worse than most states, at 35<sup>th</sup> in the nation, with 14% of the population below the federal poverty level in 2018, compared to 12.3% nationally<sup>4</sup>. However, the official poverty rate doesn't necessarily capture a full picture of economic hardship. Many residents who are above the poverty line still struggle in various ways to make ends meet. In fact, a 2018 report from the Urban Institute found that 40% of families in the U.S. had problems meeting at least one type of basic need, such as housing, healthcare, or food<sup>5</sup>.

One measure of these wider challenges is the ALICE (Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed) score from the United Way. This score represents the percentage of households where individuals are working, but are unable to afford basic necessities (i.e., housing, food, child care, health care, and transportation)<sup>6</sup>. In 2018, 26.6% of Michigan households fell into this category, despite the state's low unemployment rate.

When it comes to the study of poverty and economic hardship in Michigan communities, one important resource is the University of Michigan's Poverty Solutions Initiative. A wide range of information on poverty-related issues in Michigan and beyond is available on the Poverty Solutions website, including a unique set of interactive Michigan maps (<https://poverty.umich.edu/data-tools>). Over the past year, CLOSUP has partnered closely with researchers at Poverty Solutions to develop survey questions for the MPPS that would provide insight about the economic hardship faced by residents in Michigan communities.

As part of the Spring 2018 wave, the MPPS put those questions to local government leaders, asking about a range of issues such as what percentage of local residents they believe struggle to make ends meet, what kinds of services or resources they think would help these residents, whether those needs are being met, and if the local government plays a role in those efforts, including whether or not it should do more.



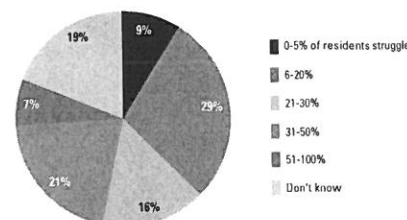
## Where Michigan residents struggle to make ends meet

The Spring 2018 MPPS asked local leaders to estimate the percentage of their jurisdiction's residents who struggle to make ends meet (which may be a larger proportion of residents than is captured simply via the nationally-designated poverty rate). As seen in *Figure 1*, 44% of all local officials report that more than one in five people in their community struggle to make ends meet. In fact, 7% of Michigan officials say a majority of their residents struggle. By comparison, 9% of local leaders say very few (5% or less) of their residents struggle to make ends meet.

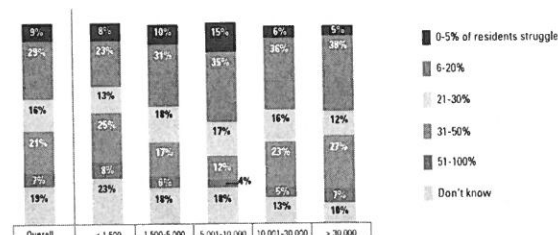
However, it is important to note that unusually large percentages of local leaders report that they do not know answers to a broad range of questions about poverty and economic hardship in their community, such as the 19% of local officials who say they are uncertain about the percentage of their jurisdiction's residents that struggle to make ends meet.<sup>a</sup> These high percentages of "don't know" responses may reflect a number of factors, including that many of Michigan's local governments are in small, rural townships which don't provide many services, and in many cases are not authorized by state law to take action addressing poverty. In addition, federal poverty statistics are not reported annually for small jurisdictions. As a result, local leaders in these places would be understandably less familiar with specific metrics on local needs or related issues, compared with their counterparts in large jurisdictions which provide a wide range of public services, including services to address economic hardship.

The MPPS finds economic hardship is reported in all types of Michigan communities, large to small, urban to rural, north to south, and east to west. However, there is variation. High levels of economic hardship are most frequently reported in both Michigan's smallest jurisdictions (those with fewer than 1,500 residents), as well as in its largest jurisdictions (those with more than 30,000 residents). In those largest jurisdictions, 46% of local officials say more than one in five of their residents struggle to make ends meet (see *Figure 2a*). By contrast, in jurisdictions with 5,001-10,000 residents, a smaller percent (33%) of local leaders say that more than one in five of their residents struggle to make ends meet. Officials from the smallest jurisdictions were the most likely to say they are unsure about the prevalence of economic hardship in their community, with 23% selecting "don't know."

**Figure 1**  
Officials' assessments of the percent of their jurisdiction's residents who struggle to make ends meet



**Figure 2a**  
Officials' assessments of the percent of their jurisdiction's residents who struggle to make ends meet, by population size



<sup>a</sup> To investigate the high levels of "don't know" responses further, the MPPS staff compared survey respondents' estimates of poverty levels in their communities against federal poverty statistics and found that local leaders' estimates were relatively accurate. This step itself is complicated, however, due to the survey's response options which were grouped into categories, and also due to gaps in reporting frequency of federal poverty statistics for different kinds of jurisdictions. Contact the authors for more information.

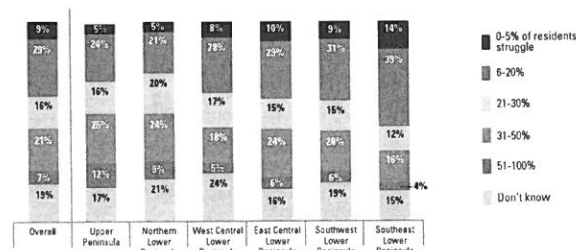


Looking at regional variation, jurisdictions in Michigan's Upper Peninsula and in the Northern Lower Peninsula are more likely than others to say higher percentages of their residents are struggling, while jurisdictions in Southeast Michigan are more likely to report a low percentage of residents struggling (see *Figure 2b*). In both the Upper Peninsula and Northern Lower Peninsula, 53% of local leaders say more than one in five of their residents struggle. In fact, 12% of officials in the Upper Peninsula and 9% in the Northern Lower Peninsula say a majority of residents in their jurisdiction struggle. By contrast, 14% of jurisdictions in Southeast Michigan say very few (0-5%) of their residents struggle to make ends meet, and only 32% say more than one in five residents struggle.

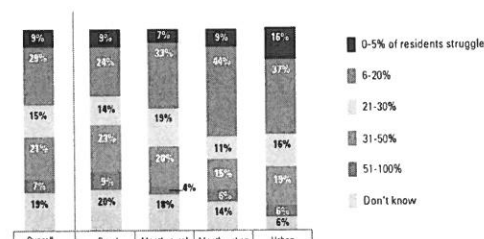
There are also differences reported between rural and urban jurisdictions. The MPPS asks local officials to characterize their own jurisdiction on a spectrum: rural, mostly rural, mostly urban, or urban. As shown in *Figure 2c*, jurisdictions that identify as fully-rural are somewhat more likely to report higher prevalence of economic hardship, compared with other types of communities.<sup>b</sup> Among these fully-rural jurisdictions, 46% of officials say more than one in five of their residents struggle to make ends meet, compared to 43% in mostly rural jurisdictions, 32% in mostly urban jurisdictions, and 41% in urban jurisdictions. Notably, among fully-urban jurisdictions, 16% of officials say very few (0-5%) of their residents struggle to make ends meet, compared with 9% in fully-rural places.

Although not shown here, there are also differences among jurisdictions by other characteristics. Racial and/or ethnic makeup of the jurisdiction is one example. In communities where more than 30% of residents are not white, two-thirds of local leaders (66%) say many of their residents struggle to make ends meet, including 15% who say an outright majority of their residents struggle. By comparison, in jurisdictions where 10% or less of the residents are not white, fewer than half (41%) of those officials say many of their residents struggle to make ends meet, and just 6% say a majority of their residents struggle.

**Figure 2b**  
Officials' assessments of the percent of their jurisdiction's residents who struggle to make ends meet, by region



**Figure 2c**  
Officials' assessments of the percent of their jurisdiction's residents who struggle to make ends meet, by urban-rural self-assessment



<sup>b</sup> Because not all officials characterized their jurisdiction on the urban-rural spectrum, the "overall" bar numbers in figures looking at the urban-rural spectrum may differ slightly from the overall numbers in other figures.



