



Liv.Co UPDATE

Monthly News from the
Livingston County Commissioners



July 2022

Livingston County Board of Commissioners



District 1 - Martin Smith

District 2 - Carol Sue Reader

District 3 - Wes Nakagiri
(Board Chairman)

District 4 - Douglas G. Helzerman

District 5 - Jay R. Drick

District 6 - Mitchell Zajac

District 7 - Carol S. Griffith
(Board Vice-Chairwoman)

District 8 - Jerome Gross

District 9 - Brenda Plank

Monthly Meetings

All meetings will be held in person and via Zoom

- Via Zoom (on-line meetings):
<https://zoom.us/j/3997000062?pwd=SUdLVVFFcmozWnFxbm0vcHRjWkVIZz09>
- Via the Zoom app - **join a meeting**, meeting number: **399 700 0062**
Enter the password: **LCBOC**
(ensure there are no spaces before or after the password)
- Dial by your location: +1 929 205 6099
Meeting ID: **399 700 0062**
Password: **886752**

8/1/2022 - General Government & Health & Human Services Meeting at 6:00 PM followed by the Asset Management Committee

8/4/2022 - Courts, Public Safety, Infrastructure Development Committee at 6 PM followed by the Personnel Committee

8/8/2022 - Full Board Meeting at 6 PM

"The mission of Livingston County is to be an effective and efficient steward in delivering quality services within the constraints of sound fiscal policy. Our priority is to provide mandated services which may be enhanced and supplemented to improve the quality of life for all who work, reside, and recreate in Livingston County."

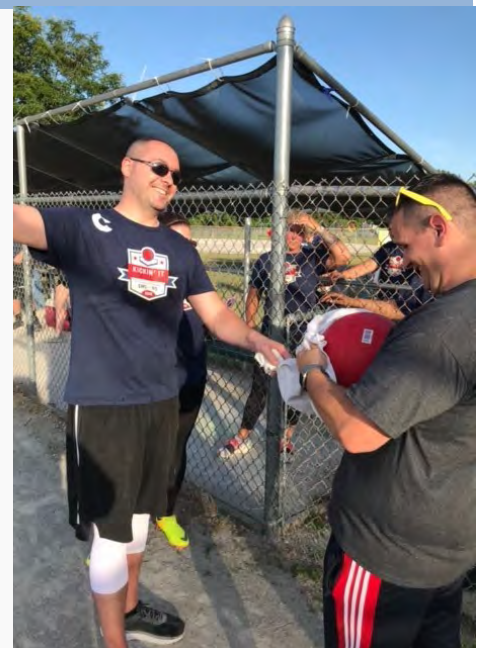
Important Primary Election Tips From The Clerk's Office

With the Primary Election a day away, the Livingston County Clerk's Office has a list of helpful information for our municipalities and community service providers when answering questions about voting:

1. In person voting on Election Day - The polls are open from 7:00 a.m. until 8:00 p.m. Voters can find their voting location using the link: <https://mVIC.sos.state.mi.us/Voter/Index>.
2. Voter Registration - Residents are able to register to vote in person with their City or Township Clerk and can do so up to and on August 2nd. Residents will be required to show acceptable photo ID proving identity or sign an affidavit. Proof of residency will be required, such as a Drivers License, State ID card, current utility bill, bank statement, paycheck, government check, or other government document.
3. Absentee Ballot Return Date - All absentee ballots need to be returned to their local Clerk's Office by 8 p.m. on August 2nd to be counted. All Clerk's Offices have convenient ballot drop boxes that residents can use to return their ballots in a secure way. City and Township Offices will also be open special hours on Saturday, July 30th to allow. Please check with your local office for their specific open hours.
4. County Clerk's Election Website - A wealth of information including election results, polling locations in Livingston County, and instructions on voting your ballot is available at : <https://www.livgov.com/clerk/elections/>.

"Kickin' It For Kids" Game Raised Funds For North Star Reach

EMS and Central Dispatch braved the heat to face off in their first annual "Kickin' It For Kids" charity kickball game last Saturday, July 23rd. The game was neck and neck the entire time with plenty of close calls, an amazing triple-play, sliding into home plate, and hilarious games in between innings. Leading up to the game, the departments sold shirts to raise funds for North Star Reach, a camp in Pinckney that provides life-changing programs for children with serious health challenges. In the end, the two teams tied at 3-3 and raised over \$1,200 to help send kids to camp! Thanks to everyone who supported this fun event.



