

Agenda
Tuscola County Board of Commissioners
Committee of the Whole Monday, January 11, 2021 – 8:00 A.M.
HH Purdy Building - 125 W. Lincoln, Caro, MI

RESIDENTS OF TUSCOLA COUNTY PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

Electronic remote access will be implemented for this meeting, in accordance with the Department of Health and Human Services Emergency Order Under MCL 333-2253 Gathering Prohibition and Mask Order and Public Act No. 254 of 2020.

To participate in the Electronic Meeting you can:

Join by phone (US)+1 260-591-4063 PIN: 930 151 081#

Join by Hangouts Meet: meet.google.com/stg-zwok-dcz

8:00 A.M. Call to Order – Chairperson Bardwell
Roll Call – Clerk Fetting

County Updates

Ann Hepfer, Health Officer

Finance/Technology

Committee Leader Commissioner Young and Commissioner DuRussel

Primary Finance/Technology

1. Ernie Carpenter
2. MIFSM
3. Ashley Bennett, Tuscola County Treasurer – Updates And Plans for the New Year Public Funds Banking Resolution (**See A**)
4. Deputy Steve Anderson, Emergency Services Coordinator – Request for Proposal/Quotation Tuscola County - Village of Mayville Outdoor Warning Siren (**See B**)
5. Building Codes Final 2020 Census Report (**See C**)
6. IRS Standard Mileage Rate for 2021 (**See D**) (Includes the Current Mileage Policy)

On-Going and Other Finance and Technology

Finance

1. RFP Building Codes - 2021
2. Fund Balance History Reports
3. Preparation of Multi-Year Financial Planning

Technology

1. Video Switch Boardroom
2. Lapel Microphones Commissioners
3. GIS Update
4. Increasing On-Line Services/Updating Web Page

Building and Grounds

Committee Leader Commissioner DuRussel and Commissioner Grimshaw

Primary Building and Grounds

1. Mark Ransford – Tuscola County Long Term Critical Records Storage Needs *(See E)*
2. Former Recycling Building Update *(See F)*
3. Mike Miller, Buildings and Grounds Director - 2019 Recycling Annual Report *(See G)*

On-Going and Other Building and Grounds

1. State Police Building-Water and Annexation
2. 2021 County Jail Construction-Potential Millage in Future
3. Space Needs for Courthouse
4. County Physical and Electronic Record Storage Needs
5. Vanderbilt Park Property Lines/Ownership

Personnel

Committee Leader Commissioner Grimshaw and Commissioner Vaughan

Primary Personnel

1. MAC Leave Policy Questions in Regards to Quarantining due to the Pandemic *(See H)*
2. Whitepaper Covid-19 Vaccine *(See I)*
3. New Hire Animal Control Officer *(See J)*

On-Going and Other Personnel

1. Strengthen and Streamline Year-End Open Enrollment
2. Wage Study Comparisons
3. MAC 7th Meeting Updates
4. Work Comp Updates
5. Safety Committee's
6. New Commissioner Packets

Primary Other Business as Necessary

1. Robert's Rules of Order Chapter 52 (**See K**)
2. PA 182 46.51 Finance Committee Counties Less than 75,000 (Excerpt) (**See L**)
3. Alcona County Resolution 2020-15 Additional Review 2021 (**See M**)

On-Going Other Business as Necessary

1. MIFSM
2. 1-25-21
3. Animal Control Ordinance – Review Lapeer Counties
4. Board Rules of Order – Possible Revisions Within Six Months (1-13-20)
5. Policy Updates
6. Senate Bill 46 (MREC)

Public Comment Period

GOVERNMENT / MUNICIPAL / PUBLIC FUNDS BANKING RESOLUTION

A.

(for Deposit Accounts)

Depositor: Treasurer, Tuscola County
125 W. Lincoln St.
Caro, MI 48723

Financial Institution: Mayville State Bank
Main Office
37 E. Ohmer Rd.
PO Box 650
Mayville, MI 48744

Account No: 63446

I, the undersigned Official of the Government, Municipal or Public Entity ("Entity") named above, HEREBY CERTIFY that the Entity is organized, exists and is duly authorized to transact business under the laws of the state or jurisdiction where it is located.

ACCOUNT HOLDER. Treasurer, Tuscola County is the complete and correct name of the Account Holder.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that at a meeting of the governing body of the Entity, duly and regularly called and held on _____, the following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLVED, that the Financial Institution named above at any one or more of its offices or branches, be and it hereby is designated as a depository for the funds of this Entity, which may be withdrawn on checks, drafts, advices of debit, notes or other orders for the payment of monies bearing the following appropriate number of signatures: Any one (1) of the following named officers or employees of this Entity ("Agents"), whose actual signatures are shown below:

X
Ashley Bennett, Treasurer of Treasurer, Tuscola County

and that the Financial Institution shall be and is authorized to honor and pay the same whether or not they are payable to bearer or to the individual order of any Agent or Agents signing the same.

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Financial Institution is hereby directed to accept and pay without further inquiry any item drawn against any of the Entity's accounts with the Financial Institution bearing the signature or signatures of Agents, as authorized above or otherwise, even though drawn or endorsed to the order of any Agent signing or tendered by such Agent for cashing or in payment of the individual obligation of such Agent or for deposit to the Agent's personal account, and the Financial Institution shall not be required or be under any obligation to inquire as to the circumstances of the issue or use of any item signed in accordance with the resolutions contained herein, or the application or disposition of such item or the proceeds of the item.

FURTHER RESOLVED, that any one of such Agents is authorized to endorse all checks, drafts, notes and other items payable to or owned by this Entity for deposit with the Financial Institution, or for collection or discount by the Financial Institution; and to accept drafts and other items payable at the Financial Institution.

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the above named agents are authorized and empowered to execute such other agreements, including, but not limited to, special depository agreements and arrangements regarding the manner, conditions, or purposes for which funds, checks, or items of the Entity may be deposited, collected, or withdrawn and to perform such other acts as they deem reasonably necessary to carry out the provisions of these resolutions. The other agreements and other acts may not be contrary to the provisions contained in this Resolution.

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the authority hereby conferred upon the above named Agents shall be and remain in full force and effect until written notice of any amendment or revocation thereof shall have been delivered to and received by the Financial Institution at each location where an account is maintained. Financial Institution shall be indemnified and held harmless from any loss suffered or any liability incurred by it in continuing to act in accordance with this resolution. Any such notice shall not affect any items in process at the time notice is given.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that the persons named above occupy the positions set forth opposite their respective names and signatures; that the foregoing Resolutions now stand of record on the books of the Entity; that they are in full force and effect and have not been modified in any manner whatsoever.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand on _____, 2021 and attest that the signatures set opposite the names listed above are their genuine signatures.

CERTIFIED TO AND ATTESTED BY:

CORPORATE

SEAL

X
*Official

X
Co-*Official

*NOTE. In case the Official is designated by the foregoing resolutions as one of the signing agents, this certificate should also be signed by a second Official of the Entity.

Action on Previous Meeting Minutes -
2020-M-270

Motion by Young, seconded by Vaughan to adopt the meeting minutes from the December 10, 2020 Regular Board meeting as presented. Roll Call Vote: Vaughan - yes; Jensen - yes; Grimshaw - yes; Young - yes; Bardwell - yes. Motion Carried.

Brief Public Comment Period for Agenda Items Only -

- Joel Wyatt, Sanilac County Commissioner, recommended that Tuscola County does not adopt a local state of emergency.
- Dr. David Stockman spoke in reference to the contract Tuscola County has with Michigan Institute of Forensic Science and Medicine (MIFSM).
- Commissioner Grimshaw clarified the conversation that he had with Dr. Stockman that was referenced during Dr. Stockman's public comment.

Consent Agenda Resolution - None

New Business -

- Prosecutor Mark Reene's Request to Refill Vacant Position - Prosecutor Reene explained the proposed request.

2020-M-271

Motion by Vaughan, seconded by Young that per the recommendation of Mark Reene, Prosecuting Attorney, that Gina Gohs be hired as a Secretary II for the Child Support Division in the Prosecutor's Office at the top step. This is to refill a vacated position that is approximately 2/3 funded by the State of Michigan. Effective hire date of January 9, 2021. Roll Call Vote: Jensen - yes; Grimshaw - yes; Young - yes; Vaughan - yes; Bardwell - yes. Motion Carried.

-Tuscola County Declaration of a Local State of Emergency Related to COVID-19 Possible Resolution and Information on Sen Bill #1108 and HC #6207 - Governor Whitmer signed Senate Bill 1246 late in the day on December 22, 2020 so the local declaration does not need to be made at this time. Public Act 254 of 2020.

-Depository and Investment Resolution # 2020-13 and MCL 129.91 - Clayette Zechmeister and Clerk Jodi Fetting explained the proposed resolution due to the retirement of Treasurer Patricia Donovan-Gray to give Treasurer Elect Ashley Bennett authorization effective January 1, 2020.

2020-M-272

Motion by Grimshaw, seconded by Young to approve the Public Funds Banking Resolution # 2020-13 with saving and loan association removed. Also, all appropriate signatures are authorized. Roll Call Vote: Grimshaw - yes; Young - yes; Vaughan - yes; Jensen - yes; Bardwell - yes. Motion Carried.

**TUSCOLA COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**

125 W. Lincoln Street
Suite 500
Caro MI 48723

Telephone: 989-672-3700
Fax: 989-672-4011

**DEPOSITORY AND INVESTMENT
RESOLUTION FOR TUSCOLA COUNTY
RESOLUTION 2020-13**

At a Regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the County of Tuscola, State of Michigan held on 23rd day of December, 2020.

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS ABSENT:

Commissioner _____ offered the following resolution and moved its adoption with a second provided by Commissioner _____.

WHEREAS, under the laws of the State of Michigan, Act No. 40 of the Michigan Public Acts of 1932, 1st Extra Session, as amended (MCL 129.12), this Board is required to provide, by resolution, for the deposit of all public monies, including tax monies, belonging to, or held for, the State, County, or other political units coming into the hands of the County Treasurer, in one or more banks, or credit unions within the State.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED as follows:

1. Effective January 1, 2021, the Tuscola County Board of Commissioners hereby directs Ashley Bennett, Tuscola County Treasurer, to deposit all public monies, including monies and funds held for the State Board of Escheats or missing heirs, coming into her hands as Treasurer in any bank, or credit union within the State which is a legal depository as defined by State and/or Federal law.
2. The Tuscola County Treasurer is authorized to invest funds with these institutions or any institution legally permitted by State statute Act. No 20 of the Michigan Public Acts of 1943, as Amended (MCL 120.91) or Federal law or regulation within the limits set therein, and

3. The Tuscola County Treasurer is authorized to enter into and execute on behalf of the County any contracts with any bank or trust company for the safekeeping or third party custodianship of any of the County's securities as well as any contracts or repurchase terms and conditions as the Tuscola County Treasurer shall require, and
4. The Tuscola County Treasurer is authorized to rely on the continuing effect of these resolutions until amended or repealed by a subsequent resolution of this or a successor Board of Commissioners.

AYES:

NAYS:

ABSTENTIONS:

ABSENT:

Resolution declared adopted.

Dated: December 23, 2020

Thomas Bardwell
Chairman of the Tuscola County Board of Commissioners

I, Jodi Fetting, the undersigned duly qualified and acting Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of the County of Tuscola, State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of proceedings taken at a Regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners of said County held on the 23rd day of December, 2020, insofar as the same relate to the Depository and Investment Resolution of the County of Tuscola, the original of which is on file in the County Clerk Office. Public notice of such meeting was given pursuant to and in compliance with Act No. 267, Public Acts of 1976, as amended.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto affixed my official signature this 23rd day of December, 2020.

Jodi Fetting
Tuscola County Clerk

Request for Proposal/Quotation

For Tuscola County-Village of Mayville Outdoor Warning Siren



January ??, 2021

Tuscola County Office of Emergency Management

420 Court St.

Suite #1

Caro, MI 48723

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Confidentiality Statement

This document and any attachments thereto, regardless of form or medium, is intended only for use by the addressee(s) and may contain legally privileged and/or confidential, copyrighted, trademarked, patented or otherwise restricted information viewable by the intended recipient only. If you are not the intended recipient of this document (or the person responsible for delivering this document to the intended recipient), you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution, printing or copying of this document, and any attachment thereto, is strictly prohibited and violation of this condition may infringe upon copyright, trademark, patent, or other laws protecting proprietary and/or intellectual property. In no event shall this document be delivered to anyone other than the intended recipient or original sender and violation may be considered a breach of law fully punishable by various domestic and international courts. If you have received this document in error, please respond to the originator of this message or email him/her at the address below and permanently delete and/or shred the original and any copies and any electronic form of this document, and any attachments thereto and do not disseminate further,

Thank you for your consideration,

Tuscola County Office of Emergency Management

Please respond to tcemanderson@tuscolacounty.org with any questions or concerns.

