



TUSCOLA COUNTY

Board of Commissioners

BOARD MEETING AGENDA

August 13, 2026 - 8:00 AM

**H. H. Purdy Building Board Room
125 W. Lincoln St. Caro, MI 48723**

Public may participate in the meeting electronically:

(US) +1 929-276-1248 PIN:112 203 398#

Join by Hangouts Meet: meet.google.com/mih-jntr-jya

8:00 AM Call to Order - Chairperson Vaughan
Prayer - Commissioner Barrios
Pledge of Allegiance - Commissioner Bardwell
Roll Call - Clerk Fetting

Page

Adoption of Agenda

Action on Previous Meeting Minutes

1. Action on Previous Meeting Minutes 6 - 14
[Board of Commissioners - 30 Jul 2026 - Minutes - Pdf](#)

Brief Public Comment Period for Agenda Items Only

Consent Agenda - NONE

New Business

1. Public Hearing for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) 15
Funding for Tuscola County Emergency Homeowner Rehabilitation -
Kristy Sutherland, Community Programs Director
[Notice of Public Hearing](#)
2. Request to Approve Signatures for the Michigan Community 16 - 17
Development Block Grant (CDBG) - Kristy Sutherland, Community
Programs Director

[Authorized Signature Designation](#)
[Certifying Officer Designation](#)

- | | | |
|-----|---|---------|
| 3. | U. S. Small Business Administration Presentation for the Michigan Declaration 21660 & 21661 - Cynthia Woolbright, Public Affairs Specialist
<u>Michigan Declaration Graphic Photo</u>
<u>MI-20044 & 21660 Fact Sheet Updated</u>
<u>Michigan Declaration 21660</u> | 18 - 23 |
| 4. | Increase from Tiggs Canteen for Jail Inmate Meal Contract - Dan Lisowski, Jail Administrator
<u>Tiggs Canteen Services</u> | 24 |
| 5. | Sheriff's Office Request to Purchase Virtual Crash Accident Reconstruction Software - Ryan Robinson, Sheriff
<u>Virtual Crash 6</u> | 25 - 27 |
| 6. | New GIS Data Sharing Agreement - Cody Horton, GIS Director
<u>GIS Data Sharing Agreement Supplemental Information Packet</u>
<u>Final DTMB-GIS Data Sharing Agreement</u> | 28 - 73 |
| 7. | Mobile Loading Dock Ramp Request from Dockzilla Company - Beth Hoppe, Recycling Director
<u>Mobile Loading Dock Ramp Request</u> | 74 - 77 |
| 8. | Recycling Request to Promote Ryan Root to Full-Time - Beth Hoppe, Recycling Director
<u>Full Time Material Handler Request</u> | 78 |
| 9. | New Phones with Intrado for Dispatch - Eean Lee, Chief Information Officer
<u>Tuscola County Central Dispatch-MI-2912v1-Direct Sales-Remote Support Services</u> | 79 - 83 |
| 10. | Prosecutor's Request to Hire Rachel Moody - Mike Miller, Controller/Administrator | |
| 11. | Municipal Employees Retirement System (MERS) Officer Delegate - Mike Miller, Controller/Administrator | |
| 12. | Municipal Employees Retirement System (MERS) Employee Delegate - Mike Miller, Controller/Administrator | |
| 13. | Election Update - Jodi Fetting, County Clerk | |

Old Business

Correspondence/Resolutions

Commissioner Liaison Committee Reports

Barrios

County Road Commission Liaison
Great Start Collaborative
Human Services Collaborative Council (HSCC)
MAC Agricultural/Tourism Committee
Parks and Recreation Commission
Saginaw Bay Coastal Initiative
Local Units of Government Activity Report

Bardwell

Behavioral Health Systems Board
Caro DDA/TIFA
Economic Development Corp/Brownfield Redevelopment
MAC 7th District
MAC Workers Comp Board
MAC Finance Committee
NACo Rural Action Caucus (RAC)

Local Units of Government Activity Report

Vaughan

Board of Health
County Planning Commission
Economic Development Corp/Brownfield Redevelopment
MAC Environmental Regulatory
Mid-Michigan Mosquito Control Advisory Committee
NACo-Energy, Environment & Land Use
Parks and Recreation Commission
Tuscola County Fair Board Liaison

Local Units of Government Activity Report

Lutz

Board of Health

Community Corrections Advisory Board

Department of Human Services/Medical Care Facility Liaison

Genesee Shiawassee Thumb Works

Human Development Commission Board of Directors Liaison

Jail Planning Committee

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

MAC Judiciary Committee

MEMS All Hazard

Multi-County Recycling Committee

Local Units of Government Activity Report

Koch

Dispatch Authority Board

Genesee Shiawassee Thumb Works

Jail Planning Committee

MI Renewable Energy Coalition (MREC)

Recycling Advisory

Local Units of Government

Other Business as Necessary

Extended Public Comment

Adjournment

Note: If you need accommodations to attend this meeting, please notify the Tuscola County Controller/Administrator's Office (989-672-3700) two (2) days in advance of the meeting.



MINUTES

Board of Commissioners Meeting

8:00 AM - Thursday, July 30, 2026

H.H. Purdy Building Board Room, 125 W. Lincoln Street, Caro, MI 48723

Commissioner Vaughan called the regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the County of Tuscola, Michigan, held at the H.H. Purdy Building Board Room, 125 W. Lincoln Street, Caro, MI 48723, on Thursday, July 30, 2026, to order at 8:00 AM local time.

Prayer - Commissioner Vaughan

Pledge of Allegiance - Commissioner Barrios

Roll Call - Clerk Fetting

Commissioners Present In-Person: Nancy Barrios, Thomas Bardwell, Kim Vaughan, Bill Lutz, Matt Koch

Commissioners Absent: None

Others Present In-Person: Clerk Jodi Fetting, Eean Lee, Mike Miller, Jordan Wade, Sheriff Ryan Robinson, Tom McLane, Beth Hoppe, Carrie Tabar, Michael Clinesmith, Lori Selvidge, Laura Boyke-Hawes

Also Present Virtual: Mary Drier, Debbie Babich, Jeff LeValley, Scienna Nieschulz, Cody Horton, Angie House, Bonnie Fackler, Steve Root, Amanda Ertman, Larry Zapfe, Linda Strasz, Matthew Sexton, Samuel Putnam, Shelby Austin, Tanya Pisha, Tricia Sharp, Mitch Davies, Ashley Gaudett, Kandi Teddy, Katie Robinson, Register Marianne Brandt, Sherry Billot, Tim Green, Curtis Elenbaum, Joshua Herman, Echo Torrez, Krystaria Skakle, Shannon Beach, Toni James, Dan Lisowski, Justin Nitz

At 8:07 a.m., there were a total of 26 participants attending the meeting virtually.

Adoption of Agenda

1. Adoption of Agenda -

The Board discussed if the resolution that was presented on Monday needed to be added to the agenda today. This proposed resolution has not been reviewed by county legal counsel at this time. The Board decided to not add to the agenda at this time.

2026-M-160

Motion by Bill Lutz, seconded by Nancy Barrios to adopt the agenda as presented.
Motion Carried.

Action on Previous Meeting Minutes

1. Action on Previous Meeting Minutes -

2026-M-161

Motion by Matt Koch, seconded by Bill Lutz to adopt the meeting minutes from the July 16, 2026 Regular meeting. Motion Carried.

Brief Public Comment Period for Agenda Items Only

None

Consent Agenda

2026-M-162

Motion by Matt Koch, seconded by Bill Lutz that the Consent Agenda Minutes and Consent Agenda Items from the July 27, 2026 Committee of the Whole meeting be adopted. Motion Carried.

CONSENT AGENDA

1. Maner Costerisan 2025 Audit Presentation -
Move to place on file the 2025 Audit as prepared by Maner Costerisan.
2. MERS 2026 Annual Conference -
Move to authorize Interim Administrator Miller to seek nominations for an employee representative to attend the 2026 MERS annual conference.

New Business

1. Prosecutor's Office Request to Hire Andrew J. Daniels -
Lori Selvidge, Chief Assistant Prosecutor, presented the request as current Assistant Prosector Tyler Steger has taken a different position outside of the office.

2026-M-163

Motion by Bill Lutz, seconded by Nancy Barrios to approve per the recommendation from Erica Walle, Prosecuting Attorney, to hire Andrew J. Daniels to fill an Assistant Prosecuting Attorney position, who has nearly five (5) years' experience as an attorney, starting at Step 2 at \$75,244.42 with the additional supplemental pay of \$700.00 per pay until at least one of the remaining Assistant Prosecuting Attorney positions if filled, with a tentative start date of Monday, August 17, 2026, contingent upon passing a background check, physical and drug screen. Motion Carried.

2. Adding Tuscola Central Dispatch Phones to the County Phone System -

Eean Lee, Chief Information Officer, explained the project of adding the Central Dispatch phones to the county system and that there would be cost savings on an annual basis.

2026-M-164

Motion by Matt Koch, seconded by Nancy Barrios per the recommendation of Eean Lee, Chief Information Officer, to approve the quote from Millennia Technologies to add Central Dispatch telephones to the County telephone system for an amount of \$7,225.00. Funds to come from 218-334-932.000. All signatures and budget amendments are authorized. Motion Carried.

3. Interlocal Agreement with Oakland County for I.T. Services -

Eean Lee, Chief Information Officer, explained that the agreement needed to be renewed as online payments for Vanderbilt Park was added.

2026-M-165

Motion by Bill Lutz, seconded by Nancy Barrios to approve the Interlocal Agreement for I.T. services with Oakland County for a period of 5 years and authorize all signatures. Motion Carried.

4. Appointment to the Tuscola County Council on Aging -

Jodi Fetting, County Clerk, presented the appointment request.

2026-M-166

Motion by Bill Lutz, seconded by Matt Koch to appoint William Sanders to the Tuscola County Council on Aging to a partial-term to expire on December 31, 2026 in order to fill a current vacant position. Motion Carried.

5. Advertisement of Vacant Position on the Planning Commission -

Jodi Fetting, County Clerk, requested to advertise to attempt to fill the vacant position.

2026-M-167

Motion by Matt Koch, seconded by Bill Lutz to authorize the County Clerk to advertise to fill the vacancy on the Planning Commission in the local newspapers and on the county website. Motion Carried.

6. Advertisement of Vacant position on the Tuscola County Behavioral Health System (TBHS) Board of Directors -

Jodi Fetting, County Clerk, presented the request to advertise to attempt to fill the vacant position.

2026-M-168

Motion by Matt Koch, seconded by Nancy Barrios to authorize the County Clerk to Advertise to fill the vacancy on the Tuscola County Behavioral Health System (TBHS) Board of Directors in the local newspapers and on the county website. Motion Carried.

7. Parks and Recreation Commission Recommendations -

Michael Clinesmith, Parks and Recreation Commission Chair, reviewed various recommendations on behalf of the Parks and Recreation Commission.

- There was no action taken regarding the request for a stipend pay for the Secretary position.
- The Board discussed the name selection for "The Parcels" and the Board would like there to also have the name "Indian Dave" included on the sign underneath the official name.
- Mr. Clinesmith invited the Commissioners to a Historical Kiosk Sign Dedication Ceremony on August 22, 2026 from 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. at Vanderbilt Park.
- Mr. Clinesmith reviewed the proposed fee schedule for Vanderbilt Park for the 2027 season.

2026-M-169

Motion by Nancy Barrios, seconded by Matt Koch to approve the naming of the parcels as Ishdonquet "Crossing Cloud" Memorial Park. Motion Carried.

2026-M-170

Motion by Bill Lutz, seconded by Nancy Barrios to approve the 2027 Fee Schedule for Vanderbilt Park and Campground per the recommendation from the Parks and Recreation Commission. Motion Carried.

8. Sheriff's Department Request to Fill Vacant Full-Time Road Patrol Position -

Sheriff Ryan Robinson explained the request to fill a vacant position. The matter of staffing levels and pay to officers was discussed.

2026-M-171

Motion by Thomas Bardwell, seconded by Bill Lutz to approve to hire Tyler Wills to fill the vacant full-time Road Patrol Position, at Step 1 of \$27.54 hour. He begins training at Delta College Police Academy on August 24, 2026. He has successfully completed the required background check, drug screening, psychological evaluation, and physical examination. Motion Carried.

9. Director of Buildings and Grounds Position -

Mike Miller, Interim Administrator, presented the request for appointment in anticipation of Mr. Miller being appointed Controller/Administrator.

2026-M-172

Motion by Bill Lutz, seconded by Matt Koch to approve the appointment of Thomas McLane as the Tuscola County Building and Grounds Director, effective August 1, 2026. The position will start at Step 1 of the pay scale with an annual salary of \$60,320.00, with all necessary budget adjustments authorized. Motion Carried.

10. Recycling Director Position -

Mike Miller, Interim Administrator, presented the request for appointment in anticipation of Mr. Miller being appointed Controller/Administrator.

2026-M-173

Motion by Bill Lutz, seconded by Matt Koch to approve the appointment of Beth Hoppe as the Tuscola County Recycling Director, effective August 1, 2026. The position will start at Step 1 of the pay scale with an annual salary of \$56,550.00, with all necessary budget adjustments authorized. Motion Carried.

Old Business

1. MDHHS County Child Care Budget and List Psychological Contract -

2026-M-174

Motion by Matt Koch, seconded by Bill Lutz to approve the Independent Contractor Agreement with List Psychological Services. The agreement will be effective from October 1, 2026 through September 30, 2027. This agreement includes 1,725 hours at a unit rate of \$39.00 per hour, totaling \$67,275.00. Additionally, it covers \$500.00 for client assistance purchases and \$5,000.00 for mileage reimbursement, bringing the total to \$72,775.00 and authorize all necessary signatures. Also, all budget amendments as necessary are authorized. Motion Carried.

2. Netsource One New Firewall Proposal for Tuscola County Central Dispatch -

2026-M-175

Motion by Bill Lutz, seconded by Matt Koch per the recommendation from Carrie Tabar, Tuscola Central Dispatch Interim Director, to approve the quote #NSOQ38360 from Netsource One for a new firewall at a cost of \$9,716.16. Funds to come from 218-334-932-000. All budget adjustments and signatures are authorized. Motion Carried.

3. Sheriff's Office Request to Purchase Firearms, Holsters, and Ammunition for Corrections -

2026-M-176

Motion by Bill Lutz, seconded by Matt Koch to approve the request from Ryan Robinson, Tuscola County Sheriff, to purchase 26 Handguns with Optics, and 26 Duty Holsters from Vance's Law Enforcement, whose bid provided the best value, for an amount of \$30,816.28 including shipping. Also, approve the purchase of 20 cases of 9mm ammunition from Kiesler Police Supply, the low bidder, for an amount of \$4,176.00. Funds to come from the Public Safety Revenue Sharing Account 205-321-543-000. Motion Carried.

4. Request to Purchase a New Fogger -

2026-M-177

Motion by Matt Koch, seconded by Nancy Barrios to approve the request Larry Zapfe, Mosquito Abatement Director, to purchase a new ULV fogger from Clarke Mosquito Control Products at a cost of \$16,200.00. This purchase was anticipated and planned for the 2026 Mosquito Abatement Budget. Funds to come from 240-100-970.030 ULV Sprayers. Motion Carried.

5. Mosquito Abatement Foreman Position -

2026-M-178

Motion by Bill Lutz, seconded by Matt Koch per the request from Larry Zapfe, Mosquito Abatement Director, that Josh McAleese be promoted to fill the seasonal vacant Assistant Night Shift Foreman position, starting at Step 1 of the pay scale of \$17.75, effective August 3, 2026. Motion Carried.

6. Controller/Administrator Contract Update -
Commissioner Barrios is still in favor of a one-year contract.

2026-M-179

Motion by Matt Koch, seconded by Bill Lutz to approve the three-year Employment Agreement with Michael Miller for the Tuscola County Controller/Administrator position commencing on July 20, 2026 with all appropriate signatures and budget amendments authorized. Motion Carried.

7. Buildings and Grounds Used Mowers -

2026-M-180

Motion by Kim Vaughan, seconded by Bill Lutz to approve the sale of a 2009 Z840A and a 2015 Z930A John Deere Z-Track Mowers, to Tuscola County Medical Care in the amount of \$1.00. These Mowers are no longer used by the Buildings and Grounds Department. Motion Carried.

