

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, SEPTEMBER 17, 2018, 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*. Due to recent complaints from those in attendance trying to listen, audience members are kindly reminded to **please refrain from having private conversations**

while meetings are in progress—it is disruptive and NOT allowed. Unless you are a scheduled speaker from the floor or in the process of giving public comment for the record, audience members should not converse in the Council Chambers during meetings--if you feel that you must converse during a meeting, you are kindly asked to please do so in the hallway, away from the doors.] 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
- IX. Unfinished Business
 - A. 911 Invoice
 - B. DDA Bylaws
- X. New Business

- A. Bills payable.
- B. MML Board of Directors re-election
- C. Michigan Green Communities Challenge Bronze Certification
- D. Water & Sewer Ordinance
- XI. Approval of the minutes and summary from the Meeting held September 10, 2018, as well as the minutes from the work session held September 13, 2018
- XII. Consent Agenda (These items are considered routine and can be enacted in one motion)
 - A. Treasurer's report and Investment Summary
 - B. August Police Report
- XIII. Communications
 - A. Center for Local, State, and Urban Policy
 - B. Michigan TAMC
- XIV. Reports and/or comments
 - A. Mayor
 - 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

Unfinished Business

OGEMAW COUNTY TREASURER

DWIGHT MC INTYRE

P O Box 56

West Branch MI. 48661

989-345-0084

Fax 989-345-4939

10/02/2017

To **John Dantzer**
City of West Branch Clerk
121 N Fourth St
West Branch, MI 48661

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
	City share of 911	5,270.07
SUBTOTAL		5,270.07
TOTAL DUE		5,270.07

Make all checks payable to: Ogemaw County

If you have any questions concerning the calculation of the amount billed,

call: Amy (989) 345-2911

DWIGHT MCINTYRE
OGEMAW COUNTY TREASURER
806 W. HOUGHTON AVENUE-ROOM 103
P.O. BOX 56
WEST BRANCH, MICHIGAN 48661
mcintyred@ocmi.us

PH: 989-345-0084

FAX: 989-345-4939

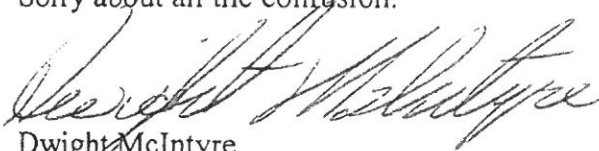
October 9, 2017

RE; 911 BILLING

To alleviate confusion on how the 911 billing was determined, I am enclosing a sheet that shows how the amounts were calculated, and a copy of a page, out of the contract, all townships and cities signed that justifies the billings.

Payment on this Bill is due by September 30, 2018, thank you.

Sorry about all the confusion.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Dwight McIntyre", written in dark ink.

Dwight McIntyre
Ogemaw County Treasurer

Municipality	Population	Percentage	\$ Amount
Churchill	1603	7.2613%	\$3,949.4744
Cummings	796	3.6057%	\$1,961.1863
Edwards	1390	6.2964%	\$3,424.6846
Foster	821	3.7190%	\$2,022.7813
Goodar	493	2.2332%	\$1,214.6543
Hill	1584	7.1752%	\$3,902.6622
Horton	997	4.5162%	\$2,456.4105
Klacking	617	2.7949%	\$1,520.1658
Logan	581	2.6318%	\$1,431.4689
Mills	4291	19.4374%	\$10,572.1738
Ogemaw	1118	5.0643%	\$2,754.5305
Richland	956	4.3305%	\$2,355.3946
Rose	1409	6.3825%	\$3,471.4968
West Branch T.	2628	11.9043%	\$6,474.8713
Rose City	653	2.9580%	\$1,608.8626
City of W.B.	2139	9.6893%	\$5,270.0722
SUM	22076	100.0000%	\$54,390.8900
Ogemaw County	22076		

Total amount to divide \$54,390.89

Ogemaw Co General Fund \$177,786.00

Ogemaw Co EMS \$95,609.11

TOTAL \$327,786.00

that it is billing within the District. Any service supplier who fails to collect such funds and timely remit them as provided in this Plan and Act, or to provide the reasonable accounting required hereby may be enjoined by the County Circuit Court from providing communication services to service users within the District and the 9-1-1 Board is authorized to sue such service supplier in the Circuit Court to obtain such injunctive relief and/or damage relief for the amount of unremitted surcharge that the service supplier should have provided to the County.

In the event that millage and/or 9-1-1 operational surcharge revenues are insufficient to cover the costs of financing the Central Dispatch, the County Board is authorized to negotiate fees for primary PSAP services rendered to public safety agencies and other emergency service providers dispatched by the Central Dispatch, and if such fees cannot be negotiated, to set them at reasonable and fair levels in relation to the estimated cost of the services actually delivered to the public or private safety agencies. Furthermore, the County Board is authorized to set a service user fee at reasonable and fair levels in relation to the estimated cost of the services actually delivered to the service user or on his or her behalf or on behalf of a person or entity receiving the benefit of the emergency public and/or private services. The County Board may impose such fees through resolution or implementing ordinance, including authorization to the State of Michigan District Court system to collect such fees from the party adjudicated at fault for creating the emergency service condition through civil and criminal infraction proceedings. The County Board may authorize the initiation of civil court proceedings to collect any such service user fee.

3) **Past Plans or Amendments**

These provisions are intended to modify, amend, supersede and replace any and all prior Plan or Plan Amendment. This Plan may be amended in any manner and at any time consistent with the Act.

OPTION 1

CITY OF WEST BRANCH

DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I: NAME

- 1.1 The name of this Authority is the Downtown Development Authority of the City of West Branch **(hereinafter referred to as “DDA,” or “Authority”).**

ARTICLE II: PURPOSE

- 2.1 The purpose of the DDA is established by the Downtown Development Authority Act 197 of the Public Acts of Michigan of 1975 (Act), **recodified as Public Act 57 of 2018**, and including but not limited to, the correction and prevention of deterioration in the downtown district, the encouragement of historic preservation, the creation and implementation of development plans in the downtown district and the promotion of economic growth therein. **In the event of ambiguity within the By-laws or for any other reason, the Act shall control.**

ARTICLE III: BOUNDARIES

- 3.1 The geographic boundaries of the DDA district are depicted in the attached Exhibit A.

ARTICLE IV: BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- 4.1 Board of Directors. The business and affairs of the DDA shall be managed by its Board of Directors (Board).
- 4.2 Members. The Board shall consist of the Mayor, **or their designated representative**, and eight (8) members as provided by the Act. The members shall be **appointed by the Mayor**, subject to approval by City Council (Council) and shall hold office for the terms provided in Act 197. All members shall hold office until the member's successor is appointed.
- 4.2.1 A majority of the members shall be persons having an interest in property located within the DDA's district.
- 4.3 Terms. The term of each DDA member shall be four (4) years. **A member may be reappointed subject to the same process described in Section 4.2.** All members shall hold office until their successors are appointed.
- 4.4 Removal. Pursuant to notice and an opportunity to be heard, a member or officer may be removed by a majority vote of the Board, **subject to Council's approval**, whenever in its judgement, the best interests of the DDA would be served. An officer may resign from office and still remain a member of the Board.
- 4.5 Attendance. If a Board member misses three (3) consecutive regular meetings of the DDA or

OPTION 1

4.6 twenty-five percent (25%) of regular meetings in any fiscal year, the member may be removed from the Board unless such absence is excused by the Board. If removal is deemed appropriate, the member will receive notice and an opportunity to be heard.

4.7 Conflict of Interest. A Board member who has any interest in any matter before the DDA shall disclose his/her interest prior to the DDA taking any action with respect to the matter; which disclosure shall become a part of the record of the DDA's official proceedings. Any member making such disclosure, shall then refrain from participating in the Authority's decision making processes relative to such matter.

4.7.1 In the event a member isn't sure whether he/she is in a conflict of interest position, the remaining members of the DDA, by a majority vote, shall decide whether or not a conflict of interest exists. Any such decision shall be binding and final.

4.8 Election of Officers. Officers shall be elected by a majority vote of the Board. The term of office shall be for one (1) year and begin at the close of the Annual Meeting at which they are elected. No member shall hold more than one office at a time.

4.9 Officers. Officers of the Board shall be a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, Treasurer and Secretary. All officers shall be members of the Board, with the exception of the Secretary. The officers of the Board shall be elected by the Board

4.8.1 Chairperson. The Chairperson shall preside at all meetings of the Board and shall discharge the duties as presiding officer. The Chairperson shall have the general powers and duties of supervision and management of the Board.

4.8.2 Vice-Chairperson. In the absence of the Chairperson or the event of inability to serve as Chairperson, the Vice-Chairperson shall perform the duties of the Chairperson.

4.8.3 Treasurer. The Treasurer shall review a monthly statement of all revenues and expenses with the assistance of City Officials. The fiscal year of the DDA shall be the same as that of the City. Funds shall not be disbursed for any expense (invoices, bills, etc.) of the DDA until after the Board's approval of said expense.

4.8.4 Secretary. The Secretary shall record all votes, take minutes and shall maintain accurate records of all proceedings of the DDA.

4.8.5 Legal Counsel. The Board may retain legal counsel of their choice to advise the Board in the proper performance of its duties, to represent the DDA in actions brought by or against the DDA or for any other reason deemed necessary by the Board.

ARTICLE V: MEETINGS

5.1 Regular Meetings. Regular meetings of the Board will be held at least once each month.

5.2 Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the Chairperson or three members by written request to the Board Secretary with at least 24 hours' notice (written, email or voicemail) to each member of the Board.

5.3 Annual Meeting. An annual meeting shall be held once per year in or around March for the purpose

OPTION 1

of the election of officers, strategic planning, and budget planning.

~~5.4 Informational Meeting. Each year, the Board shall hold not fewer than 2 informational meetings, which may be held in conjunction with other public meetings of the authority or municipality.~~
[Comment: A meeting should either be a Regular or Special Meeting.]

5.5 Work Session. The Board may convene a work session devoted exclusively to the exchange of information relating to municipal affairs. **No action shall be taken at the work session meeting.**

5.6 Public Meetings. All meetings shall be held in accordance with the Open Meetings Act.

5.7 Closed Meetings. Closed meetings may be called under the conditions outlined in the Open Meetings Act. If a closed meeting is called, all applicable procedures will be followed as outlined in the Open Meetings Act.

5.8 Quorum. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the serving Board members.

5.5.1 If a quorum is not present, the Board may discuss matters of interest, but can take no action until the next regular or special meeting

5.9 Duty to Vote. All members of the Board shall have the duty to vote on matters before the DDA and shall not abstain on any matter except where there is a conflict of interest. If no member states opposition to the motion, it shall be deemed to have passed unanimously and shall be so recorded. In the event a member votes “no”, a roll call shall be conducted.

ARTICLE VI: COMMITTEES

6.1 The Board may have committees. Committees shall be established by the Board and listed by name and with a definition of their purpose and scope. Committee members will be members of the Board. Special committees may be established for a specific period of time by the Chair or by a resolution of the Board which specifies the task of the special committee and the date of its dissolution.

ARTICLE VII: ANNUAL BUDGET

7.1 The DDA Board shall prepare a budget for the operation of the authority for the ensuing fiscal year. The budget shall be prepared in the manner and contain the information required of other municipal departments. Before the budget may be adopted by the board, it shall be approved by the governing body of the municipality subject to the requirements outlined in PA 57 of 2018, Section 2281 (MCL 125.4228).

OPTION 1

ARTICLE VIII: ANNUAL REPORT

8.1 Annually, on a form and in the manner prescribed by the Michigan Department of Treasury, the DDA shall submit to the governing body, a report on the status of the tax increment financing account subject to the requirements outlined in PA 57 of 2018, Section 911 (MCL 125.4911).

ARTICLE IX: GENERAL

9.1 Effective Date. These By-Laws shall become effective upon approval of the City Council.

9.2 Amendment of By-Laws. These By-Laws may be amended by the DDA at any regular meeting, provided that all members have received an advance copy of the proposed amendment(s) prior to the meeting at which such amendments are to be considered.

ARTICLE X: INDEMNITY

10.1 Indemnity. Any member of the Board shall be indemnified in connections with any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding to which he or she was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party by reason of his or her being or having been a member of the Board; provided, however, that no person shall be indemnified or reimbursed in relation to any matter in any action, suit or proceeding to which he or she has been adjudged to have been guilty of or liable for gross negligence, willful misconduct or criminal acts in the performance of his or her duties to the DDA.

Adopted by the City of West Branch Downtown Development Authority on _____, 2018.

Chairperson, Samantha Fabbri

Approved by the City Council of the City of West Branch on _____, 2018.