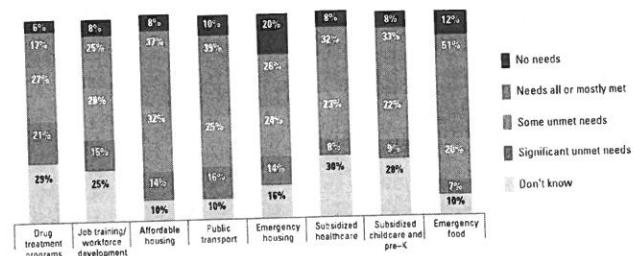
## Factors that impact poverty and economic hardship in Michigan communities

To learn more about factors that may impact poverty and economic hardship in Michigan communities, the MPPS also asked local officials about the need for, and availability of, eight different types of resources and services—such as drug treatment programs, emergency housing, etc.—which residents of their community might need to help make ends meet. The survey asked if there is a need for each of the eight types of resources or services in the community, and if so, to what extent those needs are currently being met.

As seen in *Figure 3*, there are some significant differences in how commonly these issues impact communities across the state, according to local leaders. For example, higher unmet needs are reported for drug treatment programs (48% of jurisdictions) and affordable housing (46%), while relatively lower unmet needs are reported for emergency food services (27%). In addition, there are again significant levels of “don’t know” responses offered by local leaders for some of the issues.

The differences in unmet needs on each of these resources and services are associated with a range of community characteristics, such as size, composition of the resident population, and so on. However, two community characteristics that consistently show differences are 1) location (or region) of the community and 2) where the community falls in a spectrum from fully-urban to fully-rural. These are explored below.

**Figure 3**  
Officials’ assessments of the needs for and availability of resources and services in the community



For each of the eight types of services on the survey, *Table 1* shows differences across Michigan's regions using a measure of "Net Unmet Need." This is calculated by subtracting the percentage of officials who say there are unmet needs from the percentage that say there are no needs at all or that the needs are largely being met. For example, the negative percentages in every region of Michigan for unmet drug treatment program needs show that more jurisdictions say they have unmet needs than say these needs are being met or don't exist in the first place. The Upper Peninsula (-43%) and the Northern Lower Peninsula (-41%) stand out with particularly high net unmet needs for drug treatment programs, while the East Central region (-10%) reports the lowest such net unmet need. This reflects the broader trend that the Upper Peninsula and Northern Lower Peninsula appear to be hotspots for unmet needs. Each of those regions have net negative unmet needs in five of the eight types of services, while the Southwest region has net negative unmet needs in four types. By comparison, Southeast Michigan has just one type of service—drug treatment programs—where unmet needs exceed met needs. Yet, when it comes to emergency food services, in each region more jurisdictions say there are few or no needs than say there are some or significant unmet needs.

Looking statewide at all local jurisdictions combined, three types of services are reported to have unmet needs that exceed met needs: drug treatment programs, job training/workforce development, and affordable housing.

Meanwhile, 74% of jurisdictions overall report that their residents have at least some unmet need for at least one of these eight types of services.

**Table 1**  
"Net Unmet Need" for resources and services in the community, by region

	Overall	Upper Peninsula	Northern Lower Peninsula	West Central Lower Peninsula	East Central Lower Peninsula	Southwest Lower Peninsula	Southeast Lower Peninsula
Drug treatment programs	-25%	-43%	-41%	-18%	-10%	-22%	-17%
Job training/workforce development	-8%	-27%	-29%	-11%	-2%	-6%	19%
Affordable housing	-1%	2%	-32%	-5%	9%	-4%	21%
Public transportation	8%	-4%	10%	3%	26%	3%	6%
Emergency housing	8%	3%	-8%	1%	17%	-2%	30%
Subsidized healthcare	9%	-3%	5%	6%	16%	6%	20%
Subsidized childcare and pre-K programs	10%	-6%	-7%	13%	18%	7%	28%
Emergency food	36%	20%	26%	41%	35%	36%	52%

■ 20% or more net negative unmet needs  
■ 0-9% net positive needs met

■ 10-19% net negative unmet needs  
■ 10-19% net positive needs met

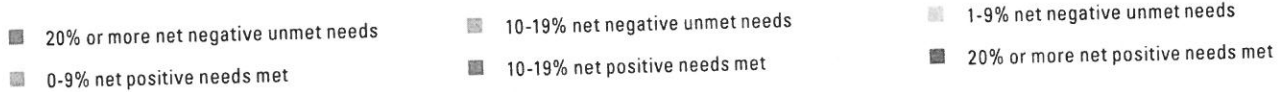
■ 1-9% net negative unmet needs  
■ 20% or more net positive needs met



And Table 2 shows differences by whether the jurisdiction is urban or rural, or somewhere in between. Across each of the eight types of services, jurisdictions described as fully-urban are the least likely to report net unmet needs, with just one type of service (drug treatment programs) in net negative percentages. Fully-rural jurisdictions report net unmet needs in four types of services, compared to three for mostly rural jurisdictions and two for mostly urban places.

**Table 2**  
"Net Unmet Need" for resources and services in the community, by urban-rural self-assessment

	Overall	Rural	Mostly rural	Mostly urban	Urban
Drug treatment programs	-24%	-25%	-27%	-18%	-4%
Job training/workforce development	-8%	-13%	-8%	3%	19%
Affordable housing	-1%	-5%	-1%	3%	21%
Public transportation	7%	9%	2%	-2%	36%
Emergency housing	8%	-4%	5%	7%	28%
Subsidized healthcare	9%	6%	6%	16%	44%
Subsidized childcare and pre-K Programs	10%	8%	11%	11%	21%
Emergency food	36%	32%	39%	41%	60%



The following sections of this report look at further breakdowns of the eight types of services, including regional and urban-rural breakdowns, in more detail.

## Almost half of Michigan jurisdictions report unmet drug treatment needs

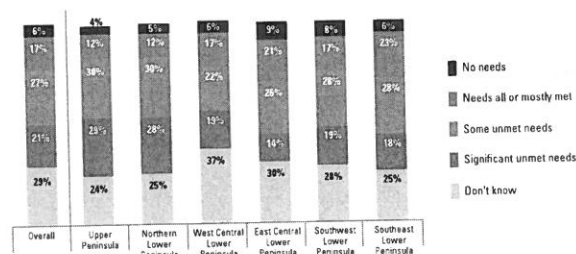
Overall, the most commonly cited unmet need across all Michigan communities relates to drug treatment programs (see *Figure 4a*). Almost half (48%) of Michigan's local governments report that their residents have some (27%) or significant (21%) unmet drug treatment needs. At the same time, 17% say such resident needs are all or mostly being met through various programs and services provided in their community, and 6% say there are no needs at all for such assistance. Meanwhile, as with other aspects of economic hardship, there is considerable uncertainty about the need for local drug treatment programs and services, with 29% of local officials saying they are unsure about the level of need in their community.

As noted above, there are differences in officials' perceptions of unmet drug treatment needs when looking across Michigan's regions. Unmet drug treatment needs are most commonly reported in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, where 59% report some or significant unmet needs, and in the Northern Lower Peninsula where 58% report such unmet needs. By contrast, fewer officials report unmet needs in the East Central region (40%).

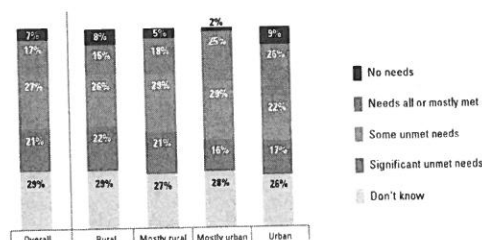
There are also differences in assessments of drug treatment needs between rural and urban jurisdictions, in particular with fully-urban jurisdictions standing out from the rest. In rural (48%) and mostly rural (50%) jurisdictions, about half of local officials say there are some or significant unmet drug treatment needs in their community, while less than 20% say those needs are all or mostly met (see *Figure 4b*). By contrast, 39% of officials from fully-urban jurisdictions say there are unmet drug treatment needs in their community, while 26% say these needs are being all or mostly met.