Correspondence/Resolutions

1. Revised Road Commission Public Notice for the Abandonment of the No Name Road in Wisner Township
2. Revised Road Commission Public Notice for the Abandonment of Marlette Road in Koylton Township
3. Parks and Recreation Meeting Minutes July 21, 2026

Commissioner Liaison Committee Reports

Bardwell

No Report

Behavioral Health Systems Board

Caro DDA/TIFA

Economic Development Corp/Brownfield Redevelopment

MAC 7th District
MAC Workers Comp Board
MAC Finance Committee
NACo Rural Action Caucus (RAC)
Local Units of Government Activity Report

Barrios

County Road Commission Liaison -
Meetings now align to be on the same day and time of the Board of
Commissioner meetings.
Great Start Collaborative
Human Services Collaborative Council (HSCC) -
Met on Tuesday.
MAC Agricultural/Tourism Committee
Parks and Recreation Commission
Saginaw Bay Coastal Initiative
Local Units of Government Activity Report -
-Has attended many local meetings within the District.
-Has received communication regarding concerns of Flock cameras and
reviewed some thoughts.

Vaughan

No Report

Board of Health
County Planning Commission
Economic Development Corp/Brownfield Redevelopment
MAC Environmental Regulatory
Mid-Michigan Mosquito Control Advisory Committee
NACo-Energy, Environment & Land Use
Parks and Recreation Commission
Tuscola County Fair Board Liaison
Local Units of Government Activity Report

Lutz

No Report

Board of Health

Community Corrections Advisory Board

Department of Human Services/Medical Care Facility Liaison

Genesee Shiawassee Thumb Works

Human Development Commission Board of Directors Liaison

Jail Planning Committee

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

MAC Judiciary Committee

MEMS All Hazard

Multi-County Recycling Committee

Local Units of Government Activity Report

Koch

No Report

Dispatch Authority Board

Genesee Shiawassee Thumb Works

Jail Planning Committee

MI Renewable Energy Coalition (MREC)

Recycling Advisory

Local Units of Government

Other Business as Necessary

None

At 9:35 a.m., there were a total of 33 participants attending the meeting virtually.

Extended Public Comment

-Clerk Fetting provided an update on Early Voting turnout throughout Tuscola County. She also expressed her appreciation of the Host jurisdictions for all of their work in helping to make Early Voting successful. Tuscola County is trending ahead of neighboring counties for Early Voting turnout.

-Laura Boyke-Hawes attended the Road Commission meeting. The 7-year study has been completed with 7 intersections identified. They will work with the local jurisdictions to provide the information.

Adjournment

2026-M-181

Motion by Bill Lutz, seconded by Nancy Barrios to adjourn the meeting at 9:38 a.m.
Motion Carried.

Jodi Fetting
Tuscola County Clerk, MCCO

DRAFT

Tuscola County
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
FOR MICHIGAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG)
FUNDING FOR Tuscola County Emergency Homeowner Rehabilitation

Tuscola County will conduct a public hearing on **August 13, 2026** at **8:00 a.m.** at **Tuscola County Purdy Building, 125 W. Lincoln St. Caro, MI 48723** for the purpose of affording citizens an opportunity to examine and submit comments on the proposed application for a CDBG grant.

Tuscola County proposes to use CDBG grant funds in the amount of **\$56,272.00** for the purpose of repairing certain elements of a housing unit in emergency situations, such as leaking roof, lack of running hot water, lack of running water, deteriorated drain field, structural damage creating an emergency safety situation, handicap accessibility . All activities, upon completion, will benefit low- to moderate- income households. No persons will be displaced as a result of the proposed activities.

Further information, including a copy of Tuscola County's community development plan and CDBG application is available for review. To inspect the documents, please contact **Human Development Commission at 1-800-843-6394** or review at **429 Montague Avenue Caro, MI 48723** . Comments may be submitted in writing through **August 13, 2026** or made in person at the public hearing.

Citizen views and comments on the proposed application are welcome.

Tuscola County
C/O Human Development Commission
429 Montague Ave.
Caro, MI 48723

1-800-843-6394

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE DESIGNATION FORM

As the highest elected official of **Tuscola County** designate the following individual(s) as Authorized Signer(s) for Grant # **Program Income PY25** to sign the associated Grant Agreement, submit FSR payment requests and Grant Amendments, if applicable, for the aforementioned grant.

AUTHORIZED SIGNER(S)

Date: _____

Mike Miller, Administrator

Date: _____

APPROVED BY HIGHEST ELECTED OFFICIAL

Date: _____

Kim Vaughn, Chairman

CERTIFYING OFFICER DESIGNATION (for Local Units of Government)

The Certifying Officer, responsible for compliance with all environmental review requirements, is usually the chief elected official for the responsible entity/jurisdiction in which the project is located, or his/her designee. The designee should be an official with the legal authority to unilaterally sign a contract which obligates the grantee. The original of this executed form must be included in the Environmental Review Record.

DESIGNATION

Mike Miller , Administrator , of Tuscola County is the Certifying Officer as defined in 24 CFR Sec. 58.13 for the Environmental Review requirements of CDBG funds, Program Year: 2025

Date: _____ Designated by: _____
Kim Vaughn, Chairman

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I, **Mike Miller , Administrator** , accept the responsibilities of the Certifying Officer for **Tuscola County** , as defined in 24 CFR 58.13. I consent to assume the status of "responsible Federal official" as that term is used in section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and understand that I am responsible for all the requirements of section 102 of NEPA and the related provisions in 40 CFR parts 1500 through 1508, and 24 CFR part 58, including the related Federal authorities listed in Sec. 58.5 insofar as the provisions of these laws apply to the HUD responsibilities for environmental review, decision-making and action that have been assumed by the responsible entity.

On behalf of the recipient, I personally accept the jurisdiction of the Federal courts for enforcement of all these responsibilities, in my capacity as certifying officer of the responsible entity.

Date: _____ Certifying Officer Signature: _____
Mike Miller
Administrator

Did you know?

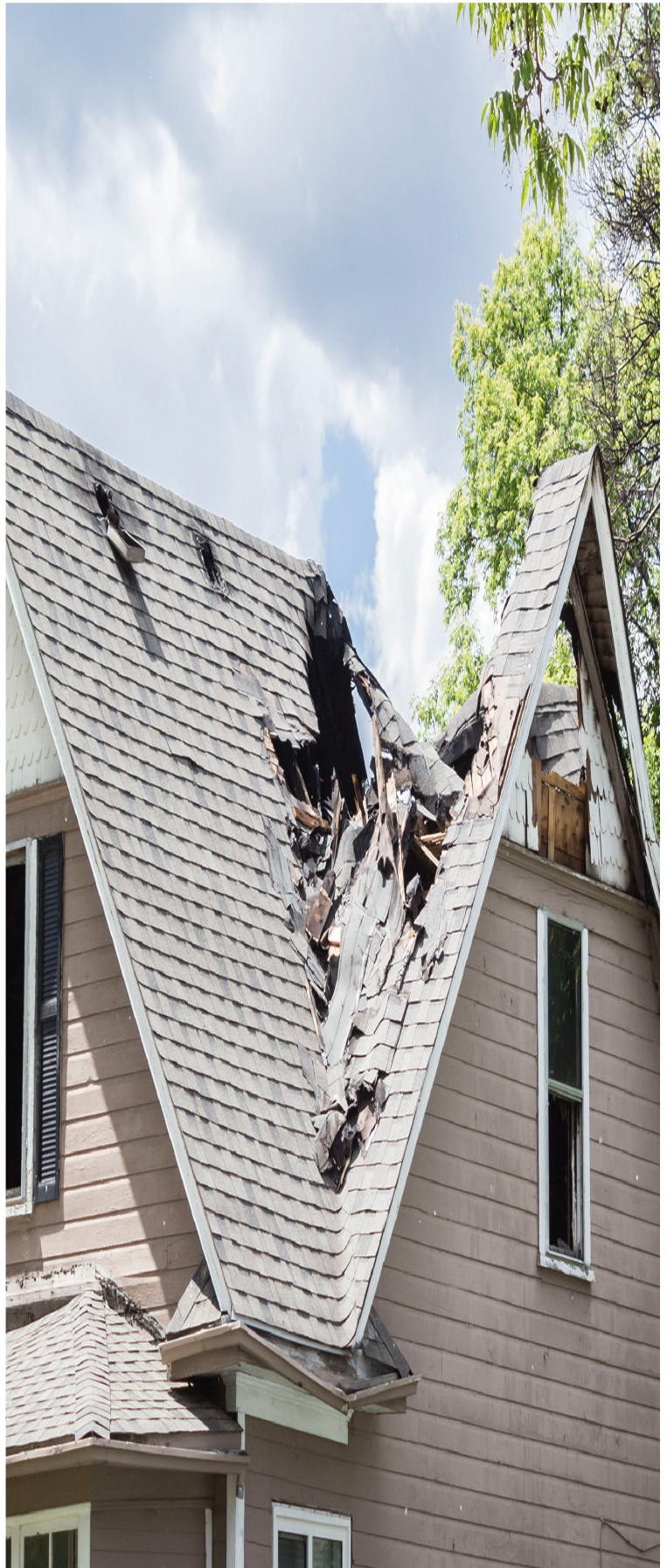
SBA provides low interest disaster loans to businesses of all sizes, private non-profit organizations, homeowners & renters.



U.S. Small Business
Administration

**DISASTER
RECOVERY**

Businesses ■ Homeowners
Renters ■ Nonprofits





U.S. Small Business
Administration

U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION FACT SHEET - DISASTER LOANS

MICHIGAN Declaration 21660 & 21661 ***(Disaster: MI-20044)***

Incident: SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING

occurring: April 10 - 21, 2026

in the Michigan counties of: **Alcona, Allegan, Alpena, Antrim, Barry, Benzie, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Crawford, Emmet, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Iosco, Kalamazoo, Kalkaska, Manistee, Mecosta, Montcalm, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana, Osceola, Presque Isle, Roscommon, Saginaw, Washtenaw, and Wexford;**
and for economic injury only in the contiguous Michigan counties of: **Arenac, Bay, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Clare, Clinton, Eaton, Genesee, Gladwin, Ionia, Isabella, Jackson, Kent, Lake, Leelanau, Lenawee, Livingston, Mackinac, Mason, Midland, Missaukee, Monroe, Montmorency, Oakland, Ogemaw, Oscoda, Otsego, Ottawa, Shiawassee, St. Joseph, Tuscola, Van Buren, and Wayne**

Application Filing Deadlines:

Physical Damage: August 31, 2026

Economic Injury: March 30, 2027

If you are located in a declared disaster area, you may be eligible for financial assistance from the U. S. Small Business Administration (SBA).

What Types of Disaster Loans are Available?

- **Business Physical Disaster Loans** – Loans to businesses to repair or replace disaster-damaged property owned by the business, including real estate, inventories, supplies, machinery and equipment. Businesses of any size are eligible. Private, non-profit organizations such as charities, churches, private universities, etc., are also eligible.
- **Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL)** – Working capital loans to help small businesses, small agricultural cooperatives, small businesses engaged in aquaculture, and most private, non-profit organizations of all sizes meet their ordinary and necessary financial obligations that cannot be met as a direct result of the disaster. These loans are intended to assist through the disaster recovery period.
- **Home Disaster Loans** – Loans to homeowners or renters to repair or replace disaster-damaged real estate and personal property, including automobiles.

What are the Credit Requirements?

- **Credit History** – Applicants must have a credit history acceptable to SBA.
- **Repayment** – Applicants must show the ability to repay all loans.

What are the Interest Rates?

By law, the interest rates depend on whether each applicant has Credit Available Elsewhere. An applicant does not have Credit Available Elsewhere when SBA determines the applicant does not have sufficient funds or other resources, or the ability to borrow from non-government sources, to provide for its own disaster recovery. An applicant, which SBA determines to have the ability to provide for his or her own recovery is deemed to have Credit Available Elsewhere. Interest rates are fixed for the term of the loan. The interest rates applicable for this disaster are:

Physical Damage Loan Types	No Credit Available Elsewhere	Credit Available Elsewhere
Home Loans	2.875%	5.750%
Business Loans	4.000%	8.000%
Non-Profit Organizations	3.625%	3.625%

Economic Injury Loan Types	No Credit Available Elsewhere	Credit Available Elsewhere
Businesses & Small Agricultural Cooperatives	4.000%	N/A
Non-Profit Organizations	3.625%	N/A

What are Loan Terms?

The law authorizes loan terms up to a maximum of 30 years. However, the law restricts businesses with credit available elsewhere to a maximum 7-year term. SBA sets the installment payment amount and corresponding maturity based upon each borrower's ability to repay. Borrowers may be required to provide collateral.

What are the Loan Amount Limits?

- **Business Loans** – The law limits business loans to \$2,000,000 for the repair or replacement of real estate, inventories, machinery, equipment and all other physical losses. Subject to this maximum, loan amounts cannot exceed the verified uninsured disaster loss.
- **Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL)** – The law limits EIDLs to \$2,000,000 for alleviating economic injury caused by the disaster. The actual amount of each loan is limited to the economic injury determined by SBA, less business interruption insurance and other recoveries up to the administrative lending limit. EIDL assistance is available only to entities and their owners who cannot provide for their own recovery from non-government sources, as determined by the U.S. Small Business Administration.
- **Business Loan Ceiling** – The \$2,000,000 statutory limit for business loans applies to the combination of physical, economic injury, mitigation and refinancing, and applies to all disaster loans to a business and its affiliates for each disaster. If a business is a major source of employment, SBA has the authority to waive the \$2,000,000 statutory limit.
- **Home Loans** – SBA regulations limit home loans to \$500,000 for the repair or replacement of real estate and \$100,000 to repair or replace personal property. Subject to these maximums, loan amounts cannot exceed the verified uninsured disaster loss.

What Restrictions are there on Loan Eligibility?

- **Uninsured Losses** – Only uninsured or otherwise uncompensated disaster losses are eligible. Any insurance proceeds which are required to be applied against outstanding mortgages are not available to fund disaster repairs and do not reduce loan eligibility. However, any insurance proceeds voluntarily applied to any outstanding mortgages do reduce loan eligibility.
- **Ineligible Property** – Secondary homes, personal pleasure boats, airplanes, recreational vehicles and similar property are not eligible, unless used for business purposes. Property such as antiques and collections are eligible only to the extent of their functional value. Amounts for landscaping, swimming pools, etc., are limited.
- **Noncompliance** – Applicants who have not complied with the terms of previous SBA loans may not be eligible. This includes borrowers who did not maintain flood and/or hazard insurance on previous SBA loans.

Note: Loan applicants should check with agencies / organizations administering any grant or other assistance program under this declaration to determine how an approval of SBA disaster loan might affect their eligibility.

Is There Help with Funding Mitigation Improvements?

If your loan application is approved, you may be eligible for additional funds to cover the cost of improvements that will protect your property against future damage. Examples of improvements include retaining walls, seawalls, sump pumps, etc. Mitigation loan money would be in addition to the amount of the approved loan but may not exceed 20 percent of total amount of physical damage to real property, including leasehold improvements, and personal property as verified by SBA to a maximum of \$500,000 for home loans. It is not necessary for the description of improvements and cost estimates to be submitted with the application. SBA approval of the mitigating measures will be required before any loan increase.

Is There Help Available for Refinancing?

- SBA can refinance all or part of prior mortgages that are evidenced by a recorded lien, when the applicant (1) does not have credit available elsewhere, (2) has suffered substantial uncompensated disaster damage (40 percent or more of the value of the property or 50% or more of the value of the structure), and (3) intends to repair the damage.
- **Businesses** – Business owners may be eligible for the refinancing of existing mortgages or liens on real estate, machinery and equipment, up to the amount of the loan for the repair or replacement of real estate, machinery, and equipment.
- **Homes** – Homeowners may be eligible for the refinancing of existing liens or mortgages on homes, up to the amount of the loan for real estate repair or replacement.

What if I Decide to Relocate?

You may use your SBA disaster loan to relocate. The amount of the relocation loan depends on whether you relocate voluntarily or involuntarily. If you are interested in relocation, an SBA representative can provide you with more details on your specific situation.

Are There Insurance Requirements for Loans?

To protect each borrower and the Agency, SBA may require you to obtain and maintain appropriate insurance. By law, borrowers whose damaged or collateral property is located in a special flood hazard area must purchase and maintain flood insurance. SBA requires that flood insurance coverage be the lesser of 1) the total of the disaster loan, 2) the insurable value of the property, or 3) the maximum insurance available.

Applications for disaster loans may be submitted online using the MySBA Loan Portal at <https://lending.sba.gov> or other locally announced locations. Please contact the SBA's Customer Service Center by email at disastercustomerservice@sba.gov or by phone at 1-800-659-2955 for further assistance. For people who are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access telecommunications relay services.

DISASTER FIELD OPERATIONS CENTER

Release Date: July 10, 2026

Release Number: MI- 20044-01

Contact: Laura.Fitzmorris@sba.gov

Follow us on [X](#), [Facebook](#), [LinkedIn](#), & [Instagram](#)

SBA Offers Disaster Relief to Michigan Businesses, Nonprofits, and Residents Affected by Adverse Weather **Low interest disaster loans now available**

WASHINGTON — In response to a Presidential disaster declaration issued June 30, the [U.S. Small Business Administration](#) announced the availability of low interest disaster loans for Michigan businesses, private nonprofits, and residents affected by severe storms, tornadoes, and flooding occurring April 10 – 21.