Submission Details

Submission Deadlines

All submissions for responding to this request must be submitted and/or delivered to our office, as stated below, no later than:

Wednesday, January 27, 2021

No later than 4:00pm EDT

Bids will be opened publicly at the Tuscola County Board of Commissioners meeting held on **January 27, 2021** beginning at 0800 hrs.

Request for Proposal
For Tuscola County – Village of Mayville Outdoor Warning Siren

Submission Delivery Address

The delivery address to be used for all submissions is:

Deputy Steven Anderson
Tuscola County Office of Emergency Management
420 Court St.
Suite #1
Caro, MI 48723
Office: 989-673-5181
Cell: 989-450-0147
Email: tcemanderson@tuscolacounty.org

Submission Questions and Clarifications

You may contact the following person if you have any questions or require clarification on any topics covered in this Request for Proposal:

Deputy Steven Anderson
Office: 989-673-5181
Cell: 989-450-0147
Email: tcemanderson@tuscolacounty.org (*preferred*)

Electronic Submissions

Electronic submissions in response to this Request for Proposal will also be accepted. If you choose to submit this plan by mail, please use the address below:

Tuscola County Office of Emergency Management
420 Court St.
Suite #1
Caro, MI 48723

Business Overview & Background

The Tuscola County Office of Emergency Management is the contact point for all Homeland Security Grant purchases made within Tuscola County. This project is being funded by a Fiscal Year 2019 Homeland Security Grant Project and delivery and installation of all equipment must be completed by August 31, 2021.

Detailed Specifications

The following Outdoor Warning Siren is being requested in this proposal, any deviation must explained fully before it will be accepted. This proposal is for the purchase of the following equipment, installation of all equipment (turnkey minus final electrical connection) next to the north exterior wall of the Mayville Fire Department, located at 6044 Trend St. Mayville, MI 48744

Siren:

- Federal Signal Corporation
 - Model 2001 AC/DC electromechanical siren with battery backup, or comparable
 - Two-way controller with field programmable radio receiver/decoder/timer

Note:

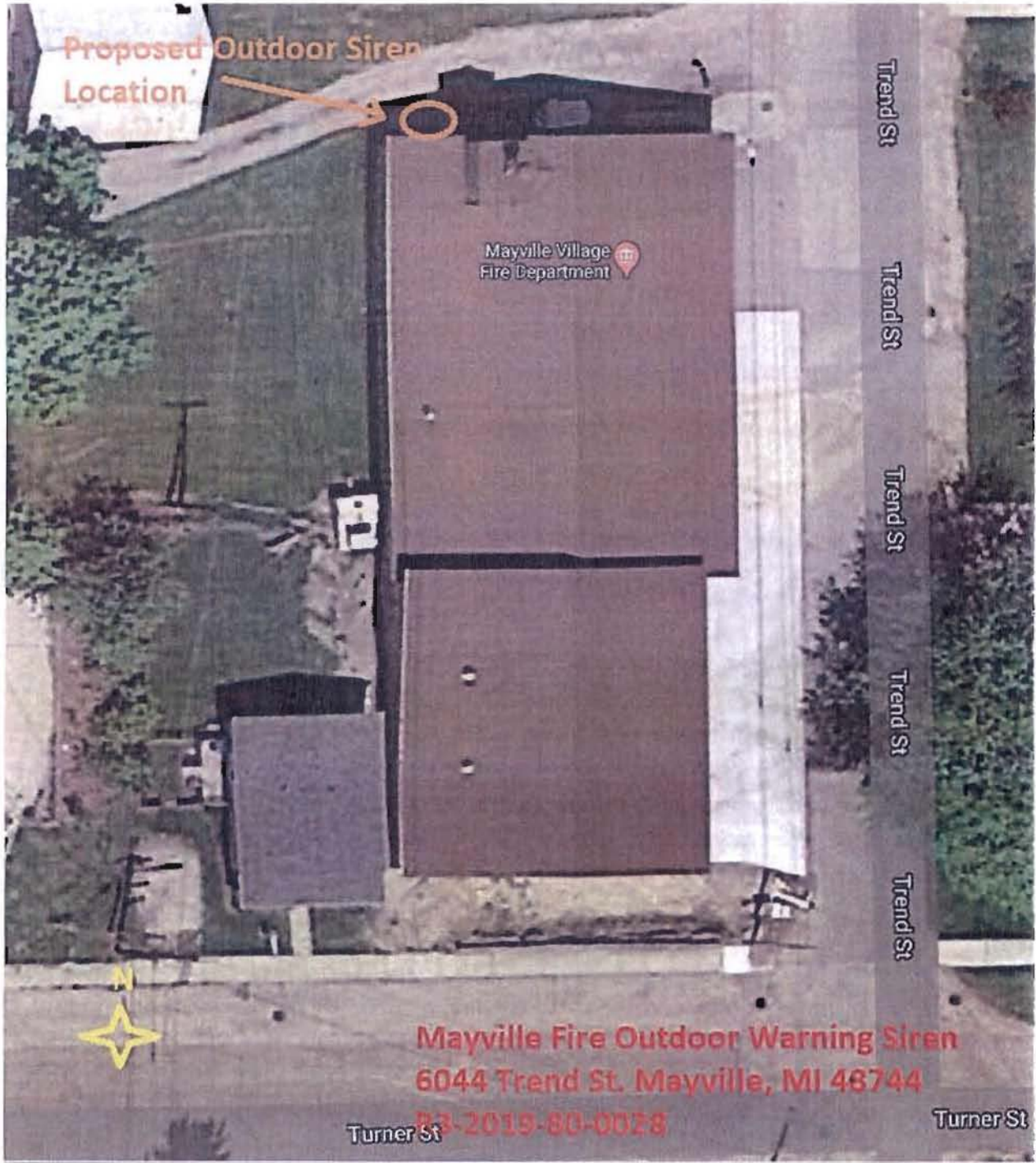
The outdoor warning sirens within Tuscola County are set off individually by each department. At this time, there is no means of setting off all sirens within the county at one time from a centralized location.

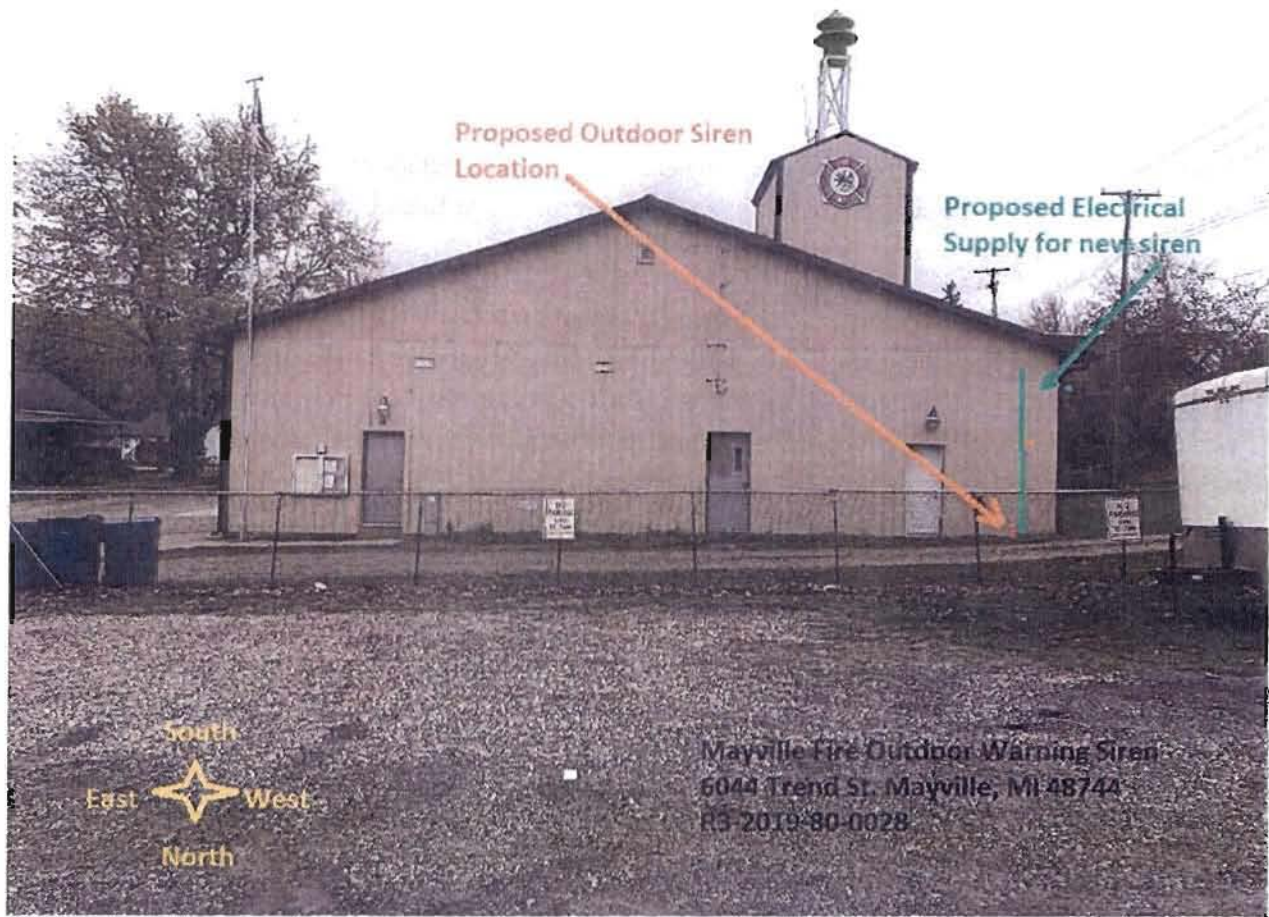
Mounting Equipment & Installation:

- 50' Class II wooden pole
- Aluminum conduit for all exposed electrical runs
- Grounding of all components and installation of two ground rods
- All necessary installation completed except for the final electrical connection which will be completed by the Village of Fairgrove.

Project Description:

This project will be for the purchase of the above listed siren, controller and 50-foot wooden pole and all installation next to northside of the Mayville Fire Department located at 6044 Trend St. Mayville, MI 48744. (see pages 7 and 8 for proposed location of siren) Mayville Fire will be responsible for running power from inside the building to a mutually agreed point outside of the fire hall.





Terms and Conditions

Invoices shall be mailed immediately after shipment of goods is complete to the submission address listed on page 4. Delays in receiving invoices, errors, or omissions on invoices or lack of supporting documentation required by the terms of this PO Agreement will be cause for postponing the start of the payment terms until the correct information is received. Buyer will not be responsible for charges on invoices received more than 120 days after the rendering of service is complete or shipment of the goods unless indicated otherwise in a written agreement between Buyer and Seller.

In consideration of the performance of the completion of the obligations by Seller and acceptance by Buyer under the PO Agreement, Buyer will pay the applicable invoice amount. Payment terms are net 30 days from receipt of invoice unless indicated otherwise in a written agreement between Buyer and Seller.

Disclaimer

Tuscola County reserves the right at its sole discretion to reject any and all proposals received without penalty and not to enter a contract as a result of this RFP. The County also reserves the right to negotiate separately with any source whatsoever in any manner necessary to attend to the best interests of the County, to waive irregularities in any proposal and to accept a proposal which best meets the needs of the County, irrespective of the bid price.

By submitting a bid, the bidder is acknowledging that there will be no contractual relationship between Tuscola County and the bidder until both parties have formally approved and signed a written contract to be developed by Tuscola County legal counsel. The County reserves the right to make an award without further discussion of any proposal submitted. Therefore, the proposal should be submitted initially on the most favorable terms which the offer can propose. There will be no best and final offer procedure. The County does reserve the right to contact an offer for clarification or its proposal.