Unmet needs for drug treatment programs are also associated with other jurisdiction characteristics. For example, some or significant unmet needs for drug treatment programs are more frequently reported in jurisdictions with at least 30% non-white populations, compared to jurisdictions with smaller non-white populations. For additional breakdowns of service needs by jurisdiction characteristics, see the appendices.

**Figure 4a**  
Officials' assessments of local drug treatment program needs, by region



**Figure 4b**  
Officials' assessments of local drug treatment program needs, by urban-rural self-assessment





## Unmet affordable housing needs reported in many jurisdictions, especially in the Northern Lower Peninsula

Closely trailing unmet drug treatment needs (again, reported by 48% of jurisdictions overall) are unmet needs for more affordable housing to help struggling Michigan residents. Overall, 46% of local officials say residents in their jurisdiction have some (32%) or significant (14%) unmet needs for affordable housing (see *Figure 5a*). At the same time, over one-third (37%) say their residents' affordable housing needs are all or mostly met, while just 8% say affordable housing is not needed at all in their jurisdiction. Unlike most of the other seven topics surveyed, there are relatively few "don't know" responses (10% overall) regarding affordable housing.

By region, nearly two-thirds (61%) of jurisdictions in the Northern Lower Peninsula report some (35%) or significant (26%) unmet needs for affordable housing. Unmet needs are also reported in almost half of jurisdictions in Southwest Michigan (48%), West Central Michigan (46%), and the Upper Peninsula (46%). By contrast, a majority (57%) of officials from Southeast Michigan say their community either has no needs for affordable housing (11%) or that those needs are all or mostly being met (46%), while just 36% report remaining unmet needs.

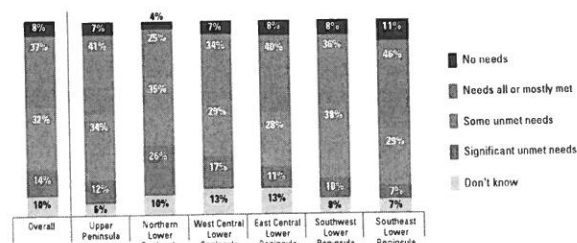
In addition to regional differences, there are significant differences along the urban-rural spectrum. As shown in *Figure 5b*, fully-urban jurisdictions are much more likely to report either no needs or that needs are all or mostly met (60%). By comparison, fully rural jurisdictions are the least likely type to say there are no affordable housing needs or that they are all or mostly met (41%).

The need for and availability of affordable housing also varies by jurisdiction size and other characteristics. A majority of local officials from larger jurisdictions (those with populations over 10,000) say their residents have some or significant unmet needs for affordable housing, while smaller jurisdictions are more likely to report that there are no needs for affordable housing in their community or that such needs are all or mostly met (see *Appendix A*).

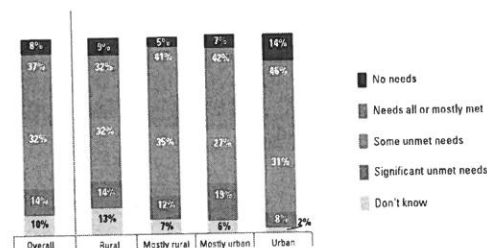
For additional breakdowns by other community characteristics, see *Appendices B-E*.

The remaining six types of services or resources with lower rates of reported unmet needs are presented below, broken down either by region or urban-rural status. Again, more breakdowns are available in the appendices.

**Figure 5a**  
Officials' assessments of local affordable housing needs, by region



**Figure 5b**  
Officials' assessments of local affordable housing needs, by urban-rural self-assessment





## Public transportation

Overall, 41% of Michigan jurisdictions report their residents have unmet public transportation needs (e.g. bus or ride services, etc.), while 49% say there are no needs, or the needs are being met (see *Figure 6*). The most significant unmet needs for public transportation are reported in the Upper Peninsula (26%), while jurisdictions in the East Central region are the least likely to report significant unmet needs (10%). Meanwhile, jurisdictions in the Northern Lower Peninsula (51%) and East Central Lower Peninsula (58%) are the most likely to say these needs don't exist or are all or mostly met.

## Subsidized childcare

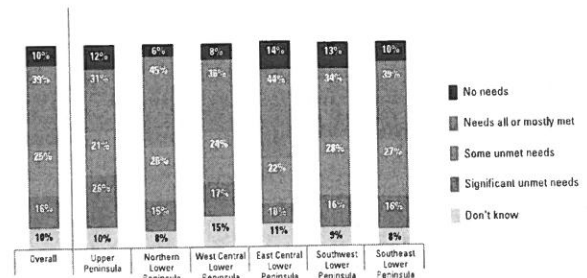
Statewide, 31% of jurisdictions say their residents have some (22%) or significant (9%) unmet needs for subsidized childcare and pre-K programs. However, as shown in *Figure 7*, unmet need is significantly more common in Upper Peninsula and Northern Lower Peninsula jurisdictions compared to the rest of the state. In fact, as seen in *Table 1* earlier, the Upper Peninsula and Northern Lower Peninsula regions have negative net unmet needs for subsidized childcare and pre-K, as more jurisdictions in those regions report some or significant unmet needs (42%) than say there are no such needs or these needs are all or mostly met (36%) in the Upper Peninsula and 35% in the Northern Lower Peninsula).

## Emergency housing

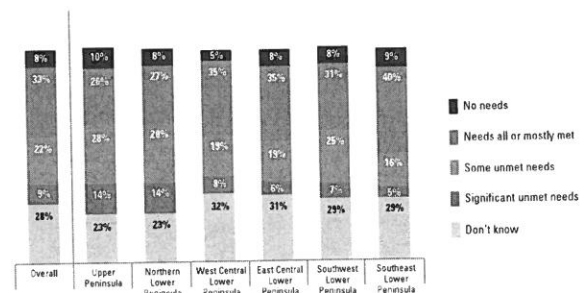
As with affordable housing, unmet emergency housing needs (e.g., homeless shelters, domestic violence shelters, warming centers) are most commonly reported in the Northern Lower Peninsula, where 46% of jurisdictions report some or significant unmet needs (see *Figure 8*). Unmet emergency housing needs are also a common concern in the Southwest Lower Peninsula, where 44% of local officials say there are some or significant unmet needs. In both regions, more jurisdictions report unmet emergency housing needs than report that such needs are met or do not exist. Meanwhile, a majority of officials (59%) from Southeast jurisdictions report their residents either have no emergency housing needs (26%) or that these needs are all or mostly met (33%).

More data on regional needs to help residents make ends meet is available in *Appendix B*.

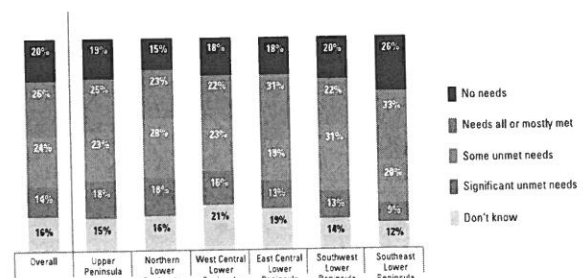
**Figure 6**  
Officials' assessments of local public transportation needs, by region



**Figure 7**  
Officials' assessments of local subsidized childcare needs, by region



**Figure 8**  
Officials' assessments of local emergency housing needs, by region





## Job training and workforce development

Now looking at differences along the urban-rural spectrum, Michigan's urban jurisdictions are more likely than rural ones to say job training and workforce development needs don't exist or are currently all or mostly met. In fully-urban jurisdictions, 50% of officials report that there are no such needs for their residents (13%) or that their residents' job training and workforce development needs are all or mostly met (37%), and just 6% say that there are significant unmet needs (see *Figure 9*). In mostly urban, mostly rural, and rural jurisdictions, significant unmet needs for job training and workforce development are more commonly reported.