The declaration covers the Michigan primary counties of Alcona, Allegan, Alpena, Antrim, Barry, Benzie, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Crawford, Emmet, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Iosco, Kalamazoo, Kalkaska, Manistee, Mecosta, Montcalm, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana, Osceola, Presque Isle, Roscommon, Saginaw, Washtenaw, and Wexford, which are eligible for both [physical damage loans](#) and [Economic Injury Disaster Loans](#) from the SBA. Small businesses and most private nonprofit organizations in the following adjacent counties are eligible to apply only for SBA EIDLs: Michigan counties of Arenac, Bay, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Clare, Clinton, Eaton, Genesee, Gladwin, Ionia, Isabella, Jackson, Kent, Lake, Leelanau, Lenawee, Livingston, Mackinac, Mason, Midland, Missaukee, Monroe, Montmorency, Oakland, Ogemaw, Oscoda, Otsego, Ottawa, Shiawassee, St. Joseph, Tuscola, Van Buren, and Wayne.

Businesses and nonprofits are eligible to apply for business physical disaster loans and may borrow up to \$2 million to repair or replace disaster-damaged or destroyed real estate, machinery and equipment, inventory, and other business assets.

Homeowners and renters are eligible to apply for home and personal property loans and may borrow up to \$100,000 to replace or repair personal property, such as clothing, furniture, cars, and appliances. Homeowners may apply for up to \$500,000 to replace or repair their primary residence.

Applicants may also be eligible for a loan increase of up to 20% of their physical damage, as verified by the SBA, for mitigation purposes. Eligible mitigation improvements include strengthening structures to protect against high wind damage, upgrading to wind rated garage doors, and installing a safe room or storm shelter to help protect property and occupants from future damage.

SBA's [EIDL](#) program is available to eligible small businesses, small agricultural cooperatives, and private nonprofits — including faith-based organizations — impacted by financial losses directly related to this disaster. The SBA is unable to provide disaster loans to agricultural producers, farmers, or ranchers, except for aquaculture enterprises.

EIDLs are for working capital needs caused by the disaster and are available even if the business or private nonprofit did not suffer any physical damage. They may be used to pay fixed debts, payroll, accounts payable, and other bills which could not be paid due to the disaster.

Interest rates are as low as 4% for businesses, 3.625% for PNP's, and 2.875% for homeowners and renters, with terms up to 30 years. Interest does not begin to accrue, and payments are not due, until 12 months from the date of the first loan disbursement. The SBA sets loan amounts and terms, based on each applicant's financial condition.

"SBA's Business Recovery Centers have consistently proven their value to business owners following a disaster," said Chris Stallings, Associate Administrator of the Office of Disaster Recovery and Resilience at SBA. "Business owners can visit these centers to meet face-to-face with specialists who will guide them through the disaster loan application process and connect them with resources to support their recovery."

As of **Monday, July 13**, SBA customer service representatives are available at the Business Recovery Centers in Cheboygan and Wexford counties to answer questions about SBA's disaster loan program, explain the application process, and help individuals complete their application. Walk-ins are welcome, and you can schedule an in-person appointment in advance at appointment.sba.gov.

The hours of operation are listed below:

CHEBOYGAN COUNTY

Business Recovery Center
Indian River Chamber of Commerce
[3453 S. Straits Hwy.](#)
Indian River, MI 49749

Opens at 10 a.m. Monday, July 13

Hours: Monday – Friday, 9 a.m. – 6 p.m.
Saturday, 10 a.m. – 2 p.m.

WEXFORD COUNTY

Business Recovery Center
City of Cadillac Water Operation Facility
[7241 E. 44th Rd.](#)
Cadillac, MI 49601

Opens at 10 a.m. Monday, July 13

Hours: Monday – Friday, 9 a.m. – 6 p.m.
Saturday, 10 a.m. – 2 p.m.

To apply online, visit sba.gov/disaster. Applicants may also call SBA's Customer Service Center at (800) 659-2955 or email disastercustomerservice@sba.gov for more information on SBA disaster

assistance. For people who are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access telecommunications relay services.

The deadline to return applications for physical property damage is **Aug. 31.** The deadline to return economic injury applications is **March 30, 2027.**

###

About the U.S. Small Business Administration

The U.S. Small Business Administration helps power the American dream of business ownership. As the only go-to resource and voice for small businesses backed by the strength of the federal government, the SBA empowers entrepreneurs and small business owners with the resources and support they need to start, grow or expand their businesses, or recover from a declared disaster. It delivers services through an extensive network of SBA field offices and partnerships with public and private organizations. To learn more, visit www.sba.gov.



353 S. Michigan Ave. P. O. Box 160, Coldwater, MI 49036 ~ Phone (877) 922-6833 ~ Fax (517) 279-9650

July 29, 2026

Lt. Daniel Lisowski
Tuscola County Sheriff's Office
420 Court St.
Caro, MI 48723

Dear Lt. Lisowski,

Canteen Services appreciates the support Tuscola County has given us over the many years. As a result of continued rising costs in food supplies, paper products, transportation, and staffing expenses, Canteen Services finds it necessary to increase Tuscola County's meal pricing effective August 9, 2025.

Canteen is requesting to implement a tiered pricing schedule based on the quantity of meals served per each meal service (Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner) as follows:

Description	Cost Per Meal
0-54	\$3.20
55-65	\$2.69
66-80	\$2.42
81 and above	\$2.23
Medical Snacks	\$1.25/each
Kosher Meals	\$6.82/each
Worker Bags	\$2.69

Please sign in the box below, to acknowledge agreement of this change, and return to the above address or email to me at jborgman@canteenservices.com.

We truly appreciate the opportunity to continue providing our services to your facility and Thank You for trusting us to be your food service provider.

Sincerely,

Jonathon Borgman

Jonathon Borgman
Account Representative

I acknowledge & accept the pricing listed above to be effective August 9, 2026.

Signature

Date

Printed Name

Title



TUSCOLA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

SHERIFF
Ryan Robinson

UNDERSHERIFF
Robert Baxter

420 Court Street
Caro, MI 48723

Phone:
(989) 673-8161

Fax:
(989) 673-8164

Website:
tuscolacounty.org/sheriff

MISSION STATEMENT:

The Tuscola County Sheriff's Office will serve the public by providing assistance, coordination, and delivery of law enforcement, corrections, and protection of people and property with respect to the constitutional rights of all citizens.

August 11, 2025

The Sheriff's Office requests approval to purchase Virtual Crash Accident Reconstruction Software (Virtual CRASH, LLC. 14260 W Newberry Road #201, Newberry, Florida 32669)

Virtual CRASH is a specialized 3D computer simulation software used by forensic engineers, law enforcement, and insurance industries to analyze, reconstruct, and animate motor vehicle crashes, pedestrian strikes, and bicycle collisions using physics-based calculations.

The Total Purchase price is 11,999.00 will be from the Revenue Sharing-Public Safety Fund 205-321-965-205.

Respectfully requested,

Sheriff Ryan Robinson



August 7, 2026

Detective/Sergeant Timothy Zube #214
Tuscola County Sheriff's Office
420 Court St.
Caro, MI 48723

Re: Virtual CRASH Software Price Quote

Dear Det. Zube,

Thank you for your interest in Virtual CRASH software. As requested, I am providing your agency with a price quote for **1 license** of Virtual CRASH 6 software. Our normal retail prices are as follows:

Virtual CRASH 6 License pricing:

Price for a single license: **\$11,999 USD**

Price for a second license: **\$10,699 USD**

Price for a third license: **\$9,599 USD**

Software Update/Maintenance: free of charge

Training and Documentation:

An extensive amount of training content is provided to our users for **free** at www.vcrashusa.com/academy.

Live In-Person Training:

Live in-person training can be purchased from our partner organization, the Forensic Training Group, which can be reached at (615) 379-7550 or ftg@forensictraininggroup.com.

Self-paced Training:

Self-paced training courses, which includes certificates of completion, are provided to law enforcement and military agencies free of charge. For more information, visit: www.vcrashusa.com/self-paced-training.



Technical support:

Technical support includes assistance with functionality problems with Virtual CRASH software; for example, providing assistance to help with installation errors, help with problems importing various third-party files, or help with possible software bugs: this differs from training, whose role is to answer questions regarding specific applications of Virtual CRASH software, such as how to solve a particular type of accident case. Each license includes one free year of technical support. After the first year, support can be purchased at \$399.99 per year per license, or \$34.99 per support inquiry. Please note, our pricing anticipates a reasonable volume of approximately 2 or 3 inquiries on average per month per license holder.

Purchase Price:

The total purchase price for 1 license of Virtual CRASH 6 is: **\$11,999.00 USD**

If you have any additional questions, please feel free to call me at: 1-800-215-7120, or email me at: Bob.Scurlock@vcrashusa.com.

With best regards,

Bob Scurlock, Ph.D., ACTAR #2412
President and CEO, Virtual CRASH, LLC
Exclusive distributor of Virtual CRASH Software



STATE OF MICHIGAN

GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY, MANAGEMENT & BUDGET
LANSING

KYLE L. GUERRANT
ACTING DIRECTOR

June 15, 2026

MEMORANDUM

TO: Michigan County GIS Departments

FROM: DTMB Center for Shared Solutions GIS Office

SUBJECT: New GIS Data Sharing Agreement

DTMB GIS Office (DTMB) has partnered with local governments for many years and currently maintains GIS data-sharing agreements with each county to facilitate the exchange of GIS data between local and state governments. The current data-sharing agreement(s) have not been updated in several years. In collaboration with the Michigan GIS Advisory Group and the State 911 Committee's Emergency Technology Subcommittee, DTMB has developed a new GIS Data Sharing Agreement.

This new agreement would replace two existing data-sharing agreements/MOAs between local and state government. The update was initiated for several reasons:

1. Over time, two separate data-sharing agreements were established at different intervals to support data sharing between local and state governments. Both agreements covered some of the same GIS datasets. To reduce administrative burdens for both local and state government and minimize confusion, a single updated agreement was recommended that incorporates the intent and provisions of both existing agreements.
2. Neither agreement has been updated since 2018 and 2019, respectively. A review and modernization of the agreements were needed, which further supported the recommendation to create one consolidated agreement.
3. With national trends, as well as trends among Michigan local governments, moving toward more open and publicly available GIS data, the Michigan GIS Advisory Group recommended including a clearly defined option that allows local government partners to designate specific GIS datasets as open data, if they choose. If the open-data option is selected, DTMB would publish the specified GIS datasets on the Michigan GIS Open Data Portal at no additional cost to the local government partner. The data would be included as part of statewide layers with limited attribute fields.

The new agreement continues to maintain the same protections for counties that prefer to share GIS data in a restricted manner for state government use only. This restricted option continues to reference the Michigan Enhanced Access to Public Records Act and any applicable fee schedules established by the local government partner, which DTMB would follow if a third party submitted a request for GIS data.

This new GIS Data Sharing Agreement has received support from both the statewide GIS professional association, CMPASS, and the Michigan State 911 Committee.

The following documents are included in this packet, in the order listed below, to provide additional information and context:

1. **Guide to the Data Sharing Agreement** - Provides additional context for key sections of the new agreement, including procedures for third-party requests and the appendices outlining the two data-sharing options—restricted or open—for each GIS layer. The guide also includes frequently asked questions.
2. **Data Provisioning Guide** - Provides guidelines for Data Sharing Agreement (DSA) Partners as to how to provide each GIS dataset being shared between the Partner and DTMB. This document outlines the data schemas for each dataset in the DSA and which fields within the schemas are required. If the Partner chooses to make a GIS dataset open for public download, the tables also outline which fields will be included in the State of Michigan GIS Open Data Portal.
3. **Why Now? The Case for Michigan's Statewide Geospatial Open Data Initiative** - Information compiled by the Sanborn Map Company that is referenced in the Frequently Asked Questions section of the guide. This document also provides additional information regarding the benefits of making GIS data available as open data with limited attributes.
4. **Benefits of Open Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Data** – White Paper Developed by the National 911 Program Office that provides a 911-specific perspective on national trends and benefits associated with open GIS data.
5. **Letter of Support from CMPASS (State GIS Professional Association)**
6. **Michigan Geospatial Data Sharing FAQ** – The Sanborn Map Company compiled this frequently asked questions based on their previous experience working with other states to move to a more open GIS data model. Sanborn also developed the 2023 Strategic Plan for Statewide GIS Coordination in Michigan and solicited feedback from over 400 stakeholders across the GIS Community in Michigan.

This agreement is being distributed to all county GIS contacts. Recipients of this packet are encouraged to share it with other county staff, departments, and stakeholders who should be aware of the agreement.

DTMB will host informational webinar sessions to provide an overview of the agreement and answer questions. Calendar invitations for these webinars will also be distributed via email. The webinars are scheduled for June 25 at 10:00 a.m. and July 22 at 10:00 a.m. Please forward the webinar invitations to others within your county who should attend to learn more about the new GIS Data Sharing Agreement and participate in the question-and-answer discussion.

Sincerely,

Mark Holmes

Mark Holmes, GISP
State of Michigan Geographic Information Officer
Michigan Department of Technology, Management and Budget
Center for Shared Solutions GIS Office

Guide to Data Sharing Agreement

Purpose: DTMB and local government partners have shared GIS data and digital orthoimagery through previous and current agreements that have been in place since 2011. This document provides additional context to certain sections of this updated Data Sharing Agreement including frequently asked questions about the data sharing process.

Section	Description
Any questions about the data sharing agreement and additional supporting documents within the packet.	Please email the DTMB State GIS Office at DTMB-GIS-Office@michigan.gov
Introductory Paragraph – Terms page 1	Outlines the Parties. Partner should enter their organization name and address within this section. DTMB and Partner become the names of each Party throughout the document.
Purpose – Terms Section 1 page 1	Outlines the framework for making the data available between both parties, without fee or cost, pursuant to the Enhanced Access to Public Records Act.
Coordination Representatives - Terms Section 3 page 2	These representatives will be the primary contact for the data sharing agreement, if changes are needed or questions arise. This includes who DTMB, or the Partner, should reach out to regarding the overall terms and signed data sharing agreement. Note that in the appendices attached to the data sharing agreement, each data set may have different contacts unrelated to this section.
Data Sharing and Distribution Terms - Terms Section 4, page 2-3	This section references the Enhanced Access to Public Records Act as the basis of this data sharing agreement. This section also references the Appendix that outlines the specifics of how the respective parties data will be shared.
Third Party Requests - Terms Section 5a (i), page 3	This section follows the same procedures as the previous agreements for third-party requests. If DTMB receives a request for a partner's data in its possession, DTMB will make data available based on the authorized uses in the appendices of the data sharing agreement. (i.e. has dataset been authorized for public access without restrictions (limited attributes) or for restricted uses. If the request DTMB receives is for data listed under restricted use, DTMB will collect fees from the third-party pursuant to the Partner's fee schedule. Upon collection of these fees from the third party, DTMB will provide to the respective Partner. For a fee to be collected from third party request, the Partner must have an established fee for each GIS dataset for which they charge a fee.
Third Party Requests - Terms Section 5a (ii), page 3	This section follows the same procedures as the previous agreements. If a Partner receives a request for another partner's data in their possession from being an authorized data exporter of the NG911 GIS Repository, the Partner will make data available based on the

	authorized uses in the appendices of the data sharing agreement. If the Partner receives a third-party request for another partner's data,, the request will be processed by following the originating data Partner's associated fee schedule for data. These fees will be collected from the third party and passed back to DTMB to disperse to the Partner(s) accordingly, based on the origin of the data. For a fee to be collected from third-party request, the originating data Partner must have an established fee for each GIS dataset for which they charge a fee.
Third Party Requests - Terms Section 5a (iii), page 3	This section follows the same procedures as the previous agreements. If a third-party, who provides 911 call routing, call delivery, emergency dispatching, or emergency management/homeland security, requests a copy of the aggregated data with an exemption to any fees because of 911 specific use, the third party would need to submit a request to the Emerging Technology Subcommittee of the State 911 Committee for review and approval. If approved, the third party would need to enter into a non-disclosure agreement with DTMB pertaining to the restricted uses of the GIS data received.
Third Party Requests - Terms Section 5b, page 3-4	This section outlines the procedures if a third party requests digital orthoimagery from a Partner or DTMB.
Appendix – Dataset Stipulations – Authorized Usage	This is a section for Partner to choose the authorized usage of each dataset in the appendix section. The Partner would select only one of the options. For all uses and free distribution, without restriction. The Partner agrees to make the GIS dataset available for public download at no costs via the State of Michigan's GIS Open Data Portal https://gis-michigan.opendata.arcgis.com/ . DTMB manages this open data site and there would be no cost to the Partner to have DTMB host each dataset as part of a statewide GIS layer via the Portal. The GIS Open Data Portal site has existing disclaimers that disclaim any warranties about the data and does not hold the State or local partners liable for any issues with the data being accessed. This option is new to this data sharing agreement since aggregation of county GIS data into open statewide GIS datasets for public download is now commonplace nationwide with over 40 states making GIS address points and road centerlines publicly available for download, and a number of states providing county-based tax parcel polygons through open data sites. Please see below in the frequently asked questions section for more information about this new option to Partner's in this updated agreement. For only restricted download and uses listed below: This option for authorizing only restricted download and uses are the same authorized uses of previous agreements. DTMB would restrict access to the data only for the state government staff access and the specific programs

	outlined in this section under each dataset. Any third party request would be handled by the process outlined above in the third party request scenarios.
Appendix – Dataset Stipulations – Frequency of Data Updates	Outlines the expected frequency that Partner will provide data updates to DTMB.
Appendix – Dataset Stipulations – Path of Communication	This section indicates the primary point of contact from the Partner for this specific dataset. Partner can also include any additional stipulations for the specific dataset in the Special Stipulations section.