CENSUS REPORT YEARLY WORKSHEET

2020

	NEW RES VALUE \$	MODULAR VALUE \$	HUD APPR VALUE \$	FDN VALUE \$	REMOD/ADDITION	VALUE \$				
JANUARY	2	\$290,000.00	2	\$450,000.00	1	\$61,000.00	0	\$0.00	5	\$201,530.00
FEBRUARY	1	\$55,000.00	1	\$200,000.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	8	\$339,458.00
MARCH	3	\$530,000.00	0	\$0.00	1	\$35,000.00	0	\$0.00	5	\$110,058.00
APRIL	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
MAY	3	\$627,000.00	1	\$175,000.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	7	\$99,259.00
JUNE	3	\$695,000.00	1	\$170,000.00	0	\$0.00	2	\$4,872.00	9	\$272,690.00
JULY	7	\$1,170,000.00	2	\$192,000.00	2	\$115,000.00	0	\$0.00	13	\$355,399.00
AUGUST	1	\$40,000.00	1	\$198,000.00	2	\$70,000.00	1	\$9,936.00	15	\$151,798.00
SEPTEMBER	2	\$485,000.00	2	\$175,000.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	7	\$173,570.00
OCTOBER	4	\$459,250.00	2	\$408,562.00	3	\$22,000.00	0	\$0.00	9	\$116,884.00
NOVEMBER	1	\$60,000.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	5	\$117,538.00
DECEMBER	1	\$228,000.00	1	\$210,000.00	6	\$35,000.00	0	\$0.00	5	\$77,504.00
TOTAL	28	\$4,639,250.00	13	\$2,178,562.00	15	\$338,000.00	3	\$14,808.00	88	\$2,015,688.00

COVID SHUT DOWN MARCH 24, 2020 TO MAY 7, 2020

DECKS	VALUE \$	POLE BLDG	VALUE \$	GARAGE	VALUE \$	SOLAR INSTALL	WIND TURBINES	VALUE \$	POOLS	VALUE \$
1	\$3,000.00	4	\$115,600.00	JAN	0	\$0.00	1	\$37,075.00	0	\$0.00
0	\$0.00	2	\$59,000.00	FEB	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
0	\$0.00	5	\$143,418.00	MAR	2	\$19,500.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	APR	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
3	\$12,800.00	2	\$53,000.00	MAY	7	\$169,331.00	2	\$73,668.00	1	\$6,000.00
5	\$30,350.00	15	\$314,994.00	JUN	9	\$210,699.00	1	\$4,423.00	0	\$0.00
4	\$31,800.00	8	\$135,303.00	JUL	5	\$214,516.00	5	\$241,260.00	0	\$0.00
7	\$80,540.00	13	\$206,634.00	AUG	5	\$115,418.00	2	\$72,000.00	0	\$0.00
0	\$0.00	3	\$98,780.00	SEP	5	\$199,000.00	2	\$77,000.00	0	\$0.00
3	\$7,250.00	11	\$251,244.00	OCT	6	\$139,300.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
2	\$3,400.00	9	\$206,843.00	NOV	3	\$46,128.00	1	\$48,670.00	1	\$5,200.00
0	\$0.00	7	\$188,086.00	DEC	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
25	\$169,140.00	79	\$1,772,902.00		42	\$1,113,892.00	14	\$554,096.00	2	\$11,200.00



CENSUS 2020
CONTINUED

	COMMERCIAL		COMMERCIAL	
	NEW	VALUE \$	REMODEL	VALUE \$
JAN	0	\$0.00	4	\$487,889.00
FEB	0	\$0.00	4	\$452,206.00
MAR	0	\$0.00	2	\$22,040.00
APR	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
MAY	2	\$417,805.00	2	\$4,005,000.00
JUN	3	\$1,279,903.00	7	\$3,308,117.00
JUL	6	\$607,424.00	5	\$441,369.00
AUG	4	\$284,400.00	2	\$37,780.00
SEP	3	\$15,284.00	6	\$1,554,073.00
OCT	3	\$272,879.00	5	\$350,832.00
NOV	2	\$41,924.00	1	\$38,000.00
DEC	6	\$1,202,306.00	5	\$322,099.00
	29	\$4,121,925.00	43	\$11,019,405.00



IRS issues standard mileage rates for 2021

IR-2020-279, December 22, 2020

WASHINGTON — The Internal Revenue Service today issued the 2021 optional standard mileage rates used to calculate the deductible costs of operating an automobile for business, charitable, medical or moving purposes.

Beginning on January 1, 2021, the standard mileage rates for the use of a car (also vans, pickups or panel trucks) will be:

- 56 cents per mile driven for business use, down 1.5 cents from the rate for 2020,
- 16 cents per mile driven for medical, or moving purposes for qualified active duty members of the Armed Forces, down 1 cent from the rate for 2020, and
- 14 cents per mile driven in service of charitable organizations, the rate is set by statute and remains unchanged from 2020.

The standard mileage rate for business use is based on an annual study of the fixed and variable costs of operating an automobile. The rate for medical and moving purposes is based on the variable costs.

It is important to note that under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, taxpayers cannot claim a miscellaneous itemized deduction for unreimbursed employee travel expenses. Taxpayers also cannot claim a deduction for moving expenses, unless they are members of the Armed Forces on active duty moving under orders to a permanent change of station. For more details see [Moving Expenses for Members of the Armed Forces](#).

Taxpayers always have the option of calculating the actual costs of using their vehicle rather than using the standard mileage rates.

Taxpayers can use the standard mileage rate but must opt to use it in the first year the car is available for business use. Then, in later years, they can choose either the standard mileage rate or actual expenses. Leased vehicles must use the standard mileage rate method for the entire lease period (including renewals) if the standard mileage rate is chosen.

Notice 2021-02 [PDF](#), contains the optional 2021 standard mileage rates, as well as the maximum automobile cost used to calculate the allowance under a fixed and variable rate (FAVR) plan. In addition, the notice provides the maximum fair market value of employer-provided automobiles first made available to employees for personal use in calendar year 2021 for which employers may use the fleet-average valuation rule in or the vehicle cents-per-mile valuation rule.

TRAVEL/MEAL POLICY
Revised 12/14/17
17-M-217

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines to reimburse Tuscola County officials and employees for travel expenses incurred as a result of their official duties at rates established by the Board of Commissioners and in accordance with the specific provisions enumerated herein.

The policy shall apply to all officials and employees who by the nature of their assigned responsibilities, or because of special circumstances, are required by the County to use their privately-owned vehicle for travel and/or perform functions at a location other than their normal work location.

2. POLICY



2.1 Mileage. Mileage will be paid at the rate established by the Board of Commissioners to those officials and employees required to use their privately owned vehicle in conducting County business. The rate may be updated each year based on the Internal Revenue Service rate. The Board may choose to not increase the rate or fully/partially increase the rate to the IRS rate.

2.1.1 When traveling to out-of-county activities, transportation must be shared whenever possible. Economical use of County funds has priority over personal convenience or preference.

2.1.2 All mileage shall be computed from the normal work location to the destination point and return except in the following situations:

2.1.2.1 Mileage will be computed from residence to destination if actual departure is from the residence and if the distance is less than the distance from work location to destination.

2.1.2.2 If the distance is greater from the residence, the employee may still leave from there, but mileage will be calculated from the work location to destination.

2.1.2.3 Under no circumstances is mileage allowed between residence and normal work location.

TRAVEL/MEAL POLICY

- 2.2 Meals. The standard meal rate \$36.00 per day as of 1-1-2018 will be paid except when traveling to these certain metropolitan areas: All of Wayne and Oakland Counties, Ann Arbor, Auburn Hills, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Holland, Mackinac Island, Petoskey Pontiac, South Haven, Traverse City, and Leland. When traveling to these areas the standard meal rate per day as of 1-1-2018 will be paid at \$44.75
 - 2.2.1 Official travel, which takes the individual outside the boundaries of Tuscola County during the entire mealtime hours, will render eligibility for a per diem meal allowance, based on when the employee was required to leave and return. Meal allowances are not cumulative from meal to meal or day to day. The Controller's Office shall publish from time to time the approved rates.
 - 2.2.2 If all three meals (breakfast, lunch, and dinner) are provided by the conference or training session, then the employee is not eligible for a daily meal reimbursement from the County.
 - 2.2.3 Alcoholic beverages are not eligible for reimbursement from the County.
 - 2.2.4 Tips are limited to 20% of the total meal cost.
- 2.3 Accommodations. Reimbursement may be made for actual expenditures for overnight accommodations subject to the following restrictions and limitations:
 - 2.3.1 Overnight lodging expenses for County business will only be reimbursed if said event is 60 miles or more from the County complex in Caro.
 - 2.3.2 Reimbursement is limited to the cost of a single room at prevailing rates for accommodations normally used in business; however:
 - 2.3.2.1 Double accommodation may be utilized when appropriate.
 - 2.3.2.2 If a "double" is shared with a County Official or Employee, each may claim reimbursement for one-half (1/2) of the rate.
 - 2.3.2.3 If the cost of a "double" is shared with a non-county employee, reimbursement may be claimed for the actual expenditure or an amount equal to the rate for a single occupancy accommodation, whichever is less.

TRAVEL/MEAL POLICY

- 2.4 Budget for Travel Related Expenses. Expenses associated with attendance at meetings, conferences, and seminars shall be requested by the Department Head during the preparation of the annual budget. Routine mileage allowance associated with day-to-day business within the County will be a separate line item.
- 2.4.1 A written request for all out-of-state travel must be submitted to the Board of Commissioners for review and approval prior to attending.
- 2.4.2 Travel within the State requiring overnight stay will be allowed subject to approval of the Department Head and to availability of funds within the department budget. No additional funds will be transferred to the travel account after adoption of the budget, unless approved by the County Board of Commissioners.
- 2.4.3 Travel within the State of Michigan for the purpose of transacting County business, i.e., meeting with State Officials or to discuss common concerns with other governmental officials will be allowed subject to approval of the responsible Department Head or Elected Official and no overnight stay is required.
- 2.5 Violation of Policy. If there is any infraction of this policy, no reimbursement of expenses will be allowed.
- 2.6 Preparation of the Travel Expense Voucher. The County Travel Expense Voucher must be completed within 30 Days after the conclusion of the event.
Original receipts must be attached to the travel voucher, copies will not be permitted. The receipt should have an itemized breakdown of all purchases at the dining establishments in order to receive reimbursement.

(E.)

The Vaults at Dost

A Ransford - Wasik Development

205 West Sherman Street
Caro, MI 48723

Telephone: 989-673-2175
Fax: 989-673-1558

January 11, 2020

Tuscola County Board of Commissioners
The H. H. Purdy Building
125 West Lincoln Street
Caro, MI 48723

Dear Commissioners,

We are pleased to submit the enclosed proposal to solve the county's decade-long storage crisis. As you are aware, our courts, clerk, prosecutor, and administrators have all exceeded storage capacity for their critical records. These files, required by law to be stored and maintained in original paper form, often in perpetuity, present a unique challenge to counties across the state. Such critical records remain vulnerable to water, humidity, light, and theft, which makes your selection of an appropriate facility of utmost importance. Like you, our approach to this crisis and the protection of these irreplaceable documents has not been taken lightly.

The pages that follow represent hours of painstaking care to arrive at a solution that provides for convenience, waterless fire protection, state-of-the-art humidity and air quality control, handicap accessibility, future expansion, and security. With these critical elements in mind, we hereby propose, as the county's most suitable location, over 8,500 square feet that may be expanded to 20,000 square feet, in the lower level of the Dost Building immediately adjacent to the Tuscola County Courthouse. Beyond the above considerations, this space will provide considerable savings to the county when compared to alternatives already studied by this body. We pledge the highest standards in this undertaking's design, construction, and maintenance, as we do in all projects under our direction. We are proud to have the endorsement of Chief Judge Amy Grace Gierhart and County Clerk Jodi Fetting, and have worked closely with them on the design and specifications submitted for your review.

We value this board's willingness to proactively seek a fiscally responsible solution and look forward to assisting in any way possible. Thank you for your time and consideration on this exciting project.

Respectfully submitted,



Mark Ransford



Damian Wasik

The Vaults at Dost

A Ransford – Wasik Development

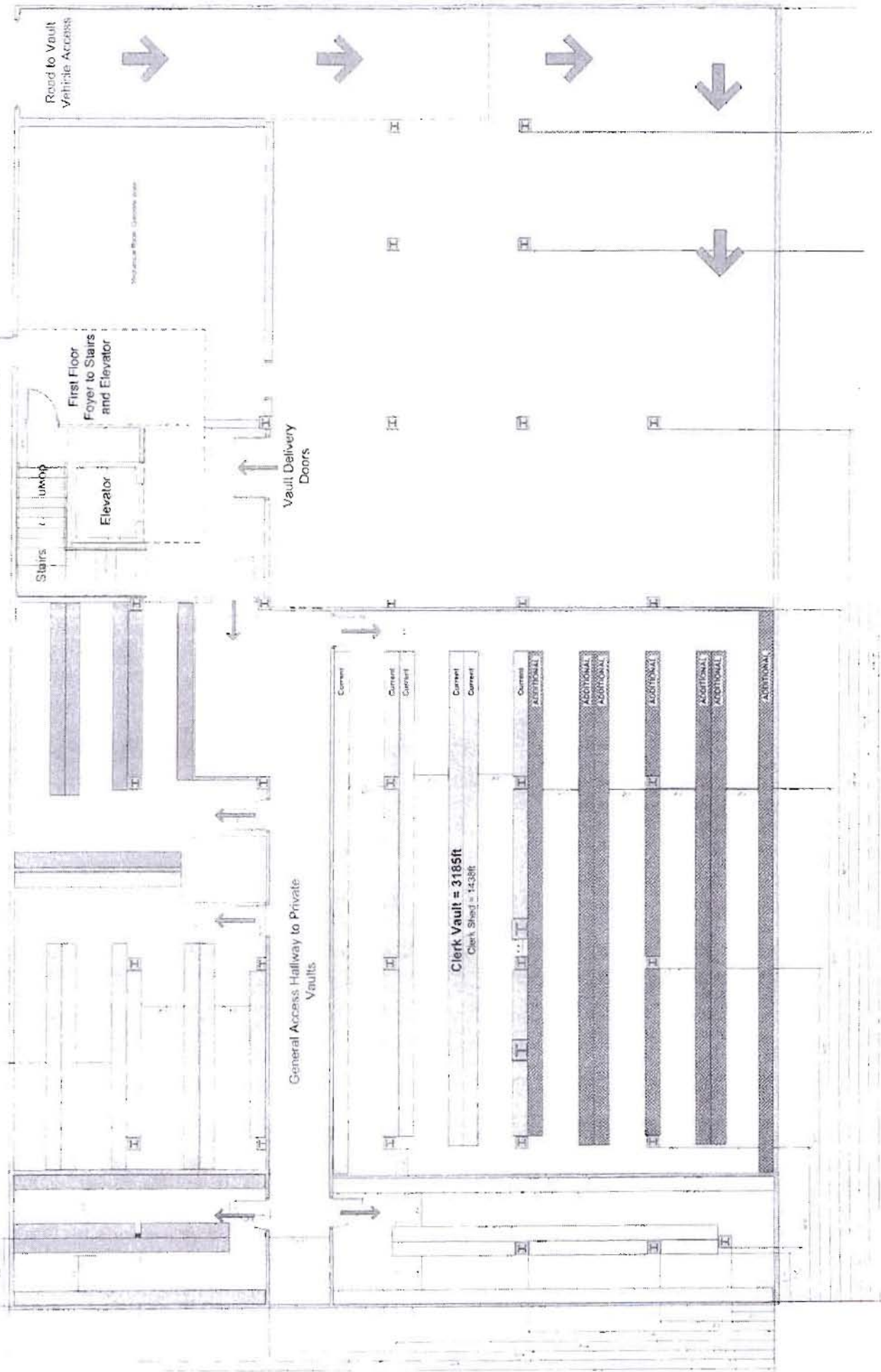
205 West Sherman Street
Caro, MI 48723

Telephone: 989-673-2175
Fax: 989-673-1558

Executive Summary of this Proposal:

- 8,500 square feet of highly specialized and secured space at \$5.25 per square foot, expandable to 20,000 square feet at mutually agreeable terms
- 5 - 7 individual vault spaces separately secured for each elected official
- Location immediately adjacent to courthouse with drive-in access
- First phase of proposal expands current lineal feet of storage in courthouse and barn from 2,140 to 3,185 with a five-shelf system (six-shelf system is also available)
- 10-year lease, able to be renewed at the county's wish, held at today's dollar for all term renewals
- Waterless fire protection, temperature and humidity control, fresh air intakes, elevator for handicap accessibility, 24-hour monitoring
- First Right of Refusal to purchase the property if the county desires
- Maintenance of structure, all mechanicals, elevator, fire suppression and property taxes to be paid by Landlord
- More efficient construction of shelving to maximize file storage efficiency and ease of access
- Coordination with local fire officials to ensure customized response in the event of fire
- Self-contained vault construction allows for water shed in the event of fire or plumbing failure
- Elimination of current barn storage allows for jail expansion or evidence storage for the Tuscola County Sheriff

East Sherman Street Entrance





Tuscola County

Clayette Zechmeister <zclay@tuscolacounty.org>

[EXTERNAL] Former Recycling Building

Matthew Lane <mlane@carocity.net>
To: Clayette Zechmeister <zclay@tuscolacounty.org>
Cc: Mike Miller <mmiller@tuscolacounty.org>, Jeff Graham <jgraham@carocity.net>

Tue, Dec 22, 2020 at 3:30 PM

Good Afternoon Clayette,

I discussed the recycling center with the City Council last evening and they indicated that they would like the City to retain the property with the intention of developing a recreation facility It fits in with their overall recreation goals for Caro.

They are very much looking forward to taking back possession and creating a strategic vision for the property.

If you have any questions, please let me know.

Best Regards,

Matthew S. Lane, MPA

City Manager

City of Caro

317 S State Street

O. 989-673-7671 Ext: 5225

C. 989-272-3538

www.carocity.net



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TUSCOLA COUNTY
RECYCLING

2019 Annual Report

(989)672-1673

1123 Mertz Road Caro, MI 48723

recycle@tuscolacounty.org

2019 Annual Report

About Tuscola County Recycling Facility:

Tuscola County Recycling Facility began operations in 1996 as a millage funded operation. Over the past twenty-four years, the facility has added new programs, and additional items accepted for recycling. We hold year round tire collections, and electronics collections, also hazardous waste is accepted from May through September.

Three full-time and three part-time employees operate the Facility. The Recycling Coordinator oversees the Recycling Center. The Facility participates in the Sheriff Worksite Program, and we work with the Highland Pines School to provide a worksite for the developmentally disabled.

When the millage was approved, a Recycling Advisory Committee was also put in place. Some of the Committees duties are to help ensure that the millage funding is being handled correctly, and to provide feedback to the Recycling Coordinator. The Committee meets every other month on the first Thursday.

What we do:

Tuscola County Recycling is open to all County residents. The Facility accepts material Monday thru Friday from 8 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Residents can bring their recyclables to us, and sort their material by using the containers we have set up inside the building, or if they prefer, our employees will assist them.

In 2019, the Facility also provided trailers to four townships for weekend collections. The locations are Akron, Elmwood, Fostoria, and Juniata. The trailers are dropped off to the township on Friday, and on Monday, the trailer is brought back to the Facility for processing. Townships provide their own staff for loading the trailer.

The Facility provides weekly or by-weekly pick-ups to over 100 businesses in Tuscola County.

Permanent collection trailers at the Tuscola Count Medical Care Facility in Caro, Family Dollar in Caro, Kingston High School, Hills and Dales Hospital in Cass City, and Dollar Tree in Caro. These trailers are brought back to the Facility weekly or Bi-weekly for processing.

We also provide weekly-staffed satellite collections in Millington, Mayville, and Cass City. In 2019 65,024 pounds or 32.5 tons of recyclables were collected at just these three sites. This is an interesting fact as these communities also have curbside recycling.

The new Recycling Property:

In the spring, of 2017, the County Commissioners approved the purchase of the former Riverview Auto building, for the Recycling Department. This new location on 10 acres could provide the ability for the program over time, to expand the material accepted. Remodeling work continued throughout 2019, the following are some of the projects:

- Power washing the walls and floors
- Spray foam insulation applied to the walls and ceilings
- Oil stained soil and drums of oil were removed
- Constructing the interior walls
- Rough plumbing and mechanical
- Rough electrical
- Data cabling
- Painting the rear of the building
- Insulating the interior walls
- Drywall installation and finishing
- Painting the interior walls

We would like to thank the Tuscola County Sheriff's Department Work Crew, and Officer Hemerline for their help with painting, and construction in the building.

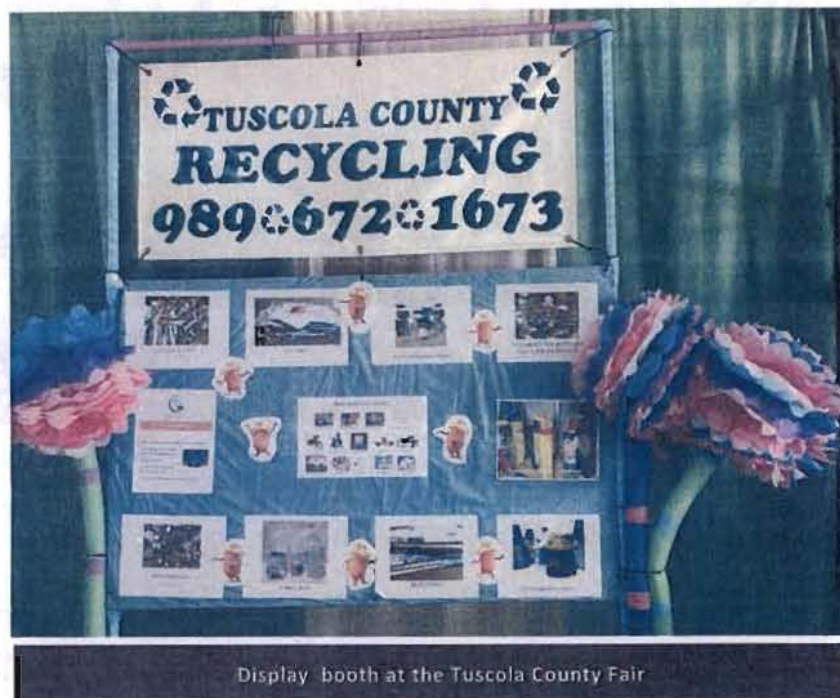
At the end of 2019, it was planned to move to the new facility in late spring of 2020.



Where do your recyclables go?

The Facility is proud to say that 90% of the material we ship out goes to companies here in Michigan.

- Cardboard ships through Metro Recycling Solutions (office is in Sylvan Lake), and delivered to Packaging Corporation of America in Filer City, Graphic Packaging in Kalamazoo, or Otsego paper in Otsego, MI
- Mixed Paper and Magazines ship through Metro Recycling Solutions, and is delivered to Royal Oak Recycling, in Royal Oak, or to GFL in Flint, MI.
- Newsprint ships through Metro Recycling Solutions, and is delivered to Nu-Wool, in Jenison, MI.
- Metal ships to either North Lapeer Recycling, in Deerfield or, Thumb Auto Core, in Caro, MI.
- Plastic ships through, and to Clean Tech in Dundee, Michigan. They make plastic bottles for all the major product brands.
- Glass ships through, and to Glass Recyclers, in Detroit, Michigan.
- Polystyrene ships through, and to Dart Container Corporation, in Mason, Michigan.
- Inkjet Cartridges ship through FedEx to E-Cycle Group in Pennsylvania
- Rechargeable Batteries ship through FedEx to Call2recycle, Inc. in Ellwood City, PA.
- Scrap Tires ship through, and to C.M. Rubber in Coleman Michigan.
- Cell Phones ship through UPS to GRC Wireless, in Florida.
- Batteries ship through, and to ERG Environmental Services, in Livonia, MI.
- Computers and Electronics ship through, and to Comprenew, in Grand Rapids, Mi.
- Vinyl siding ships through Metro Recycling Solutions to Fryman Recycling, in Dowagiac, Michigan.



Education report

Tuscola County Recycling Facility education report includes; five recycling demonstrations, two composting demonstrations, four facility tours, two events ,and two library displays for the year 2019. The number of attendees for the demonstrations and tours amounted to 1,302 adults and children. We did gain one new school this year, for recycling pickup.

These numbers are affected by a number of factors. One factor is the amount of time allotted within the schools for extracurricular presentations. Secondly, all presentations must coincide with the school curriculums. Recycling is not always included in their science curriculum every year, so we may only be asked to come in for a presentation every few years. Tuscola County Recycling Facility is not the only recycling facility to find it harder to get into the schools, many recycling facilities across the state are frustrated by the same situation. Facility tours are affected by school districts having limited budgets that do not include funding for busing, or for the staff to bring students out for tours. The groups who do come for tours are brought by parents and volunteers. After school tours are affected by our limited hours of operation.

Tuscola County Recycling is currently using social media, our website, fliers, community events, parades, and advertisements to educate the public.

Financial Summary:

Revenue Highlights:

Millage	\$226,795.65
Wind.....	\$41,251.20
Sales of Material/Services.....	\$36,520.44
Interest.....	\$1,938.44
Total revenues for 2019.....	\$344,537.66

Fund Balance:

Fund Balance.....	\$132,521.17
-------------------	--------------

Expense Highlights:

Salaries.....	\$173,457.29
Fuel.....	\$6,611.27
Advertising.....	\$2,971.00
Utilities.....	\$7,543.39
Equipment repairs.....	\$3,554.60
Tires.....	\$2,709.50
Indirect costs.....	\$39,908.00
Total Expenses for 2019....	\$434,697.20

Future Objectives:

- *Continue remodeling of the new facility.
- *Research the types of new materials that can be accepted.
- *Continue educating the residents on the importance of recycling.
- *To divert as much material ,as possible, from landfills. By increasing our capacity, when we move, it will make accepting new items more attainable.
- *Work with County businesses to continue their recycling efforts, and increase the number of businesses we service.
- *Work with the schools, within the County, to recycle their materials.
- *Continue giving residents responsible solutions for disposing of their hazardous waste, electronics, tires, waste oil, and antifreeze.



TUSCOLA COUNTY
RECYCLING

RECYCLING ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING DATES

**Tuscola County Purdy Building
Board Room
4:30 P.M.**

February 7, 2019

April 4, 2019

June 6, 2019

August 1, 2019

October 3, 2019

December 5, 2019

2019 Recycling Advisory Committee members

Commissioner Dan Grimshaw

Patty Frazer

John Johnson

Norma Wallace

Dotty Scollon

Matt Branding

Terry Jones

Materials recycled

For the year 2019 we collected 1,457,223 pounds or 728 tons of recyclable material.