Resolutions Passed by the Board of Commissioners

- The 2021 Livingston County Financial Audit has been completed by Plante and Moran.
- Jack Handy has been appointed to the Livingston County Aeronautical Facilities Board with a term ending on July 15, 2027.
- Central Dispatch's Training Coordinator position has been reclassified from FLSA exempt to non-exempt.
- Usher Oil will provide leachate waste collection and disposal services for the closed county landfill for a period of two years.
- Due to rising food costs, an amendment with Tiggs Canteen has been approved to increase the cost of inmate meal costs by \$0.32 per tray until December 31, 2022.
- Due to a change of assignments and responsibilities regarding the handling of criminal matters, the Prosecutor's Office has been reorganized to add an APA 3 position and eliminate an APA 1 position.
- The Juvenile Court will apply for the 2023 Michigan Department of Health and Human Services grant funding to enhance legal representation in child protective proceedings in the range amount of \$42,750 to \$71,250.
- The Juvenile Court will apply for the 2023 Michigan Department of Health and Human Services Raise the Age Grant in the amount of \$95,000.
- Ameel Trabilys, II, will provide the Juvenile Drug Court with attorney services for one year.
- The Key Development Center will provide peer support services for the Specialty Courts and Programs for one year.
- The Key Development Center and Livingston County Catholic Charities will provide substance use and mental health treatment services for the Specialty Courts and Programs for one year.
- EMS will purchase two new ambulances from Emergency Vehicles Plus at a cost of \$469,814.
- The Board approved the Area Agency on Aging 1-B's 2023-2025 Multi Year Plan.
- A grant agreement with the Michigan Department of Transportation for crack sealing services at the Airport has been approved for an amount not to exceed \$23,100.
- Car Pool will replace eleven vehicles leased through Enterprise Fleet Management for a projected total cost of \$80,256.
- An advance not to exceed \$284,500 from the Delinquent Tax Revolving Funds will be made to the Livingston No 1. Drainage District for improvement of the drain.
- The total Imprest Cash for the Livingston County Clerk Election Division at an amount of \$200 has been established.
- The Board opposes Michigan House Bills 4729-32, which would impose new restrictions and limits on what Register of Deeds and Treasurer Offices can charge for data.
- A second quarter budget amendment has been made to the fiscal year 2022 budget to recognize actual expenditure activity.
- An amendment has been made to the County's Procurement Policy, increasing the County Administrator's approval authority from \$25,000 and 10% to \$50,000 and 20%.
- The 2023-2028 Livingston County Capital Improvement Plan has been approved. Capital projects identified in this plan are defined as a large project in size having a cost in excess of \$50,000 and a useful life greater than three years.
- DTE Energy has been granted a ten foot easement at the Airport for the installation of electrical service to 2502 N. Burkhart Road.
- A Letter of Understanding between the County and the Government Labor Council regarding 911 Dispatcher overtime pay on a holiday and expanded flexibility for shift trades has been approved.
- Juvenile Court will submit the child care Fund Budget of \$3,006,058 to the State of Michigan for acceptance.
- The Board strongly opposes Senate Bills 597 and 598, which would amend the Social Welfare Act and the Michigan Mental Health Code, and encourages the Governor, State Senate, and State House of Representatives to prevent it from becoming law. These bills seek to remove public funding for existing community based, managed care organizations and give it to for-profit health plans.



MPPS Policy Brief

A survey of Michigan local government leaders on American Rescue Plan Act funding and uses