Frequently Asked Questions

Who should I contact with questions about the data sharing agreement?

Please email DTMB-GIS-Office@michigan.gov with any questions or for further clarification.

What is the Enhanced Access to Public Records Act?

The Enhanced Access to Public Records Act, 1996 PA 462, MCL 15.441, *et seq.*, authorizes public bodies to provide access to certain public records and impose fees related to this access. Under the Act, access to public records include “enhanced access,” as defined under MCL 15.442(a) and “geographical information system” as defined under MCL 15.442(b).

I currently have a fee schedule for some GIS layers. How does the data sharing agreement handle third party requests for data that I have provided to DTMB that have a fee schedule?

If you choose to continue to restrict access to your GIS data for open download by the public by establishing fees through the Enhanced Access to Public Records act, you need an established fee schedule outlining the fees charged for specific layers, for DTMB to collect the same fees through a request made to DTMB for your GIS data. This process is outlined in Section 5(a)(i) of the Data Sharing Agreement. DTMB would collect those fees from the third-party according to the fee schedule and disperse any fees collected back to you.

Why should I re-enter into this agreement at all?

Through the current agreements, all counties share address points, road centerlines and tax parcel GIS data with DTMB for state government use, including the Next Generation 911 GIS repository. Since 2018, the inter-governmental agreement for sharing data has included DTMB funding the costs of 12-inch imagery in exchange for local government GIS data layers. If a county partner does not re-enter into this agreement (at minimum sharing data with only the state government agencies), the county would no longer receive the 12-inch imagery. Also, the counties would no longer have the benefits of their GIS data having already been delivered to state agencies. By providing GIS data to state government, the benefits include:

- Emergency management has the GIS data for any disaster response, rather than needing to gather the data and send it after an emergency occurs, which is very inefficient and ineffective during times of an emergency
- State agencies use the same data as local government for programs that support local government such as coordination between Bureau of Elections and county clerks, coordination with law enforcement, and health programs.
- Address points and road centerlines is the core data within the statewide Next Generation 911 (NG911) GIS repository for the geo-routing of 911 calls to the correct Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP). Without the authoritative GIS data being provided to the repository, other less accurate sources will be used. Having authoritative GIS data from local government in an aggregated statewide dataset adhering to national 911 GIS data standards improve the accuracy of the GIS data, adds quality control reviews at no cost, and saves cost to each county by not needing an individual interfaces to the NG911 Core Services Provider's geo-routing system.
- Using the same GIS data between state and local government increases data consistency for decision-making to improve services for citizens and visitors across the entire state. These programs include, but are not limited to, health-related services, public safety, economic development, recreation and tourism, and licensing.
- Reduces the administrative costs for responding to multiple requests for GIS data by multiple state agencies, or individual departments with state government, throughout the year. Providing the data through a single source (DTMB) to make it accessible within state government, time savings for local government staff can be achieved by not having to fulfill multiple separate requests

Why should I consider making my GIS data open data.

From a national perspective, more than 40 states now make their GIS address points and road centerlines publicly available for download at no cost. Studies now show that the advantages of open data now far outweigh the perceived risks and minimal sales of GIS data. With stronger statewide programs, clearer standards, and better technology, governments are now in a far better position to understand that open geospatial data strengthens public safety, reduces administrative burden, improves data quality, and drives significant economic value. See the 'Why Now? The Case for Michigan's Statewide Geospatial Open Data Initiative' developed by the Sanborn Map Company, included in this packet.

The DTMB State GIS Office has already built the technical infrastructure, including an open geospatial portal, standardized gateways, and protocols, to transition datasets to open formats at no additional cost to Partners, if a Partner chooses to make specific GIS datasets open through this new agreement. With GIS data already being shared today between state and local government for internal uses, there would be no additional cost to Partners to have their data hosted through the State of Michigan GIS Open Data Portal as part of a statewide GIS dataset.

Counties that make GIS datasets open and freely available for download today, where in the past they might have had fees for the data, realized that data sales for certain GIS layers were non-existent or negligible and making it open and freely available resulted in many more benefits and increased return on the initial investment. By having public and private sector organizations use consistent and

authoritative data for many uses to improve services, drive innovation, generate economic opportunities, health program, and provide better support for public safety, governments can unlock this exponentially greater return on investment. Counties that have made GIS data openly available have also realized benefits from an enhanced process for the continuous improvement of the data by having a larger community of users provide feedback through its use.

Road Centerlines - Road centerline data represents the geometry of our street network with attributes like street names and address ranges. This dataset can help many sectors in routing of services across the transportation network, infrastructure improvement planning, emergency response, and land development planning.

Address Points - Address point data assigns specific address location identifiers to buildings and properties on the map. This address information is critical for emergency response, delivery of services for the citizens, for accurate housing and business counts for funding from federal and state programs, and for overall land development planning.

Tax Parcels – GIS parcels are a geographical representation of the property ownership boundaries. Parcel data also includes a unique statewide parcel identification number. Making parcel data available openly allows corporations, looking for land to develop, to conduct their research with their site selection teams. Openly available parcels help emergency response teams during natural disasters to manage damage assessment for seeking disaster relief funding.

Is there any personal identifiable information that would be made publicly available for download if I choose to make my public bodies data open through the State of Michigan GIS Open Data Portal?

Generally, there is no personal identifiable information included in GIS data. However, the public body is responsible for the transfer of its GIS data to the State of Michigan; thus, it is recommended that no personal identifiable information be transferred to the State of Michigan for which would be made publicly available.

Does the Michigan Open Data Portal have a disclaimer associated with provided data?

Yes, there is a disclaimer for which the parties agree all data provided is “as is”.

What if our data is already made open data, do I still need to sign the data sharing agreement?

Yes, by signing the data sharing agreement you are indicating which specific GIS datasets that you are authorizing DTMB to include those datasets with the specific attributes for open data to be included in a statewide layer on the State of Michigan GIS Open Data Portal site. By signing the agreement, the Partner is able to receive the digital orthoimagery that DTMB is providing to Partners as part of the agreement.

Michigan GIS Data Sharing Agreement – Data Provisioning Guidelines

Purpose: This document provides guidelines for Data Sharing Agreement (DSA) Partners as to how to provide each GIS dataset being shared between the Partner and DTMB. This document outlines the data schemas for each dataset in the DSA and which fields within the schemas are required. If the Partner chooses to make a GIS dataset open for public download, the tables also outline which fields will be included in the State of Michigan GIS Open Data Portal.

Data Schema Table Column Descriptions:

Column A – Description of the fields for the specific dataset. Field names may vary within the local schema, but they can be field mapped within the Michigan Geographic Framework (MGF) Data Gateway tools during data upload. For example, the Partner data schema might have STNAME for the street name field, but the statewide data schema might have StreetName for the field name. The MGF Data Gateway allows the user to match their field names to the statewide field names (field mapping) during the upload process, so schema names do not have to change in the Partner's data.

Column B – This column indicates which fields are required. Any field indicating required or conditional are required. The conditional fields might only have a value under certain situations. For example, a street name might only have a value in the Street Name PreDirectional field for certain street names that have an East, North, South, West directional as part of that street name. Optional fields are indicated in this column but not mandatory.

Column C – This column indicates which fields will be made open data if Partner chooses the option to make that dataset publicly available for download from the State of Michigan GIS Open Data Portal.

DATA SCHEMA TABLES – STATE USE SCHEMA AND OPEN DATA SCHEMA

Dataset A – GIS Site/Structure Address Points

COLUMN A	COLUMN B	COLUMN C
Field(s) for Statewide NG911 GIS Repository (* indicates field made available for state government agency use)	Required/Conditional/Optional	Field(s) for Open Data (if Partner has agreed to make it Open Data)
Discrepancy Agency ID	Required	
Date Updated	Required	
Effective Date	Optional	
Expiration Date	Optional	
NENA Globally Unique ID *	Required	Yes
Country	Required	
State *	Required	Yes
County *	Required	Yes
Additional Code	Conditional	
Additional Data URI	Conditional	
Incorporated Municipality *	Required	Yes
Unincorporated Community *	Optional	
Neighborhood Community	Optional	
Address Number Prefix *	Conditional	Yes
Address Number *	Required	Yes

Address Number Suffix *	Conditional	Yes
Street Name Pre Modifier	Conditional	
Street Name Pre Directional	Conditional	
Street Name Pre Type	Conditional	
Street Name Pre Type Separator	Conditional	
Street Name	Required	
Street Name Post Type	Conditional	
Street Name Post Directional	Conditional	
Street Name Post Modifier	Conditional	
Legacy Street Name Pre Directional *	Conditional	Yes
Legacy Street Name *	Required	Yes
Legacy Street Name Post Type *	Conditional	Yes
Legacy Street Name Post Directional *	Conditional	Yes
ESN	Conditional	
MSAG Community Name	Conditional	
Postal Community Name *	Optional	
Postal Code *	Optional (strongly recommended)	Yes
Postal Code Extension *	Optional	Yes
Building *	Optional	
Floor	Optional	
Unit Type *	Optional	Yes
Unit *	Optional	Yes
Room	Optional	
Seat	Optional	
Additional Location Information	Optional	
Complete Landmark Name *	Conditional	
Milepost	Conditional	
Place Type *	Optional	
Placement Method	Optional	
Longitude *	Optional	
Latitude *	Optional	
Elevation	Optional	

Support: For more information on the values in these address point fields, please review the [Michigan data standards document](#) or contact DTMB-NG911GIS@michigan.gov with questions about schema.

Format and Upload Process: This data layer is uploaded, as either a file geodatabase or shapefile, by authorized Partner data contributors via the Michigan Geographic Framework Data Gateway. The Michigan Geographic Framework Data Gateway allows the Partner data contributor to map the fields and run validations on the data as part of additional quality control tools provided by DTMB.

Dataset B – GIS Road Centerlines

COLUMN A	COLUMN B	COLUMN C
Field(s) for Statewide NG911 GIS Repository (* indicates field made available for state government agency use)	Required/Conditional/Optional	Field for Open Data (if Partner has agreed to make it Open Data)
Discrepancy Agency ID	Required	
Date Updated *	Required	
Effective Date	Optional	

Expiration Date	Optional	
NENA Globally Unique ID *	Required	Yes
Left Address Number Prefix *	Conditional	
Right Address Number Prefix *	Conditional	
Left From Address *	Required	Yes
Left To Address *	Required	Yes
Right From Address *	Required	Yes
Right To Address *	Required	Yes
Parity Left	Required	
Parity Right	Required	
Street Name Pre Modifier	Conditional	
Street Name Pre Directional	Conditional	
Street Name Pre Type	Conditional	
Street Name Pre Type Separator	Conditional	
Street Name	Required	
Street Name Post Type	Conditional	
Street Name Post Directional	Conditional	
Street Name Post Modifier	Conditional	
Legacy Street Name Pre Directional *	Conditional	Yes
Legacy Street Name *	Required	Yes
Legacy Street Name Post Type *	Conditional	Yes
Legacy Street Name Post Directional *	Conditional	Yes
ESN Left	Conditional	
ESN Right	Conditional	
MSAG Community Left	Conditional	
MSAG Community Right	Conditional	
Country Left	Required	
Country Right	Required	
State Left *	Required	Yes
State Right *	Required	Yes
County Left *	Required	Yes
County Right *	Required	Yes
Additional Code Left	Conditional	
Additional Code Right	Conditional	
Incorporated Municipality Left *	Required	Yes
Incorporated Municipality Right *	Required	Yes
Unincorporated Municipality Left *	Optional	
Unincorporated Municipality Right *	Optional	
Neighborhood Left	Optional	
Neighborhood Right	Optional	
Postal Code Left *	Optional (strongly recommended)	
Postal Code Right *	Optional (strongly recommended)	
Postal Community Left	Optional	
Postal Community Right	Optional	
Road Class	Optional	
One-Way	Optional	
Speed Limit	Optional	
Validation Left	Optional	
Validation Right	Optional	

Support: For more information on the values in these road centerline fields, please review the [Michigan data standards document](#) or contact DTMB-NG911GIS@michigan.gov with questions about schema.

Format and Upload Process: This data layer is uploaded, as either a file geodatabase or shapefile, by authorized Partner data contributors via the Michigan Geographic Framework Data Gateway. The Michigan Geographic Framework Data Gateway allows the Partner data contributor to map the fields and run validations on the data as part of additional quality control tools provided by DTMB.

Dataset C – GIS Tax Parcels

COLUMN A	COLUMN B	COLUMN C	COLUMN D
Field(s) for State Government Agency Use	Required/Conditional/Optional	Field for Open Data (if Partner has agreed to make it Open Data)	BS&A Field (Y/N)
Pnum (parcelID to join to GIS polygons)	Required	Yes	Y
Acreage0	Required		Y
Acreage1	Required		Y
Acreage2	Required		Y
SquareFeetAcreage	Required		Y
AssessmentYear	Required		Y
CountyName	Required		Y
Propclass	Required		Y
Ownername1	Required		Y
Ownername2	Required		Y
SchoolDistrict	Required		Y
SchoolDistrictDesc	Required		Y
RevenueSharingCode	Required		Y
PropAddrnum	Required		Y
Unitrappt	Required		Y
Propstreetname	Required		Y
Propcity	Required		Y
Propstate	Required		Y
Propzip	Required		Y
Propstreetcombined	Required		Y
Unitname	Required		Y

This dataset is uploaded by authorized Partner data contributors. This might require coordination between the GIS office and the equalization department, if one department loads the GIS polygons to DTMB and the other provides a BS&A backup database.

1) Via the Michigan Geographic Framework Data Gateway. The Michigan Geographic Framework Data Gateway allows the Partner data contributor to map the required fields to the fields in the source GIS file and run validations on the data as part of additional quality control tools provided by DTMB.

2) By contacting DTMB-NG911GIS@michigan.gov to get a secure link to upload a zipfile of all of the data with the required fields or a BS&S backup file.

3) By providing a secure feature service link to the GIS data with the needed attributes outlined in the above table.

Dataset D – GIS Emergency Response Zones

COLUMN A	COLUMN B	COLUMN C
Field(s) for State Government	Required/Conditional/Optional	N/A – This dataset does not currently have the option to make publicly available for free download. Not currently planned to be a publicly available dataset
NENA Globally Unique ID	Required	
AgencyID	Required	
Service URI	Required	
Service URN	Required	
Service Number	Optional	
Agency vCard URI	Optional	
Display Name	Required	

Support: For more information on the values in these emergency response zone fields, please review the [Michigan data standards document](#) or contact DTMB-NG911GIS@michigan.gov with questions about schema.

Format and Upload Process: These data layers will be uploaded, as either a file geodatabase or shapefile, by authorized Partner data contributors via the Michigan Geographic Framework Data Gateway. The Michigan Geographic Framework Data Gateway allows the Partner data contributor to map the fields and run validations on the data as part of additional quality control tools provided by DTMB.

Note: These emergency response zone polygon layers each represent the law, fire, and emergency medical services response areas that are primarily used within local 911 computer aided dispatch systems and are required in a statewide format for NG911 geo-routing as per the National Emergency Number Association GIS data standards. DTMB's GIS Office will coordinate with the Partners on future timing of these polygons and support Partners in the aggregation of these polygons.

Dataset E – Digital Orthoimagery

No data schema for orthoimagery. DTMB will provide the most recent imagery data to the Partner via a hard-drive as it becomes available during the term of this Agreement. Imagery will be delivered in geotiff format. DTMB will also provide access to the secure imagery viewing service via the Michigan Imagery Solution.