## Subsidized healthcare

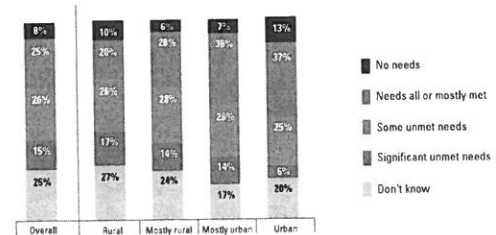
A majority of fully-urban jurisdictions (60%) also report that their residents don't have needs for subsidized healthcare (e.g. federally qualified health centers, CHIP, Medicaid, etc.) or that needs are all or mostly met. In other types of jurisdictions, officials are more likely to say their residents have some or significant unmet need for subsidized healthcare (see *Figure 10*).

## Emergency food

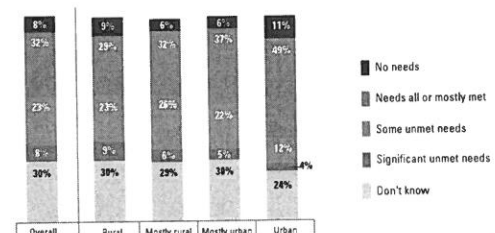
Finally, as shown in *Figure 11*, fewer jurisdictions statewide (27%) report some or significant unmet needs for emergency food (e.g., food pantries, soup kitchens, etc.) compared to the seven other service areas, and a majority of local governments (51%) say their residents' needs are all or mostly met, while 12% report no needs in the first place. Unmet needs are reportedly lowest in fully-urban jurisdictions (17%) and highest in fully-rural places (28%), including significant unmet needs for emergency food services in 9% of rural communities.

More data on urban/rural needs to help residents make ends meet is available in *Appendix C*.

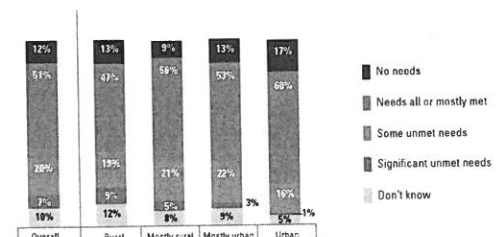
**Figure 9**  
Officials' assessments of local workforce development and job training needs, by urban-rural self-assessment



**Figure 10**  
Officials' assessments of local subsidized healthcare needs, by urban-rural self-assessment



**Figure 11**  
Officials' assessments of local emergency food needs, by urban-rural self-assessment





## What Michigan jurisdictions are doing to address poverty and economic hardship

Addressing poverty and economic hardship is not necessarily an area of responsibility for all local governments. In fact, many of Michigan's local governments are small rural townships, some of which have no full-time employees and provide very few services beyond mandated activities that include property assessing, tax collection, and election administration. To better understand whether and how local governments across the state may be working to address poverty and economic hardship, the MPPS asked local governments whether they: 1) are discussing the eight different types of services reviewed above; 2) have any policies or programs to address economic hardship, and 3) partner with any other organizations to address these issues.

Table 3 shows the percentage of local governments that have discussed each of the eight different types of services included on the survey within the last 12 months. Public transportation is the most commonly discussed topic among the eight, with over a quarter (26%) of officials statewide saying it has been a topic of discussion in the past year. The top four topics of discussion (public transportation, affordable housing, drug treatment programs, and job training) match the top four types of services reported as having any unmet needs across the state, though not necessarily in the same order. About half (48%) of jurisdictions did not report that they are actively discussing any of the eight issues.

Meanwhile, beyond Michigan's standard property tax exemptions for residents below the poverty level,<sup>7</sup> only 13% of jurisdictions statewide report having formal programs or policies of their own to address poverty. As shown in Figure 12a, Michigan's largest jurisdictions are significantly more likely to have their own programs or policies (37%), compared with smaller jurisdictions.

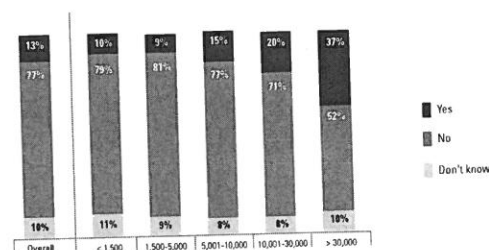
By jurisdiction type, as shown in Figure 12b, counties (22%) and cities (20%) are more likely to have their own policies or programs that address economic hardship, compared with townships (12%) and villages (7%).

Among the 13% of jurisdictions overall that report having their own policies or programs, the MPPS asked local officials to describe those that are particularly effective (or ineffective) for addressing poverty or economic hardship in their jurisdiction. Local officials primarily mention property tax exemptions (including some beyond the standard state-imposed exemption), community development block grants, and help from outside non-profits/charities. However, even in jurisdictions that have their own policies, some local officials report that their government has limited resources, and relies on the county or local organizations to provide services to residents experiencing economic hardship.

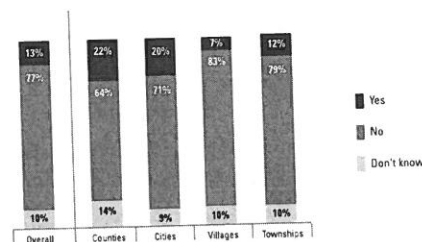
**Table 3**  
Percent of officials who report various types of services have been a topic of discussion within their local government in last 12 months

Types of Services	Total
Public transportation	26%
Affordable housing	24%
Drug treatment programs	20%
Job training/workforce development	17%
Emergency housing	10%
Emergency food	10%
Subsidized healthcare	5%
Subsidized childcare and pre-K	4%
No items selected	48%

**Figure 12a**  
Percent of jurisdictions with own policies or programs to address poverty and economic hardship, by population size



**Figure 12b**  
Percent of jurisdictions with own policies or programs to address poverty and economic hardship, by jurisdiction type





## Voices Across Michigan

Quotes from local leaders discussing policies or programs in their jurisdiction to address poverty or economic hardship

“Our guidelines for tax exemption are 25% higher than the poverty guidelines.”

“We work closely with County initiated programs such as meals on wheels home deliveries and also programs such as (CDBG) Community Development Block Grants which assist people in low income designated areas.”

“We administer several CDBG programs and fund non-profits that offer programming for low to moderate income families. Many of these have been successful; particularly, I believe that the home loan/home needs programs have been helpful for families who need assistance with basic home repairs—windows, furnace, etc.”

“We do not provide direct human services, rather we allocate around 1% of the General Fund to support local non-profits/agencies that provide those services.”

“We have a program to grant extensions for payment of utility bills based on hardship. This program has been used repeatedly to allow persons with overdue payments to gain time to obtain assistance with their utility bills.”

“We are a small rural township and depend on the county government to assist persons in need.”

“Sadly, I would say no current policies are working particularly well because we lack the financial resources to become effective in these types of efforts.”

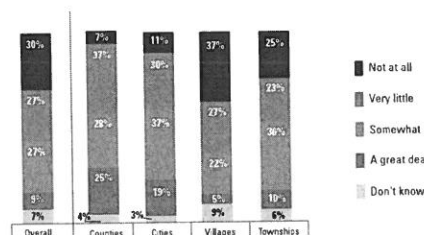
## Partnering with local groups

While few jurisdictions overall report having their own policies or programs to address poverty and economic hardship, more than one-third (36%) of jurisdictions say they partner with local organizations to provide resources or services for low-income residents somewhat (27%) or a great deal (9%), as shown in *Figure 13a*. An additional 27% say they also partner with local groups, although just “very little,” while 30% say they do not partner with others at all.

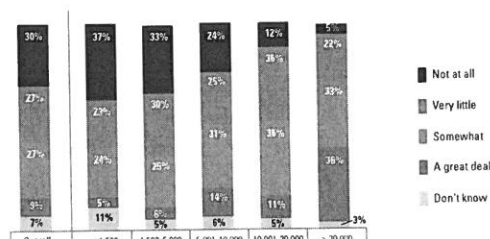
These partnerships take place to a greater extent in counties and cities than in villages and townships. Among counties, 53% of officials say their jurisdiction partners somewhat (28%) or a great deal (25%) with local organizations. Among cities, 56% of officials say their government partners somewhat (37%) or a great deal (19%) with other groups to address economic hardship. Only 7% of county officials and 11% of city officials say their government does not partner with outside organizations at all, compared with 25% of villages and 37% of townships. Meanwhile, 46% of village officials say they partner somewhat (36%) or a great deal (10%), compared to just 27% of townships that report partnering with others somewhat (22%) or a great deal (5%). As noted earlier, some of these townships may provide very few, if any, services beyond the three mandated services of property assessing, tax collection, and election administration.