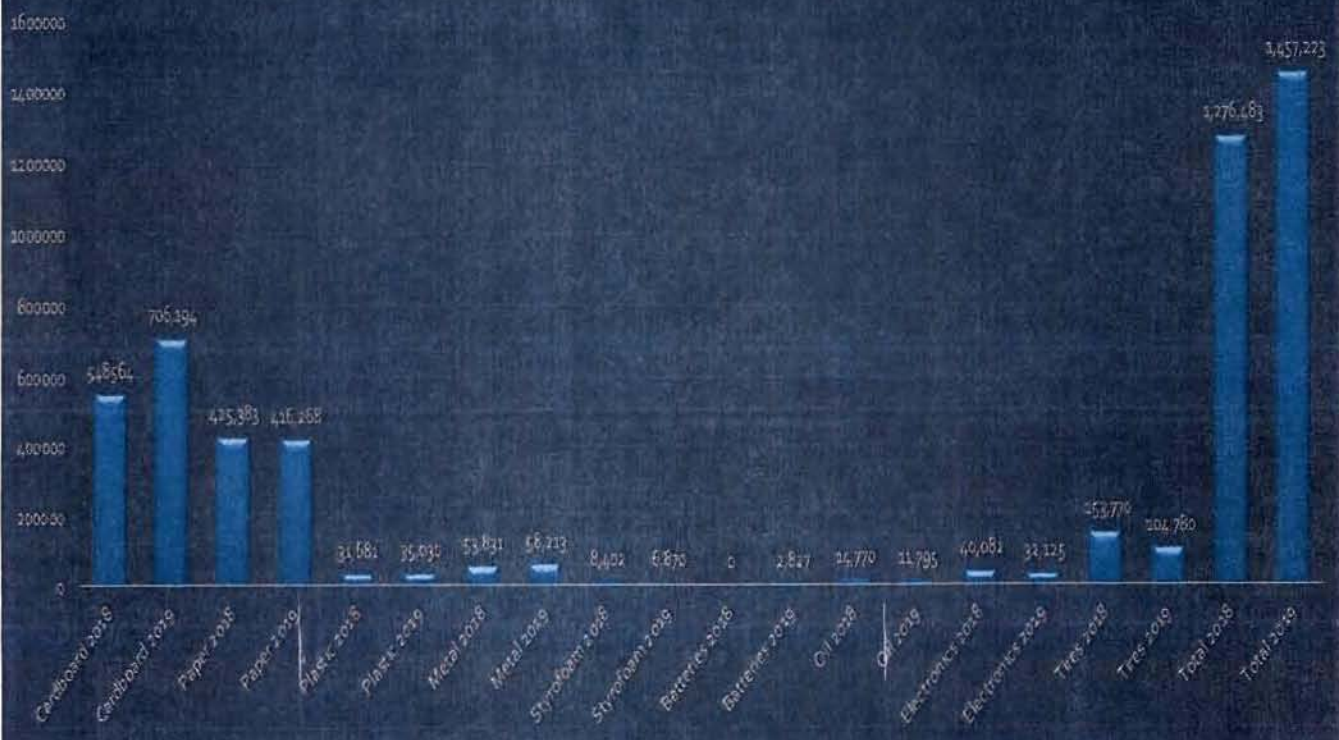
As much as the Facility tries to recycle everything that comes to us, unfortunately we can't. The Facility has one six yard dumpster that is emptied once a week. We estimate that 312 cubic yards, or 15,600 pounds of materials are sent to the landfill. Most of this material is household trash brought in with the recyclables.

Based on the Midwest average of \$51.59 per ton, for tipping fees at landfills, an estimated \$37,557.52 was saved on the 728 tons of material recycled at the Facility.

Product/ Year Weights

Cardboard 2018	548,564
Cardboard 2019	706,194
Paper 2018	425,383
Paper 2019	416,268
Plastic 2018	31,681
Plastic 2019	35,030
Metal 2018	53,831
Metal 2019	58,213
Styrofoam 2018	8,402
Styrofoam 2019	6,870
Batteries 2018	NA
Batteries 2019	2,827
Oil 2018	14,770
Oil 2019	11,795
Electronics 2018	40,082
Electronics 2019	32,125
Tires 2018	153,770
Tires 2019	104,780
Total 2018	1,276,483
Total 2019	1,457,223

Tuscola County Recycling



New facility improvements



In 2019, we were able to enclose the offices, breakroom, entryway and bathroom spaces.

- The south side, and rear of the building were both painted, by the Tuscola County Sheriff work crew.*

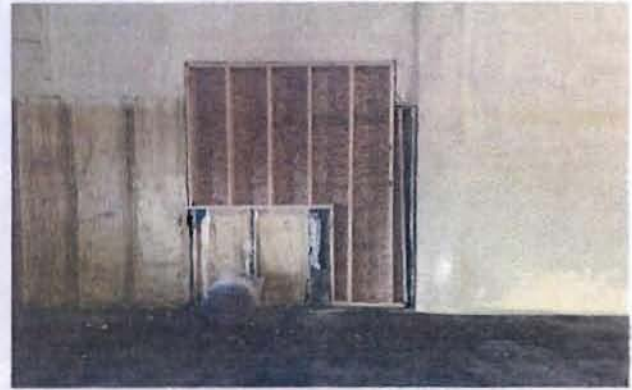




Remodeling of the new facility



New wall construction, in the new facility



Insulating walls, at the new facility



Painting the ceilings, at the new facility



Drywall on new divider walls, at the new facility



Layout of the interior of the new facility will include offices, breakroom, restroom, storage room, sort and process area, and also a cold storage area for the bales of processed recyclables. Indoor storage capacity will be much bigger than what is currently available at the current facility.



Loading materials at the facility

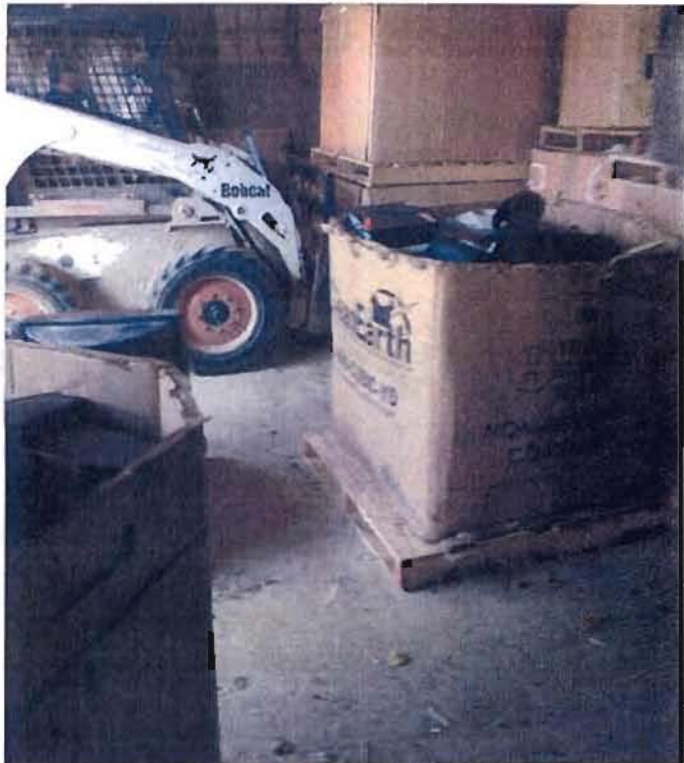


Loading containers of vinyl siding, for a shipment.

Loading bales of cardboard, for a shipment.



Electronics and Tire collections



Electronics, and tires are collected year round at the Facility. In 2019, 104,780 pounds of tires, and 32,125 pounds of electronics were recycled.

Recycling Events



Earth Day Celebration Prize



Tuscola County Fair Display



America Recycles Day Prize



Cass City Library Display



Tuscola County Human Services Community Expo

Recycle for us at **Tuscola County Recycling Facility**



WHAT TO RECYCLE



#1 Clear bottles



#2 Natural plastic bottles



#2 colored plastic bottles



#2, #5, #6 plant containers



Electronics—ask about fees



Steel cans



Aluminum



Newspaper



Paper & Magazines



Cardboard & Boxboard



Clear Glass bottles

Strand Theater Advertisement

Satellite Trailer

	Millington	Mayville	Cass City	Totals
	<u>Weights</u>	<u>Weights</u>	<u>Weights</u>	
January	792	1387	2478	4,657
February	864	1391	2523	4,778
March	1329	1844	2298	5,471
April	1374	1486	2373	5,233
May	910	1917	2574	5,401
June	1057	1643	2183	4,883
July	1065	2074	1814	4,953
August	1064	1596	2452	5,112
September	923	1228	2261	4,412
October	753	2001	3134	5,888
November	737	1414	2030	4,181
December	1290	972	2323	4,585
Total 2019	12,158	18,953	28,443	59,554
Total 2018	12,622	20,170	32,232	65,024
Total 2017	11,287	17,036	29,700	58,023
Totals 2016	9,986	14,989	22,019	46,994

Satellite Trailer



The satellite trailer is taken to three towns, per week. We go to Millington, on Mondays, Mayville, on Wednesdays, and Cass City, on Fridays.

In 2019, 59,554 pounds of recycling were collected, at these sights.



110 W. Michigan Ave., Suite 200
Lansing, MI 48933
517-372-5374 Fax 517-482-4599
www.micounties.org
Stephan W. Currie, Executive Director



To: County Administrators
From: Stephan Currie
Date: Dec. 29, 2020
Re: Leave policy questions

MAC has received calls recently on how counties can handle employees who are quarantining due to the pandemic after the current federal mandates on paid leave expire.

On April 1, 2020, the U.S. Department of Labor announced new action regarding how American workers and employers will benefit from the protections and relief offered by the Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act (EPSLA) and Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act (EFMLEA), both part of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA).

These provisions end after Dec. 31, 2020.

So, MAC has been asked, "What should a county do after that date?"

The best short answer we can offer is it is best for the county to have its own policy, if desired.

Again, after Dec. 31, 2020, there is no mandatory extension of EFMLEA or EPSLA or a requirement that an otherwise covered employer provide EFMLEA or EPSLA.

However, an employer can elect to voluntarily provide emergency paid sick leave or emergency paid FMLA leave under FFCRA on or after Jan. 1, 2021 through March 31, 2021 [NOT RECOMMENDED]. If a covered employer voluntarily grants such leave, the covered employer may take a business tax credit for the pay associated with this leave taken through March 31, 2021. Obviously, no incentive or benefit for a public employer from a tax standpoint.

Right now, it would likely be safer (from an enforcement perspective, as well as the time computation) for counties not to voluntarily extend the EFMLEA or EPSLA but, if desired, implement a special leave/paid sick leave policy that provides an alternative to EFMLEA or EPSLA.

Counties do not have to give extra COVID leave by policy and, absent a separate policy, a county can simply rely on the current sick and vacation leave banks and current policies regarding unpaid discretionary leave (e.g., paid or unpaid administrative leave). However, if the county wants to give such additional and limited leave like what expired with the EPSLA, a separate policy should be developed, and they may need letter agreements with unions to implement.

Since each county's work rules and labor situations are unique, we strongly recommend that each member consult with its own legal counsel to develop a policy.