DTMB PROVIDES	DESCRIPTION
DEM files	Digital Elevation Model (DEM) .tif files
EO Data	Shapefile of photo centers from flight
Geotiffs	Digital Orthoimagery Geotiffs .tif files
Ground Control	Shapefile of ground control points used for the project
Metadata	Metadata about the data collected/produced
Mosaics	Countywide mosaic in .sid format in both CIR and RGB
Seamlines	Shapefile of the seamlines where images were mosaiced
Tilegrid	Shapefile of the tilegrid for the delivered orthoimages

Why Now? The Case for Michigan's Statewide Geospatial Open Data Initiative

The Michigan Geographic Information Office, part of the Department of Technology, Management, and Budget's Center for Shared Solutions (State GIS Office), aims to partner with governments statewide to progressively expand geospatial data sharing in support of the open data model outlined in its 2023 Strategic Plan that was developed with input from the GIS community across the state.

THE CONVERGENCE OF OPPORTUNITY

Multiple factors nationally and across our state make this the optimal moment for Michigan to establish a comprehensive statewide geospatial data sharing initiative for addresses, road centerlines, and parcels. The question is no longer whether we should act, but whether we can afford to wait any longer.

TECHNOLOGICAL READINESS

Infrastructure Exists Today. The State GIS Office has already established the technical infrastructure needed to transition datasets to open formats at no additional cost to county contributors. The office maintains a geospatial portal, standardized data gateways, and established protocols that can accept datasets already being shared with the State and automatically handle data review, transformation, and aggregation into open formats. These systems require no new technology implementation or workflow development—the infrastructure, standards, and processes are already in place and operational. What once represented significant technical barriers a decade ago has been resolved through mature, proven platforms supported by national geospatial organizations. For datasets currently flowing to the State, the pathway to public access is straightforward and cost-neutral, utilizing the existing capabilities of the State GIS Office.

Next Generation 911 (NG911) Imperative. NG911 systems are being deployed across the country right now and depend heavily on accurate geospatial address data. Federal regulations under RAY BAUM'S Act require dispatchable location information with 911 calls. Michigan must have comprehensive, current address and road data to meet these requirements.

Open data directly strengthens emergency response capabilities by improving data quality and situational awareness. When address and road data are publicly accessible, more eyes can identify errors, omissions, and inconsistencies that might otherwise go undetected. This collaborative validation ensures that all 911 systems—whether county dispatch centers, state police, or emergency management agencies—are working from the same authoritative datasets rather than maintaining separate, potentially conflicting versions. Better data quality means faster, more accurate emergency response when every second counts.

Waiting to open this data puts public safety at risk by limiting quality control mechanisms and potentially fragmenting critical information across different systems. Delayed implementation may also result in regulatory non-compliance.

ECONOMIC MOMENTUM

Proven Economic Impact. The Boston Consulting Group documented that geospatial services generate \$75 billion in annual revenues in the United States, with an estimated economic impact of \$1.6 trillion

annually. McKinsey Global Institute research suggests open data could generate more than \$3 trillion annually in economic value globally across seven sectors. Michigan's parcel, address, and road data are essential inputs to these services. Every month we delay is a month we forfeit potential economic activity.

As Michigan supports its economic growth, accessible geospatial data becomes a competitive advantage. Businesses increasingly require quality location data for site selection, logistics optimization, and service delivery. States with open data policies attract more business investment. For example, a 2025 report from the Journal of Data and Information Science shows that open government data “substantially enhance corporate investment levels,” mainly by easing financing constraints, reducing financing costs, and expanding financing scale. Moreover, open geospatial and cadastral data are identified as high-value open-data categories that underpin property-related markets and services, with fee-reduction and openness in geographic data driving a surge in commercial use, according to a 2021 article from Government Technology (*How government can unlock economic benefits from open data. Government Technology*).

NATIONAL CONTEXT

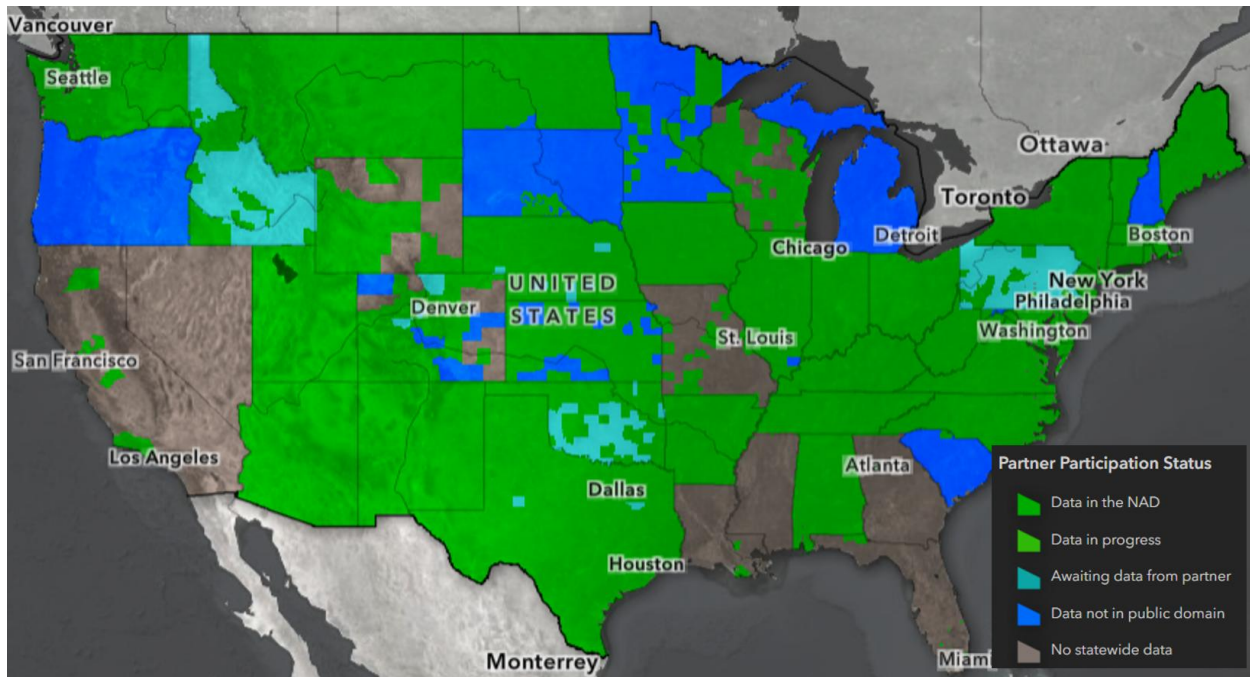


Figure 1. USDOT National Address Database (NAD) Map, Partner Participation (3/2/26)

States Are Moving Ahead. As can be seen in the map above, the majority of states, including Ohio, Wisconsin, and Indiana, have established successful open address data sharing programs. Other states are implementing similar initiatives. For example, the National Research Council's 2007 report "National Land Parcel Data: A Vision for the Future" documented the critical need for integrated land information systems. More than 15 years later, many states have acted on these recommendations. Michigan risks falling behind peer states in economic competitiveness and emergency preparedness if we continue to delay.

Federal Alignment. The Census Bureau's TIGER modernization program depends on cooperation from local governments and works best when data flows freely. The National Address Database initiative requires standardized address data from states. Federal grant programs increasingly favor applicants with

comprehensive, integrated geospatial data. Aligning with these national efforts positions Michigan to leverage federal resources and participate in nationwide data improvement efforts.

EVOLVING EXPECTATIONS

Public expectations have shifted dramatically. Citizens now expect government data to be accessible, current, and usable. Transparency is no longer optional—it's a fundamental requirement of modern governance.

Consistent local authoritative data benefits far more than emergency services. Businesses require immediate access to location data for operational efficiency. Package delivery services, postal carriers, ride-sharing platforms, and countless other commercial operations depend on accurate address and road information for daily operations. When authoritative local data is openly available, everyone—from emergency responders to delivery drivers—works from the same reliable source rather than fragmented or outdated alternatives.

New York State's geocoding system demonstrates the value of this approach. Built upon open address data, it has become a trusted resource used by numerous commercial organizations, emergency services, and government agencies alike. This shared foundation ensures consistency across all applications while reducing duplication of effort.

Emergency responders need real-time, comprehensive information. The "security through obscurity" model is obsolete in an era when commercial entities already collect and distribute much of this information, often with less accuracy than authoritative government sources could provide.

COMMUNITY READINESS

Community-Driven Data Maintenance. The Michigan Geographic Information Office has invested significantly in developing tools, workflows, and technical assistance programs specifically designed to help counties improve their geospatial data quality. These resources provide counties with standardized processes for data collection, validation, and maintenance. Opening this data statewide amplifies these quality improvement efforts exponentially. When address and road data become publicly accessible, the feedback loop expands from a limited number of county GIS staff to thousands of data users, including businesses, emergency services, delivery companies, developers, and engaged citizens. This broader community naturally identifies errors, reports changes, and flags inconsistencies through their daily use of the data. Counties benefit from this crowdsourced quality control, as reported issues help prioritize maintenance updates and ensure resources focus on areas needing attention. Rather than relying solely on periodic internal reviews, open data creates a continuous improvement cycle where the community itself becomes an extension of quality assurance, making data maintenance more efficient and responsive to real-world conditions.

Proven Local Success. Michigan jurisdictions already share data with the state and, as a result, have been able to reduce the administrative burden, improve data quality through community feedback, and no significant issues with privacy, security, or liability have been identified. Their success provides a roadmap for statewide implementation.

THE COST OF WAITING

Opportunity Costs Mount Daily. Every day without comprehensive statewide data represents:

- Emergency responders operating with incomplete information
- Businesses making decisions with outdated or fragmented data
- Government agencies duplicating data collection efforts

- Economic development opportunities lost to states with better data access
- Taxpayers paying multiple times for the same information
- Quality improvement feedback that never reaches data stewards

Momentum Is Building. The Michigan GIS community is engaged and aware of the importance of open data. The results of a survey conducted in 2022 showed that parcels, addresses, and centerlines are extremely important while the activity with the greatest benefit is having statewide datasets. The Michigan State GIS Office shares this understanding of importance.

At the same time, technology is ready. Federal initiatives are underway. The economic need is clear. Public safety requirements are urgent. All elements necessary for success are present now. Delaying reduces our chance of success as competing priorities emerge and stakeholder energy dissipates.

Implementation can proceed incrementally, allowing counties to participate as they achieve readiness. Established standards are designed to accommodate varying levels of data quality and formats, meeting counties where they are in their data maturity journey. Prioritizing the three fundamental datasets—parcels, addresses, and road centerlines—keeps the initial scope manageable while delivering maximum value. These same datasets are critical priorities for NG911 implementation, creating natural alignment between open data goals and federal compliance requirements. Early successes will demonstrate tangible benefits and build momentum, encouraging broader participation as counties observe the practical advantages experienced by their peers.

THE BOTTOM LINE

According to the National States Geographic Information Council and the Federal Geographic Data Committee, state programs that create and maintain open address point data play a critical role in public safety, government efficiency, and economic resilience. Accurate, openly available addresses are foundational for Next Generation 9-1-1, transportation safety, mail delivery, permitting, school siting, and a wide range of public-service functions. They also enable high-impact applications such as public health tracking, disease vector control, natural disaster response, transportation planning, and affordable housing analysis. By supporting open, authoritative address datasets, states empower local governments, private industry, and civic innovators to build tools, correct errors, and strengthen services that communities rely on every day.

In addition, the National Research Council recognized in 1980 the importance of parcel data within an integrated land information system. More than four decades later, the technology finally matches the vision.

Michigan has the expertise, the legal framework, the technology infrastructure, and the economic imperative to act.

The question is not whether Michigan should establish open geospatial data sharing; the question is whether Michigan should begin to catch up to the other states. The time to act is now.

REFERENCES

Boston Consulting Group. (2021). *Unlocking Value with Location Intelligence*.

Federal Communications Commission. (2019). *Rules on dispatchable location for 911 calls* (RAY BAUM'S Act implementation).

Manyika, J., Chui, M., Groves, P., Farrell, D., Van Kuiken, S., & Almasi Doshi, E. (2013). *Open data: Unlocking innovation and performance with liquid information*. McKinsey Global Institute.



U.S. Department of Transportation. (n.d.). National Address Database Map. Retrieved from <https://usdot.maps.arcgis.com/apps/instant/portfolio/index.html?appid=59f7e4fb71994d13b61f424e21a6cffe>

National Research Council. (2007). *National Land Parcel Data: A Vision for the Future*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. <https://doi.org/10.17226/11978>

Benefits of Open Geographical Information Systems (GIS) Data



The National 911 Program

is housed within the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's Office of Emergency Medical Services at the U.S. Department of Transportation



U.S. Department of Transportation
**National Highway Traffic Safety
Administration**

About the National 911 Program

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) National 911 Program (Program), in the Office of Emergency Medical Services (OEMS) at the United States (U.S.) Department of Transportation (DOT), provides leadership and coordination of federal efforts that support 911 across the nation. A seamless interoperable 911 system-of-systems across the U.S. advances NHTSA's mission to eliminate fatalities, illness, and injuries from motor vehicle crashes and improve post-crash care.

The Program works with many stakeholders—including federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial (FSLTT) governments, technology vendors, public safety officials, and 911 professionals—toward a goal of advancing 911 that takes advantage of existing and emerging communications technologies, improving response times and information available to first responders prior to and during a 911 incident.

Background

There are many types of data used in the public safety ecosystem maintained by a wide array of data stewards both within and external to public safety. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) or geospatial data, is at the foundation for Next Generation 911 (NG911) call routing and has thrust this technology to the forefront in the public safety sector. The benefits of accurate GIS datasets are obvious; it helps save lives. But GIS has many uses beyond the NG911 environment further quantifying the return on investment for such expensive data.

Geospatial data collection can be sponsored at the local, regional, state or federal level or spread across multiple agencies within multiple levels of government. The United States Geological Survey (USGS), for example, has a long and successful history of partnering with states and counties to collect orthoimagery. These collaborations produce a multitude of geospatial data that can be used not only in public safety but also in transportation (traffic studies and crash reconstruction), planning, engineering and public health.

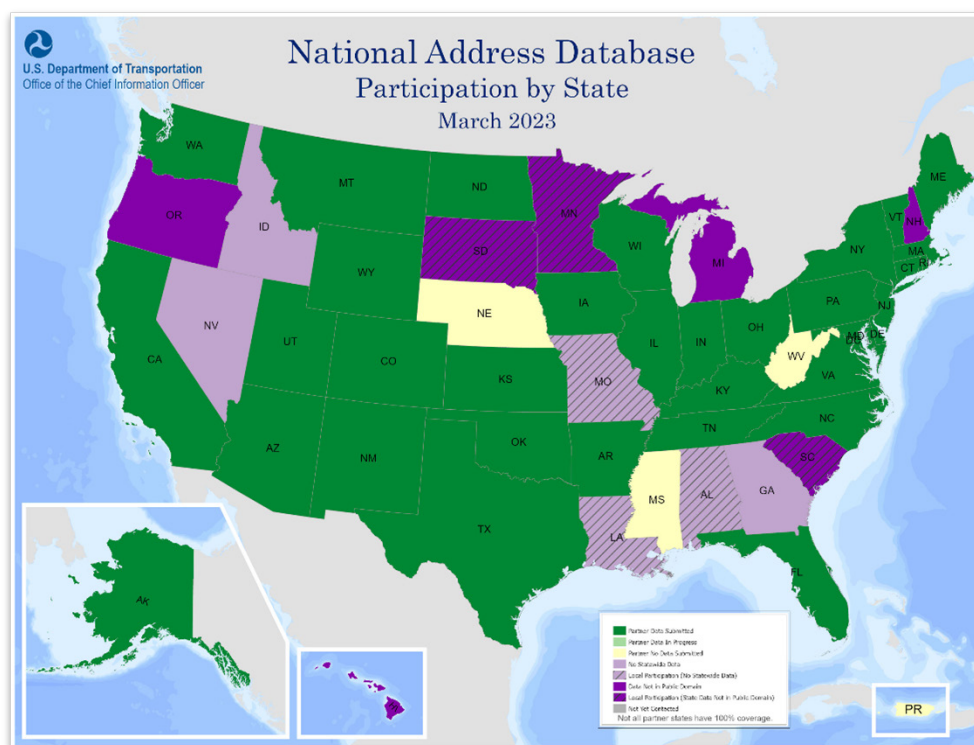
GIS data may be collected for a specific purpose such as NG911 or transportation, but that same data can be utilized across multiple disciplines. This paper will discuss the many benefits of broadly sharing geospatial data.

Current Data Sharing Policies

There are a variety of data sharing policies across local, state, and federal landscapes. Some localities freely share their data with neighboring jurisdictions and their respective state while others still charge for the distribution for GIS data.

State data sharing policies vary as well. The Department of Transportation's National Address Database (NAD) hosts GIS address points all voluntarily sourced from state, local and tribal entities. The address points are available for public download and support a number of governmental and private sector services requiring accurate location information.