Not surprisingly, by population size, partnerships are also much more common among the largest jurisdictions than among smaller jurisdictions, since larger jurisdictions are the types of places with larger staffs that provide a wide range of services (see *Figure 13b*).

**Figure 13a**  
Extent of jurisdiction’s partnerships with local organizations to address poverty and economic hardships, by jurisdiction type



**Figure 13b**  
Extent of jurisdiction’s partnerships with local organizations to address poverty and economic hardship, by population size





## From discussing the issues to providing or partnering on services, most Michigan local governments have at least some involvement in addressing poverty and economic hardship

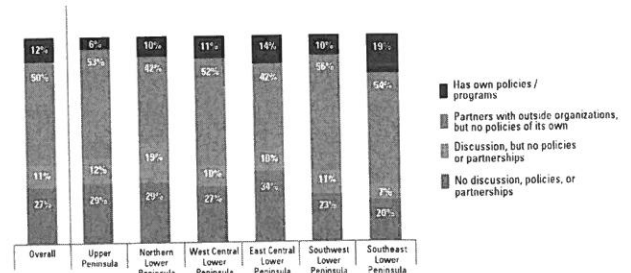
The MPPS constructed an index to gauge jurisdictions' overall involvement in addressing poverty and economic hardship by combining their survey responses regarding whether they are discussing any of the eight issues, partnering with other organizations, and/or have policies or programs of their own. This index shows that poverty and economic hardship are in fact being discussed and/or acted on to some extent in most (73%) jurisdictions across the state, while about a quarter (27%) of jurisdictions report no involvement with these issues at all (see *Figure 14a*). Overall, 11% of jurisdictions say they are talking about at least one issue related to economic hardship while taking no further action (partnerships or programs of their own). An additional 50% partner with outside organizations but do not have policies of their own. And finally, 12% have policies or programs of their own to address poverty and economic hardship (see note below)<sup>c</sup>.

By region, jurisdictions in Southeast Michigan are the most likely to have some level of involvement in these issues, with just 20% reporting no involvement at all. This corresponds to findings reported above that show the Southeast region being more likely to report that their residents' needs are being currently met across the eight types of services examined.

And again reflecting that rural jurisdictions tend to provide fewer services of any kind compared with their urban counterparts, fully- and mostly rural jurisdictions are significantly more likely than urban ones to report having no involvement in these issues. Still, as shown in *Figure 14b*, a strong majority (70%) of fully-rural jurisdictions report at least some level of involvement, whether just discussing the issues (12%), by partnering with others (47%), or even having policies or programs of their own (11%).

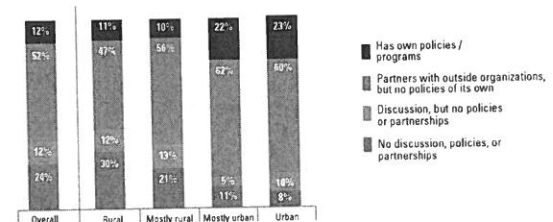
**Figure 14a**

Jurisdiction's overall involvement in issues related to poverty and economic hardship, by region



**Figure 14b**

Jurisdiction's overall involvement in issues related to poverty and economic hardship, by urban-rural self-assessment



<sup>c</sup> Due to non-responses to individual questions, percentages from the index, which includes data from more officials overall, may not match the responses to the original question exactly

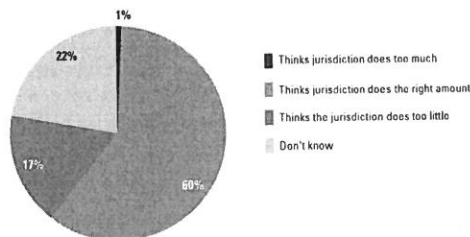
## Do local leaders think they are doing enough?

While, as noted above, 74% of local officials report their residents have at least one type of unmet need that would help make ends meet, most (60%) personally believe their jurisdiction does about the right amount currently to address local poverty and economic hardship (see *Figure 15a*). Meanwhile, 17% say their jurisdiction does too little, 1% say they do too much, and 22% say they don't know.

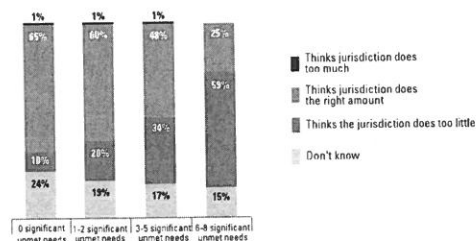
There are not particularly large or systemic differences in these views when broken down by community population size, geographic region, or level of urbanization. Instead, and perhaps not surprisingly, local officials' assessments of whether their jurisdiction is doing enough to address poverty and economic hardship are most strongly correlated with overall reported economic hardship in their community, and with the extent of unmet service and resource needs among their residents.

Among jurisdictions that report significant unmet needs in six or more of the eight service areas, 59% say their jurisdiction doesn't do enough to address economic hardship, compared to 20% in jurisdictions with significant unmet needs in just one to two service areas, and 10% in jurisdictions that do not report any significant unmet needs (see *Figure 15b*).

**Figure 15a**  
Officials' assessments of whether the jurisdiction is doing the right amount to address local poverty and economic hardship



**Figure 15b**  
Officials' assessments of whether the jurisdiction is doing the right amount to address local poverty and economic hardship, by number of significant unmet needs







## Conclusion

Despite Michigan's improvement on a wide array of economic metrics in the decade since the end of the Great Recession, a significant percentage of Michigan residents and households continue to experience economic hardship. When it comes to official poverty statistics, Michigan ranks 35th in the nation, with a poverty rate of 14% compared to the U.S. national average of 12.3%. And on the Spring 2018 MPPS, officials from nearly half (44%) of all Michigan local jurisdictions estimate that at least one in five residents in their community struggle to make ends meet, including 7% of officials who say a majority of residents struggle.

The MPPS finds that poverty and economic hardship are present in all kinds of Michigan communities, in every corner of the state. At the same time, the survey finds variation in levels of reported hardship, based on a number of key community characteristics. The state's largest and smallest communities tend to report higher levels of hardship compared with mid-size jurisdictions. By region, jurisdictions in the Upper Peninsula and Northern Lower Peninsula tend to report more hardship compared to other areas of the state. And fully-rural jurisdictions are more likely than fully-urban ones to report high percentages of hardship, with residents struggling to make ends meet.

Governments at all levels—national, state, and local—provide or partner in delivering a variety of programs aimed at helping people who suffer economic hardship, but not all communities get the services they need, and not all governments are involved in these ways. Across eight type of services examined on the MPPS that could help residents make ends meet, local leaders report that the highest unmet needs in their community are for drug treatment programs, affordable housing, public transportation, and job training. The level of need and approaches to providing these and other related services vary significantly across the state.

Although providing services to help struggling residents is not necessarily a responsibility for all local governments in Michigan, the MPPS finds that 73% of jurisdictions statewide report they are involved in some fashion, whether it is simply discussing ways to help residents, running programs or providing services themselves, or partnering with outside organizations to address residents' needs. Meanwhile, most local leaders (60%) think their own jurisdiction is doing about the right amount in these kinds of efforts, while 17% believe they are not doing enough.