City Clerk/Treasurer, John Dantzer

OPTION 1

EXHIBIT A

Beginning at the southeast corner of Lot 9, Block 12, of the recorded plat of D. Wright and Co. Addition to the City of West Branch; thence north along the east line of said block to a point 41.0 feet north of the southeast corner of Lot 8, Block 12, thence west to a point intersecting the southerly line of Lot 8, thence northwesterly along Lot 8, to the southwest corner of the alley; thence west along the south line of Lot 12, Block 12, to the center of Second Street; thence south along said center line to a point 17.0 feet south of Lot 3, Block 3 of the recorded plat of R.H. Weidemann and Co. Addition to the City of West Branch; thence west along said line to the west side of the alley; thence north along the west side of alley to a point 44.0 feet north of the southeast corner of Lot 9, thence west along said line to the centerline of Third Street; thence south along centerline to a point in line with the north line of Lot 1, Block 2, thence west along said line to the west side of alley; thence south along west side of alley 30.0 feet; thence west along said line to the west right-of-way line of Fourth Street; thence north to the northeast corner of Lot 2, Block 1; thence west along said line to the east side of alley; thence north along the east side of alley to the mid point of Lot 5, Block 1, thence east to a point in the centerline of Fourth Street; thence south 57.0 feet; thence east 129.5 feet; thence north to the line of Lot 9, thence east to the west line of alley; thence north along west line of alley to West Branch of Rifle River; thence northwesterly along said river to the centerline of Fourth Street, thence south along centerline to a point eight feet south of north line of Lot 7, Block 9, of the recorded plat of D. Wright and Co. Addition to the City of West Branch, thence to the east right-of-way line of Fifth Street to the northwest corner Lot 5, Block 9, thence east along the north line of Lot 5, to a point 50.0 feet west of the right-of-way of Fourth Street; thence north to the north line of Lot 2, Block 9, thence west to the centerline of Fifth Street; thence south to a point in line with the north line of Block 4, of the recorded plat of R.H. Weidemann and Co. Second Addition to the City of West Branch; thence west to a point midway on the north line of Lot 11, Block 3, thence north 33.0 feet; thence north 18°23'10"E 110.3 feet to the right-of-way of railroad spur; thence northwesterly along said railroad spur to the centerline of Seventh Street; thence south along centerline to a point 70.0 feet north of the northeast corner of Lot 1, Block 2, of the recorded plat of R.H. Weidemann and Co. Second Addition to the City of West Branch; thence westerly to the northeast corner of Lot 10, Block 2; thence south along said east side of Lot 10, 37.0 feet; thence west to the centerline of Eighth Street; thence south to the north right-of-way of Houghton Avenue; thence west to the midpoint of Lot 2, Block 1; thence north 66.0 feet parallel with the east and west boundaries; thence northwesterly to the northwest corner of Lot 2; thence north to the northeast corner of Lot 10, Block 1; thence west to the easterly right-of-way of M-30 extended north; thence south along said right-of-way to the centerline of Houghton Avenue; thence east to a point in the centerline of Eighth Street; thence south along centerline of Eighth Street to a point intersecting with the south line of Lot 1, Block 2, of the recorded plat of the City of West Branch; thence east to the northwest corner of said Lot 9, Block 2; thence south along the west line to the southwest corner of said lot thence east along the south line of Lot 9, 66.0 feet; thence north to the southwest corner of Lot 8, Block 2, thence east to the northwest corner of Lot 9, Block 4; thence south to the southwest corner of Lot 10, Block 4; thence east to the centerline of Fifth Street; thence south to a point in line with the north right-of-way of Wright Street; thence east to the southeast corner of Lot 6, Block 7; thence north to the southwest corner of Lot 10, Block 7; thence east to the centerline of Second Street; thence north along centerline to a point intersecting with the south line of Lot 1, Block 8; thence east to the southeast corner of Lot 2, Block 8; thence south to the southwest corner of Lot 9; thence east to the southeast corner of Lot 9; thence north along First Street and the center of West Branch of the Rifle River to the north right-of-way of Houghton Avenue; thence east to the place of beginning.

OPTION 2

CITY OF WEST BRANCH DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I: NAME

- 1.1 The name of this Authority is the Downtown Development Authority of the City of West Branch (**hereinafter referred to as "DDA," or "Authority"**).

ARTICLE II: PURPOSE

- 2.1 The purpose of the DDA is established by the Downtown Development Authority Act 197 of the Public Acts of Michigan of 1975 (Act), **recodified as Public Act 57 of 2018**, and including but not limited to, the correction and prevention of deterioration in the downtown district, the encouragement of historic preservation, the creation and implementation of development plans in the downtown district and the promotion of economic growth therein. **In the event of ambiguity within the By-laws or for any other reason, the Act shall control.**

ARTICLE III: BOUNDARIES

- 3.1 The geographic boundaries of the DDA district are depicted in the attached Exhibit A.

ARTICLE IV: BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- 4.1 Board of Directors. The business and affairs of the DDA shall be managed by its Board of Directors (Board).
- 4.2 Members. The Board shall consist of the Mayor, **or their designated representative**, and eight (8) members as provided by the Act. The members shall be **appointed by the Mayor**, subject to approval by City Council (Council) and shall hold office for the terms provided in Act 197. All members shall hold office until the member's successor is appointed.
- 4.2.1 A majority of the members shall be persons having an interest in property located within the DDA's district.
- 4.3 Terms. The term of each DDA member shall be four (4) years. **A member may be reappointed subject to the same process described in Section 4.2.** All members shall hold office until their successors are appointed.
- 4.4 Removal. Pursuant to notice and an opportunity to be heard, a member or officer may be removed by a majority vote of the Board, subject to Council's approval, whenever in its judgement, the best interests of the DDA would be served. An officer may resign from office and still remain a member of the Board.
- 4.5 Attendance. If a Board member misses three (3) consecutive regular meetings of the DDA or

Commented [GED1]: Should say "the Act", Act 197 is repealed.

Commented [GED2]: This is contrary to the Act and Contrary to the Charter. This power is designated to Council

twenty-five percent (25%) of regular meetings in any fiscal year, the member may be removed from the Board unless such absence is excused by the Board. If removal is deemed appropriate, the member will receive notice and an opportunity to be heard.

Commented [GED3]: I still recommend that an "Adequate Reason for an Excused Absence" be defined, as outlined in the Charter.

- 4.6 Conflict of Interest. A Board member who has any interest in any matter before the DDA shall disclose his/her interest prior to the DDA taking any action with respect to the matter; which disclosure shall become a part of the record of the DDA's official proceedings. Any member making such disclosure, shall then refrain from participating in the Authority's decision making processes relative to such matter.

Commented [GED4]: I think it would be helpful to outline what constitutes a conflict of interest. I outlined several examples of conflicts in the bylaws I submitted.

4.6.1 In the event a member isn't sure whether he/she is in a conflict of interest position, the remaining members of the DDA, by a majority vote, shall decide whether or not a conflict of interest exists. Any such decision shall be binding and final.

- 4.7 Election of Officers. Officers shall be elected by a majority vote of the Board. The term of office shall be for one (1) year and begin at the close of the Annual Meeting at which they are elected. No member shall hold more than one office at a time.

- 4.8 Officers. Officers of the Board shall be a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, Treasurer and Secretary. All officers shall be members of the Board, with the exception of the Secretary. The officers of the Board shall be elected by the Board

4.8.1 Chairperson. The Chairperson shall preside at all meetings of the Board and shall discharge the duties as presiding officer. The Chairperson shall have the general powers and duties of supervision and management of the Board.

4.8.2 Vice-Chairperson. In the absence of the Chairperson or the event of inability to serve as Chairperson, the Vice-Chairperson shall perform the duties of the Chairperson.

4.8.3 Treasurer. The Treasurer shall review a monthly statement of all revenues and expenses with the assistance of City Officials. The fiscal year of the DDA shall be the same as that of the City. Funds shall not be disbursed for any expense (invoices, bills, etc.) of the DDA until after the Board's approval of said expense.

4.8.4 Secretary. The Secretary shall record all votes, take minutes and shall maintain accurate records of all proceedings of the DDA.

4.8.5 Legal Counsel. The Board may retain legal counsel of their choice to advise the Board in the proper performance of its duties, to represent the DDA in actions brought by or against the DDA or for any other reason deemed necessary by the Board.

ARTICLE V: MEETINGS

- 5.1 Regular Meetings. Regular meetings of the Board will be held at least once each month.
- 5.2 Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the Chairperson or three members by written request to the Board Secretary with at least 24 hours' notice (written, email or voicemail) to each member of the Board.
- 5.3 Annual Meeting. An annual meeting shall be held once per year in or around March for the purpose of the election of officers, strategic planning, and budget planning.

5.4 **Informational Meeting.** Each year, the Board shall hold not fewer than 2 informational meetings, which may be held in conjunction with other public meetings of the authority or municipality.-

5.5 **Work Session.** The Board may convene a work session devoted exclusively to the exchange of information relating to municipal affairs. **No action shall be taken at the work session meeting.**

5.6 **Public Meetings.** All meetings shall be held in accordance with the Open Meetings Act.

5.7 **Closed Meetings.** Closed meetings may be called under the conditions outlined in the Open Meetings Act. If a closed meeting is called, all applicable procedures will be followed as outlined in the Open Meetings Act.

5.8 **Quorum.** A quorum shall consist of a majority of the serving Board members.

5.5.1 If a quorum is not present, the Board may discuss matters of interest, but can take no action until the next regular or special meeting

5.9 **Duty to Vote.** All members of the Board shall have the duty to vote on matters before the DDA and shall not abstain on any matter except where there is a conflict of interest. If no member states opposition to the motion, it shall be deemed to have passed unanimously and shall be so recorded. In the event a member votes "no", a roll call shall be conducted.

ARTICLE VI: COMMITTEES

6.1 The Board may have committees. Committees shall be established by the Board and listed by name and with a definition of their purpose and scope. Committee members will be members of the Board. Special committees may be established for a specific period of time by the Chair or by a resolution of the Board which specifies the task of the special committee and the date of its dissolution.

ARTICLE VII: ANNUAL BUDGET

7.1 **The DDA Board shall prepare a budget for the operation of the authority for the ensuing fiscal year. The budget shall be prepared in the manner and contain the information required of other municipal departments. Before the budget may be adopted by the board, it shall be approved by the governing body of the municipality subject to the requirements outlined in PA 57 of 2018, Section 2281 (MCL 125.4228).**

ARTICLE VIII: ANNUAL REPORT

8.1 Annually, on a form and in the manner prescribed by the Michigan Department of Treasury, the DDA shall submit to the governing body, a report on the status of the tax increment financing account subject to the requirements outlined in PA 57 of 2018, Section 911 (MCL 125.4911).

ARTICLE IX: GENERAL

9.1 Effective Date. These By-Laws shall become effective upon approval of the City Council.

9.2 Amendment of By-Laws. These By-Laws may be amended by the DDA at any regular meeting, provided that all members have received an advance copy of the proposed amendment(s) prior to the meeting at which such amendments are to be considered.

ARTICLE X: INDEMNITY

10.1 Indemnity. Any member of the Board shall be indemnified in connections with any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding to which he or she was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party of the Board; provided, however, that no person shall be indemnified or reimbursed in relation to any matter in any adjudged to have been guilty of or liable for gross negligence, willful misconduct or criminal acts in the performance of his or her duties.

Adopted by the City of West Branch Downtown Development Authority on _____, 2018.

Chairperson, Samantha Fabbri

Approved by the City Council of the City of West Branch on _____, 2018.