The map below highlights state participation in the NAD¹. There are several states that do not have data in the public domain but some jurisdictions within these states have chosen to submit data based on local data sharing practices.



Federal agencies typically share their GIS data with partnering state and local entities or even freely with the public. For example, United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) shares GIS data to the public in a variety of ways. GIS data such as road centerlines, bridges, tunnels, railways, and other transportation features are accessible through the internet as services, interactive maps or product downloads. Some of the data attributes may be removed for security concerns before being made available to the public, which remains an option for all GIS data stewards.

¹ <https://www.transportation.gov/gis/national-address-database>

Uses of GIS Data Across Disciplines

One of the key benefits of GIS data is the ability to utilize the data across many disciplines throughout numerous departments and agencies. For example, a road centerline dataset with road name and address range attributes can be used for vehicular routing with turn-by-turn directions, snow removal, pavement management, NG911 and countless other applications. This dataset can be developed once and shared with every agency or it can be maintained individually by each agency with a use case, exponentially increasing the cost of data maintenance.

The same potential for cost savings and added benefits can be linked to address points. Parcel and food delivery require accurate location information as do the efficient delivery of 911 emergency services. Tax assessment and permitting also rely on proper addressing of parcels and each building on every parcel.

Benefits of Sharing

Reducing the cost of creating and maintaining multiple copies of a dataset is not the only benefit to implementing open GIS data policies. The benefits of sharing GIS data dwarf the possibility of cost recovery through selling GIS data. A dataset produced for one agency can be shared and expanded for other uses within or outside of an organization. Many times, this data benefits from the addition of attributes and further quality control for accuracy of both the spatial location and attribution. The public also benefits from improvement of services by way of using GIS data for routing trash pickup or snow plows more efficiently.

Highly accurate road centerline data also is a valuable tool for reconstructing crash data. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) provides guidance and best practices for the collection of AADT data while the responsibility lies on local and state entities to procure and analyze the data annually. This data is shared with the FHWA, state, local and partnering entities to help transportation officials gain insight on which roads are most heavily traveled and in need of funding for maintenance and repairs. This data also aids city planners on new developments and already congested routes. Without this collaboration and sharing of data, important analysis that benefit citizens from an inconvenience to life saving events would not be possible.

At the county level, web mapping applications are developed to inform citizens of voting, health department and animal rescue locations, provide locations with schedules for trash collection and emergency snow removal routes. Many localities also offer tax and parcel maps over the internet for public consumption.

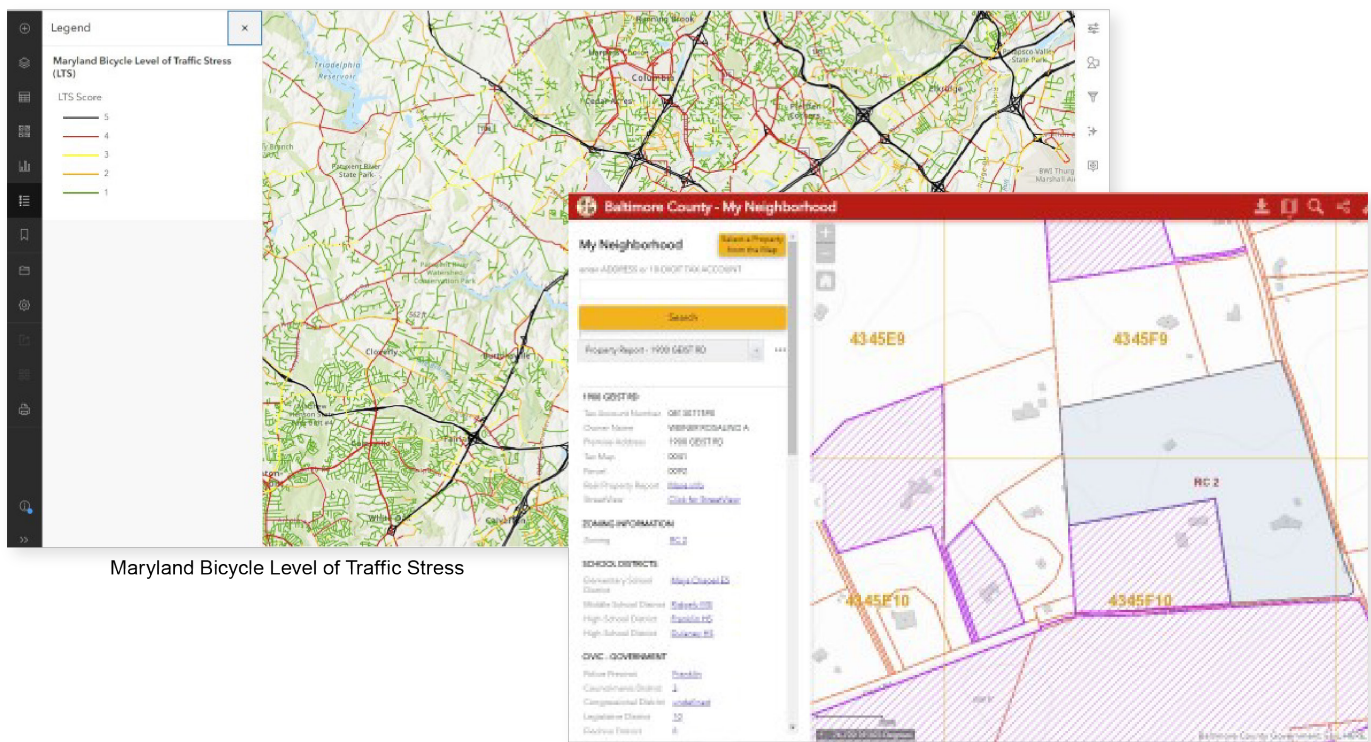
Federal funding of multiple programs is directly affected by sharing highly accurate GIS data. In fact, 31% of all federal assistance and 75% of federal grant funds are linked to the United States Census. The Census heavily relies on local GIS programs sharing GIS data to ensure thorough Census data collection.

Many states offer their own GIS data as well compiling data from across the state for distribution to localities and other state and federal partners. Many states have realized great success in spatial data sharing along with educational outreach on the available data. States implementing open data policies for spatial data have a higher return on investment for the GIS data they maintain through higher quality public services.

Sharing of GIS data in the Federal government is dependent on the agency and the sensitivity of the data. The Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) acts as the lead entity for geospatial standards, policies and procedures. The FGDC encourages data sharing, stating in the Geospatial Data Act of 2018 Chapter 46 "...collect, maintain, disseminate, and preserve geospatial data such that the resulting data, information, or products can be readily shared with other Federal agencies and non-Federal users". Classified and sensitive data is not intended for public consumption and will not be available. Individual GIS data stewards can remove personally identifying information and other sensitive information from data attributes before sharing the GIS data.

How Data is Shared

GIS data is shared in a variety of ways within the confines of inter-governmental partnerships or broadly with the public. The internet provides a platform through which tabular and geospatial data can be shared, publicly or privately. Individual GIS datasets can be made available for download or via services which allows the data steward to update the source dataset and effectively update all users of the GIS service with new data. Web mapping applications easy can be created and updated using existing GIS data on an organizations portal or website and served to the public.



Maryland Bicycle Level of Traffic Stress

Baltimore County - My Neighborhood

The State of Maryland provides a Bicycle Level of Traffic Stress map to its citizens while one of its jurisdictions, Baltimore County, provides a My Neighborhood mapping application. The My Neighborhood application allows the public to select an address and find out school and voting districts, view properties with imagery, watersheds, or census blocks. Users can add data, draw graphics, take notes and share the map. Both of these web mapping applications use road centerlines sourced from the same GIS data steward which reduces cost, the chance for errors or discrepancies.

Sensitive Data Sharing

Public safety GIS data and public safety-adjacent data are not automatically sensitive datasets. The GIS data used in computer aided dispatch (CAD) software and within the NG911 environment also are used by navigation systems in vehicles, shipping and logistics companies, Google and Bing maps, real estate websites and more. Sensitive attributes can be removed before sharing the geometry and benign attributes.

It is vital for public safety GIS data to be shared with neighboring jurisdictions, with state and federal agencies and within the public safety ecosystem. The success of NG911 relies on the aggregation of GIS data across North America and the removal of gaps, overlaps and errors within every GIS dataset.

Classifying of GIS Data

Focusing just within the NG911 required GIS datasets, the logical breakdown of GIS data sensitivity can be as follows:

- *GIS dataset – recommended accessibility*
Justification for recommendation
- Site Structure Address Points (SSAP) – Public data
Address information already is available through multiple other sources such as tax assessment and public map and travel direction websites. SSAP also should be shared with the National Address Database (NAD): <https://www.transportation.gov/gis/national-address-database>. In addition to providing quality control on the GIS data shared with the NAD, the address points also are distributed to location search engines such as Google and Bing Maps and package delivery service providers like FedEx, UPS and Amazon.
 - If a jurisdiction adds critical infrastructure information to an address point, these attributes should be removed from the shared GIS dataset
 - If a jurisdiction adds health or mobility information to an address point, these attributes should be removed from the shared GIS dataset
- Road Centerlines – Public data
Road centerline information already is available through multiple other sources such as commercially available GIS data for download and public map and travel direction websites.
- Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) boundary polygon – Public Safety and Government to Commercial data
There is not a risk to the public safety mission in sharing this information, but there also is little to no public value for this information. However, these boundaries are used for 911 call routing and should be shared with neighboring jurisdictions and with neighboring states to support 911 call routing functions. Further, cellular service providers can add PSAP boundaries to their 911 call routing algorithm to expedite the location-based call routing of wireless calls to 911. Sharing this GIS data can increase the likelihood of a positive outcome for the 911 caller.

- Service Boundary polygons (Fire, Police, Emergency Medical Service [EMS]) – Public Safety and Government to Commercial data
While there is little to no security risk to sharing response boundaries for public safety service providers, political implications may dictate reserving these GIS datasets to government use only; where first due fire or EMS is from a neighboring jurisdiction based on accessibility restrictions for example.
- Provisioning Boundary polygon – Public Safety and Government to Commercial data
The provisioning boundary is used by the NG911 service providers to determine the GIS authority for an area. This GIS data does not provide any value beyond NG911 GIS data management and therefore does not need to be shared beyond the public safety ecosystem.

Data Sharing Guidelines

The sharing rules associated with each GIS dataset can be defined in memoranda of understanding (MOUs) and attached to each GIS dataset as it is distributed. This allows use and further dissemination restrictions to be associated with each GIS dataset. Templates for GIS data sharing and collaborative GIS data development can be found in the resources section of the 911.gov website.

Conclusion

GIS data is expensive to develop and maintain. The duplication of GIS datasets exponentially increases both the cost of maintenance and risk of conflicting GIS data. The key tenets of GIS for NG911 dictate that the GIS data is accurate, without spatial or attribute error and consistently maintained in synchronization with the real-world. Sharing GIS data as liberally as possible provides additional quality control on each GIS dataset – more eyes, better quality – while reducing development and maintenance costs. Multiple studies have been conducted on the return on investment from selling GIS data versus openly sharing GIS data and overwhelming support the open sharing of GIS data as a way to increase the value of the GIS data. With an overarching goal of NG911 to improve the life safety mission under limiting budgets and restrictive time constraints, sharing GIS data is a logical companion to meeting success metrics.



416 S. Cedar St, Suite H
Lansing, MI 48912
(517)388-3035 ext. 709
info@cmpass.org
www.cmpass.org

February 20, 2026

Attn: Michigan Department of Technology, Management and Budget

On behalf of the CMPASS Board of Directors, we are pleased to express strong support for the updated intergovernmental data sharing agreement between the State of Michigan's Department of Technology, Management and Budget (DTMB) and local governments. This agreement enables the seamless exchange of Digital Orthoimagery and Geographic Information System (GIS) data at no cost, strengthening collaboration and efficiency across all levels of government.

CMPASS (Community of Michigan Professionals Advancing Spatial Sciences) is Michigan's statewide professional organization for GIS and spatial sciences. Our membership includes professionals from local and county government, state agencies, regional organizations, academia, utilities, non-profits, and the private sector. CMPASS members build and use authoritative geospatial data to support public safety, infrastructure, planning, environmental work, taxation and assessing, economic development, and transparent government across Michigan.

This updated agreement, developed by DTMB in partnership with the Michigan GIS Advisory Group, consolidates two previous agreements to streamline administration and reduce complexity. It retains all existing terms while introducing a forward-looking option for local governments to share GIS data as open data through the State's GIS Open Data Portal at no cost. This enhancement aligns with national trends toward transparency and accessibility, creating new opportunities for innovation and economic growth.

CMPASS has long recognized the value of intergovernmental data sharing. DTMB's funding of 12-inch resolution aerial imagery acquisition reduces local government costs for orthoimagery that supports many local functions. Likewise, local governments' contribution of GIS data to the state strengthens statewide operations, delivering benefits that flow back to local communities.

The CMPASS Board of Directors fully supports this updated agreement, which preserves existing terms while adding flexibility for local governments to host selected GIS layers via DTMB's Open Data Portal. By embracing open geospatial data where appropriate, return on investment can be maximized through improved decision-making using consistent and reliable data, fostering innovation, and unlocking economic opportunities.

We strongly encourage continued intergovernmental data sharing under this updated agreement and encourage organizations to consider making GIS data publicly available when it aligns with organizational goals and community interests.

With Unanimous Support,

CMPASS Board of Directors
Community of Michigan Professionals Advancing Spatial Sciences

Michigan Geospatial Data Sharing – Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

Frequently Asked Questions About Open Parcel, Address, and Road Centerline Data

The Michigan Geographic Information Office, part of the Department of Technology, Management, and Budget's Center for Shared Solutions (State GIS Office), aims to partner with governments statewide to progressively expand geospatial data sharing in support of the open data model outlined in its 2023 Strategic Plan that was developed with input from the GIS community across the state.

Sharing geospatial data amplifies the value of your investment. It supports stronger economies and public services, improves data quality, and saves staff time. Collaboration enables statewide projects and better emergency response coordination.

Research by the Boston Consulting Group found that geospatial services generated \$75 billion in annual revenues in the United States, with an estimated economic impact of \$1.6 trillion annually. McKinsey Global Institute research suggests that open data could generate more than \$3 trillion annually in economic value globally across seven sectors. Open parcel, address, and road data are essential components of these services.

UNDERSTANDING THE DATA

Q1: WHAT ARE GIS PARCEL, ADDRESS, AND ROAD CENTERLINE DATA?

A: GIS parcels are a geographical representation of the property ownership boundaries. Parcel data also includes a unique statewide parcel identification number. Address point data assigns specific address location identifiers to buildings and properties on the map. Road centerline data represents the geometry of our street network with attributes like street names and address ranges. Together, these three datasets form what the National Research Council called the "multipurpose cadastre," an integrated system of land information essential for effective land management.

Q2: WHY FOCUS ON THESE THREE SPECIFIC DATASETS?

A: These three datasets are fundamental to almost every aspect of government and business operations. Property boundaries represent ownership rights that underpin our legal and economic system. Addresses enable emergency responders to find people who need help. Road centerlines make navigation, logistics, and transportation planning possible. In the National Research Council's 2007 report "National Land Parcel Data: A Vision for the Future," researchers documented how these datasets enable everything from fair taxation to emergency response to economic development.

Q3: WHAT ARE THE TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SHARING MY DATA?

A: Modern geospatial data portals make sharing straightforward. For these three datasets specifically:

1. **Address data:** For address point data, the geographic location of the address and address information for that location, that can be used primarily for 911 purposes, would be made publicly available. The State GIS Office works with local addressing authorities and the National

Address Database initiative to ensure addresses are standardized. This data feeds into emergency services and supports delivery, navigation, and countless other applications.

2. **Parcel data:** For parcel data, the parcel geometry and basic attributes such as the unique identifier and county name would be made publicly available. The State GIS Office would aggregate data from counties using standard database schemas and publish it in a uniform format. Several states have successfully implemented statewide parcel programs using this model.
3. **Road centerlines:** For road centerlines, the geometry of the road segments and basic attributes such as road name and address range would be made publicly available. The State GIS Office would compile road centerline data from local governments and state transportation authorities, ensure consistency in attributes like street names and address ranges, and publish as a statewide dataset that can eventually be used for geocoding and routing.

The State GIS Office has the technical infrastructure in place to aggregate these datasets and host the data of the State of Michigan GIS Open Data Portal at no cost to local governments.

COMMON PERCEIVED BARRIERS TO SHARING DATA

Q4: WILL WE LOSE REVENUE FROM DATA SALES?