### Notes

1. Walsh, D. (2018, September 16). A decade after financial crisis, Michigan still recovering. *Crain's Detroit Business*. Retrieved from <https://www.crainsdetroit.com/economy/decade-after-financial-crisis-michigan-still-recovering>
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3. Federal poverty level (FPL). (2018). *Healthcare.gov*. Retrieved from <https://www.healthcare.gov/glossary/federal-poverty-level-fpl>
4. U-M poverty and well-being map shows improvements statewide, but variations by county. (2018, December 19). *Michigan News*. Retrieved from <https://news.umich.edu/u-m-poverty-and-well-being-map-shows-improvements-statewide-but-variations-by-county/>
5. Skidmore Sell, S. (2018, August 28). Despite strong economy, many Americans struggling to make ends meet. *USA Today*. Retrieved from <https://www.usatoday.com/story/money/economy/2018/08/28/economy-booming-americans-still-struggle/1119753002/>
6. Poverty and well-being map 2018. *University of Michigan Poverty Solutions*. Retrieved from <https://poverty.umich.edu/data-tools/data-tools-poverty-and-well-being-map-2018/>
7. State of Michigan Department of Treasury. (2010, May 24). *Bulletin no. 7 of 2010: Poverty exemptions*. Retrieved from [https://www.michigan.gov/documents/treasury/Bulletin7of2010\\_322157\\_7.pdf](https://www.michigan.gov/documents/treasury/Bulletin7of2010_322157_7.pdf)

### Survey Background and Methodology

The MPPS is an ongoing survey program, interviewing the leaders of Michigan's 1,856 units of general purpose local government. Surveys are conducted each spring (and prior to 2018, were also conducted each fall). The program has covered a wide range of policy topics, and includes longitudinal tracking data on "core" fiscal, budgetary and operational policy questions and designed to build-up a multi-year time-series.

In the Spring 2018 iteration, surveys were sent by the Center for Local, State, and Urban Policy (CLOSUP) via the internet and hardcopy to top elected and appointed officials (including county administrators and board chairs; city mayors and managers; village presidents, clerks, and managers; and township supervisors, clerks, and managers) from all 83 counties, 280 cities, 253 villages, and 1,240 townships in the state of Michigan.

The Spring 2018 wave was conducted from April 9 – June 8, 2018. A total of 1,372 jurisdictions in the Spring 2018 wave returned valid surveys (65 counties, 237 cities, 177 villages, and 893 townships), resulting in a 74% response rate by unit. The margin of error for the survey for the survey as a whole is +/- 1.35%. The key relationships discussed in the above report are statistically significant at the  $p < .05$  level or below, unless otherwise specified. Missing responses are not included in the tabulations, unless otherwise specified. Some report figures may not add to 100% due to rounding within response categories. Quantitative data are weighted to account for non-response. "Voices Across Michigan" verbatim responses, when included, may have been edited for clarity and brevity. Contact CLOSUP staff for more information.

Detailed tables of the data analyzed in this report broken down three ways—by jurisdiction type (county, city, township, or village); by population size of the respondent's community, and by the region of the respondent's jurisdiction—are available online at the MPPS homepage: <http://closup.umich.edu/mpps.php>.

The survey responses presented here are those of local Michigan officials, while further analysis represents the views of the authors. Neither necessarily reflects the views of the University of Michigan, or of other partners in the MPPS.



## Appendices

### Appendix A

#### Need for services, by community population size

		Overall	Population <1,500	Population 1,500-5,000	Population 5,001- 10,000	Population 10,001- 30,000	Population > 30,000
Affordable housing	Not needed in our community at all	8%	10%	7%	8%	4%	3%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	37%	35%	38%	43%	34%	37%
	Some unmet needs	32%	29%	32%	29%	43%	33%
	Significant unmet needs	14%	14%	12%	13%	16%	24%
	Don't know	10%	12%	11%	7%	4%	3%
Emergency housing	Not needed in our community at all	20%	24%	16%	28%	14%	7%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	26%	18%	28%	29%	39%	40%
	Some unmet needs	24%	20%	25%	22%	30%	33%
	Significant unmet needs	14%	17%	13%	7%	9%	13%
	Don't know	16%	20%	17%	14%	7%	7%
Emergency food	Not needed in our community at all	12%	15%	10%	17%	8%	2%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	51%	45%	53%	55%	61%	59%
	Some unmet needs	20%	18%	20%	19%	22%	29%
	Significant unmet needs	7%	9%	6%	3%	4%	4%
	Don't know	10%	12%	10%	6%	6%	6%
Public transportation	Not needed in our community at all	10%	13%	11%	10%	3%	3%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	39%	35%	39%	41%	46%	46%
	Some unmet needs	25%	22%	23%	33%	35%	27%
	Significant unmet needs	16%	15%	17%	13%	14%	22%
	Don't know	10%	14%	11%	4%	1%	2%
Subsidized healthcare	Not needed in our community at all	8%	10%	6%	12%	7%	1%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	32%	28%	32%	35%	33%	47%
	Some unmet needs	23%	23%	22%	21%	27%	23%
	Significant unmet needs	8%	7%	8%	5%	9%	6%
	Don't know	30%	31%	31%	27%	24%	23%
Subsidized childcare and pre-K programs	Not needed in our community at all	8%	12%	5%	12%	6%	1%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	33%	28%	35%	36%	36%	41%
	Some unmet needs	22%	22%	22%	18%	25%	24%
	Significant unmet needs	9%	9%	9%	5%	11%	10%
	Don't know	28%	29%	30%	28%	22%	24%
Job training / workforce development	Not needed in our community at all	8%	12%	6%	11%	5%	1%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	25%	20%	24%	32%	38%	45%
	Some unmet needs	26%	25%	26%	24%	30%	27%
	Significant unmet needs	15%	16%	16%	12%	12%	14%
	Don't know	25%	28%	28%	22%	14%	13%
Drug treatment programs	Not needed in our community at all	6%	9%	5%	8%	3%	1%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	17%	14%	18%	19%	20%	25%
	Some unmet needs	27%	26%	25%	31%	33%	32%
	Significant unmet needs	21%	18%	23%	16%	20%	29%
	Don't know	29%	33%	29%	26%	23%	12%



**Appendix B**  
**Need for services, by region**

		Overall	Upper Peninsula	Northern Lower Peninsula	West Central Lower Peninsula	East Central Lower Peninsula	Southwest Lower Peninsula	Southeast Lower Peninsula
Affordable housing	Not needed in our community at all	8%	7%	4%	7%	8%	8%	11%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	37%	41%	25%	34%	40%	36%	46%
	Some unmet needs	32%	34%	35%	29%	28%	38%	29%
	Significant unmet needs	14%	12%	26%	17%	11%	10%	7%
	Don't know	10%	6%	10%	13%	13%	8%	7%
Emergency housing	Not needed in our community at all	20%	19%	15%	18%	18%	20%	26%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	26%	25%	23%	22%	31%	22%	33%
	Some unmet needs	24%	23%	28%	23%	19%	31%	20%
	Significant unmet needs	14%	18%	18%	16%	13%	13%	9%
	Don't know	16%	15%	16%	21%	19%	14%	12%
Emergency food	Not needed in our community at all	12%	14%	8%	8%	13%	14%	16%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	51%	43%	50%	56%	48%	49%	57%
	Some unmet needs	20%	25%	24%	17%	18%	22%	17%
	Significant unmet needs	7%	12%	8%	6%	8%	5%	4%
	Don't know	10%	7%	9%	13%	14%	11%	6%
Public transportation	Not needed in our community at all	10%	12%	6%	8%	14%	13%	10%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	39%	31%	45%	36%	44%	34%	39%
	Some unmet needs	25%	21%	26%	24%	22%	28%	27%
	Significant unmet needs	16%	26%	15%	17%	10%	16%	16%
	Don't know	10%	10%	8%	15%	11%	9%	8%
Subsidized healthcare	Not needed in our community at all	8%	2%	8%	8%	7%	9%	10%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	32%	34%	33%	29%	33%	28%	36%
	Some unmet needs	23%	29%	25%	24%	17%	24%	21%
	Significant unmet needs	8%	10%	11%	7%	7%	7%	5%
	Don't know	30%	24%	24%	32%	36%	32%	28%
Subsidized childcare and pre-K programs	Not needed in our community at all	8%	10%	8%	5%	8%	8%	9%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	33%	26%	27%	35%	35%	31%	40%
	Some unmet needs	22%	28%	28%	19%	19%	25%	16%
	Significant unmet needs	9%	14%	14%	8%	6%	7%	5%
	Don't know	28%	23%	23%	32%	31%	29%	29%
Job training / workforce development	Not needed in our community at all	8%	8%	5%	6%	9%	11%	11%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	25%	18%	19%	25%	25%	24%	37%
	Some unmet needs	26%	25%	32%	27%	25%	27%	21%
	Significant unmet needs	15%	28%	21%	15%	11%	14%	8%
	Don't know	25%	20%	23%	27%	31%	25%	23%
Drug treatment programs	Not needed in our community at all	6%	4%	5%	6%	9%	8%	6%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	17%	12%	12%	17%	21%	17%	23%
	Some unmet needs	27%	30%	30%	22%	26%	28%	28%
	Significant unmet needs	21%	29%	28%	19%	14%	19%	18%
	Don't know	29%	24%	25%	37%	30%	28%	25%