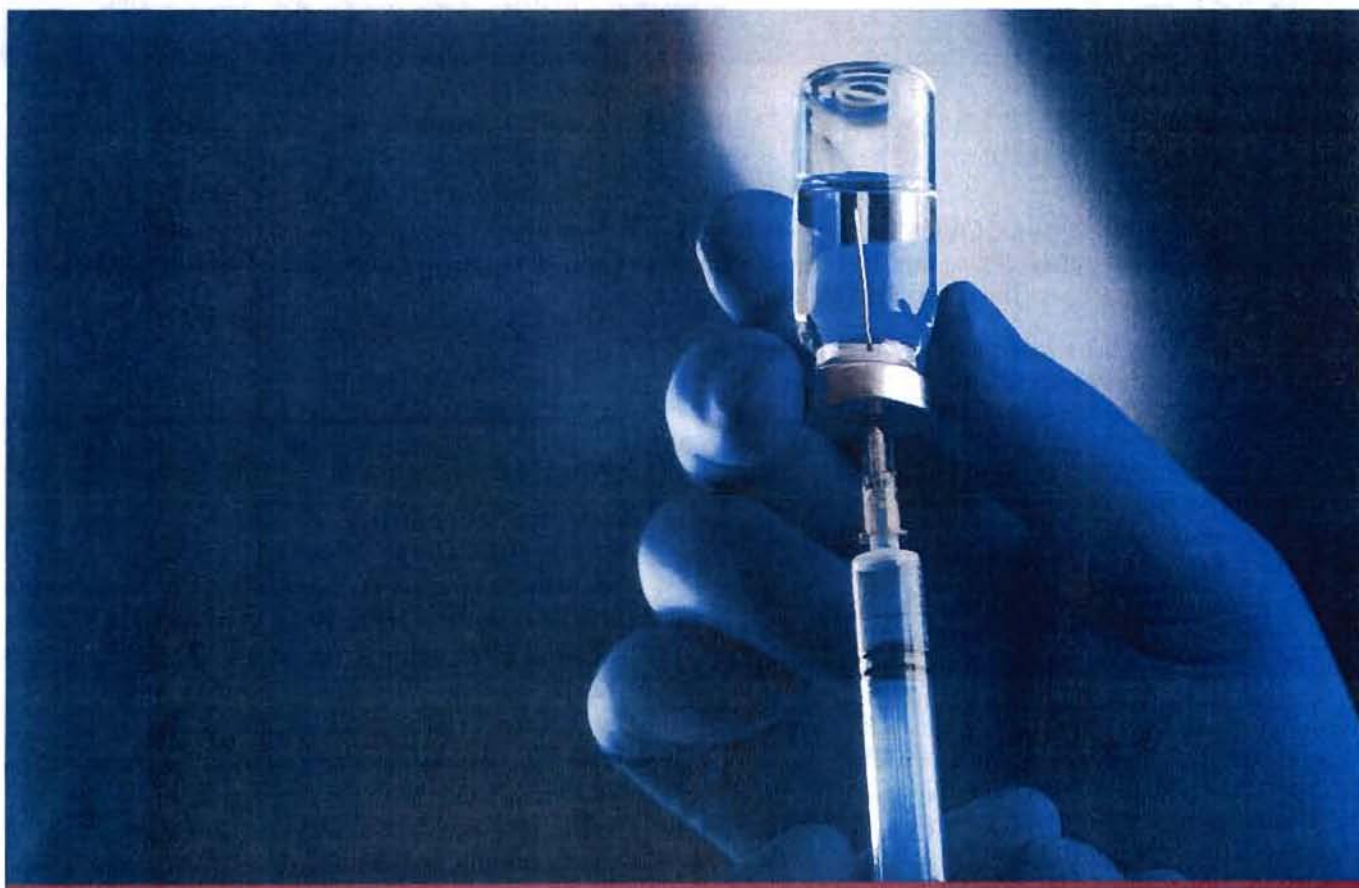
Brown & Brown
INSURANCE®



WHITEPAPER

December 2020

COVID-19 VACCINE



Key Considerations for Employers

Louise Short, MD, MSc, National Clinical Leader,
Brown & Brown Insurance + Strategic Benefit Advisors

Strategic BENEFIT
ADVISORS

PART OF THE BROWN & BROWN TEAM

COVID-19 Vaccines: Key Considerations for Employers

The first COVID-19 vaccines are here, and more are expected in early 2021. Employers are thinking through how best to prepare and support their employees from a health and safety, educational and legal perspective. This updated paper examines the current state of COVID-19 vaccines and identifies the areas employer plan sponsors will need to contemplate as vaccines become widely available. It is important to note that the data and the opinions reflected in this paper are captured at a point in time and could change rapidly in the current environment.

Vaccine Headlines

As of December 20, 2020, two COVID-19 vaccines have been given emergency use authorization (EUA) by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for administration in the United States— the Pfizer/BioNTech and Moderna vaccines.

- **Efficacy.** Both vaccines have similar mechanisms, and both have efficacy of 95-98% in preventing symptomatic COVID-19 related disease.
- **Dosage.** Both vaccines require two doses, with Pfizer/BioNTech at 21 days apart and Moderna at 28 days apart. Although partial immunity is conferred after the first dose, full immunity does not develop until 1-2 weeks after the second dose. Therefore, it is critical that people comply with the two-dose regimen. Individuals should request and record the manufacturer of the vaccine being administered to confirm they receive the same vaccine for their second dose. The CDC has produced paper vaccination tracking cards, and there are several digital apps and vaccination passports under development.
- **Population.** The Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine is approved for individuals over 16 years old and the Moderna vaccine is approved for individuals over 18. More studies are underway to test the vaccine in populations under 18. Neither vaccine has been tested in pregnant or breastfeeding women, therefore these individuals should discuss their health status and specific circumstances with their physician before deciding to take the vaccine.
- **Pipeline.** There are additional vaccines in the pipeline expected to apply for EUA in 2021, including at least 15 in phase III trials (the phase before FDA approval) with larger human populations.

What Is Emergency Use Authorization?

Emergency use authorization (EUA) is a mechanism for the FDA to facilitate use of medical treatments, including vaccines, during public health emergencies. For an EUA to be issued for a vaccine, the FDA— advised by an external panel of scientific and public health experts—must determine that the known and potential benefits outweigh the known and potential risks by reviewing safety and efficacy data. In addition, the FDA requires data to demonstrate the quality and consistency of the vaccine manufacturing process. After an EUA is issued, the FDA continues to monitor data and also perform post-market surveillance, working with the CDC to monitor adverse events and side effects, and gather information from patients, health care providers, and others. In addition to this monitoring, specific studies will be performed on efficacy and safety of the vaccine in real-world settings.

Vaccine Distribution

The government is overseeing all initial distribution of the vaccine, and each state has developed its own plan for distribution and vaccine allocation. Initial supplies will be limited, and oversight is critical to ensure compliance with the two-dose regimen. The CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) re-evaluated the phased distribution plan on December 19, 2020 and issued revised guidance for prioritization, as detailed below. It is estimated that phases 1a, 1b, 1c, and 2 will include 200 million people. Current projections are that by February 2021 the U.S. will have enough vaccine for 100 million people at present production and supply levels.

Phase 1a, which is now underway, includes health care workers and long-term care facility residents and staff. Figure 1 below outlines phase details.

Figure 1: Vaccination Phases

	GROUP	AGE RANGE (IF APPLICABLE)	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
Phase 1a	Health care workers		
	Long-term care facility residents and staff		
Phase 1b	Frontline essential workers		~30 million
	Seniors	75+	~21 million
Phase 1c	Other essential workers		~57 million
	High-risk age	65-74	~32 million
	High-risk medical conditions	16-64	>110 million
Phase 2	Without high-risk medical conditions	16-64	<86 million

Frontline Essential Workers are defined as workers who are in sectors essential to the functioning of society and are at substantially higher risk of exposure to COVID-19, including:

- First responders (firefighters, police)
- Education (teachers, support staff, daycare)
- Food & agriculture
- Manufacturing
- Corrections workers
- U.S. Postal Service workers

Other Essential Workers include the following:

- Transportation and logistics
- Food service
- Shelter & housing (construction)
- Finance
- IT & communication
- Energy
- Media
- Legal
- Public safety (engineers)

How willing are people to take a vaccine?

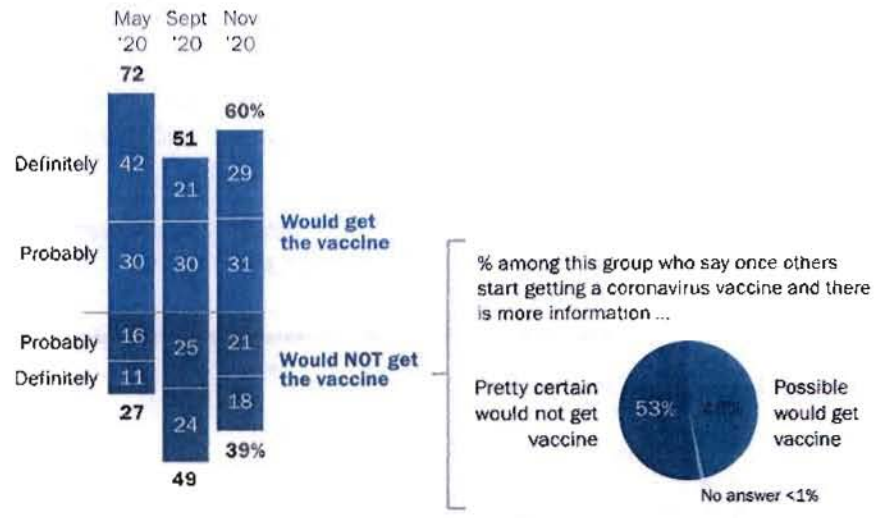
According to a recent Pew research study, 60% of Americans are willing to take the vaccine in November, up from 51% in September.¹ Yet scientists have estimated that in order to achieve herd immunity, approximately 70% or more of the population needs to be vaccinated.

Hesitancy to take the vaccine is largely driven by concern that COVID-19 vaccines are being developed rapidly. In other words, trust is a primary barrier. A recent CVS Health survey showed that for vaccine advice people trust their physician most, followed by Dr. Fauci, followed by the CDC.² Employers will likely want and need to play a role in education around the safety and efficacy of the COVID-19 vaccine.

Communication strategies and awareness campaigns should consider the variety of attitudes toward the vaccine across the demographic composition of the population. There is still a high percentage of people that say they would probably or NOT take the vaccine, or only take it after many others had received it.

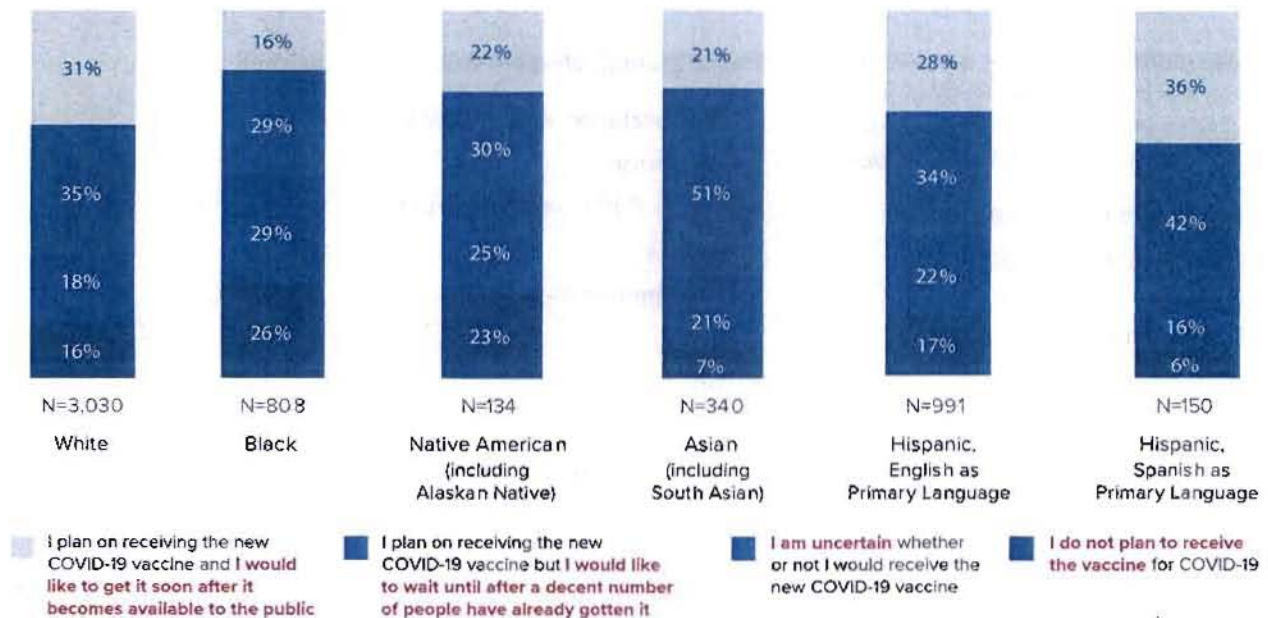
Figure 2: Majority of Americans Now Say they Would Get a Vaccine for the Coronavirus¹

% of U.S. adults who say if a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 were available today, they



A recent poll by CVS Health found that hesitancy to take the COVID-19 vaccine is higher in minority populations.

Figure 3: Attitudes Toward Vaccines Vary by Race/Ethnicity²



¹ *Intent to Get a COVID-19 Vaccine Rises to 60% as Confidence in Research and Development Process Increases*, Pew Research Center, December 3, 2020.
² *CVS Health, Understanding and Addressing Vaccine Hesitancy*, December 2020.

What does the vaccine mean for the future?

At present it is unclear how long protection from these vaccines will last, and whether people who get the vaccine could still be asymptomatic carriers and spread COVID-19. Therefore, until more studies are done, it is critical that everyone maintain the current controls and precautions of using masks, social distancing, and washing up.

Many employers will continue with remote working where feasible to accommodate social distancing. For those that are not working remotely, testing protocols and contact tracing should be considered. As employees return to work, consider vaccination tracking.

The Employer Response

Never in history have employers realized just how much public health can impact their bottom line. Our ongoing coexistence with the virus means continuing precautions, possible shutdowns, and curtailing of business as well as social and cultural activity—leading to economic suffering for millions.

Yet we will continue coexisting with the virus until we achieve herd immunity. According to a recent McKinsey and Co. study, the highest probability of reaching herd immunity in the U.S. is in the third or fourth quarter of 2021; however, that timing could always shift. Barriers to developing herd immunity include not only the challenges associated with producing, distributing, and administering effective and safe vaccines, but also a lack of confidence from the American public that they will take the vaccine. Employers can play a critical role in breaking down some of these barriers through two key efforts: education and access. Education could include reinforcing the fundamental components of precaution and safe practices, as well as proactive, factual information about vaccine safety. Access could mean directing the workforce to settings where they can get vaccinated or providing points of distribution themselves through onsite clinics or onsite events in the future.