City Clerk/Treasurer, John Dantzer

EXHIBIT A

Beginning at the southeast corner of Lot 9, Block 12, of the recorded plat of D. Wright and Co. Addition to the City of West Branch; thence north along the east line of said block to a point 41.0 feet north of the southeast corner of Lot 8, Block 12, thence west to a point intersecting the southerly line of Lot 8, thence northwesterly along Lot 8, to the southwest corner of the alley; thence west along the south line of Lot 12, Block 12, to the center of Second Street; thence south along said center line to a point 17.0 feet south of Lot 3, Block 3 of the recorded plat of R.H. Weidemann and Co. Addition to the City of West Branch; thence west along said line to the west side of the alley; thence north along the west side of alley to a point 44.0 feet north of the southeast corner of Lot 9, thence west along said line to the centerline of Third Street; thence south along centerline to a point in line with the north line of Lot 1, Block 2, thence west along said line to the west side of alley; thence south along west side of alley 30.0 feet; thence west along said line to the west right-of-way line of Fourth Street; thence north to the northeast corner of Lot 2, Block 1; thence west along said line to the east side of alley; thence north along the east side of alley to the mid point of Lot 5, Block 1, thence east to a point in the centerline of Fourth Street; thence south 57.0 feet; thence east 129.5 feet; thence north to the line of Lot 9, thence east to the west line of alley; thence north along west line of alley to West Branch of Rifle River; thence northwesterly along said river to the centerline of Fourth Street, thence south along centerline to a point eight feet south of north line of Lot 7, Block 9, of the recorded plat of D. Wright and Co. Addition to the City of West Branch, thence to the east right-of-way line of Fifth Street to the northwest corner Lot 5, Block 9, thence east along the north line of Lot 5, to a point 50.0 feet west of the right-of-way of Fourth Street; thence north to the north line of Lot 2, Block 9, thence west to the centerline of Fifth Street; thence south to a point in line with the north line of Block 4, of the recorded plat of R.H. Weidemann and Co. Second Addition to the City of West Branch; thence west to a point midway on the north line of Lot 11, Block 3, thence north 33.0 feet; thence north 18°23'10"E 110.3 feet to the right-of-way of railroad spur; thence northwesterly along said railroad spur to the centerline of Seventh Street; thence south along centerline to a point 70.0 feet north of the northeast corner of Lot 1, Block 2, of the recorded plat of R.H. Weidemann and Co. Second Addition to the City of West Branch; thence westerly to the northeast corner of Lot 10, Block 2; thence south along said east side of Lot 10, 37.0 feet; thence west to the centerline of Eighth Street; thence south to the north right-of-way of Houghton Avenue; thence west to the midpoint of Lot 2, Block 1; thence north 66.0 feet parallel with the east and west boundaries; thence northwesterly to the northwest corner of Lot 2; thence north to the northeast corner of Lot 10, Block 1; thence west to the easterly right-of-way of M-30 extended north; thence south along said right-of-way to the centerline of Houghton Avenue; thence east to a point in the centerline of Eighth Street; thence south along centerline of Eighth Street to a point intersecting with the south line of Lot 1, Block 2, of the recorded plat of the City of West Branch; thence east to the northwest corner of said Lot 9, Block 2; thence south along the west line to the southwest corner of said lot thence east along the south line of Lot 9, 66.0 feet; thence north to the southwest corner of Lot 8, Block 2, thence east to the northwest corner of Lot 9, Block 4; thence south to the southwest corner of Lot 10, Block 4; thence east to the centerline of Fifth Street; thence south to a point in line with the north right-of-way of Wright Street; thence east to the southeast corner of Lot 6, Block 7; thence north to the southwest corner of Lot 10, Block 7; thence east to the centerline of Second Street; thence north along centerline to a point intersecting with the south line of Lot 1, Block 8; thence east to the southeast corner of Lot 2, Block 8; thence south to the southwest corner of Lot 9; thence east to the southeast corner of Lot 9; thence north along First Street and the center of West Branch of the Rifle River to the north right-of-way of Houghton Avenue; thence east to the place of beginning.

New Business

There are currently no bills that are due to approve because of the short turnaround from the last meeting. Michelle will check the mail on Monday and see if there is anything that needs to be added for approval and have that information available for you at the table on Monday.

to	Members of the MML Liability and Property Pool	from	Michael J. Forster, Pool Administrator
cc		date	September 10, 2018
		subject	2019 Pool Director Election

Dear Pool Member:

Enclosed is your ballot for this year's Board of Directors election. Two (2) incumbent Directors have agreed to seek re-election. You also may write in one or more candidates if you wish.

A brief biographical sketch of each candidate is provided for your review.

I hope you will affirm the work of the Nominating Committee by returning your completed ballot in the enclosed return envelope, no later than November 9. You may also submit your ballot online by going to www.mml.org. Click on *Insurance*, then *Liability and Property Pool*; the official ballot is located in the left navigation bar under *Online Forms*.

The MML Liability & Property Pool is owned and controlled by its members. Your comments and suggestions on how we can serve you better are very much appreciated. Thank you again for your membership in the Pool, and for participating in the election of your governing board.

Sincerely,



Michael J. Forster
Pool Administrator

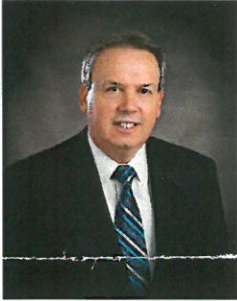


We love where you live.

THE CANDIDATES

Three-year terms beginning January 1, 2019

Robert Clark, Mayor, City of Monroe



Robert has more than eight years experience as a municipal official, serving as the mayor in the City of Monroe since 2010. He is a member of the Michigan Association of Mayors. Robert retired as Major, Michigan State Police after thirty years of service. He is active in several local civic organizations, including the River Raisin National Battlefield Park Foundation and Monroe County Business Development Corporation. He also serves as First Vice-Chair for the Southeast Michigan Council of Governments (SEMCOG). Robert is seeking re-election to his third term.

Paula Zelenko, Mayor, City of Burton



Paula has more than twenty-one years experience as a municipal official, serving as the mayor in the City of Burton since 2010. She was a member of the Burton city council from 1991 – 2000 and 2008 – 2010. From 2001 – 2006 Paula was the 50th District State Representative. She is active in several local civic organizations. Paula is seeking re-election to her third term.

Heather,

I'm pleased to let you know that West Branch will receive a BRONZE certification as part of the 2018 Michigan Green Communities Challenge.

To recognize your community's achievement, we will distribute a press release and will recognize your community at the upcoming MGC Annual Meeting on Thursday, September 20th in Grand Rapids. Registration for the event is [available online](#) and is free for local government staff.

Thank you, and please let me know if you have any questions.

Jamie Kidwell-Brix
MGC Network Coordinator
migreencommunities@gmail.com
migreencommunities.com
734.249.8055

Michigan Green Communities *Workshop and Annual Awards*

Thursday, September 20, 2018

Amway Grand Plaza Hotel
Grand Rapids, MI

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 9:30 – 10:00 AM | Registration/Check-in |
| 10:00 – 10:30 AM | Welcome and Introductions |
| 10:30 – 12:00 PM | <p>Discussion: Successes and Challenges in Michigan's Green Communities
Erin Quertell, Environmental Sustainability Planner, City of Ferndale
Laura Goos, Mayor Pro Tem, City of St. Joseph
Moderator: Kristin Baja, Climate Resilience Officer U.S. Sustainability Directors Network</p> <p><i>Panelists will share insights on successes and challenges in being a green and sustainable community. Panel discussion will be followed by Q&A and small group discussions on key topics for Michigan Green Communities in 2019</i></p> |
| 12:00 – 1:30 PM | <p>Awards Luncheon
Keynote Speaker: Jonathan Overpeck, Dean, School of Environment and Sustainability, University of Michigan.</p> <p><i>2018 Michigan Green Communities awards recognition</i></p> |
| 1:30 – 1:45: PM | Walk to Grand Rapids City Hall |
| 1:45 – 3:30 PM | <p>City of Grand Rapids: Sustainability Happenings and Projects
<i>Staff from the City of Grand rapids will share stories on the city's sustainability efforts, including green energy, climate resilience, restoration of the Grand River and rapids, wastewater treatment plant biodigester project, tree canopy management, and increasing green space</i></p> |
| 3:30 PM | Adjourn |

Approval of Council Minutes & Summary

REGULAR MEETING OF THE WEST BRANCH CITY COUNCIL HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS OF CITY HALL, 121 NORTH FOURTH STREET ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 2018.

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

Present: Mayor Denise Lawrence and Council Members Joanne Bennett, Mike Jackson, Tim Schaiberger, Aaron Tuttle, and Dan Weiler.

Absent: Council Member Rusty Showalter

Other officers present: City Manager Heather Grace, Treasurer/Clerk John Dantzer, DDA Chairperson Samantha Fabbri, Wastewater Superintendent Dan Robb, DPW Superintendent Mike Killackey, Ogemaw Township Supervisor Denis Stephens, and Police Chief Ken Walters.

All stood for the Pledge of Allegiance.

* * * * *

MOTION BY SCHAIBERGER, SECOND BY WEILER, TO EXCUSE COUNCIL MEMBER SHOWALTER FROM THE MEETING DUE TO ILLNESS.

Yes — Bennett, Lawrence, Schaiberger, Jackson, Tuttle, Weiler

No – None

Absent – Showalter

Motion carried

* * * * *

Heather Neuhaus on behalf of Project Rising Tide requested Council to support a rebranding initiative for the community that would be funded by the Project Rising Tide program and would require buy-in from the City.

Mandi Chasey, of the Ogemaw EDC, spoke on her support of the program.

Pat White asked about the possibility of using a local company to do the rebranding project.

Samantha Fabbri, on behalf of the DDA, spoke on her support of the program.

Ogemaw Township Supervisor Denis Stephens noted that Ogemaw Township was fully on board with the project and was excited to work with the City on it.

MOTION BY SCHAIBERGER, SECOND BY JACKSON, TO SUPPORT THE REBRANDING IDEA AND GIVE THE APPROVAL OF COUNCIL TO PURSUE THE REBRANDING INITIATIVE BY PROJECT RISING TIDE.

Yes — Bennett, Lawrence, Schaiberger, Jackson, Tuttle, Weiler

No – None

Absent – Showalter

Motion carried

An estimate for a pathway through the Children's Garden off of Houghton Ave behind the Trinity Episcopal Church was submitted. Manager Grace noted that the City is required to spend money on non-motorized transportation as part of the City's Act 51 requirements. It was noted that because the amount was under \$2,500 it did not have to go into a formal bidding process.

MOTION BY JACKSON, SECOND BY SCHAIBERGER, TO APPROVE THE ESTIMATE FOR THE GARDEN PATHWAY AS SUBMITTED BY MID-MICHIGAN ASPHALT NOT TO EXCEED \$2,079.00

Yes — Bennett, Lawrence, Schaiberger, Jackson, Tuttle, Weiler

No – None Absent – Showalter Motion carried

* * * * *

An estimate was submitted by Mid-Michigan Asphalt for asphalt repair on South Fourth St. north of Wright St. It was noted that Mid-Michigan Asphalt was approved by Council to provide asphalt during the 2018 season.

MOTION BY SCHAIBERGER, SECOND BY JACKSON, TO APPROVE THE ESTIMATE BY MID-MICHIGAN ASPHALT FOR ASPHALT REPAIR ON SOUTH FOURTH STREET JUST NORTH OF WRIGHT ST. NOT TO EXCEED \$5,724.

Yes — Bennett, Lawrence, Schaiberger, Jackson, Tuttle, Weiler

No – None Absent – Showalter Motion carried

* * * * *

MOTION BY SCHAIBERGER, SECOND BY BENNETT, TO SCHEDULE A WORK SESSION TO DISCUSS THE WATER RATE STUDY FOR THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13 AT 6:00 PM AT THE WEST BRANCH POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Yes — Bennett, Lawrence, Schaiberger, Jackson, Tuttle, Weiler

No – None Absent – Showalter Motion carried

* * * * *

MOTION BY SCHAIBERGER, SECOND TUTTLE, TO APPROVE THE MINUTES AND SUMMARY FROM THE MEETING HELD AUGUST 20, 2018 AS WELL AS THE MINUTES FROM THE WORK SESSION HELD JOINTLY WITH THE DDA ON AUGUST 22, 2018

Yes — Bennett, Lawrence, Schaiberger, Jackson, Tuttle, Weiler

No – None Absent – Showalter Motion carried

* * * * *

MOTION BY SCHAIBERGER, SECOND BY JACKSON, TO RECEIVE AND FILE THE TREASURER'S REPORT, INVESTMENT SUMMARY, AND BUDGET AMENDMENT; THE MINTUES FROM THE DDA MEETINGS HELD JULY 11, 24, 25, 2018 AND THE DDA WORK SESSION HELD AUGUST 22, 2018; and THE MINUTES FROM THE PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING HELD JULY 24, 2018.

Yes — Bennett, Lawrence, Schaiberger, Jackson, Tuttle, Weiler

No – None

Absent – Showalter

Motion carried

* * * * *

A communication from Ausable Valley was shared.

A communication from Consumers Energy was shared.

* * * * *

Member Bennett thanked the Faith Alive Church volunteers for their work in the park and around town.

Mayor Lawrence introduced Ken Chapman who volunteered to work with the City on downtown flags and the Riverwalk, as well as studying a way to connect the City's Riverwalk to the Tolfree Wellness Park trail.

Ken Chapman introduced himself to Council.

Mayor Lawrence also noted upcoming food trucks that will be at the Holy Family Church on Wed, Sept 12 at 12:00 pm and at St. John Lutheran Church on Saturday, Sept 15.

* * * * *

Eric Young addressed Council about water rates and requested that Council include in any resolution for water rate changes the inclusion of wording that would allow for residents to have the ability to speak on any rate changes before they go into effect.

Pete Fabbri updated Council on the 2019 Back to the Bricks Tour and announced that the City was chosen as a stop for next year's tour. Mr. Fabbri noted that they would need a City official to sign the agreement and a local coordinator named who will work closely with the committee to plan the event. Mr. Fabbri offered to serve as the local coordinator. It was the consensus of Council to have Mr. Fabbri serve as the local coordinator.