**Appendix C**  
**Need for services, by urban-rural status**

		Overall	Rural	Mostly rural	Mostly urban	Urban	Don't know
Affordable housing	Not needed in our community at all	8%	9%	5%	7%	14%	5%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	37%	32%	41%	42%	46%	34%
	Some unmet needs	32%	32%	35%	27%	31%	0%
	Significant unmet needs	14%	14%	12%	19%	8%	26%
	Don't know	10%	13%	7%	6%	2%	34%
Emergency housing	Not needed in our community at all	20%	23%	14%	24%	19%	30%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	26%	19%	32%	33%	46%	20%
	Some unmet needs	24%	23%	27%	26%	18%	0%
	Significant unmet needs	14%	17%	13%	9%	8%	7%
	Don't know	16%	19%	15%	9%	9%	43%
Emergency food	Not needed in our community at all	12%	13%	9%	13%	17%	20%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	51%	47%	56%	53%	60%	37%
	Some unmet needs	20%	19%	21%	22%	16%	7%
	Significant unmet needs	7%	9%	5%	3%	1%	7%
	Don't know	10%	12%	8%	9%	5%	30%
Public transportation	Not needed in our community at all	10%	13%	8%	1%	14%	5%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	39%	35%	39%	45%	52%	47%
	Some unmet needs	25%	22%	29%	31%	22%	23%
	Significant unmet needs	16%	17%	16%	17%	8%	7%
	Don't know	10%	13%	7%	6%	5%	19%
Subsidized healthcare	Not needed in our community at all	8%	9%	6%	6%	11%	16%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	32%	29%	32%	37%	49%	31%
	Some unmet needs	23%	23%	26%	22%	12%	0%
	Significant unmet needs	8%	9%	6%	5%	4%	7%
	Don't know	30%	30%	29%	30%	24%	45%
Subsidized childcare and pre-K programs	Not needed in our community at all	8%	9%	6%	7%	11%	28%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	33%	31%	36%	33%	35%	26%
	Some unmet needs	22%	22%	23%	20%	21%	13%
	Significant unmet needs	9%	10%	8%	9%	4%	0%
	Don't know	28%	28%	28%	30%	29%	33%
Job training / workforce development	Not needed in our community at all	8%	10%	6%	7%	13%	28%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	25%	20%	28%	36%	37%	15%
	Some unmet needs	26%	26%	28%	26%	25%	6%
	Significant unmet needs	15%	17%	14%	14%	6%	7%
	Don't know	25%	27%	24%	17%	20%	44%
Drug treatment programs	Not needed in our community at all	6%	8%	5%	2%	9%	16%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	17%	15%	18%	25%	26%	15%
	Some unmet needs	27%	26%	29%	29%	22%	6%
	Significant unmet needs	21%	22%	21%	16%	17%	7%
	Don't know	29%	29%	27%	28%	26%	55%

**Appendix D**
**Need for services, by percent of community that is non-white**

		Overall	0-10% Non-white Population	10-30% Non-white Population	>30% Non-white Population
Affordable housing	Not needed in our community at all	8%	8%	6%	4%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	37%	37%	36%	37%
	Some unmet needs	32%	31%	33%	34%
	Significant unmet needs	14%	13%	17%	20%
	Don't know	10%	10%	8%	4%
Emergency housing	Not needed in our community at all	20%	21%	13%	4%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	26%	26%	26%	34%
	Some unmet needs	24%	23%	32%	23%
	Significant unmet needs	14%	14%	15%	18%
	Don't know	16%	17%	13%	21%
Emergency food	Not needed in our community at all	12%	13%	7%	4%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	51%	51%	52%	52%
	Some unmet needs	20%	19%	26%	25%
	Significant unmet needs	7%	7%	6%	11%
	Don't know	10%	10%	8%	9%
Public transportation	Not needed in our community at all	10%	11%	6%	2%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	39%	39%	34%	44%
	Some unmet needs	25%	24%	33%	18%
	Significant unmet needs	16%	15%	18%	30%
	Don't know	10%	11%	8%	5%
Subsidized healthcare	Not needed in our community at all	8%	9%	5%	0%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	32%	31%	34%	37%
	Some unmet needs	23%	22%	28%	28%
	Significant unmet needs	8%	8%	6%	13%
	Don't know	30%	30%	28%	22%
Subsidized childcare and pre-K programs	Not needed in our community at all	8%	9%	7%	0%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	33%	33%	33%	30%
	Some unmet needs	22%	21%	25%	30%
	Significant unmet needs	9%	8%	9%	20%
	Don't know	28%	29%	27%	20%
Job training / workforce development	Not needed in our community at all	8%	9%	6%	0%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	25%	25%	29%	33%
	Some unmet needs	26%	26%	29%	27%
	Significant unmet needs	15%	15%	15%	30%
	Don't know	25%	26%	21%	11%
Drug treatment programs	Not needed in our community at all	6%	7%	4%	0%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	17%	17%	20%	10%
	Some unmet needs	27%	27%	28%	30%
	Significant unmet needs	21%	20%	23%	38%
	Don't know	29%	29%	26%	22%





**Appendix E**  
**Need for services, by jurisdiction type**

		Overall	Counties	Cities	Villages	Townships
Affordable housing	Not needed in our community at all	8%	0%	6%	9%	8%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	37%	21%	35%	35%	39%
	Some unmet needs	32%	39%	35%	36%	30%
	Significant unmet needs	14%	36%	21%	15%	11%
	Don't know	10%	4%	4%	5%	13%
Emergency housing	Not needed in our community at all	20%	1%	18%	24%	20%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	26%	29%	32%	17%	26%
	Some unmet needs	24%	40%	28%	25%	22%
	Significant unmet needs	14%	20%	10%	20%	13%
	Don't know	16%	9%	13%	15%	18%
Emergency food	Not needed in our community at all	12%	3%	10%	13%	13%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	51%	52%	60%	45%	50%
	Some unmet needs	20%	32%	22%	22%	18%
	Significant unmet needs	7%	7%	3%	10%	7%
	Don't know	10%	5%	6%	9%	12%
Public transportation	Not needed in our community at all	10%	3%	4%	11%	12%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	39%	43%	48%	30%	38%
	Some unmet needs	25%	28%	28%	29%	23%
	Significant unmet needs	16%	26%	15%	21%	15%
	Don't know	10%	0%	5%	10%	12%
Subsidized healthcare	Not needed in our community at all	8%	2%	5%	9%	9%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	32%	42%	35%	28%	31%
	Some unmet needs	23%	29%	27%	27%	21%
	Significant unmet needs	8%	13%	8%	8%	7%
	Don't know	30%	13%	25%	28%	32%
Subsidized childcare and pre-K programs	Not needed in our community at all	8%	1%	5%	7%	9%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	33%	33%	32%	32%	33%
	Some unmet needs	22%	35%	26%	28%	19%
	Significant unmet needs	9%	13%	11%	7%	8%
	Don't know	28%	17%	26%	25%	30%
Job training / workforce development	Not needed in our community at all	8%	1%	5%	10%	9%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	25%	37%	29%	17%	25%
	Some unmet needs	26%	31%	31%	32%	24%
	Significant unmet needs	15%	21%	19%	16%	14%
	Don't know	25%	9%	16%	25%	28%
Drug treatment programs	Not needed in our community at all	6%	2%	4%	10%	7%
	There are needs, but most or all are being met	17%	18%	17%	14%	18%
	Some unmet needs	27%	38%	32%	26%	25%
	Significant unmet needs	21%	36%	23%	20%	19%
	Don't know	29%	7%	23%	31%	31%