So as vaccines become available, what exactly is the employer's responsibility and how can an employer prepare?

Cost and Coverage

The Federal Government, through Operation Warp Speed (OWS), set a goal of no upfront costs to

providers and no out-of-pocket cost for vaccine recipients. The government will fund the cost of the vaccine serum, supplies, and distribution, but self-insured employers and fully-insured health plans are required to cover the cost of administration of the vaccine.

How much will the COVID-19 vaccine administration cost?

Approximately \$45 per 2-dose vaccine

Health plans and PBMs are following the approved Medicare rate of \$28.39 for a single dose vaccine and \$16.94 for additional doses.

It is unclear how long the government will fund the cost of the vaccine serum. Presumably, employers will be responsible for the cost—which currently ranges from \$20-\$37 per dose—in the future.

The CARES Act requires health insurance issuers and plans to cover any CDC-recommended COVID-19 preventive services, including vaccines, without member cost-sharing.

Compliance

COVID-19 vaccines may present complex workforce compliance challenges. For example, can an employer require an employee to take the vaccine?

In general, an employer can mandate that employees receive the COVID-19 vaccine, although many employers appear to be encouraging rather than mandating. Still, employers may find themselves in situations where work status is impacted for non-vaccinated employees.

The EEOC issued a publication on December 16, 2020, [What You Should Know About COVID-19 and the ADA, the Rehabilitation Act, and Other EEO Laws](#), which provides updated guidance on the responsibilities and rights of employers and employees.

There are several compliance and anti-discrimination laws that must be considered. In addition, COVID-19 concerns will span across broader Human Resources policy risks, including privacy, discrimination, and employee relations. It is critical for employers to coordinate with legal counsel to have a clear position that is communicated to employees.

Communication

Employees are likely to expect communications from their employer about the COVID-19 vaccine.

- **Should I trust it?**
- **Will the cost be covered through my health insurance?**
- **What about my covered family members?**
- **How will you make it more convenient for me?**

Employers will want to create awareness for where, when, and how employees and their families can get the COVID-19 vaccine. It will be critical to communicate the coverage under the employer health plan for those enrolled, while also directing employees to credible resources regarding the safety and efficacy of vaccines. Employers should consider development of FAQs and appropriate training materials for both HR business partners and benefits center representatives who will likely be fielding many of the employee questions.

Most employers will want to tailor communications to their specific populations to supplement the guidance being provided by federal, state, and local governmental resources. The level of support around vaccine education, access, and post-vaccination protocol will vary by employer. In preparation for widespread vaccine distribution, employers should proactively be planning their internal communication strategies and coordination with key vendor partners (health plans, PBMs, on-site resources) in early 2021.

Employer Considerations for Unknowns

Considering the evolving situation, employers should be educated about the tools and vendor resources available to support some of the areas they may need to focus on in the next several months related to COVID-19.

- **Will employers be able to partner with on-site vaccine providers, like flu clinics, to provide on-site vaccines as early as mid-2021?** Vendors are beginning to develop their capabilities in anticipation of widespread distribution, but timing is currently unknown.
- **Will employers track vaccinations?** There is no formal guidance requiring employers to track vaccination records for employees. Similar to the requirements to conduct COVID-19 screening for employees entering a worksite, this may come later, if at all, as workplaces open up more broadly.
- **Will vaccination documentation be required?** As we noted earlier, the CDC has a vaccination record card to serve as a reminder to receive the second dose and health apps are being developed and deployed to track COVID-19 vaccinations. Will these tools track proof of vaccination documentation and provide a "COVID-19 Vaccination Passport"?

A Preliminary Considerations Checklist

The return to normalcy for employers from COVID-19 will create multi-faceted challenges across the organization, many of which are still unknown. In the interim, employers will need to proactively identify and align resources within their organization to build the infrastructure required to tackle the associated operational, financial, compliance, and Human Resource issues ahead—so they're able to ensure the best possible outcome for their workforce.

Preliminary activities for early 2021 will likely include the following:

- Consider establishing a cross-functional work stream vaccination team within your organization
- Determine if the vaccine will be required or encouraged for your workforce
- Leverage vendor and health plan partnerships
- Plan for cost and coverage of vaccine administration
- Develop communication and engagement strategy leveraging CDC and other resources
- Enforce ongoing precautions against the spread of COVID-19

Please be advised that any and all information, comments, analysis, and/or recommendations set forth above relative to the possible impact of COVID-19 on potential insurance coverage or other policy implications are intended solely for informational purposes and should not be relied upon as legal advice. As an insurance broker, we have no authority to make coverage decisions as that ability rests solely with the issuing carrier. Therefore, all claims should be submitted to the carrier for evaluation. The positions expressed herein are opinions only and are not to be construed as any form of guarantee or warranty. Finally, given the extremely dynamic and rapidly evolving COVID-19 situation, comments above do not take into account any applicable pending or future legislation introduced with the intent to override, alter or amend current policy language.



Tuscola County

Clayette Zechmeister <zclay@tuscolacounty.org>

COW/Board Meeting ACO Position Candidate

1 message

Leigh Nancy <lnacy@tuscolacounty.org>
To: Clayette Zechmeister <zclay@tuscolacounty.org>

Wed, Jan 6, 2021 at 8:35 AM

Good Morning Clayette,

In regards to the new Animal Control Officer Position, we have chosen Anthony Trevino as our candidate for hire. His hiring will be contingent upon successful physical and drug screen results.

His start date would be January 18, 2021.

Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns.

Thank you and Happy New Year!

Leigh Nancy

Animal Control Director
Tuscola County Animal Control
2738 W. Caro Rd
Caro, MI 48723
989-672-3863

§52. COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE AND ITS ALTERNATE FORMS

(K.)

52:1 The *committee of the whole* and its two alternate forms, the *quasi committee of the whole* (or *consideration as if in committee of the whole*) and *informal consideration*, are devices that enable the full assembly to give detailed consideration to a matter under conditions of freedom somewhat like those of a committee. Under each of these procedures, any member can speak in debate on the main question or any amendment—for the same length of time as allowed by the assembly's rules—as often as he is able to get the floor. As under the regular rules of debate, however, he cannot speak another time on the same question so long as a member who has not spoken on it is seeking the floor.

52:2 Each of these three devices is best suited to assemblies of a particular range in size and provides a different degree of protection against disorderliness and its possible consequences—which are risked when each member is allowed to speak an unlimited number of times in debate, such risk increasing in proportion to the size of the assembly. With respect to this type of protection, the essential distinctions between the three procedures may be summarized as follows:

- a) In a *committee of the whole*, which is suited to *large assemblies*, the results of votes taken are not final decisions of the assembly, but have the status of recommendations which the assembly is given the opportunity to consider further and which it votes on finally under its regular rules. Also, a chairman of the committee of the whole is appointed and the regular presiding officer leaves the chair, so that, by

being disengaged from any difficulties that may arise in the committee, he may be in a better position to preside effectively during the final consideration by the assembly.

- b) In the *quasi committee of the whole*, which may be convenient in *meetings of medium size* (about 50 to 100 members), the results of votes taken are reported to the assembly for final consideration under the regular rules, just as with a committee of the whole. But in this case the presiding officer of the assembly remains in the chair and presides.
- c) *Informal consideration*, which is suited to *small meetings of ordinary societies*, simply removes the normal limitations on the number of times members can speak in debate, as stated in the first paragraph of this section. The regular presiding officer remains in the chair; and the results of votes taken during informal consideration are decisions of the assembly, which are not voted on again.

52:3 The complete rules governing committees of the whole, proceedings in quasi committee of the whole, and informal consideration are given below.

Committee of the Whole

52:4 Although the committee of the whole is not used extensively except in legislative bodies, it is the oldest of the three devices described above and is the prototype from which the other two are derived. Unlike the processes of quasi committee of the whole and informal consideration, a committee of the whole is a real committee in the parliamentary sense. Therefore, during the time that a meeting is "in committee of the whole," even though the committee consists of the entire body of members in attendance at the assembly's meeting, it is technically not "the assembly."

52:5 The parliamentary steps in making use of a committee of the whole are essentially the same as those involved in referring a subject to an ordinary committee. The assembly votes to go into a committee of the whole (which is equivalent to voting

to refer the matter to the committee), and a chairman of the committee is appointed. The committee considers the referred matter, adopts a report to be made to the assembly, then votes to “rise and report.” Finally, the committee chairman presents the report and the assembly considers the committee’s recommendations—all as in the case of an ordinary committee.

- 52:6 **Going into Committee of the Whole.** As implied above, the motion to go into a committee of the whole is a form of the motion to commit (13). The motion is made as follows:

MEMBER (obtaining the floor): I move to go into a committee of the whole [or, “I move that the assembly now resolve itself into a committee of the whole”] to consider the pending question [or “to take under consideration ... (stating the subject)”. (Second.)

Instructions to the committee of the whole can be included in this motion of referral.

- 52:7 If the motion of referral to the committee of the whole is adopted, the presiding officer immediately calls another member to the chair—frequently, but not necessarily, the vice-president—and takes his place as a member of the committee. In large assemblies, the secretary may also leave his seat, the committee chairman may preside from that position, and an assistant secretary may act as secretary of the committee. For the committee’s use until it reports, its secretary keeps a temporary memorandum of the business it transacts, but the committee’s proceedings are not entered in the minutes of the assembly. Those minutes carry only the same kind of record of the referral to a committee of the whole, the committee’s report, and the assembly’s action on the report, as if the committee had been an ordinary one.

- 52:8 **Conduct of Business.** Like ordinary committees, a committee of the whole cannot alter the text of any resolution referred to it; but it can propose amendments, which it must report in the

form of recommendations to the assembly. Amendments to a resolution *originating in the committee* are in order, however, and if such amendments are adopted within the committee, they are incorporated in the resolution before it is reported to the assembly for action.

52:9 A committee of the whole is under the rules of the assembly, except as follows:

- 1) The only motions that are in order in a committee of the whole are to adopt (within the committee, for inclusion in its report), to amend (what it is proposed to report), and to "rise" or "rise and report"¹²—except that, among the incidental motions, a point of order (23) can be raised, an appeal from the decision of the chair (24) can be made, a division of the assembly (29) can be called for, and applicable requests and inquiries (32, 33) can be made.
- 2) In debate on motions to adopt or amend, unless a limit is prescribed by the assembly before it goes into committee of the whole as explained below, each member can speak an unlimited number of times under the rules given in the first paragraph of this section.¹³

If the committee of the whole wishes action to be taken which requires the adoption of any motion other than those that are in order in the committee as listed in (1) above, it must vote to rise and report a recommendation that the assembly take the desired action (see below). The motion to rise must be seconded, is undebatable, cannot be amended, and requires a majority vote. It is

12. As applied to committees in general, the word *rise* simply describes the parliamentary step of ceasing to function as a committee, preparatory to making a report. As stated in 50:23, the motion to rise is not **used in ordinary** standing committees, and in ordinary special committees it is used **only when** the committee is ready to make its final report and go out of existence. In a committee of the whole, on the other hand, the word *rise* applies to any case of the committee's returning to the status of the assembly—whether it is expected to be temporarily or permanently.

13. Appeals in committee of the whole are debatable under the same rules as in the assembly—that is, each member (except the chair) can speak only once in debate on them.

always in order in committee of the whole, except during voting or verifying a vote and when another member has the floor.

52:10

Among the consequences of the rules stated in the preceding paragraph are the following:

- 1) A committee of the whole cannot appoint subcommittees or refer a matter to another (ordinary) committee.
- 2) An appeal from the decision of the chair must be voted on directly, since it cannot be postponed or laid on the table in the committee.
- 3) The only way for debate to be closed or limited in the committee is for the assembly to specify such conditions before going into committee of the whole. If the committee develops a desire to have debate limited, it can only do so by rising and requesting the assembly to impose the desired limits, as explained below. If debate has been closed at a particular time by order of the assembly, the committee does not have the power, even by unanimous consent, to extend the time.
- 4) A roll-call vote or a vote by ballot cannot be ordered in a committee of the whole, nor can a counted rising vote be ordered except by the chair.
- 5) A committee of the whole has no power to impose disciplinary measures on its members, but can only report the facts to the assembly. If the committee becomes disorderly and its chairman loses control of it, the presiding officer of the assembly should take the chair and declare the committee dissolved.
- 6) A committee of the whole cannot adjourn or recess, but must rise in order that the assembly may do so.

52:11

Rising and Reporting. When a committee of the whole has completed its consideration of the matter referred to it, or when it wishes to bring the meeting to an end, or wishes the assembly to take any other action requiring the adoption of a motion which is not in order in the committee, the committee rises and reports.

- 52:12 If the committee originates a resolution, it concludes by voting to report the resolution, as perfected. If a resolution was referred to the committee, however, it votes only on any amendments that it will recommend, not on the resolution, which it reports back to the assembly with the recommended amendments. On a motion, or by unanimous consent, the committee rises and the presiding officer of the assembly resumes the chair. The committee chairman returns to a place in the assembly in front of the presiding officer, at which, standing, he addresses the chair:

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN: Mr. President, the committee of the whole has had under consideration ... [describing the resolution or other matter] and has directed me to report the same as follows: ...