MOTION BY SCHAIBERGER, SECOND BY JACKSON, TO NAME CITY MANAGER GRACE AS THE AUTHORIZED CITY OFFICIAL TO SIGN THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE 2019 BACK TO THE BRICKS AS A HOST CITY.

Yes — Bennett, Lawrence, Schaiberger, Jackson, Tuttle, Weiler

No – None

Absent – Showalter

Motion carried

Scott Washburn addressed Council on the issue of bed bugs and the possibility of providing information on the problem to City residents. Mr. Washburn also noted that the recycle center sign was knocked down. DPW Superintendent Killackey noted the sign was already ordered.

* * * * *

Mayor Lawrence adjourned the meeting at 7:35 pm.

Denise Lawrence, Mayor

John Dantzer, Clerk

SUMMARY OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE WEST BRANCH CITY
COUNCIL HELD MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 2018.

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

Present: Mayor Lawrence, Council Members Bennett, Jackson, Schaiberger, Tuttle, and Weiler.

Absent: Council Member Showalter

Other officers present: Manager Grace, Clerk/Treasurer Dantzer, DDA Chair Fabbri, WWTP Superintendent Robb, DPW Superintendent Killackey, Ogemaw Township Supervisor Stephens, and Chief Walters.

All stood for the pledge of allegiance.

Council excused Member Showalter from the meeting.

Heather Neuhaus requested Councils support for a rebranding initiative that would be funded by Project Rising Tide.

Council approved support for the rebranding project through Project Rising Tide.

Council did not approve a change to the current cell phone policy.

DDA Chair Fabbri submitted updated DDA bylaws.

Council discussed the 911 invoice that is due September 30.

Council approved bills in the amount of \$88,385.69

Council approved an estimate for a pathway in the Children's Garden not to exceed \$2,079

Council approved an estimate for asphalt repair on S. Fourth St not to exceed \$5,724.

Council approved the scheduling of a work session for September 13 at 6:00pm at the City Police Department.

Council approved the minutes and summary from the regular meeting held August 20, 2018 and the minutes from the work session held jointly with the DDA on August 22, 2018.

Council received and filed the Treasurers Report and Investment Summary; budget amendment; minutes from the DDA meetings held July 11, July 24, July 25, and the work

session minutes held jointly with Council on August 22, 2018; and the minutes from the Planning Commission meeting held July 24, 2018.

Communications were shared.

Member Bennet and Mayor Lawrence gave a report.

Ken Chapman introduced himself to Council.

Eric Young addressed Council on water rate issues.

Pete Fabbri provided Council with a Back to the Bricks update

Council approved the signing of the memorandum of understanding for participation in the 2019 Back to the Bricks as a host City.

Scott Washburn addressed Council on the issue of bed bugs.

Mayor Lawrence adjourned the meeting at 7:15 pm.

WORK SESSION MEETING HELD AT THE WEST BRANCH POLICE DEPARTMENT, 130 PAGE
ST. ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 2018

The work session began at 6:00 p.m.

Present: Mayor Denise Lawrence, Members Joanne Bennett, Mike Jackson, Tim Schaiberger, Rusty Showalter, Aaron Tuttle, and Dan Weiler.

Absent: None

Others present: City Manager Heather Grace, DPW Superintendent Mike Killackey, WWTP Superintendent Dan Robb, and Police Chief Ken Walters.

Mayor Lawrence noted the reason for the work session was to go over the water/sewer rate study conducted by Michigan Rural Water.

Manager Grace went over spreadsheets provided by Michigan Rural Water for the rate study.

Manager Grace and City staff answered questions on the rate study.

Council discussed options for the water/sewer rates including amount to be figured for capital improvement projects

Work Session ended at 8:10 pm

Consent Agenda

Bank Code		Beginning Balance 09/01/2018	Total Debits	Total Credits	Ending Balance 09/30/2018
Fund	Description				
GEN1	GEN1 - GENERAL CHECKING				
101		633,090.27	302,197.84	102,875.21	832,412.90
150	CEMETERY PERPETUAL CARE	20,008.76	0.00	0.00	20,008.76
209	CEMETERY FUND	(5,541.38)	20,000.00	2,279.18	12,179.44
248	DDA OPERATING FUND	53,749.62	3,225.91	1,316.77	55,658.76
251	INDUSTRIAL PARK FUND	2,036.31	0.00	405.05	1,631.26
276	HOUSING RESOURCE FUND	191,201.90	957.71	0.00	192,159.61
318	SEWER DEBT FUND	92,337.54	3,589.52	0.00	95,927.06
319	WATER DEBT FUND	23,082.29	773.18	0.00	23,855.47
571	COLLECTION REPLACEMENT FUND	30,818.16	0.00	0.00	30,818.16
572	PLANT REPLACEMENT FUND (R&I)	9,748.71	5,596.68	5,533.35	9,812.04
590	SEWER FUND	234,963.49	3,947.75	25,710.91	213,200.33
591	WATER FUND	138,047.35	9,922.15	11,022.60	136,946.90
592	WATER REPLACEMENT FUND	281,432.43	0.00	0.00	281,432.43
593	SEWER COLLECTION	53,181.31	610.01	3,089.80	50,701.52
661	EQUIPMENT FUND	142,607.90	5,743.12	14,261.18	134,089.84
705	IRONS PARK ENTERTAINMENT FUND	1,885.43	0.00	0.00	1,885.43
707	YOUTH SAFETY PROGRAM	744.76	0.00	0.00	744.76
714	RECYCLING CENTER	5,394.63	0.00	0.00	5,394.63
	GEN1 - GENERAL CHECKING	1,908,789.48	356,563.87	166,494.05	2,098,859.30
M/LST	MAJOR/ LOCAL STREETS				
202	MAJOR STREET FUND	511,762.31	23,630.55	4,879.24	530,513.62
203	LOCAL STREET FUND	367,753.48	7,040.39	426.03	374,367.84
	MAJOR/ LOCAL STREETS	879,515.79	30,670.94	5,305.27	904,881.46
PAY	PAYROLL				
704	PAYROLL CLEARING	7,501.45	37,870.18	35,588.35	9,783.28
	PAYROLL	7,501.45	37,870.18	35,588.35	9,783.28
CHEM	SAVINGS				
101		435,344.28	0.00	0.00	435,344.28
150	CEMETERY PERPETUAL CARE	1,673.88	0.00	0.00	1,673.88
251	INDUSTRIAL PARK FUND	20,852.17	0.00	0.00	20,852.17
571	COLLECTION REPLACEMENT FUND	2,368.72	0.00	0.00	2,368.72
591	WATER FUND	26,121.75	0.00	0.00	26,121.75
592	WATER REPLACEMENT FUND	19,550.91	0.00	0.00	19,550.91
593	SEWER COLLECTION	781.26	0.00	0.00	781.26
661	EQUIPMENT FUND	103,292.86	0.00	0.00	103,292.86
714	RECYCLING CENTER	1,042.15	0.00	0.00	1,042.15
	SAVINGS	611,027.98	0.00	0.00	611,027.98
TAX	TAXES				
701	TAX AGENCY	(5,708.65)	601,491.07	594,491.07	1,291.35
	TAXES	(5,708.65)	601,491.07	594,491.07	1,291.35
	TOTAL - ALL FUNDS	3,401,126.05	1,026,596.06	801,878.74	3,625,843.37

CASH SUMMARY BY ACCOUNT FOR WEST BRANCH
FROM 09/01/2018 TO 09/30/2018
FUND: ALL FUNDS
INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS

Fund Account	Description	Beginning Balance 09/01/2018	Total Debits	Total Credits	Ending Balance 09/30/2018
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



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

9/11/2018

Honorable Mayor and Council,

This is the month end report for August. Officers handled 125 complaints and made 7 arrests. One of these arrests being for aggravated stalking and intent to commit bodily harm.

During the month of August, the department assisted in numerous community events and remained rather busy.

We are still awaiting the arrival of the new patrol vehicle. I am rather surprised that we have been waiting on Ford for nearly five months now.

Sincerely,

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

Chief Kenneth W. Walters

West Branch Police Department

Offense Count Report

Page: 1

Report Criteria:

Start Offense	End Offense		
01000	99009		
AUGUST 2018	TOTAL 2018	TOTAL 2017	TOTAL 2016
08/01/2018-08/31/2018	01/01/2018-08/31/2018	01/01/2017-12/31/2017	01/01/2016-12/31/2016

Offense	Description	AUGUST 2018	TOTAL 2018	TOTAL 2017	TOTAL 2016
11001	SEXUAL PENETR'N PENIS/VAGINA CSC1	0	1	1	2
11003	SEXUAL PENETRATION ORAL/ANAL CSC1	0	0	0	1
11004	SEXUAL PENETRATION ORAL/ANAL CSC3	0	0	2	0
11007	SEXUAL CONTACT FORCIBLE CSC2	0	1	1	0
11008	SEXUAL CONTACT FORCIBLE CSC4	0	3	4	2
12000	ROBBERY	0	0	1	0
13001	NONAGGRAVATED ASSAULT	2	13	18	13
13002	AGGRAVATED/FELONIOUS ASSAULT	0	1	2	3
13003	INTIMIDATION/STALKING	0	2	2	5
22001	BURGLARY - FORCED ENTRY	0	3	3	6
22002	BURGLARY - ENTRY W/OUT FORCE(INTENT	0	1	0	0
22003	BURGLARY - UNLAWFUL ENTRY(NO INTENT	0	0	2	3
23003	LARCENY - THEFT FROM BUILDING	0	2	3	10
23005	LARCENY - THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLE	0	2	1	0
23007	LARCENY - OTHER	1	7	9	3
24001	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	1	0	3
25000	FORGERY/COUNTERFEITING	0	0	1	0
26001	FRAUD - FALSE PRETENSE/SWINDLE/CONF	0	0	1	5
26002	FRAUD - CREDIT CARD/ATM	1	1	0	2
26003	FRAUD - IMPERSONATION	0	0	0	1
26006	FRAUD - BAD CHECKS	0	1	1	2
27000	EMBEZZLEMENT	0	1	1	0
29000	DAMAGE TO PROPERTY	2	8	8	11
30002	RETAIL FRAUD - THEFT	0	6	12	12
35001	VIOLATION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE	0	3	7	22
35002	NARCOTIC EQUIPMENT VIOLATIONS	0	0	0	1
36004	SEX OFFENSE - OTHER	1	4	0	3
37000	OBSCENITY	0	0	1	0
38001	FAMILY - ABUSE/NEGLECT NONVIOLENT	0	0	1	4
41002	LIQUOR VIOLATIONS - OTHER	0	0	1	0
42000	DRUNKENNESS	1	2	2	5
48000	OBSTRUCTING POLICE	0	1	0	1
50000	OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE	3	50	69	67
52001	WEAPONS OFFENSE - CONCEALED	0	0	0	1
52003	WEAPONS OFFENSE - OTHER	0	0	0	2
53001	DISORDERLY CONDUCT	0	0	3	8
53002	PUBLIC PEACE - OTHER	0	0	1	0
54001	HIT & RUN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT	1	4	10	13
54002	OUIL OR OUID	0	3	7	14
54003	DRIVING LAW VIOLATIONS	5	19	51	73
55000	HEALTH AND SAFETY	2	25	40	10
57001	TRESPASS	0	6	3	8
70000	JUVENILE RUNAWAY	0	1	2	9
70004	Juvenile Issues	0	1	1	1
73000	MISCELLANEOUS CRIMINAL OFFENSE	0	2	8	7
90001	Vehicle Lockouts	7	83	133	157

Offense Count Report

Page: 2

Report Criteria:

Start Offense	End Offense		
01000	99009		
AUGUST 2018	TOTAL 2018	TOTAL 2017	TOTAL 2016
08/01/2018-08/31/2018	01/01/2018-08/31/2018	01/01/2017-12/31/2017	01/01/2016-12/31/2016

Offense	Description	AUGUST 2018	TOTAL 2018	TOTAL 2017	TOTAL 2016
90002	Motorist Assists	5	20	21	32
90003	Assist E.M.S.	12	101	167	160
90005	City Ordinance Violations	4	28	16	40
90006	Prisoner Transports	0	0	1	0
90007	Parking Complaints	0	0	7	3
90008	ANIMAL COMPLAINTS	4	12	17	12
90009	Maplewood Manor Alarm / Criminal History Checks	0	1	0	2
91001	Delinquent Minors	0	6	15	4
91002	Runaway	0	0	2	0
91004	Abandoned Vehicle	0	0	5	5
92003	Walk Away (Ment. & Host.)	0	1	2	4
92004	Insanity	1	6	15	14
93001	PROPERTY DAMAGE ACCIDENT/PI	1	31	43	44
93002	Accident, Non-Traffic	3	15	14	20
93003	Civil Traffic Violations	0	0	0	1
93004	Parking Violations	0	1	0	4
93006	Traffic Policing	0	3	6	2
93007	Traffic Safety Public Relations	0	3	0	1
93008	Inspections/Investigations -Breathalyzer	0	2	2	1
94001	Valid Alarm Activations	1	2	2	1
94002	False Alarm Activations	4	40	74	63
95001	Accident, Fire	1	3	3	4
95003	Inspection, Fire	0	0	0	1
95004	Hazardous Condition	0	8	0	0
97001	Accident, Traffic	0	0	1	0
97003	Accident, Other Shooting	0	0	1	0
98000	Other Types Not Listed	0	0	0	3
98002	Inspections/Investigations -Motor Vehicles	0	0	0	1
98003	Inspections/Investigations -Property	0	4	9	8
98004	Inspections/Investigations -Other	1	1	1	3
98006	Civil Matters/Family Disputes	1	29	58	29
98007	Suspicious Situations/Subjects	19	118	182	215
98008	Lost/Found Property	2	6	17	14
98009	Inspections/Investigations -Drug Overdose	0	1	0	3
99001	Suicide	0	0	1	1
99002	Natural Death	0	1	4	4
99003	Missing Persons	0	0	2	3
99007	PR Activities	1	9	14	5
99008	General Assistance	37	202	234	321
99009	General Non-Criminal	2	11	28	24
Totals:		125	923	1377	1542

Communications

The Center for Local, State, and Urban Policy

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



Michigan Public
Policy Survey September 2018

Michigan local government leaders' views on medical and recreational marijuana

By Natalie Fitzpatrick, Debra Horner, and Tom Ivacko

This report presents information from Michigan's local government officials regarding the status of medical marijuana facilities in their jurisdictions as of spring 2018, as well as officials' opinions on the impacts of medical marijuana on local communities. In addition, the report looks at local officials' support for or opposition to legalizing recreational marijuana. 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.