By Natalie Fitzpatrick, Debra Horner, and Thomas Ivacko

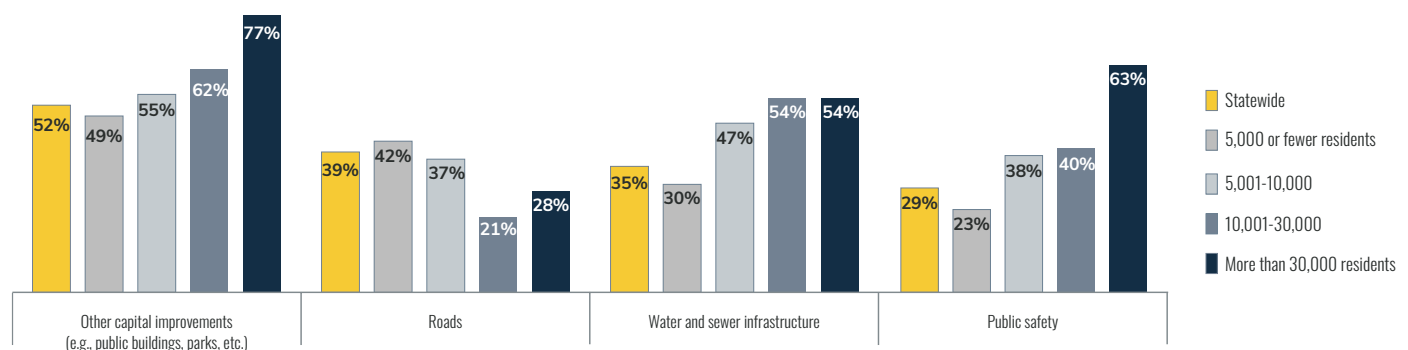
Top local spending priorities: capital improvements, infrastructure, and public safety

Out of 12 potential project types, capital improvements are the most common planned use of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Local Fiscal Recovery Funds. Statewide, 52% of all Michigan local governments currently plan to spend ARPA money on facilities such as public buildings, public parks, etc. (see *Figure 1*). The next most common plans are for roads (39%), water and sewer infrastructure (35%), and public safety (29%).

There are differences in the order of priorities across jurisdictions of various sizes. For example, the second highest priority is road projects in the smallest jurisdictions (those with 5,000 or fewer residents), compared with water and sewer projects in mid-size jurisdictions (with 5,001–30,000 residents), and public safety spending in the largest jurisdictions (those with more than 30,000 residents).

Please see CLOSUP's website for a full list of the twelve project types on the [survey questionnaire](#); also, responses broken down by population size for the types not shown can be found in [downloadable summary tables](#).

Figure 1
Percent of jurisdictions planning various types of ARPA funded projects, by population size



Note: Respondents were asked to check all that apply, so categories may sum to more than 100%

Strategies: collaboration and community engagement

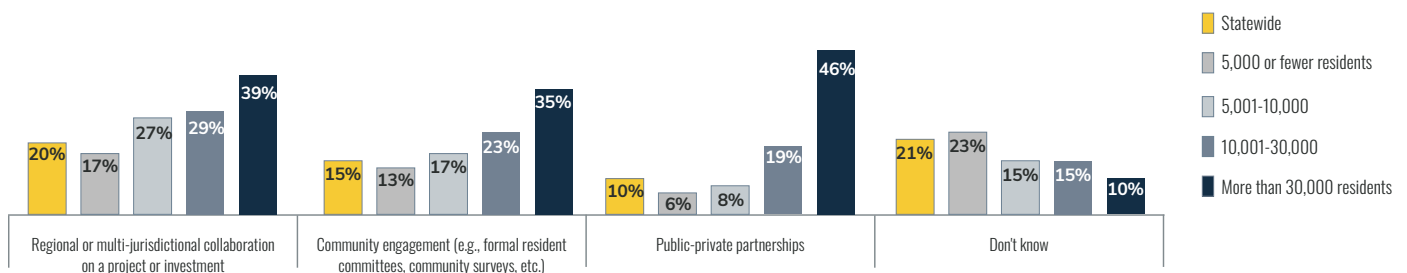
To plan or implement ARPA projects, 15% of Michigan jurisdictions overall report engaging their community members, for example through resident participation in formal committees or community surveys to gauge support for spending options (see *Figure 2*). This is significantly more common in the largest jurisdictions (35%) than the smallest (13%).

Meanwhile, 20% statewide plan to, or are, collaborating with other jurisdictions, and 10% report using public-private partnerships for ARPA funded projects. In the largest jurisdictions, 39% are using regional or multi-jurisdictional collaboration, and 46% are using public-private partnership approaches.

However, statewide, 41% indicate they are currently planning to engage in none of the five potential strategies asked about on the survey, and another 21% statewide report they don't know what strategies are being considered or used for ARPA spending. Uncertainty is highest in the smallest jurisdictions (23%).