- 52:13 The sample reports in the subsection *Disposition of Particular Types of Committee Reports* (see 51:31–51) may be used as guides for reporting similar cases from a committee of the whole, and the procedures for disposing of such reports as described in the same subsection are likewise applicable. If no amendments are reported, the chair states the question on the resolution that was referred to the committee or that it recommends for adoption; and this question is then open to debate and amendment in the assembly. If amendments proposed by the committee are reported, the committee chairman reads them and hands the paper to the chair, who reads them again or has the secretary do so. The chair then states and puts the question on all of the committee's amendments in gross (that is, taken together), unless a member asks for a separate vote on one or more of them. If so, a single vote is taken on all of the other amendments, and then the question is stated separately on each of the amendments for which a separate vote was asked. These amendments can be further debated and amended in the assembly, as can the main question after action on all the committee's amendments—under the same rules as when any other committee reports.

52:14 If the committee, to facilitate completion of its work, wishes the assembly to take an action outside the committee's powers that requires the adoption of an undebatable motion—for example, to limit debate in the committee—a motion to rise should be made in a form like the following:

MEMBER (obtaining the floor): I move that the committee rise and request that debate be limited ... [specifying the desired limitation]. (Second.)

If this motion is adopted, the committee chairman reports to the assembly as follows:

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN: Mr. President, the committee of the whole has had under consideration ... [describing the referred matter] and has come to no conclusion thereon, but asks permission [or "leave"] to continue sitting with debate limited ... [specifying the limitation].

The presiding officer then puts the question on granting the request, and if the result is affirmative, the committee chairman resumes the chair.

52:15 A committee of the whole can also rise, before completing its work, to request instructions, in which case the nature or wording of the request needs to be agreed to before the motion to rise is made.

52:16 If the committee wishes to bring its proceedings to an end because it believes the matter can be better handled under the assembly's rules, or because it wishes the meeting to be adjourned, the motion to rise can be made in this form:

MEMBER (obtaining the floor): I move that the committee rise. (Second.)

If this motion is adopted, the committee chairman then reports:

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN: The committee of the whole has had under consideration ... [describing the matter] and has come to no conclusion thereon.

With such a report, the committee passes out of existence unless the assembly directs it to sit again. In this connection, however, the committee in reporting can "ask permission to sit again," with or without specifying a time; and in granting such a request, the assembly can make the sitting a general order or a special order (41) for a particular time. If the assembly grants the committee permission to sit again without specifying a time, the sitting is unfinished business. A committee of the whole cannot itself arrange a future meeting.

52:17 If an hour for adjournment has been preset in the assembly and it arrives while the meeting is in committee of the whole, the committee chairman announces, "The hour for adjournment of the assembly has arrived and the committee will rise." The committee chairman then reports that the committee has come to no conclusion on the referred matter, as described in the preceding paragraph.

52:18 **Quorum in Committee of the Whole.** The quorum of a committee of the whole is the same as that of the assembly unless the bylaws provide, or the assembly establishes, a different quorum for the committee. If the bylaws do not provide a different quorum for the committee, the assembly can establish one in the particular case before going into committee of the whole, regardless of the quorum that the bylaws require for the assembly. If at any time the committee finds itself without a quorum, it must rise and report the fact to the assembly. If the assembly itself is thereupon without a quorum, it must then adjourn or take one of the other courses that are open in the absence of a quorum (40:6-10).

Quasi Committee of the Whole (Consideration as if in Committee of the Whole)

52:19 A somewhat simpler version of the committee of the whole, in effect, is the procedure of consideration in quasi committee of the whole (or consideration as if in committee of the whole), which is convenient in assemblies of medium size. In

contrast to a committee of the whole, the quasi committee of the whole is not a real committee, but is “the assembly acting as if in committee of the whole.”

52:20 **Going into Quasi Committee of the Whole.** The motion for consideration in quasi committee is made in a form like this:

MEMBER (obtaining the floor): I move that the resolution be considered in quasi committee of the whole [or “be considered as if in committee of the whole”]. (Second.)

This motion is debatable as to the desirability of going into quasi committee, just as any other motion to *Commit*. If it is adopted, the chair concludes his announcement of the result of the vote as follows:

CHAIR (after declaring the voting result): The resolution is before the assembly as if in committee of the whole.

52:21 The presiding officer of the assembly does not appoint a chairman of the quasi committee, but remains in the chair himself throughout its proceedings. The assembly’s secretary keeps a temporary memorandum of the business transacted in quasi committee; but, just as in the case of a real committee of the whole, the minutes of the assembly carry only a record of the report from quasi committee and the action thereon, as shown below.

52:22 **Conduct of Business.** In the quasi committee of the whole, the main question and any amendments that may be proposed are open to debate under the same rules as in a real committee of the whole—each member being allowed to speak an unlimited number of times as explained in 52:1. In contrast to the case of a real committee of the whole, however, any motion that would be in order in the assembly is also in order in the quasi committee, where it is debatable only to the extent permitted under the assembly’s rules. But if any such motion except an amendment or other motion that would be in order in a real

committee of the whole is adopted, it automatically puts an end to the proceedings in quasi committee. Thus, for example, if a motion to refer the main question to an ordinary committee is made in quasi committee of the whole, such a motion to *Commit* would be equivalent to the following series of motions if the matter were being considered in a real committee of the whole: (1) that the committee of the whole rise; (2) that the committee of the whole be discharged from further consideration of the subject; and (3) that the question be referred to an ordinary committee.

- 52:23 **Reporting.** The motion to rise is not used in quasi committee of the whole. If the quasi committee is not brought to an end as described in the preceding paragraph, then, when no further amendments are offered in response to the chair's call for them, the presiding officer immediately proceeds to report to the assembly and to state the question on the amendments as follows:

CHAIR: The assembly, acting as if in committee of the whole, has had under consideration ... [describing the resolution] and has made the following amendments ... [reading them]. The question is on the adoption of the amendments.

The proceedings in a quasi committee of the whole are thus concluded, and from this point the procedure is the same as in disposing of the report of a real committee of the whole (52:13)—the chair putting the question on the reported amendments in gross, except those for which a separate vote may be asked, and so on.

Informal Consideration

- 52:24 As explained above, if a question is considered in either a real committee of the whole or in quasi committee of the whole, the recommendations of the committee or quasi committee must be reported to the assembly and then the assembly must take action on these recommendations. In ordinary societies

whose meetings are not large, a much simpler method is to consider the question informally, which in effect only suspends the rule limiting the number of times a member can speak in debate on the main question and any amendments to it.

52:25 When it is desired to consider a question informally, a member makes the motion that this be done:

MEMBER (obtaining the floor): I move that the question be considered informally. (Second.)

This is a variation of the motion to *Commit*, and can be debated only as to the desirability of considering the question informally. If the motion is adopted, the chair announces the result thus:

CHAIR (after declaring the voting result): The question is now open to informal consideration. There is no limit to the number of times a member can speak on the question or any amendment.

52:26 The “informal” aspect of the consideration applies only to the number of speeches allowed in debate on the main question and its amendments; all votes are formal, and any other motion that is made is under the regular rules of debate. In contrast to the case of a committee of the whole or quasi committee of the whole, the proceedings under informal consideration are recorded in the assembly’s minutes, just as they would be if the consideration were formal. While considering a question informally the assembly can, by a two-thirds vote, limit the number or length of speeches, or in any other way limit or close debate. As soon as the main question is disposed of, temporarily or permanently, the informal consideration automatically ceases without any motion or vote.

52:27 Before the main question is disposed of, the informal consideration can be brought to an end, if desired, by adopting by majority vote a motion “that the regular rules of debate be in force,” or “that the question be considered formally.”

Aids to the Crystallization of Opinion

52:28 The more traditional aids to the crystallization of opinion in societies have been, simply, to take a *Recess* or to refer the matter to a committee—often a large committee composed of members representing differing views in the society, such as a committee of the whole or one of its alternate forms. In more recent years, a practice has developed of establishing breakout groups with every member in attendance being urged to participate in a group. Each breakout group, of which there may be many, is usually kept small—frequently ten or twelve persons—and a moderator is appointed for each group. Often, the groups meet during a recess or adjournment of the assembly. Sometimes, the conclusions reached by the various breakout groups are conveyed to a committee that assembles them and attempts to report a consolidated response to the assembly. At other times, the breakout groups report through their moderators directly to the assembly after it has been reconvened and the matter under consideration is again pending. These reports are in the nature of debate. Whatever method is used, in the end, the pending measure must be returned to the full assembly for final consideration under normal parliamentary procedure—just as in the case of a referred question reported back by a committee—and the assembly must make the final decision, if whatever is to purport to be a product of the assembly is to be valid as the assembly's act.

(L)

FINANCE COMMITTEE; COUNTIES LESS THAN 75,000 (EXCERPT)
Act 182 of 1943

46.51 Finance committee of board of supervisors in counties under 75,000; appointment, terms, vacancies.

Sec. 1. Boards of supervisors in counties, having a population of less than 75,000 and not having a board of county auditors, may provide by resolution for the appointment of a committee consisting of not less than 3 nor more than 5, who shall be members of said board of supervisors, to be known as the finance committee. Upon the adoption of such resolution by a board of supervisors, and at the first regular meeting in each year thereafter, a finance committee shall be appointed by the chairman of said board of supervisors as herein authorized, and when ratified by a majority vote of all members of said board, shall hold office for the term of 1 year. Should a vacancy in the committee occur from death, resignation or otherwise, of any member thereof, the chairman of the board of supervisors shall forthwith make an appointment to fill such vacancy and such appointment shall be confirmed at the next meeting of said board of supervisors.

History: 1943, Act 182, Eff. July 30, 1943.—CL 1948, 46.51.

M 9

RESOLUTION #2020-15

Resolution Declaring Alcona County a Constitutional Second Amendment Sanctuary County

WHEREAS, the Second Amendment to The Constitution of the United States of America, ratified in 1791 as part of the Bill of Rights, states "A well-regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed"; and

WHEREAS, Article I, Section 6 of the Michigan Constitution (1963) provides that "Every person has a right to keep and bear arms for the defense of himself and the state"; and

WHEREAS, it is the desire of this Board to reaffirm its commitment and support of The Constitution of the United States of America as well as the Constitution of the State of Michigan including all amendments which protect Alcona County citizens' individual rights; and

WHEREAS, each Alcona County Commissioner, as provided by Article IX, Section 1, of the Michigan Constitution (1963), took an oath to support The Constitution of the United States of America and the Michigan Constitution.

WHEREAS, a "Constitutional Sanctuary County" is defined as a place of refuge for the law abiding citizen in regards to the citizens' rights under The Constitution of the United States of America and Michigan Constitution including but not limited to the Second Amendment right to Keep and Bear Arms.

NOW THEREFORE IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, by the Alcona County Board of Commissioners, that the County of Alcona, Michigan, be, and hereby is, declared to be a "Constitutional Sanctuary County."

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Board affirms its support for the Alcona County Sheriff and the Alcona County Prosecuting Attorney, in the exercise of their sound discretion to NOT enforce any statute or law that is contrary to the rights established by The Constitution of the United States of America and the State of Michigan constitution against any law abiding citizen of Alcona.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Board will not authorize or appropriate funds, resources, employees, agencies, contractors, buildings, detention centers or offices for the purposes of enforcing any law that restricts the rights of any law abiding citizen affirmed by the Second Amendment or Article 1, Section 6, of the Michigan Constitution, nor be used to aid any state or federal agency in infringing or restricting such rights which would be considered to be unconstitutional; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board respectfully requests the Michigan Legislature, the United States congress and other agencies of State and Federal government to vigilantly preserve and protect those rights by rejecting any provision, law or regulation that may infringe, have the tendency to infringe or place any additional burdens on the rights of law-abiding citizens to keep and bear arms; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, This Resolution supersedes the previous Alcona County Second Amendment Resolution #2020-08 which was passed by the Alcona County Board of Commissioners on February 5, 2020.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this Resolution be sent to Governor Gretchen Whitmer, Senator Jim Stamas, House Representative Susan M Allor, and the other 82 counties in the State of Michigan, U.S. Congressman Jack Bergman and Senator Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters.

Moved by Gary Wnuk, seconded by Carolyn Brummund. A roll call vote was taken and this Resolution was passed by a vote of 3-1

Those Commissioners voting in favor: Craig Johnston, Carolyn Brummund and Gary Wnuk.

Those Commissioners voting against: Adam Brege

This Resolution was declared adopted.


Craig Johnston, Board Chairman

STATE OF MICHIGAN)
COUNTY OF ALCONA)

I, Stephany Eller, Clerk of the Alcona County Board of Commissioners, do hereby certify and set my seal to the above resolution formally adopted on the 21st day of October, 2020.


Stephany Eller, Alcona County Clerk