For more information, please contact: closup-mpps@umich.edu / (734) 647-4091. You can also follow us on Twitter @closup

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Key Findings:

- As of spring 2018, three-quarters (75%) of Michigan cities, villages, and townships statewide report they have chosen to prohibit medical marijuana facilities, while just 8% report "opting in" to allow such facilities in their jurisdiction under Michigan's Medical Marijuana Facilities Licensing Act (MMFLA).
 - » Among Michigan's largest jurisdictions, 14% say they have opted in, compared to just 6% of the smallest jurisdictions.
 - » Among jurisdictions that have opted in, three-quarters (77%) say they have amended, or will amend, their land use zoning ordinance to regulate these facilities.
- Overall, 17% of jurisdictions report experience with medical marijuana facilities in their jurisdiction, either currently (10%) or in the past (7%).
 - » By contrast, 69% say there have never been such facilities in their jurisdiction, and none have been proposed or planned for the future.
 - » Another 5% of jurisdictions have never had facilities in the past but report that some new facilities are proposed or planned.
- When it comes to allowing medical marijuana facilities in the jurisdiction, most local officials believe there is overall opposition among their jurisdiction's Board or Council, residents, and chief law enforcement officer. Meanwhile, only 17% of local leaders support allowing facilities themselves, while 65% oppose this.
- Officials from 42% of all local jurisdictions statewide report seeing some problems related to medical marijuana in their community, while 21% say their jurisdiction has seen benefits related to medical marijuana.
 - » Compared to jurisdictions that have never had medical marijuana facilities, officials from jurisdictions with facilities either now or in the past report experiencing both more problems (55% compared to 38% in places with no facilities) and more benefits (28% versus 19%).
- Only 21% of local officials support legalizing recreational marijuana, and this is significantly lower than the 61% of Michigan residents who expressed support on a recent public opinion survey.
 - » Lower support among officials than residents remains true even when looking by partisan identification and by age category, two important factors related to citizen support of legalizing recreational marijuana.

Background

Under the federal Controlled Substances Act, marijuana is illegal and is treated as a schedule I drug, meaning it has no medical value. However, since 1996, when California became the first state to legalize medical marijuana, a total of 31 states have legalized or decriminalized the use of marijuana for people with serious medical conditions. In November 2008, Michigan became the 13th state to legalize medical marijuana, as voters passed the Michigan Medical Marihuana Initiative. This allowed for people with certain medical conditions to possess and use marijuana¹ and was implemented under the Michigan Medical Marihuana Act (MMMA). Under the MMMA, the only legal way for patients to obtain medical marijuana was from individual registered caregivers.² Subsequently, dispensaries selling marijuana to certified patients opened in jurisdictions across the state, but in 2013 the Michigan State Supreme Court ruled that such dispensaries were illegal.³ However, not all local jurisdictions chose to strictly enforce the state or federal law, and some dispensaries remained open after this ruling.

To address this, and other gaps in the MMMA, the Michigan legislature passed the Medical Marihuana Facilities Licensing Act (MMFLA) in 2016. This law created a licensing and regulatory structure giving Michigan's local governments authority to regulate commercial medical marijuana facilities.⁴ The MMFLA authorized a number of types of facilities, including growers, processors, provisioning centers (also known as dispensaries), secure transporters, and safety compliance facilities. Furthermore, Michigan's Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (LARA) established a set of administrative rules to regulate those facilities.

Beginning on December 15, 2017, Michigan cities, villages, and townships could "opt in" under the MMFLA and allow medical marijuana facilities to operate in their jurisdiction by enacting a facilities licensing ordinance. However, because facilities cannot open unless individual jurisdictions have actively opted in, local governments have the ability to block medical marijuana in their communities simply by taking no action to formally opt in, or they can also explicitly vote to "opt out." While cities, villages, and townships have primary authority over whether to opt in or out of the MMFLA, county governments can also play a role. As of 2017, over one-third of Michigan counties report that they manage land use zoning for at least some of their constituent townships.⁵ While these counties cannot make a decision to opt in to allowing medical marijuana facilities within the county, they can choose not to zone for or permit types of medical marijuana facilities, which can affect the ability of county-zoned townships within their boundaries to authorize facilities within the local jurisdiction.⁶

Meanwhile, in 2012, the first two states in the nation—Colorado and Washington—legalized the sale and use of recreational marijuana. Since then, six other states and Washington, D.C. have legalized or decriminalized some recreational use of marijuana.⁷ On a local level, municipalities across the U.S. have voted to decriminalize marijuana (or lower the priority level for law enforcement), including some local jurisdictions in Michigan.⁸ In November 2018, Michigan voters will decide on the Michigan Regulation and Taxation of Marijuana Act, a ballot initiative to legalize and regulate recreational marijuana statewide.

On the Spring 2018 MPPS, local officials across Michigan were asked about their jurisdiction's approach to allowing medical marijuana facilities under the MMFLA, as well as about their experiences with medical marijuana more generally. The survey also asked local officials about their support for or opposition to legalization of recreational marijuana in general.



Most local jurisdictions have chosen to prohibit medical marijuana facilities

As of spring 2018, three-quarters of Michigan's local governments statewide report that they have decided to prohibit medical marijuana facilities in their jurisdiction. Among these, 29% report they have passed a resolution to formally "opt out" of the MMFLA, while 46% chose to take no action, which has the effect of opting out (see *Figure 1a*). Meanwhile, only 8% of Michigan cities, villages, and townships report having passed a formal ordinance to "opt in" to allow medical marijuana facilities in their jurisdiction. The remaining 16% report they have not made a decision either way, with 9% currently discussing the issue, and 7% not yet having discussed it. [Note: Under the MMFLA, counties cannot make a decision to "opt in" or "opt out" for any city, township, or village within the county, although they may regulate medical marijuana facilities through a county land use zoning ordinance that may apply to some constituent jurisdictions within the county.]

As shown in *Figure 1b*, Michigan's largest jurisdictions (those with more than 30,000 residents) are the most likely to report opting in as of spring 2018, with 14% saying they have done so, compared to just 6% of the smallest jurisdictions (those with fewer than 1,500 residents). At the same time, though, the largest jurisdictions are also the most likely to report being undecided, with 23% saying they are currently discussing the issue, and 4% saying they have not yet discussed the issue.

There are also regional differences in how local governments are currently approaching the MMFLA. Officials from jurisdictions in Southwest Michigan (13%) and the Upper Peninsula (10%) are the most likely to report opting in, compared to only 4% of jurisdictions in the Northern Lower Peninsula and West Central Michigan (see *Figure 1c*).

Figure 1a

Michigan local jurisdictions' approaches to the MMFLA (among cities, villages, and townships), by jurisdiction type

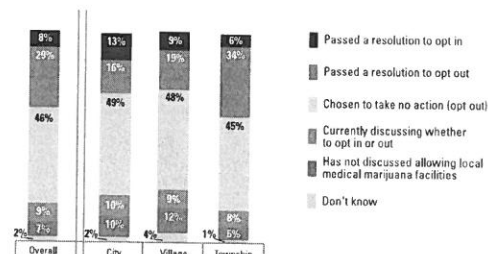


Figure 1b

Michigan local jurisdictions' approaches to the MMFLA (among cities, villages, and townships), by population size

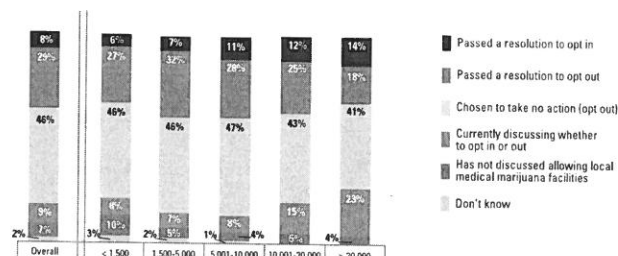
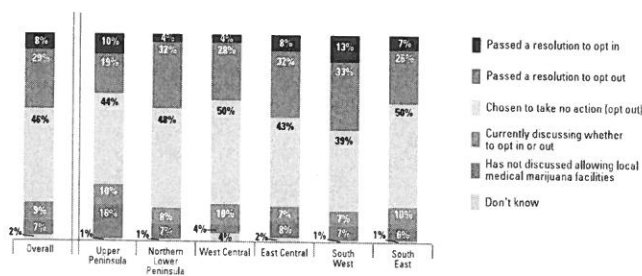


Figure 1c

Michigan local jurisdictions' approaches to the MMFLA (among cities, villages, and townships), by region



Local units are taking a range of approaches to regulating medical marijuana facilities

Michigan jurisdictions that opt into the MMFLA may choose to amend their land use zoning ordinance to regulate local medical marijuana facilities, although this is not required. Among officials from the 8% of cities, villages, and townships that have opted in, 77% report their jurisdictions have amended, or plan to amend their zoning ordinance as of spring 2018, while 6% say they have decided not to amend their ordinance (see *Figure 2*).

Although cities, villages, and townships decide for themselves whether or not to allow medical marijuana facilities in their jurisdiction, 4% of the jurisdictions that report having opted in also say the land use zoning that governs their own jurisdiction is conducted by their county. For these jurisdictions under county zoning, regulation of medical marijuana facilities is a more complex situation, dependent upon the counties' zoning code and thus a step removed from direct control by the village or township. An additional 9% are unzoned, which means that once they have passed an ordinance to opt in, they cannot further regulate those medical marijuana facilities through a zoning ordinance.

Local governments can amend their zoning ordinance in numerous ways to regulate medical marijuana facilities. As shown in *Figure 3*, jurisdictions that have amended their zoning ordinance are mostly likely to report restricting facilities to particular zoning districts (77%) within the jurisdiction. Other common approaches include: enforcing distance from schools, parks, etc. (69%), specifically limiting the number of facilities allowed (67%), and allowing multiple facilities on the same site (52%).

Figure 2
Michigan local jurisdictions' approach to regulating medical marijuana facilities (among jurisdictions that have opted in to the MMFLA)

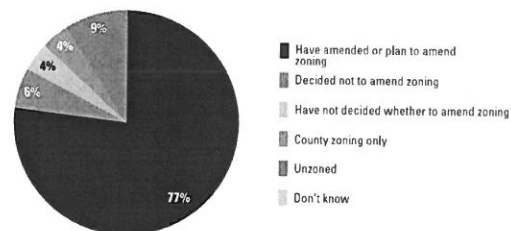
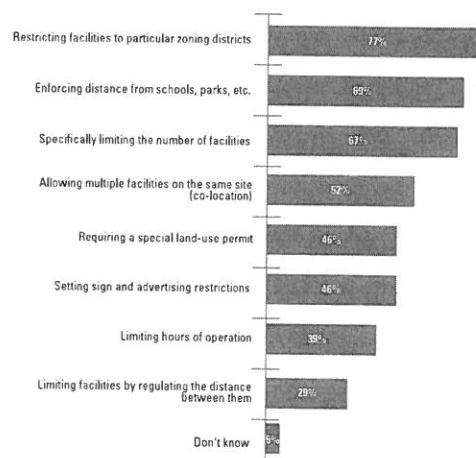


Figure 3
Michigan local jurisdictions' zoning ordinance amendments to regulate medical marijuana facilities (among jurisdictions that have or will amend their zoning ordinance)





Most local officials believe their jurisdiction understands current MMFLA rules, but significant uncertainty remains

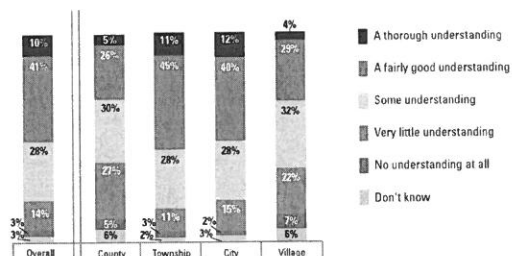
The MMFLA is new, and administrative rules were still under development when the law went into effect. Despite this, a majority (51%) of local leaders believe their jurisdiction's Board or Council has a fairly good (41%) or thorough (10%) understanding of what it legally can or cannot do to regulate local medical marijuana facilities under the current MMFLA rules (see Figure 4). However, 45% say their Board or Council has less than a fairly good understanding. Among this group, 28% say they have some understanding, 14% say they have very little understanding, and 3% say they have no understanding at all.