Figure 2

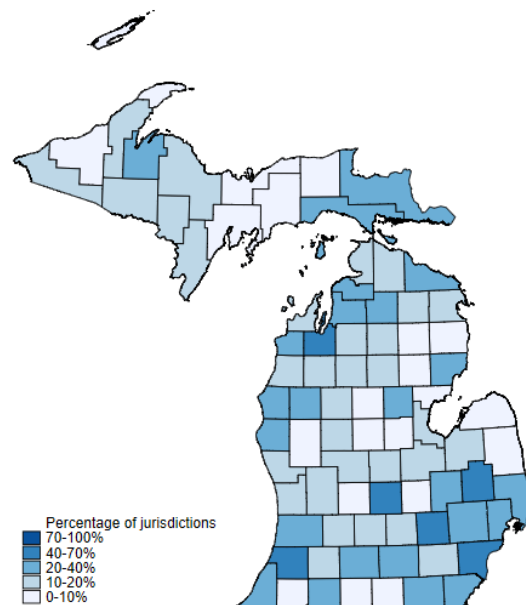
Percent of jurisdictions considering or using strategies for planning and implementing projects using ARPA funds, by population category



Note: responses for "bond financing," "special assessment districts," "other" and "none of these" not shown. Figure 2 also excludes those who say they did not apply for or accept ARPA funding, or are completely unfamiliar with the program.

Figure 3

Percent of jurisdictions within a particular county considering or using regional or multi-jurisdictional collaboration for planning and implementing projects using ARPA funds, by county

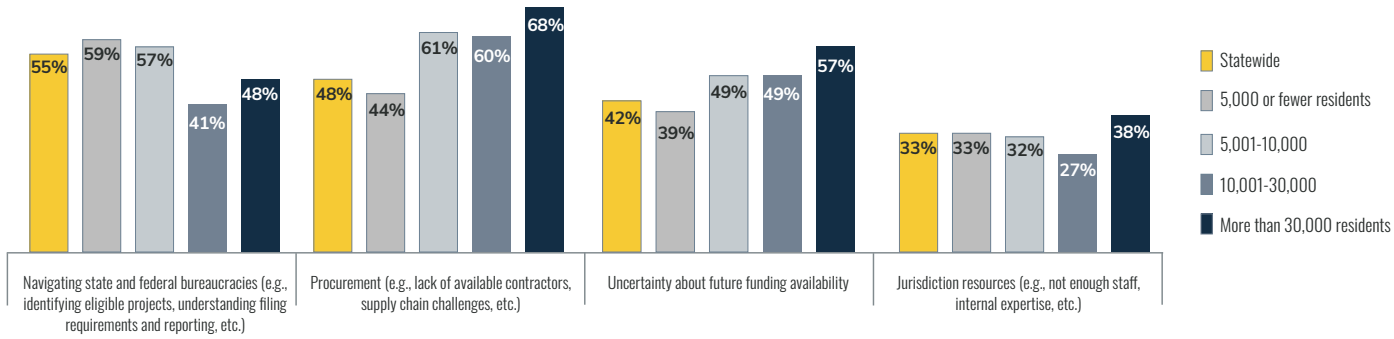


Problems: small jurisdictions in particular face challenges navigating state and federal bureaucracies

Out of eight types of problems jurisdictions may currently face regarding ARPA funds, the most cited are navigating state and federal bureaucracies (reported by 55% of jurisdictions receiving ARPA funds) and procurement challenges (48%). Meanwhile, 42% say uncertainty about future funding is at least somewhat of a problem (see *Figure 4*).