A: Most counties find that data sales barely cover the overhead costs of the sales. Staff time spent on processing requests and managing agreements could be redirected to core county work. The economic activity generated by open data far exceeds direct revenue from data sales. When businesses use free parcel, address, and road centerline data to create jobs, provide services, and generate economic activity, they contribute tax revenue that benefits local and state finances much more than data fees ever could. Studies have shown that sales from address points and road centerlines are almost non-existent today nationally because that information can be found in other means but having the authoritative county data available as open data leads to much more return on investment for the county rather than keeping it restricted to county government use.

Open data policies often correlate with higher property values, which means increased tax revenue without raising rates. Real estate markets function more efficiently with transparent parcel and ownership information. Title searches are faster and more reliable.

For parcel data specifically, equalization information (CAMA) remains with the county; only geometry and unique ID are requested. Sharing geospatial data with little other information does not prevent you from selling enriched datasets.

Q5: WHAT ABOUT PRIVACY AND SECURITY?

A: Only public records are shared, nothing sensitive. Property delineation has been public record since the founding of our nation. Making this existing public record more accessible doesn't change its public nature--it simply makes public information more readily available. Metadata and disclaimers help manage appropriate use by providing information about the data and how it was created and maintained so that users can decide for themselves if or how to use it. Importantly, the most valuable data information remains with the county.

Road network and address data are already widely available. Anyone can drive around and observe the road network. Addresses are visible on buildings and mailboxes. Commercial mapping services have collected and published this information for years, but this is not authoritative data. Emergency responders, utilities, delivery services, and countless businesses need accurate road and address data to function effectively.

Security experts agree that security through obscurity doesn't work. Real security comes from protecting physical infrastructure, not from hiding information that's already discoverable through observation or commercial data sources.

Q6: WILL THIS DISRUPT OUR WORKFLOWS?

A: Through the current GIS data sharing agreements, data is already uploaded to DTMB through the State GIS Office's Michigan Geographic Framework Data Gateway. No changes are required to workflows, and there is no cost to a county for DTMB to make the data available publicly, with limited attributes, via the Michigan GIS Open Data Portal.

Many jurisdictions find that open data motivates better data maintenance. When the public, elected officials, and professional users can easily see the data, there's greater accountability and support for keeping it current.

Q7: OUR DATA ISN'T PERFECT YET - SHOULD WE WAIT?

A: No one's data is perfect. Sharing accelerates error detection through community use and validation tools. Imperfect data still delivers value, and the data is critical for 911 readiness. Waiting for perfection delays these benefits for everyone.

Making data open improves its quality. When more people use data, more people notice errors and inconsistencies. Users become partners in quality improvement. We establish clear channels for reporting issues, which helps us maintain better databases than when only a few people had access.

Q8: HOW DOES THE STATE SUPPORT TRUST AND TRANSPARENCY?

A: The State GIS Office within DTMB Center for Shared Solutions has a long history of being a trusted data partner. Agreements are transparent, and local governments retain authoritative control and stewardship. The state GIS office aggregates data but does not control it. Contributions are publicly recognized, and partnership projects build trust. The state GIS office provides comprehensive metadata, disclaimers, and documentation with every open dataset, explaining what the data represents, how current it is, and accuracy specifications.

BENEFITS OF SHARING DATA

Q9: HOW DOES THIS SUPPORT PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE?

A: Federal regulations require that dispatchable location information, including street address, be conveyed with 911 calls so that first responders can quickly locate callers. Accurate address data is literally a matter of life and death. When emergency responders have access to comprehensive, current address and road data, they reach people faster.

Address files typically become the basis for updates to the emergency 911 dispatch system that enables emergency vehicles to respond to events. Open sharing of these datasets ensures that all responding agencies--fire, police, emergency medical services--work from the same accurate information.

Next Generation 911 systems, which are being deployed across the country, depend heavily on accurate geospatial data. These systems use address and road centerline data to route calls to the correct dispatch center and provide dispatchers with precise location information. The data is critical for Next Generation 911 readiness.

During disasters, emergency managers combine parcel, address, and road data to coordinate evacuations, identify vulnerable populations, distribute resources, and assess damage. Improved emergency response coordination across boundaries saves lives and protects property.

Q10: WHAT'S IN IT FOR US?

A: Immediate benefits include:

1. Access to statewide datasets for planning and analysis
2. DTMB technical assistance with the data sharing workflow
3. No cost to making GIS data open via the Michigan GIS Open Data Portal
4. Fewer FOIA requests, fewer requests from multiple state agencies
5. Stronger emergency response coordination across jurisdictions
6. Support for local businesses that use location data
7. Reduced staff time processing individual data requests

Long-term benefits include:

8. Economic development through accessible GIS data that attracts business investment
9. Cross-county collaboration on regional planning and shared services
10. Higher data quality via community validation and error reporting
11. Competitive grant applications with integrated data
12. Improved reporting for funding allocations (e.g., LUCA program for Census)
13. More efficient government operations and better decision-making
14. Enhanced public trust through transparency

Counties and municipalities benefit immensely when the state shares these datasets openly. Open data enables collaboration between jurisdictions on regional planning, coordinated economic development, and shared services.

Q11: WHAT ARE THE FINANCIAL BENEFITS?

A: Counties save money by:

1. Reducing staff time spent managing data sales and requests
2. Reducing legal costs for negotiating data agreements
3. Avoiding the cost of data acquisition from neighboring counties
4. Eliminating administrative overhead of processing payments and licenses

Revenue can increase through:

5. Higher property values as open data makes communities more attractive
6. Housing unit counts that unlock funds from federal programs
7. Business investment enabled by accessible, quality location data
8. Increased economic activity that generates more tax revenue
9. More efficient real estate transactions that support market activity

Better information makes communities more attractive for growth. When businesses can access quality parcel, address, and road data without barriers, they create innovative applications, improve operational efficiency, and make better business decisions, all of which strengthen our state's economy.

Taxpayers fund the collection and maintenance of parcel, address, and road data through their taxes. Open access means they are not paying twice through data fees. While some tangible benefits can be quantified, such as improved tax compliance and efficiencies within specific government agencies, the real benefits

of a nationally integrated system accrue to larger groups and to society as a whole, including fraud reduction, fairer assessments, improved decision making, more effective emergency management, and improved economic development.

Q12: HOW DO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BENEFIT SPECIFICALLY?

A: Many local governments have not profited from the full range of benefits that quality GIS data can provide, particularly more remote and less affluent counties. Open sharing addresses this disparity by:

1. Providing smaller jurisdictions access to comprehensive datasets they couldn't afford to create
2. Enabling regional planning commissions to use statewide parcel data for land use analysis
3. Helping tax assessors use comparison data from neighboring jurisdictions for fair valuations
4. Supporting public works departments coordinating infrastructure projects across boundaries
5. Facilitating economic developers identifying available properties and development patterns

The Census Bureau, for instance, works with local governments to improve address and road data, but this cooperation works best when data can be freely shared. The Census Bureau's TIGER modernization program, which improves address and road centerline data, depends on cooperation from local governments. When communities share data openly, everyone benefits from improved federal datasets that flow back to support local operations.

Q13: WHAT OUTCOMES CAN WE EXPECT FROM OPEN SHARING?

A: Outcomes include:

1. Statewide data coverage for comprehensive planning and analysis
2. Improved emergency response across boundaries with consistent, accessible data
3. Preserved local control and workflows
4. Consistent data across systems, reducing errors and duplication
5. Public good served with public data paid for by taxpayers
6. Enhanced economic development through transparent, accessible GIS data
7. Better coordination between federal, state, and local programs
8. Improved services from private sector applications built on public data

Several states have successfully implemented open parcel, address, and road data programs. Vermont's Parcel Program, for example, provides statewide parcel data joined with tax assessment records, freely available for all uses. The program enables regional planning, emergency management, economic development, and countless other applications.

The National Research Council's 2007 study documented numerous local governments that demonstrated the benefits of high-quality parcel data systems. These benefits include improved emergency response, more efficient government operations, enhanced economic development, and better decision-making across public and private sectors.

Q14: WHAT REAL-WORLD IMPACTS CAN WE POINT TO?

A: Emergency managers use shared parcel and address data during disasters to identify who lives in affected areas and coordinate response efforts. During floods, parcel data overlaid with flood hazard zones clarifies who may be at risk and which property owners to contact.

Economic developers use parcel data to identify available properties, analyze development patterns, and support businesses looking to locate or expand. Real estate professionals rely on comprehensive parcel

data for transactions. Infrastructure planners use parcel, address, and road data together to coordinate utility improvements, transportation projects, and community development.

Delivery services and logistics companies depend on accurate address and road centerline data. Navigation applications that millions use daily rely on road network data. The Census Bureau uses address and road data to conduct the constitutionally mandated population count that determines congressional representation and federal funding.

Law enforcement agencies nationwide use open geospatial data to improve policing and community safety. Crime analysis benefits from comprehensive data about parcels, addresses, and road networks. Community members use this data to understand their neighborhoods. The transparency also builds public trust in government.

Q15: HOW CAN WE PARTICIPATE?

A: Your county already shares GIS data with state government agencies via the State GIS Office within DTMB Center for Shared Solutions. Opening your data to public sharing – in an abridged form – is an option within the newest data sharing agreement. Through this new data sharing agreement, your county can choose to make some or all of these three GIS datasets publicly available. The State’s GIS Open Data Portal already exists, and your data can be shared publicly there at no additional cost to you. The GIS Open Data site includes a disclaimer outlining that the data is made available as is. You support the program through initial participation and then by continuing to provide updated data over time as conditions change.

Another way in which you participate in the open data program is by being an active partner, in whatever way is most appropriate for you. For example, the State GIS Office continually seeks feedback on how its team can make it easier for you to share your data and save your county effort by making it available through the GIS Open Data site. This will make sure the program meets real needs and addresses legitimate concerns.

Everyone can help by using the data, reporting issues, and sharing success stories that demonstrate value. When we show concrete benefits, such as lives saved, businesses created, and government made more efficient, we build support for continued investment in these critical data resources.

THE BOTTOM LINE

Transitioning to shared and open data builds resilience and delivers proven benefits. Collaboration reduces burdens and increases impact.

By making GIS datasets openly available, we multiply the value of public investments, enable innovation, improve decision-making, and strengthen communities. This isn't about giving something away; it's about maximizing return on investments we've already made and will continue making. It's about recognizing that foundational location data shared is data multiplied in value.

The National Research Council noted in 1980 the importance of parcel data within an integrated system of land information to support the wide range of decision-making necessary for effective land management. More than four decades later, these needs are even more critical. The technology exists. Many jurisdictions have demonstrated success. The benefits clearly outweigh the costs.

Research consistently demonstrates the economic value of open geospatial data. Studies show geospatial services contributing significantly to economic activity, with impacts measured in the trillions of dollars annually. Our state's parcel, address, and road centerline data are essential inputs to these services. When we make these datasets openly available, we position our state to benefit from this economic opportunity.

Can you afford NOT to participate?

REFERENCES

- National Research Council. (2007). National Land Parcel Data: A Vision for the Future. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. <https://doi.org/10.17226/11978>
- Manyika, J., Chui, M., Groves, P., Farrell, D., Van Kuiken, S., & Almasi Doshi, E. (2013). Open data: Unlocking innovation and performance with liquid information. McKinsey Global Institute.
- Boston Consulting Group. (2021). Unlocking Value with Location Intelligence.
- Pearlman, F., Pearlman, J., Bernknopf, R., Coote, A., Craglia, M., Friedl, L., Gallo, J., Hertzfeld, H., Jolly, C., Macauley, M., Shapiro, C., & Smart, A. (2016). Assessing the socioeconomic impact and value of open geospatial information (U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2016–1036). <https://doi.org/10.3133/ofr20161036>
- Federal Communications Commission. (2019). Rules on dispatchable location for 911 calls (RAY BAUM'S Act implementation).



Data Sharing Agreement
Between DTMB Center for Shared Solutions and *[Partner Name]*

This Data Sharing Agreement (Agreement) is between the Michigan Department of Technology, Management and Budget, through its Center for Shared Solutions, P.O. Box 30026 Lansing, Michigan, 48909 (DTMB) and *[Partner Name]* *[Partner Office Address]* (Partner). In this Agreement, the Partner and DTMB may be referred to individually as “Party” or jointly as “Parties.”

In consideration of the mutual promises, obligations, representations and assurances in this Agreement, the Parties agree as follows:

1. **Purpose.** Pursuant to the Enhanced Access to Public Records Act, 1996 PA 462, MCL 15.441 *et seq.*, DTMB and the Partner enter into this Agreement for the purpose of making Digital Orthoimagery Data and Geographic Information System Data, as defined below, owned and maintained by the respective Parties available, without fee or cost, to assist the Parties in performing statutory and governmental duties and activities that benefit DTMB or the Partner.
2. **Definitions.** For purposes of this Agreement, the following terms have the respective meanings as set forth below. All initial capitalized terms that are not defined in this Agreement have the respective meanings given to them in MCL 15.442.

“Geographic Information System Data” (GIS Data) means the output from a Geographic Information System, as defined by MCL 15.442(b), provided by the Partner. GIS Data includes, but is not limited to, Tax Parcels, Site/Structure Address Points, and Road Centerlines. GIS Data does not include derivative works developed by DTMB or data produced by DTMB from GIS Data.

“Digital Orthoimagery Data” (Imagery Data) means aerial imagery collected and owned by DTMB. Imagery Data includes data available via the Michigan Statewide Authoritative Imagery and Lidar program (“MiSAIL”) which includes Partner access to a secure imagery viewing service. Imagery specifications are available at: [DTMB - Michigan Statewide Authoritative](#)

[Imagery & Lidar Program.](#)

“**Road Centerlines**” has the meaning as set forth in the Appendix.

“**Site/Structure Address Points**” has the meaning as set forth in the Appendix.

“**Tax Parcels**” has the meaning as set forth in the Appendix.

“**Third Party**” has the meaning as set forth in MCL 15.442(i).

“**State of Michigan NG911 GIS Repository**” means the DTMB developed statewide GIS database repository for the 9-1-1 community, including Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs), county GIS departments, and approved 911 service providers.

3. **Coordination Representatives.** To provide for consistent and effective communication between DTMB and the Partner, each Party will appoint a Coordination Representative to serve as its central point of contact on matters relating to this Agreement. The Parties agree that in the event there is a change in a Party’s Coordination Representative, that Party will promptly notify the other Party of the change. This change will be made effective upon a Change Notice to this Agreement.

The Coordination Representatives for this Agreement are listed below.

Mark Holmes
DTMB Center for Shared Solutions
Romney Building, 10th Floor
111 S. Capitol St.
Lansing, MI, 48933
Phone No. 517-373-7910
Fax No. 517-373-2939
E-mail DTMB-GIS-Office@michigan.gov

[Partner Representative Name]
[Partner Title]
[Partner Street Address]
[City, State, Zip]
[Partner Telephone Number]
[Partner E-mail]

4. **Data Sharing and Distribution Terms.** By entering into this Agreement, each Party authorizes its respective data to be provided and made available to the other Party “for the inspection, copying, or purchasing of a public record that

is not confidential or otherwise exempt by law from disclosure.” MCL 15.443(1)(a). Therefore, the Parties agree to provide its respective data as set forth under the attached Appendix.

5. Third-Party Requests.

a. GIS Data.

- i. In the event that a Third-Party requests GIS Data from DTMB which is in DTMB’s possession by virtue of this Agreement, DTMB will honor such request pursuant to DTMB’s Enhanced Access to Public Records policy. DTMB will collect fees from the Third-Party according to the Partner’s fee schedule. DTMB will disperse the fees collected back to the respective Partner(s).
- ii. In the event that a Third-Party requests GIS Data from a Partner which is in the Partner’s possession by virtue of this Agreement and access to the State of Michigan NG911 GIS Repository, Partner will provide the GIS Data in accordance with the fee schedule outlined by DTMB for each GIS Data participant. Partners will provide the collected fees to DTMB. DTMB will disperse the fees collected back to the respective Partner(s) accordingly, based on the origin of the data.
- iii. In the event a Third-Party, who provides 911 call routing, call delivery, emergency dispatching, or correlated to 911 emergency management/homeland security, requests the aggregate of GIS Data from DTMB which is in the possession of DTMB by virtue of this Agreement, and the State of Michigan NG911 GIS Repository, DTMB will provide the GIS Data to the Third-Party at no charge only if such Third-Party is approved by the State 911 Committee’s Emerging Technology Subcommittee (ETS) to receive such GIS Data from the NG911 GIS Repository. After approval by the ETS, the Third-Party will be required to enter into a non-disclosure agreement with DTMB pertaining to the allowable use(s) of the GIS Data received. To the extent a Partner receives an inquiry from a Third-Party providing the above 911 services, Partner will direct the Third-Party to the ETS and DTMB.