County officials are significantly less likely to say their county Board of Commissioners has either a thorough (5%) or fairly good (26%) understanding of what they legally can or cannot do to regulate local medical marijuana facilities under the MMFLA. Since counties cannot make a decision about opting in or out of allowing such facilities, it is not surprising that county officials appear somewhat less informed about the law compared with other types of local government officials.

Officials who report their jurisdiction has taken action (i.e., passing an ordinance or resolution to opt in or opt out) are more likely to say their Board or Council is informed. Among these jurisdictions, 17% of officials say their jurisdiction's governing body has a thorough understanding, while another 51% say they have a fairly good understanding. Still, over a quarter (26%) of officials from jurisdictions that have opted in say their Board or Council has only some, very little, or no understanding at all.

Figure 4

Local officials' assessments of their jurisdiction's Board or Council's understanding of what they can or cannot legally do to regulate medical marijuana facilities under the current MMFLA rules, by jurisdiction type



Few Michigan jurisdictions report having medical marijuana facilities currently operating

While applications for licenses for medical marijuana facilities under the MMFLA were not available until December 2017, unlicensed dispensaries operated in some cities, villages, and townships prior to that time. The MPPS asked local officials about their jurisdiction's past and current experience with medical marijuana facilities.

As of spring 2018, most local officials report there have never been medical marijuana facilities in their jurisdiction, with 69% saying that not only have there been none in the past, but also that none are currently proposed or planned for the future (see *Figure 5a*). Another 5% say there have never been facilities in the past, but that some new facilities have now been proposed or planned. Meanwhile, 10% of Michigan's cities, villages, and townships say they have medical marijuana facilities currently operating in their jurisdiction, while 7% report that there were previously facilities in their jurisdiction but that none are still operating today.

Looking by community size, Michigan's largest cities and townships are the most likely to report having facilities in their jurisdiction, either currently (25%) or only in the past (15%). By comparison, only 6% of the smallest jurisdictions report currently having facilities, and another 6% say they had facilities in the past.

When looking at regional differences, currently-operating facilities are most commonly reported in the Upper Peninsula (16%) and Southeast Michigan (14%), and least commonly in the Northern Lower Peninsula (3%). However, 11% of cities, villages, and townships in the Northern Lower Peninsula report having facilities in the past that are now all closed. Facilities in Southwest Michigan appear to be expanding; in addition to the 11% of jurisdictions with facilities currently operating, 9% of jurisdictions report that new facilities are currently proposed or planned (see *Figure 5b*).

Figure 5a
Michigan local jurisdictions' status of medical marijuana facilities (among cities, villages, and townships), by population size

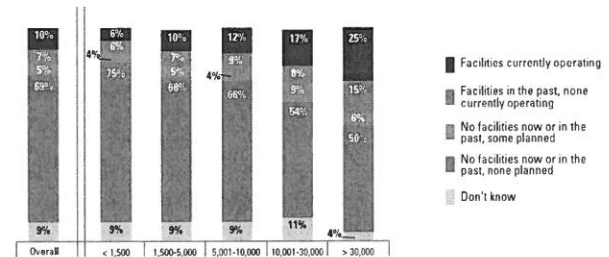
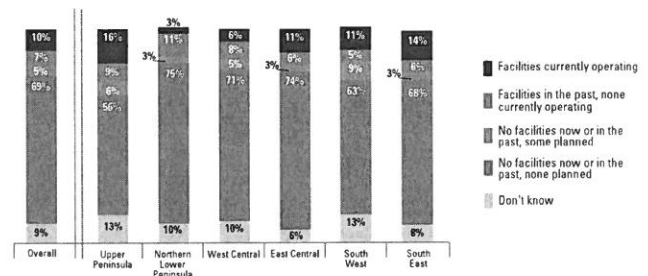


Figure 5b
Michigan local jurisdictions' status of medical marijuana facilities (among cities, villages, and townships), by region





Most local officials oppose allowing local medical marijuana facilities

There is currently considerable opposition among local government officials to allowing medical marijuana facilities in Michigan communities. Local leaders from all jurisdiction types (counties, cities, villages, and townships) report low levels of support personally, and also believe there is low support among their jurisdiction's Board or Council, their jurisdiction's residents, and the chief law enforcement officer in their jurisdiction.

In their role as a local official, just 17% themselves strongly (7%) or somewhat (10%) support allowing medical marijuana facilities in their jurisdiction. Conversely, 65% oppose this, including 50% who are strongly opposed (see Figure 6). Personal support for allowing medical marijuana facilities in their jurisdiction is correlated with party identification, with 28% of Democrats in support of allowing these facilities compared to just 12% of Republican officials.

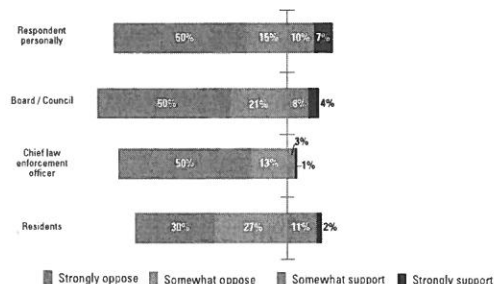
When asked to gauge support or opposition among their jurisdiction's Board or Council, 50% of local leaders say the majority of their jurisdiction's governing body is strongly opposed to allowing such facilities, and an additional 21% say their Board or Council is somewhat opposed. Just 12% believe a majority of their Board or Council supports allowing these facilities.

In addition, 50% of local leaders report their jurisdiction's chief law enforcement officer strongly opposes allowing medical marijuana facilities. Only 4% say the officer strongly (1%) or somewhat (3%) supports allowing facilities. However, a sizeable 26% of local officials are unsure about their chief law enforcement officer's support for or opposition to allowing medical marijuana facilities.

And when it comes their citizens, local officials in 57% of jurisdictions believe a majority of their residents oppose local medical marijuana facilities,, although only 30% believe their residents strongly oppose such facilities. And there is again significant uncertainty about residents' preferences, with 20% of local officials saying they don't know their residents' views.

Figure 6

Local officials' assessments of support for allowing medical marijuana facilities in their jurisdiction



Note: includes responses from county, city, village, and township officials; responses for "neither support nor oppose" and "don't know" not shown

Local leaders report both problems and benefits related to medical marijuana

Even in jurisdictions that do not have medical marijuana facilities, medical marijuana may still have a presence because of facilities in neighboring jurisdictions, because of residents with medical marijuana cards, or due to individual caregivers growing marijuana (under the MMA). The MPPS asked local government officials from all jurisdictions about both problems and benefits their jurisdiction may have experienced related to medical marijuana.

Statewide, officials from 42% of local jurisdictions report experiencing some (28%) or significant (14%) problems related to medical marijuana in their community (see *Figure 7a*), while 35% report very few (17%) or no problems at all (18%). Officials from larger communities report seeing more problems compared with those from smaller places. And in jurisdictions that report having facilities now or in the past, over half (55%) say they have experienced problems, though only 19% report experiencing significant problems (see *Figure 7b*). However, even among jurisdictions that have never had facilities, 38% report experiencing some (25%) or significant (13%) problems.

The MPPS also asked local leaders to describe any problems their community has experienced related to medical marijuana in an open-ended survey question. Among the most common problems cited are concerns about illegitimate use of medical marijuana cards, illegal growers and dispensaries, crime, and neighborhood or community concerns (including odor of marijuana and electricity use for marijuana growing operations).

Figure 7a

Local officials' assessments of problems regarding medical marijuana in their community, by population size

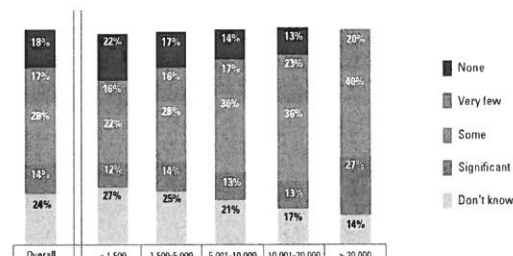
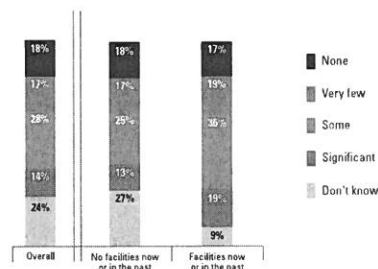


Figure 7b

Local officials' assessments of problems regarding medical marijuana in their community, by history of medical marijuana facilities in their jurisdiction



Voices Across Michigan

Quotes from local leaders discussing problems regarding medical marijuana in their jurisdiction

"Providers for medical marijuana have openly sold for recreational use. This has forced law enforcement providing cease and desist orders, thus no facilities are available for the patients that do request their medicinal uses."

"The current confusion regarding marijuana has left our local law enforcement in a situation where they are pretty much washing their hands of it and trying not to get involved."

"We have had a lot of problems with home growing facilities. The police have closed multiple grow houses in the township. Other violations around the township that we have no control over have caused hostility from residents."

"I feel strongly that marijuana used as a prescription means for a medical problem that is between a doctor and their patient is a wonderful thing. I have had complaints about people having issues with their electricity when their neighbor turns on the grow lights. I don't know that our rural, outdated infrastructure can handle it."



In terms of benefits, as shown in *Figure 8a*, just 21% of local leaders report experiencing some (16%) or significant (5%) benefits to their community related to medical marijuana, while 51% report very few (20%) or no benefits at all (31%). And, while jurisdictions with facilities now or in the past report more problems than other jurisdictions, they are also more likely to report benefits (28%), compared to 19% of communities that report never having had such facilities (see *Figure 8b*).

When asked to describe the benefits their community had seen related to medical marijuana, many local officials cited the medical benefits to residents. Some local officials also cited current or expected economic benefits to their jurisdiction, particularly when it comes to revenue sources such as local administrative fees on medical marijuana providers, property tax revenues paid on facilities, and shared state tax revenues on products.⁹

Figure 8a

Local officials' assessments of benefits regarding medical marijuana in their community, by population size

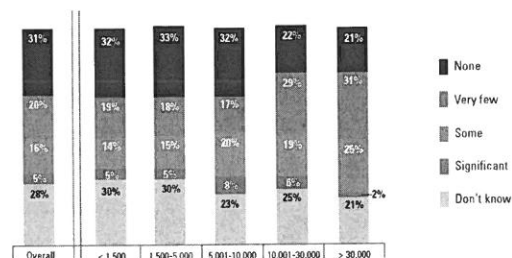
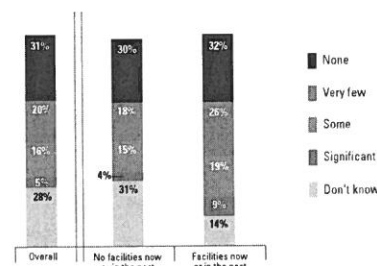


Figure 8b

Local officials' assessments of benefits regarding medical marijuana in their community, by history of medical marijuana facilities in their jurisdiction



Voices Across Michigan

Quotes from local leaders discussing benefits regarding medical marijuana in their jurisdiction

"The benefit lies with people having the choice to use medical marijuana as a treatment for their illness without prosecution. There has not been an increase in marijuana related crime since the implementation of medical marijuana."

"No problems at present and we expect benefits from annual licensing fees, land returning to the tax roll, jobs, filled store fronts, customers for existing businesses, (currently empty) house sales."

"The community has not experienced any issues relative to the grow/processing and provisioning centers that have been approved in the community. The developers have been very willing to contribute to local events, charities and community planning projects both financially and with professional staffing." "The noise levels, flashing lights at night and bird kill would be very hard to justify. Bird watching brings many visitors to our area. The turbines would devastate this part of our economy and the peaceful life we enjoy."