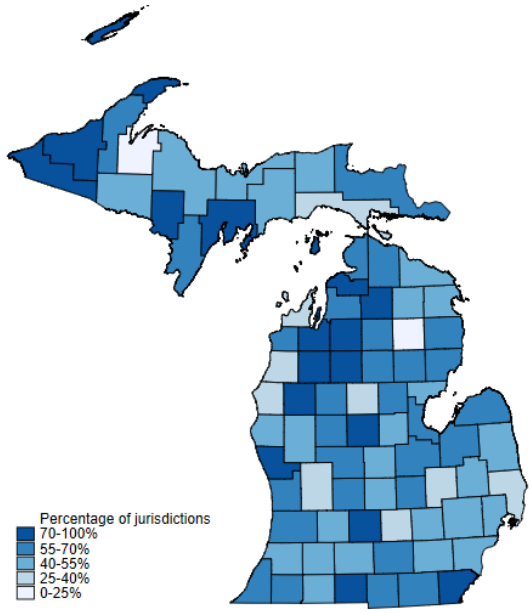
Problems navigating bureaucracies are most commonly reported by smaller jurisdictions. Among the smallest, 59% say it is somewhat of a problem (39%) or a significant (20%) problem. Meanwhile, concerns about procurement and future funding availability are most commonly reported in larger jurisdictions. Among the largest, 68% report procurement problems, and 57% say uncertainty about future funding is a problem.

Figure 4
Percent of jurisdictions reporting problems managing and allocating ARPA funds, by population size



Note: responses for "not much of a problem," "not a problem at all," and "don't know" not shown. *Figure 3* also excludes those who say they did not apply for or accept ARPA funding, or are completely unfamiliar with the program.

Figure 5
Percent of jurisdictions within a particular county reporting problems with navigating state and federal bureaucracies for ARPA funds, by county

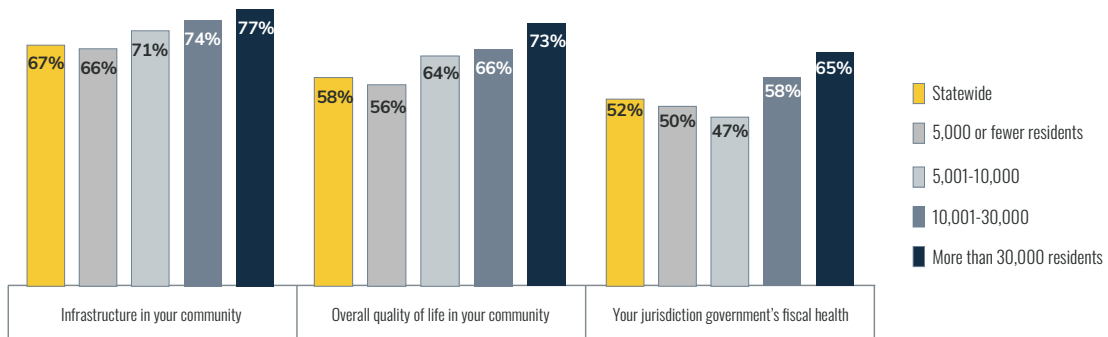


Benefits: most expect ARPA funding to improve fiscal health, infrastructure, and quality of life

Two-thirds (67%) of local leaders statewide expect ARPA funds will somewhat or significantly improve infrastructure in their community (see *Figure 6*). More than half think it will improve their community’s quality of life (58%) and fiscal health (52%). However, few expect *significant* improvements in these areas, including just 15% for infrastructure and less than 10% for fiscal health and quality of life.

The largest jurisdictions are more likely to say ARPA funds will improve fiscal health, infrastructure, and overall quality of life compared to smaller jurisdictions, and are more likely to expect *significant* improvements in these three areas.

Figure 6
Percent of jurisdictions expecting ARPA funds will improve their community in various ways, by population category



Note: responses for "not improve much," "not improve at all," and "don't know" not shown. *Figure 4* also excludes those who say they did not apply for or accept ARPA funding, or are completely unfamiliar with the program.

Survey Background and Methodology

The Michigan Public Policy Survey (MPPS) is an ongoing census survey of all 1,856 general purpose local governments in Michigan conducted since 2009 by the Center for Local, State, and Urban Policy (CLOSUP) at the University of Michigan’s Gerald R Ford School of Public Policy. The program is a partnership with Michigan’s local government associations. The Spring 2022 wave was conducted April 4 – June 6, 2022. Respondents include county administrators, board chairs, and clerks; city mayors, managers, and clerks; village presidents, managers, and clerks; and township supervisors, managers, and clerks from 1,327 jurisdictions across the state, resulting in a 71% response rate by unit. More information is available at <https://closup.umich.edu/michigan-public-policy-survey/mpps-2022-spring>

Detailed tables of the data in this report and county-level maps of other question responses will be available at: <http://mpps.umich.edu>.

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