## Previous MPPS reports

The state of community civic discourse, according to Michigan's local government leaders (December 2018)

Despite sustained economic growth, Michigan local government fiscal health still lags (November 2018)

Michigan local government leaders' views on medical and recreational marijuana (September 2018)

Rising confidence in Michigan's direction among local leaders, but partisan differences remain (July 2018)

Michigan local government officials weigh in on housing shortages and related issues (June 2018)

Approaches to land use planning and zoning among Michigan's local governments (May 2018)

Workforce issues and challenges for Michigan's local governments (January 2018)

Local leaders' views on elections in Michigan: accuracy, problems, and reform options (November 2017)

Michigan local government officials report complex mix of improvement and decline in fiscal health, but with overall trend moving slowly upward (October 2017)

Michigan local leaders want their citizens to play a larger role in policymaking, but report declining engagement (August 2017)

Michigan local leaders' views on state preemption and how to share policy authority (June 2017)

Improving communication, building trust are seen as keys to fixing relationships between local jurisdictions and the State government (May 2017)

Local leaders more likely to support than oppose Michigan's Emergency Manager law, but strongly favor reforms (February 2017)

Local government leaders' views on drinking water and water supply infrastructure in Michigan communities (November 2016)

Michigan local leaders say property tax appeals are common, disagree with 'dark stores' assessing (October 2016)

Local officials say Michigan's system of funding local government is broken, and seek State action to fix it (September 2016)

Michigan local governments report first declines in fiscal health trend since 2010 (August 2016)

Michigan local leaders' doubts continue regarding the state's direction (July 2016)

Hospital access primary emergency medical concern among many Michigan local officials (July 2016)

Firefighting services in Michigan: challenges and approaches among local governments (June 2016)

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Local leaders say police-community relations are good throughout Michigan, but those in large cities are concerned about potential civil unrest over police use-of-force (February 2016)

Report: Responding to budget surplus vs. deficit: the preferences of Michigan's local leaders and citizens (December 2015)

Michigan's local leaders concerned about retiree health care costs and their governments' ability to meet future obligations (October 2015)

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Michigan local government leaders say transit services are important, but lack of funding discourages their development (April 2015)

Michigan local leaders see need for state and local ethics reform (March 2015)

Local leaders say Michigan road funding needs major increase, but lack consensus on options that would raise the most revenue (February 2015)

Michigan local government leaders' views on employee pay and benefits (January 2015)

Despite increasingly formal financial management, relatively few Michigan local governments have adopted recommended policies (December 2014)

Most Michigan local officials are satisfied with their privatized services, but few seek to expand further (November 2014)

Michigan local governments finally pass fiscal health tipping point overall, but one in four still report decline (October 2014)



Beyond the coast, a tenuous relationship between Michigan local governments and the Great Lakes (September 2014)

Confidence in Michigan's direction holds steady among state's local leaders (August 2014)

Wind power as a community issue in Michigan (July 2014)

Fracking as a community issue in Michigan (June 2014)

The impact of tax-exempt properties on Michigan local governments (March 2014)

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Beyond trust in government: government trust in citizens? (March 2013)

Local leaders support reforming Michigan's system of funding local government (January 2013)

Local leaders support eliminating Michigan's Personal Property Tax if funds are replaced, but distrust state follow-through (November 2012)

Michigan's local leaders satisfied with union negotiations (October 2012)

Michigan's local leaders are divided over the state's emergency manager law (September 2012)

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Michigan's local leaders more positive about Governor Snyder's performance, more optimistic about the state's direction (July 2012)

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State funding incentives increase local collaboration, but also raise concerns (March 2012)

Local officials react to state policy innovation tying revenue sharing to dashboards and incentive funding (January 2012)

MPPS finds fiscal health continues to decline across the state, though some negative trends eased in 2011 (October 2011)

Public sector unions in Michigan: their presence and impact according to local government leaders (August 2011)

Despite increased approval of state government performance, Michigan's local leaders are concerned about the state's direction (August 2011)

Local government and environmental leadership: views of Michigan's local leaders (July 2011)

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Local government leaders say economic gardening can help grow their economies (November 2010)

Local governments struggle to cope with fiscal, service, and staffing pressures (August 2010)

Michigan local governments actively promote U.S. Census participation (August 2010)

Fiscal stimulus package mostly ineffective for local economies (May 2010)

Fall 2009 key findings report: educational, economic, and workforce development issues at the local level (April 2010)

Local government officials give low marks to the performance of state officials and report low trust in Lansing (March 2010)

Local government fiscal and economic development issues (October 2009)

All MPPS reports are available online at: <http://closup.umich.edu/mpps.php>



University of Michigan

**Center for Local, State, and Urban Policy**

**Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy**

Joan and Sanford Weill Hall

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The **Center for Local, State, and Urban Policy (CLOSUP)**, housed at the University of Michigan's Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy, conducts and supports applied policy research designed to inform state, local, and urban policy issues. Through integrated research, teaching, and outreach involving academic researchers, students, policymakers and practitioners, CLOSUP seeks to foster understanding of today's state and local policy problems, and to find effective solutions to those problems.

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Ann Arbor

**Katherine E. White**  
Ann Arbor

**Mark S. Schlissel**  
(ex officio)

# **Reports**

**Mayor**

**Council**

**City Manager**



## City of West Branch

121 N. Fourth St., West Branch, MI 48661

Phone 989-345-0500 © Fax 989-345-4390 © email cityhall@westbranch.com

### APPLICATION FOR OPEN CITY BOARD OR COMMISSION POSITION

Application for: Planning Board/Commission  
Name Ken Kish  
Address 307 S. Burgess St.  
Phone 888-345-1066 (cell/phone)  
Email kennethaj@gmail.com  
City Resident? Yes ☒ No ☐ How Long? 4+ yrs.  
Please list any previous City appointments or offices Bd. of Review

Please list any relevant employment or professional activities current  
bd. member Ogemaw Comm on Aging.  
president condo bd. in Detroit 10+ yrs.  
Other community affiliations/activities you feel would be a benefit to this position \_\_\_\_\_

Are you aware of the meeting schedule for this Board or Commission, and are you available to attend regularly scheduled meetings?

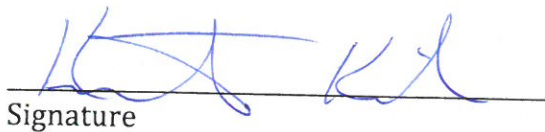
Aware of schedule? Yes ☒ No ☐ Can attend? Yes ☒ No ☐ Unsure ☐

Why are you interested in serving of the City Board or Commission? would like  
to see the City move forward +  
progress

What talents or experience would you bring to the position? organizer,  
writer, good communication skills.

What are your primary interests in City Government and City services? improve  
communications and image

Please relate any special goals you may have for the City would like  
to ↓ # of vacant storefronts,  
camouflage store fronts that are empty?  
Any other information you wish to provide for Mayor and Council consideration? \_\_\_\_\_

  
Signature

1/10/19  
Date

Thank you for your interest in serving as a volunteer Board or Commission member.

Appointments to City Council advisory Board and Commissions are nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by consent of the City Council. If you are applying for a specific and currently open position, you will be notified of City Council's decision once it is made.

If you are submitting an application to be considered in the future as openings occur, you will be contacted by City staff when the vacancy is announced in order to confirm your interest in this specific opportunity.

Upon appointment, you will be required to stop by City Hall to complete a W-4, MI W-4 and an I-9 form along with supplying a copy of your driver's license and social security card or a copy of your passport.

**Public  
Comment  
-Any  
Topic**

# **Adjournment**