Support for legalizing recreational marijuana appears lower among local officials than the public

In November 2018, Michigan residents will vote on a ballot measure to legalize, regulate, and tax recreational marijuana in the state. The MPPS did not ask local officials about this specific ballot measure, but rather about support more generally for legalization of recreational use (including regulation and taxation). Consistent with low support for medical marijuana facilities in their jurisdiction, just 21% of local officials say they would support marijuana legalization, while 54% are opposed, including 44% strongly opposed (see Figure 9a).

One important factor correlated to support for marijuana legalization is partisan identification. The MPPS finds that support for legalizing recreational marijuana is 35% among Democratic officials, and just 17% among Republican officials (see Figure 9b).

As seen in Figure 10, opposition among local officials stands in contrast to a recent public opinion poll on support for legalizing recreational marijuana through a possible ballot initiative. The Winter 2018 State of the State Survey (SOSS)—conducted by Michigan State University’s Institute for Public Policy and Social Research during September 2017 through January 2018—found that 61% of Michigan residents would vote “yes” on such an initiative.¹⁰

While the MPPS sometimes finds differences between local officials’ opinions and those of citizens, these often can be attributed to the different demographic characteristics of the MPPS sample compared to a statewide sample of residents (for example, Michigan local officials are more likely to self-identify as Republican than is the public as a whole). However, the differences in support for legalizing recreational marijuana still exist when comparing within different demographic groups. Looking by partisanship, support is lower among officials of all parties when compared to their counterpart Michigan residents. For Democrats, the percentage of Michigan residents who would support recreational legalization is 67%, compared to just 35% of local officials who would support recreational legalization. For Republicans, support among residents is 39%, compared to 17% among local officials.

Another factor correlated to support for legalization is the respondent’s age. The MPPS finds significant variation by age group among local officials, with 24% of officials under age 30 supporting recreational marijuana legalization, compared to just 10% of officials 80 years or older. By contrast, the SOSS finds 80% support among 18-29 year olds, and 30% among residents 65 years or older.

Figure 9a
Local officials’ support for and opposition to legalizing, regulating, and taxing recreational marijuana

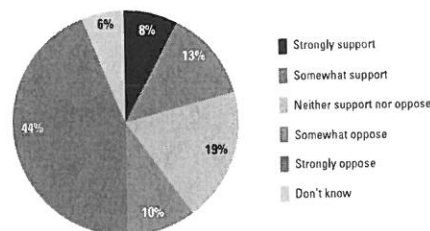
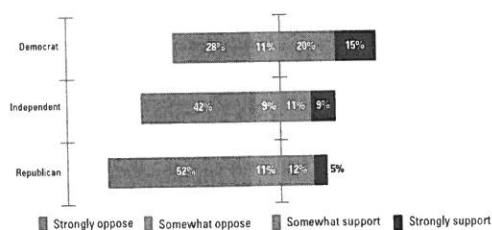
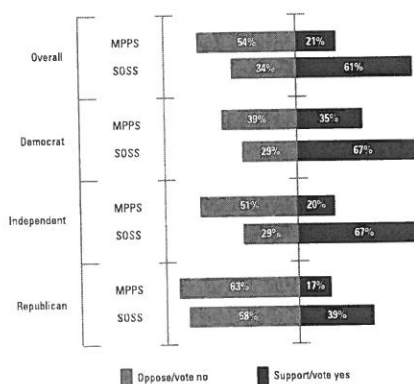


Figure 9b
Local officials’ support for and opposition to legalizing, regulating, and taxing recreational marijuana, by partisan identification



Note: responses for “neither support nor oppose” and “don’t know” not shown

Figure 10
Support for and opposition to legalizing recreational marijuana, by local leaders’ opinions vs. public opinion



Note: The Spring 2018 MPPS questionnaire asked local officials whether they would “support” or “oppose” legalization of recreational marijuana, while the Winter 2018 SOSS survey asked citizens if they would vote “yes” or “no” on a possible ballot initiative; responses on MPPS & SOSS for “don’t know” not shown, and responses on MPPS for “neither support nor oppose” not shown.



Conclusion

While medical marijuana has been legal under state law in Michigan for the last decade, commercial facilities growing, processing, transporting, or selling medical marijuana were illegal under state law until December 2017 when the Medical Marijuana Facilities Licensing Act was enacted. Under the new MMFLA rules, these facilities are now allowed, but only if authorized by local government action. Once a local government has opted-in to allow such facilities, they can also be regulated via land-use zoning ordinances at the local or county level.

Most (75%) Michigan jurisdictions have made the decision to keep medical marijuana facilities out of their jurisdiction, while only 8% of cities, villages, and townships have voted to allow such facilities in their community. There is significant opposition to allowing such facilities, with 50% of local officials strongly opposed to allowing them. Most local officials also perceive high levels of opposition among their jurisdiction's Board or Council, law enforcement leaders, and the residents of their jurisdiction.

While many jurisdictions report having experienced some problems related to medical marijuana in their community, fewer report that these problems have been significant. Some communities also report experiencing benefits related to medical marijuana, such as medical benefits for their residents, as well as current or expected economic benefits in some jurisdictions that have allowed medical marijuana facilities.

In recent years, there has been increased support nationally for legalizing recreational marijuana, and several states have voted to allow recreational marijuana use. However, while a recent survey of Michigan residents shows high levels of public support for legalizing recreational marijuana in the state, the MPPS shows that local government leaders are less supportive, with only 21% saying they would generally support legalizing, regulating, and taxing recreational marijuana in Michigan.

Notes

1. Michigan Ballot Proposal 08-1. (2008). *A legislative initiative to permit the use and cultivation of marijuana for specified medical conditions*. Retrieved from https://www.michigan.gov/documents/sos/ED-20_11-08_Props_Poster2_251561_7.pdf
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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.



Previous MPPS reports

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)

Most local officials are satisfied with law enforcement services, but almost half from largest jurisdictions say their funding is insufficient (April 2016)

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)

Fiscal health rated relatively good for most jurisdictions, but improvement slows and decline continues for many (September 2015)

Confidence in Michigan's direction declines among state's local leaders (August 2015)

Michigan local government leaders' views on private roads (July 2015)

Few Michigan jurisdictions have adopted Complete Streets policies, though many see potential benefits (June 2015)

Michigan local leaders have positive views on relationships with county road agencies, despite some concerns (May 2015)

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)

Michigan's local leaders generally support Detroit bankruptcy filing despite some concerns (February 2014)

Michigan local governments increasingly pursue placemaking for economic development (January 2014)

Views on right-to-work legislation among Michigan's local government leaders (December 2013)

Michigan local governments continue seeking, and receiving, union concessions (October 2013)

Michigan local government fiscal health continues gradual improvement, but smallest jurisdictions lagging (September 2013)

Local leaders evaluate state policymaker performance and whether Michigan is on the right track (August 2013)

Trust in government among Michigan's local leaders and citizens (July 2013)

Citizen engagement in the view of Michigan's local government leaders (May 2013)

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)

Fiscal stress continues for hundreds of Michigan jurisdictions, but conditions trend in positive direction overall (September 2012)

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

Data-driven decision-making in Michigan local government (June 2012)

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)

Local leaders are mostly positive about intergovernmental cooperation and look to expand efforts (March 2011)

Local government leaders say most employees are not overpaid, though some benefits may be too generous (February 2011)

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>

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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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STATE OF MICHIGAN

RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR

JOANNA I. JOHNSON
CHAIR



Michigan
Transportation Asset
Management Council

September 12, 2018

To: Public Act 51 Agencies

RE: Public Act 325 of 2018

Dear Local Road Agencies Partners,

On behalf of the Michigan Transportation Asset Management Council (TAMC) we want to provide an update on Public Acts (PA) 323, 324, and primarily 325, which were enacted in July 2018.

These laws established two new councils: the Michigan Infrastructure Council (MIC) and the Water Asset Management Council (WAMC). PA 325 also modified the scope of the TAMC. Together these support the 2016 recommendations of the 21st Century Infrastructure Commission and the Asset Management Infrastructure Pilots in an effort to coordinate across all types of infrastructure assets. Both the TAMC and WAMC will now report to the MIC.

The MIC is housed in the Michigan Department of Treasury, and its efforts will be facilitated by its new Executive Director, Jessica Moy. That group's first meeting was September 6th, and future monthly meetings are expected. The MIC also has a website under construction. Find out more about their efforts, visit the [MIC overview page](#).

The WAMC is established under the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ). The WAMC is intended to mirror for water and sewer infrastructure the efforts accomplished over the past 15 years by the TAMC.

The TAMC scope was modified including requirements to address asset management plans for local road agencies. No later than October 1, 2019, the TAMC shall develop a template for an asset management plan for use by local road agencies responsible for 100 or more certified miles of road and require its submission to the TAMC. No later than October 1, 2019, the TAMC shall establish a schedule for the submission of asset management plans by local road agencies that ensures that 1/3 of these local road agencies submit an asset management plan each year. The TAMC is currently working on establishing the submission schedule and is seeking feedback from member agencies.

Local Road Agencies responsible for less than 100 certified miles

For local road agencies responsible for less than 100 certified miles of road, these modifications will not have significant impact. Your work with regional and metropolitan planning agencies to collect road and bridge condition data will continue. Your work to report investment activities through the Investment Reporting Tool (IRT) and Act 51 Distribution and Reporting System (ADARS) will also continue. The TAMC will continue to provide training and assist you in your asset management efforts. Please continue

Joanna Johnson, Chair – William McEntee, Vice Chair – Derek Bradshaw – Don Disselkoen – Gary Mekjian
Bob Slattery – Jonathan Start – Rob Surber – Jennifer Tubbs – Brad Wieferich

Roger Belknap – Asset Management Coordinator
MURRAY D. VAN WAGONER BUILDING • P.O. BOX 30050 • LANSING, MICHIGAN 48909
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to work with other infrastructure agencies to coordinate planned construction, as there will likely be increased emphasis on coordination among all the infrastructure providers in your area.

Local Road Agencies responsible for 100 or more certified miles

For local road agencies responsible for 100 or more certified miles of road, there will be additional phased in effort required. These local road agencies include all 83 county road agencies, and 39 cities (see attachment 1); this list is based upon the 2017 PA 51 Mileage Certification. Together with the Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT), these agencies oversee 92% of the road mileage in the state.

The initial 1/3 of these local road agencies will be required by 2020 to submit an asset management plan to the TAMC. The basic elements of the asset management plan are described in the law; a brief summary is below;

(a) **Asset inventory**, including the location, material, size, and condition of the assets, in a format that allows for and encourages digital mapping. All standards and protocols for assets shall be consistent with government accounting standards. Standards and protocols for assets that are eligible for federal aid shall be consistent with federal requirements and regulations.

(b) **Performance goals**, including the desired condition and performance of the assets, which shall be set by the local road agency. Performance goals may vary among asset classes under the local road agency's jurisdiction. If a local road agency has jurisdiction over roads or bridges that are designated as part of the federal National Highway System, performance goals for that portion of the system shall be consistent with established federal performance targets.

(c) **Risk of failure analysis**, including the identification of the probability and criticality of a failure of the most critical assets and any contingency plans.

(d) **Anticipated revenues and expenses**, including a description of all revenue sources and anticipated receipts for the period covered by the asset management plan and expected infrastructure repair and replacement expenditures, including planned improvements and capital reconstruction.

(e) **Performance outcomes**, including a determination of how the local road agency's investment strategy will achieve the desired levels of service and performance goals and the steps necessary to ensure asset conditions meet or achieve stated goals and a description and explanation of any gap between achievable condition and performance through the investment strategy and desired goals.

(f) **A description of any plans of the asset owner to coordinate with other entities**, including neighboring jurisdictions and utilities, to minimize duplication of effort regarding infrastructure preservation and maintenance.

(g) **Proof of acceptance**, certification, or adoption by the local road agency's governing body.

TAMC Efforts

TAMC has developed a sample template and guide for asset management plans available on the Support page of its [website](#). Over the next few months, this template will be modified to comply with the new law. In addition, working with Michigan Technological University (MTU), TAMC is undertaking a pilot effort to develop a digital asset management plan template that will upload data directly from Roadsoft. That work will continue, and I am confident TAMC will be able to provide an appropriate asset management plan template by the October 2019 deadline, if not before. By October 2019, TAMC will also develop a three-year schedule for submission of asset management plans by local road agencies.

When asset management plans begin to be submitted in 2020, the TAMC shall review an asset management plan submitted and shall compare the asset management plan to the minimum requirements of the law and the template created by the TAMC, and determine whether the asset management plan is in compliance with those standards. If the asset management plan does not meet those standards, the TAMC shall seek concurrence from the MDOT that the asset management plan does not meet the transportation asset management council's standards.

Beginning October 1, 2025, if the TAMC determines (and MDOT concurs) that a local road agency has not demonstrated progress toward achieving the condition goals described in its asset management plan for its federal-aid eligible county primary road system or city major street system, as applicable, the TAMC shall provide notice to the local road agency of the reasons that it has determined progress is not being made and recommendations on how to make progress toward the local road agency's condition goals. The local road agency shall become compliant within 6 months after receiving the notification.

Asset Management Plan Submissions

If you already have asset management plans in place and may be planning to renew or revise them in the next few years, if possible, we suggest utilizing the updated template when it becomes available.

Signals and Culverts

In addition, the law requires TAMC advise the MIC on a statewide transportation asset management strategy and the processes and tools needed to implement that strategy, beginning with the federal-aid eligible highway system and infrastructure assets that impact system performance, safety, or risk management, *including signals and culverts*. Until TAMC develops this signals and culverts effort statewide, local agencies are only required to include a short description of the current status of these two assets within the agency. The TAMC is planning to include a placeholder sections for these assets in the asset management plan template where agencies can indicate their current knowledge of these assets.

In Closing

The basis of asset management is the use of data-driven decision-making to invest most effectively to improve or sustain infrastructure condition. Michigan's local road agencies have for many years been doing the substantial work of annually collecting data to assess the condition of Michigan's roads and bridges. **We continue to appreciate all of your efforts.**

If you have further questions or concerns, I encourage you to bring them to the attention of any of the members of the TAMC or support staff, and we will do our best to get you an appropriate response.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact me at (269) 381-3170.

Sincerely,



Joanna I. Johnson, Chair

CC: TAMC Members and Member Agencies

Michigan Act 51 Road Mileage Certification 2017

As of 9-12-18

Agencies that Certify 100 Miles or More

Source: TAMC

Ranked by Total Miles

	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Certified Miles</u>		<u>Agency</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Certified Miles</u>
1	Michigan DOT	State	9,668.00	43	Manistee	County	1,044.80
2	Oakland	County	2,741.72	44	Bay	County	1,035.38
3	Detroit	City	2,554.17	45	St. Joseph	County	1,022.26
4	Kent	County	1,961.76	46	Grand Traverse	County	1,017.62
5	Saginaw	County	1,849.93	47	Wexford	County	1,015.02
6	Sanilac	County	1,834.44	48	Cass	County	1,014.41
7	Allegan	County	1,798.86	49	Branch	County	1,009.00
8	Macomb	County	1,718.68	50	Clare	County	1,003.49
9	Ottawa	County	1,691.50	51	Lake	County	985.02
10	Washtenaw	County	1,654.55	52	Mason	County	951.23
11	Huron	County	1,622.30	53	Osceola	County	926.19
12	Tuscola	County	1,616.96	54	Delta	County	884.28
13	Genesee	County	1,598.35	55	Gladwin	County	880.56
14	Jackson	County	1,583.72	56	Antrim	County	873.38
15	Wayne	County	1,581.99	57	Midland	County	872.98
16	St. Clair	County	1,552.71	58	Roscommon	County	867.78
17	Lenawee	County	1,531.74	59	Missaukee	County	855.75
18	Montcalm	County	1,505.14	60	Iosco	County	853.15
19	Berrien	County	1,477.30	61	Kalkaska	County	851.00
20	Newaygo	County	1,414.09	62	Houghton	County	845.62
21	Monroe	County	1,337.92	63	Ogemaw	County	837.32
22	Livingston	County	1,333.14	64	Otsego	County	833.58
23	Van Buren	County	1,328.44	65	Emmet	County	832.44
24	Calhoun	County	1,315.99	66	Presque Isle	County	810.30
25	Lapeer	County	1,309.48	67	Oscoda	County	730.34
26	Chippewa	County	1,285.58	68	Alcona	County	726.93
27	Marquette	County	1,274.42	69	Charlevoix	County	713.69
28	Kalamazoo	County	1,266.72	70	Crawford	County	706.03
29	Ingham	County	1,254.59	71	Alpena	County	660.14
30	Hillsdale	County	1,197.64	72	Mackinac	County	647.02
31	Gratiot	County	1,182.31	73	Montmorency	County	644.82
32	Clinton	County	1,177.37	74	Arenac	County	636.34
33	Eaton	County	1,173.86	75	Iron	County	632.95
34	Isabella	County	1,166.65	76	Benzie	County	626.29
35	Mecosta	County	1,133.60	77	Gogebic	County	600.31
36	Cheboygan	County	1,126.38	78	Ontonagon	County	597.28
37	Menominee	County	1,118.02	79	Grand Rapids	City	593.39
38	Shiawassee	County	1,100.83	80	Leelanau	County	592.66
39	Muskegon	County	1,100.34	81	Dickinson	County	515.72
40	Oceana	County	1,087.38	82	Flint	City	507.74
41	Ionia	County	1,073.62	83	Baraga	County	494.97
42	Barry	County	1,066.59	84	Alger	County	493.45

Michigan Act 51 Road Mileage Certification 2017**Agencies that Certify 100 Miles or More**

Source: TAMC

	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Certified Miles</u>
85	Schoolcraft	County	437.09
86	Lansing	City	412.84
87	Warren	City	412.25
88	Luce	County	386.78
89	Livonia	City	371.98
90	Sterling Heights	City	350.56
91	Troy	City	325.76
92	Farmington Hills	City	304.74
93	Ann Arbor	City	296.83
94	Battle Creek	City	293.83
95	Saginaw	City	278.58
96	Dearborn	City	267.56
97	Rochester Hills	City	258.22
98	Kalamazoo	City	249.78
99	Wyoming	City	247.07
100	Southfield	City	246.40
101	Midland	City	237.04
102	Pontiac	City	229.07
103	Portage	City	220.46
104	Royal Oak	City	212.52
105	Westland	City	211.42
106	Taylor	City	194.16
107	Novi	City	190.00
108	Muskegon	City	188.37
109	St Clair Shores	City	187.17
110	Dearborn Heights	City	184.76
111	Bay City	City	180.95
112	Burton	City	177.95
113	Keweenaw	County	176.89
114	Jackson	City	155.20
115	Norton Shores	City	149.54
116	Holland	City	148.97
117	Kentwood	City	147.52
118	Port Huron	City	132.84
119	Roseville	City	128.67
120	Lincoln Park	City	115.59
121	Romulus	City	114.90
122	Walker	City	114.72
123	Garden City	City	101.02

Michigan Act 51 Road Mileage Certification 2017
Agencies that Certify 100 Miles or More

As of 9-12-18
Source: TAMC

Alphabetical

	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Certified Miles</u>		<u>Agency</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Certified Miles</u>
1	Alcona	County	726.93	43	Houghton	County	845.62
2	Alger	County	493.45	44	Huron	County	1,622.30
3	Allegan	County	1,798.86	45	Ingham	County	1,254.59
4	Alpena	County	660.14	46	Ionia	County	1,073.62
5	Ann Arbor	City	296.83	47	Iosco	County	853.15
6	Antrim	County	873.38	48	Iron	County	632.95
7	Arenac	County	636.34	49	Isabella	County	1,166.65
8	Baraga	County	494.97	50	Jackson	City	155.20
9	Barry	County	1,066.59	51	Jackson	County	1,583.72
10	Battle Creek	City	293.83	52	Kalamazoo	City	249.78
11	Bay	County	1,035.38	53	Kalamazoo	County	1,266.72
12	Bay City	City	180.95	54	Kalkaska	County	851.00
13	Benzie	County	626.29	55	Kent	County	1,961.76
14	Berrien	County	1,477.30	56	Kentwood	City	147.52
15	Branch	County	1,009.00	57	Keweenaw	County	176.89
16	Burton	City	177.95	58	Lake	County	985.02
17	Calhoun	County	1,315.99	59	Lansing	City	412.84
18	Cass	County	1,014.41	60	Lapeer	County	1,309.48
19	Charlevoix	County	713.69	61	Leelanau	County	592.66
20	Cheboygan	County	1,126.38	62	Lenawee	County	1,531.74
21	Chippewa	County	1,285.58	63	Lincoln Park	City	115.59
22	Clare	County	1,003.49	64	Livingston	County	1,333.14
23	Clinton	County	1,177.37	65	Livonia	City	371.98
24	Crawford	County	706.03	66	Luce	County	386.78
25	Dearborn	City	267.56	67	Mackinac	County	647.02
26	Dearborn Heights	City	184.76	68	Macomb	County	1,718.68
27	Delta	County	884.28	69	Manistee	County	1,044.80
28	Detroit	City	2,554.17	70	Marquette	County	1,274.42
29	Dickinson	County	515.72	71	Mason	County	951.23
30	Eaton	County	1,173.86	72	Mecosta	County	1,133.60
31	Emmet	County	832.44	73	Menominee	County	1,118.02
32	Farmington Hills	City	304.74	74	Michigan DOT	State	9,668.00
33	Flint	City	507.74	75	Midland	City	237.04
34	Garden City	City	101.02	76	Midland	County	872.98
35	Genesee	County	1,598.35	77	Missaukee	County	855.75
36	Gladwin	County	880.56	78	Monroe	County	1,337.92
37	Gogebic	County	600.31	79	Montcalm	County	1,505.14
38	Grand Rapids	City	593.39	80	Montmorency	County	644.82
39	Grand Traverse	County	1,017.62	81	Muskegon	City	188.37
40	Gratiot	County	1,182.31	82	Muskegon	County	1,100.34
41	Hillsdale	County	1,197.64	83	Newaygo	County	1,414.09
42	Holland	City	148.97	84	Norton Shores	City	149.54

Michigan Act 51 Road Mileage Certification 2017

As of 9-12-18

Agencies that Certify 100 Miles or More

Source: TAMC

	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Certified Miles</u>
85	Novi	City	190.00
86	Oakland	County	2,741.72
87	Oceana	County	1,087.38
88	Ogemaw	County	837.32
89	Ontonagon	County	597.28
90	Osceola	County	926.19
91	Oscoda	County	730.34
92	Otsego	County	833.58
93	Ottawa	County	1,691.50
94	Pontiac	City	229.07
95	Port Huron	City	132.84
96	Portage	City	220.46
97	Presque Isle	County	810.30
98	Rochester Hills	City	258.22
99	Romulus	City	114.90
100	Roscommon	County	867.78
101	Roseville	City	128.67
102	Royal Oak	City	212.52
103	Saginaw	City	278.58
104	Saginaw	County	1,849.93
105	Sanilac	County	1,834.44
106	Schoolcraft	County	437.09
107	Shiawassee	County	1,100.83
108	Southfield	City	246.40
109	St Clair Shores	City	187.17
110	St. Clair	County	1,552.71
111	St. Joseph	County	1,022.26
112	Sterling Heights	City	350.56
113	Taylor	City	194.16
114	Troy	City	325.76
115	Tuscola	County	1,616.96
116	Van Buren	County	1,328.44
117	Walker	City	114.72
118	Warren	City	412.25
119	Washtenaw	County	1,654.55
120	Wayne	County	1,581.99
121	Westland	City	211.42
122	Wexford	County	1,015.02
123	Wyoming	City	247.07

The City of West Branch is seeking an applicant to represent the City of West Branch on the Ogemaw County Economic Development Corporation (EDC). The focus of the EDC is to support, enhance, and sustain economic development in Ogemaw County. Applicants are asked to submit a board application by Wednesday March 14th at 4:30 pm to City Hall at 121 N. Fourth St., West Branch, MI 48661, by fax at 989-345-4390, or by email at cityhall@westbranch.com. Listed below is the EDC job description. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact City Hall at the addresses above or by phone at 989-345- 0500.

The mission of the Economic Development Corporation is to support, enhance, and sustain economic development in Ogemaw County. Duties will encompass a variety of tasks with a primary focus on the economic development of Ogemaw County. It is composed of 15 members with one member being a representative of the City. The City representative is appointed by the City Mayor with approval of City Council and then submitted to the County for final approval. Each member will be appointed with no maximum term limit. The board meets on the 3rd Monday of each month at 5:15 PM at the Michigan Works Region 7B Center, located at 2389 S. M-76 in West Branch.

ESSENTIAL DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Attend and contribute to all meetings.
- Communicator, acting as facilitator/linker with municipalities, organizations, and agencies.
- Provider of educational resources for current and future needs.
- Trend monitor
- Clearinghouse for information
- Enhancer for the current business environment.
- Any other duty and/or responsibility reasonably necessary to carry out the purposes and duties as may be from time to time assigned by the Board.

PERIPHERAL DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Attending professional development workshops and conferences to keep updated on trends and developments in the field of economic development.
- Attending important EDC functions, events, etc. (business openings, ground breaking ceremonies, etc.)

NECESSARY KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS, AND ABILITIES:

- A willingness and ability to gain knowledge of basic laws and regulations affecting the operation of the EDC.
- A passion for progress and continuing improvement.
- A willingness to deal with the public, citizen groups, local governmental staffs, and media with a commitment to work collaboratively.
- Ability to represent the EDC at internal and external meetings if needed.
- A willingness to work with other members of the EDC

**No
Applications
Were Received**

Reports

Mayor

Council

City Manager

Public Comment -Any Topic

Adjournment