- b. Imagery Data. In the event that a Third-Party requests Imagery Data from a Partner which is in the Partner’s possession by virtue of this Agreement, Partner may provide the Imagery Data in accordance with their own Enhanced Access Policy and/or fee schedule. In the event that a Third-Party requests Imagery Data from DTMB acquired through the MiSAIL program, DTMB will refer the Third Party to the Partner for their consideration and fulfillment of the request. If the Partner declines,

DTMB reserves the right to fulfill the request and collect fees in accordance with DTMB's Enhanced Access to Public Records policy.

6. **Data Disclaimer.** THE PARTIES AGREE THAT ALL DATA IS PROVIDED "AS IS." THE PARTIES EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ANY AND ALL WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY WARRANTIES OF ACCURACY, RELIABILITY, TITLE, MERCHANTABILITY, NON-INFRINGEMENT, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY, CONDITION, GUARANTEE OR REPRESENTATION, WHETHER ORAL, IN WRITING, OR IN ELECTRONIC FORM INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF ANY INFORMATION CONTAINED IN OR PROVIDED BY THE DATA. THE PARTIES DO NOT REPRESENT OR WARRANT THAT ACCESS TO DATA WILL BE UNINTERRUPTED OR THAT THERE WILL BE NO FAILURES, ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR LOSS OF TRANSMITTED INFORMATION.
7. **Disclaimer of Damages and Limitation of Liability.**
 - a. **Mutual Disclaimer of Damages.** IN NO EVENT WILL EITHER PARTY BE LIABLE TO THE OTHER REGARDLESS OF THE FORM OF ACTION WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR BY STATUTE OR OTHERWISE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, INCIDENTAL, INDIRECT, OR SPECIAL DAMAGES, FOR ANY CLAIM RELATED TO OR ARISING UNDER THIS AGREEMENT.
 - b. **Mutual Limitation of Liability.** IN NO EVENT WILL EITHER PARTY BE LIABLE TO THE OTHER PARTY FOR ANY AMOUNTS RELATED TO OR ARISING UNDER THIS AGREEMENT, REGARDLESS OF THE FORM OF ACTION, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR BY STATUTE OR OTHERWISE.
8. **Effective Date and Duration.** This Agreement becomes effective upon the date of the last approving signature (the "Effective Date") and will remain in effect until terminated.
9. **Electronic Signatures and Delivery.** Signatures provided by electronic means, including scanned copies sent by email or other digital means, are valid and binding and will have the same force and effect as original signatures.
10. **Counterparts.** This Agreement may be executed in counterparts, each of which will be deemed an original, but all of which together are deemed to be one and the same agreement and will become effective and binding upon the Parties as of the Effective Date at such time as all the signatories hereto have signed a counterpart of this Agreement._

11. **Agreement Modification.** This Agreement may not be amended or modified except by a signed written agreement between the Parties (a “Change Notice”). Notwithstanding the foregoing, no subsequent Change Notice executed after the Effective Date will be construed to amend this Agreement unless it specifically states its intent to do so and cites the section or sections amended.
12. **Termination.** Either Party may terminate this Agreement for any reason, or no reason, with 60 days written notice. Upon the effective date of termination, access to new or updated GIS Data or Imagery Data will cease and no longer be available. Any data transferred before the date of termination pursuant to this Agreement may be retained by the respective Parties. All obligations or restrictions set forth under this Agreement, including requests by Third-Parties, will survive the termination of this Agreement pertaining to any retained data. Any GIS Data retained by DTMB will no longer be updated and will be marked accordingly with the date of the last update prior to termination.
13. **Dispute Resolution.** In the event of a dispute between the Parties, the Partner and DTMB agree to use their best efforts to resolve that dispute in an informal fashion through consultation and communication, or other forms of non-binding alternative dispute resolution mutually acceptable to the Parties.
14. **Assignment.** This Agreement may not be assigned, delegated, or otherwise transferred by the Parties, nor may any right, duty, or obligation under this Agreement be assigned, delegated, or transferred, unless otherwise required by law or executive order.
15. **Reservation of Rights.** This Agreement does not, and is not intended to, impair, divest, delegate, or contravene any constitutional, statutory, or other legal right, privilege, power, or immunity of the Parties. Nothing in this Agreement is a waiver of governmental immunity by either Party. Any waiver of rights must be in writing and signed by the waiving Party. No waiver of rights will be implied by any delay, inaction, silence or course of conduct. Failure to enforce any provision of this Contract will not constitute a waiver.
16. **No Third-Party Beneficiaries.** This Agreement is for the sole benefit of the Parties and their respective successors and permitted assigns. Nothing herein, express or implied, is intended to or will confer on any other person or entity any legal or equitable right, benefit or remedy of any nature whatsoever under or by reason of this Agreement.
17. **Survival.** Any right, obligation, or condition that, by its express terms or nature and context is intended to survive, will survive the termination or expiration of this Contract

18. **Governing Law.** This Agreement is governed, construed, and enforced in accordance with Michigan law, excluding choice-of-law principles

19. **Entire Agreement.** This Agreement constitutes the sole and entire agreement of the Parties with respect to the subject matter contained herein, and supersedes all prior and contemporaneous understandings and agreements, representations and warranties, both written and oral, with respect to such subject matter. In the event of any inconsistency between the statements made in the Agreement, the following order of precedence governs: (a) first, these terms and conditions; and (b) second, Appendix – Dataset Stipulations.

The undersigned execute this Agreement on behalf of the Parties and by doing so, obligate and bind the DTMB and the Partner to the stated terms and conditions.

DTMB Center for Shared Solutions (CSS)
Romney Building, 10th Floor
111 S. Capitol St.
Lansing, MI, 48933

DATE

[Partner Representative Name]
[Partner Representative Title]
[Partner Mailing Address, City, State, Zip]

DATE

Appendix – Dataset Stipulations

The following information describes the Dataset being shared between DTMB and Partner pursuant to this Agreement.

Dataset A – GIS Site/Structure Address Points

Description of Site/Structure Address Points Dataset - point layer that represents the location of a site, structure, or access to a site or structure with addressing attributes specifically for the State of Michigan Next Generation 911 (NG911) Repository and authorized uses outlined in the Appendix.

Authorized Usage of Dataset A

The usage of Dataset A is authorized for the following purpose(s). Deviation from the following may result in the termination of this Agreement and associated appendices.

Select Authorized Use Below for Dataset A: (select only one)

☐ **1. For all uses and free distribution, without restrictions.**

- i. Partner authorizes its GIS Data to be used and shared for any/all purposes without charge, including being published, with specific attributes, for public download via the State of Michigan GIS Open Data Portal, in accordance with the Data Provisioning document.
- ii. By selecting this option, partner also authorizes attributes not authorized as open data in the Data Provisioning document, to be used by the programs/users/systems listed in #2 below,

☐ **2. For only restricted download and uses listed below.**

- i. its GIS Data to be used and housed by DTMB and made available to all State of Michigan government agencies, including its employees and contractors, in accordance with specifications listed in the Data Schema Table in the Data Sharing Agreement (DSA) Data Provisioning document. This includes making data viewable in public-facing web applications but not downloadable.
- ii. its GIS Data to be made available to all Public Safety Answering Points (PSAP) authorized users and authorized Next Generation 911 Core Services Provider for download from the NG911 GIS Data Repository.

- iii. its GIS Data to be made available to the United States Census Bureau, for the Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) program. By checking this option, this does not prevent you from providing your data directly to the Census Bureau for LUCA, if you choose to do so.

Dataset A Frequency of Data Updates

1. Make a good faith effort to provide error resolution to DTMB within a timely manner.
2. Provide GIS dataset updates, at a minimum, on a quarterly basis or when identified errors are resolved.

Dataset A Path of Communication

Dataset A Partner Manager Contact Information*

NAME _____

TITLE _____

DEPT _____

ADDRESS _____

EMAIL _____

*Partner hereby commits to provide the State yearly confirmation or updates in writing as to the applicable contact for this dataset.

Special Stipulations

Dataset B – GIS Road Centerlines

Description of Road Centerlines Dataset - Line layer that represents the centerline of a real-world roadway with associated attributes for street names, address ranges, jurisdictional boundaries and other attributes.

Authorized Usage of the Dataset B Options

The usage of Dataset B is authorized for the following purpose(s). Deviation from the following may result in the termination of this Agreement and associated appendices.

Select Authorized Use Below for Dataset B: (select only one)

☐ **1. For all uses and free distribution, without restrictions.**

- i. Partner authorizes its GIS Data to be used and shared for any/all purposes without charge, including being published, with specific attributes, for public download via the State of Michigan GIS Open Data Portal, in accordance with the Data Provisioning document.
- ii. By selecting this option, partner also authorizes attributes not authorized as open data in the Data Provisioning document, to be used by the programs/users/systems listed in #2 below,

☐ **2. For only restricted download and uses listed below.**

- i. its GIS Data to be used and housed by DTMB and made available to all State of Michigan government agencies, including its employees and contractors, in accordance with specifications listed in the Data Schema Table in the Data Sharing Agreement (DSA) Data Provisioning document. This includes making data viewable in public-facing web applications but not downloadable.
- ii. its GIS Data to be made available to all Public Safety Answering Points (PSAP) and authorized Next Generation 911 Core Services Provider for download from the NG911 GIS Data Repository.

Dataset B Frequency of Data Updates

- 1. Make a good faith effort to provide error resolution to DTMB within a timely manner.
- 2. Provide GIS dataset updates, at a minimum, on a quarterly basis or when identified errors are resolved.

Dataset B Path of Communication	
Dataset B Partner Manager Contact Information NAME _____ TITLE _____ DEPT _____ ADDRESS _____ EMAIL _____ *Partner hereby commits to provide the State yearly confirmation or updates in writing as to the applicable contact for this dataset.	Special Stipulations

Dataset C – GIS Tax Parcels

Description of Dataset – means a polygon layer representing individual properties within a city, township, or village and are zoned for different types of land use, development, and taxation.
Authorized Usage of the Dataset C Options <i>The usage of the Dataset C is authorized for the following purpose(s). Deviation from the following may result in the termination of this Agreement or any applicable Appendix.</i> Select Authorized Use Below for Dataset C: (select only one) ☐ 1. For all uses and free distribution, without restrictions. i. Partner authorizes its GIS Data to be used and shared for any/all purposes without charge, including being published, with specific attributes, for public download via the State of Michigan GIS Open Data Portal, in accordance with the Data Provisioning document.

- ii. By selecting this option, partner also authorizes attributes not authorized as open data in the Data Provisioning document, to be used by the programs/users/systems listed in #2 below,

☐ **2. For only restricted download and uses listed below.**

- i. its GIS Data to be used and housed by DTMB and made available to all State of Michigan government agencies, including its employees and contractors, in accordance with specifications listed in the Data Schema Table in the Data Sharing Agreement (DSA) Data Provisioning document. This includes making data viewable in public-facing web applications but not downloadable.

Dataset C Frequency of Data Updates

1. Provide GIS dataset updates, at a minimum, on an annual basis.

Dataset C Path of Communication

Dataset C Partner Manager Contact Information

NAME _____

TITLE _____

DEPT _____

ADDRESS _____

EMAIL _____

*Partner hereby commits to provide the State yearly confirmation or updates in writing as to the applicable contact for this dataset.

Special Stipulations

Partner Manager Contact should include in these special stipulations if there is any additional contact(s) in the provisioning of this data. (e.g. the GIS coordinator is the partner manager contact but the equalization Director provides the BS&A backup file.

Dataset D – GIS Emergency Response Zones

Description of Dataset – means the polygon layer representing the geographic area for the providers of response services for Fire, Police and Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
Authorized Usage of the Dataset D Options <i>The usage of the Dataset D is authorized for the following purpose(s). Deviation from the following may result in the termination of this Agreement or any applicable Appendix.</i> Select Authorized Use Below for Dataset D: (select only one) For purposes of this Dataset D, Partner authorizes the following: ☐ 1. its GIS Data to be used and housed by DTMB and made available to all Public Safety Answering Points (PSAP) and the Next Generation 911 Core Services Provider for download from the NG911 GIS Data Repository for 911 or emergency related activities.
Dataset D Frequency of Data Updates 1. Provide DTMB with email communication via DTMB-NG911GIS@michigan.gov email address as to updates to boundaries. Either include attachment of updated GIS files, screenshot with redlines marked on the map from web review tool provided by DTMB.

Dataset D Path of Communication	
Dataset D Partner Manager Contact Information NAME _____ TITLE _____ DEPT _____ ADDRESS _____ _____	Special Stipulations This dataset will only be used by state employees or contractors working directly with 911 or emergency response related activities. DTMB may request changes to boundaries be marked up using a redline or web editing tools provided by DTMB rather than uploading new files for simple changes that

EMAIL _____ *Partner hereby commits to provide the State yearly confirmation or updates in writing as to the applicable contact for this dataset.	can be outlined accurately via a web browser application.
--	---

Dataset E – Digital Orthoimagery (For DTMB to complete)

Description of Digital Orthoimagery Dataset – means the aerial imagery collected and owned by the State of Michigan. Imagery Data includes data available via the Michigan Statewide Authoritative Imagery and Lidar program (MiSAIL). The MiSAIL program includes partner access to a secure imagery viewing service known as the Michigan Imagery Solution (MIS), managed by the State of Michigan, DTMB, Center for Shared Solutions.
Authorized Usage of the Dataset E Options <i>The usage of the Dataset E is authorized for the following purpose(s). Deviation from the following may result in the termination of this Agreement or any applicable Appendix.</i> Select Authorized Use Below for Dataset E: (select only one) ☐ DTMB authorizes its Imagery Data to be used by the Partner, including its employees and contractors, with no restrictions as authorized by this Agreement and under the Enhanced Access to Public Records Act, MCL 15.441, <i>et seq.</i> As provided under this Agreement, DTMB will deliver the most recent Imagery Data to Partner and will provide new Imagery Data as it becomes available during the term of this Agreement.

Dataset E Path of Communication	
Dataset E DTMBManager Contact Information NAME _____ TITLE _____	Special Stipulations

DEPT _____ ADDRESS _____ _____ EMAIL _____ *DTMB commits to provide the Partner yearly updates in writing on any changes to the applicable contact for this dataset.	
---	--

Tuscola County Recycle Facility

987 Ellington Street, Caro, MI 48723

Phone: 989-672-1673

E-mail: recycle@tuscolacounty.org

Web: tuscolacounty.org/recycle



TO: Tuscola County Board of Commissioners

From: Beth Hoppe, Recycling Director

Date: August 5, 2026

Request to purchase a replacement mobile loading dock from Dockzilla Company for the amount of \$44,444.

The recycling facility is looking to replace our current portable loading dock with a larger, safer mobile loading dock. This dock is used for loading material into semis.

This mobile loading dock will be purchased using the Multi County Materials Management Plan grant.

Respectfully requested,

Beth Hoppe, Recycling Director



Dockzilla Co.
[Leum Engineering, Inc. d/b/a Dockzilla Co.]
828 5th Street South
Hopkins, MN 55343

QUOTE

Q038032

July 29, 2026

SHIP TO

Tuscola County Recycling
987 Ellington Street
Caro, MI 48723
USA

CUSTOMER

Tuscola County Recycling
Mike Miller 9896725305

Shipping Method:	Dockzilla	Salesperson:	Alex Gartz 952-956-6810
Payment Terms:	50% Down Payment Due Upon Receipt/Remainder Billed as Progress Invoicing		Sales Engineer
Dockzilla Project #:	35549		agartz@dockzilla.com

Job Notes

Up to 5k lifting capacity forklifts of 16k gross load

Item No.	Description	QTY	Unit Price	Total Price
DME3809616H	Mobile Loading Dock - 38' x 8' x 16k, Hand-Pump Wheels Capacity: 16,000 lb. for 5,000 lb. lifting capacity forklift or less Dimensions: 38' length (30' Ramp + 8' Level Off) - Total Width: 102" - Usable Width: 96" Leveler: Mechanical Edge of Dock Leveler - Adjustable Service Range 36" - 56" in Bed Height Automatic wheel engagement - No manual pumping required - 20" Solid Rubber Tires Safety: Handrails above 30" of elevation per IBC Code 1013.2, 13" tall solid side curb Wheel chocks per OSHA 29 CFR 1910.178(k) Warranty: 5 Year Structural Warranty Approximate Weight: 9,800 lbs	1	30,995.00	30,995.00
STEEL SURCHARGE	Steel surcharge due to current steel prices caused by market conditions and availability	1	1,549.00	1,549.00
INSTALL	Installation by Dockzilla (Includes Offload). See TERMS page for important conditions and details.	1	5,000.00	5,000.00

FREIGHT	Shipping Costs - FOB Destination, Offloading not Included in this Price	1	6,900.00	6,900.00
	- Freight is estimated and subject to change until time of shipment. Actual cost will be invoiced.			
	SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: HOT SHOT TRAILER			
-LEADTIME	6-10 weeks upon receipt of PO, downpayment & signed approval drawing (if applicable)			
	For Dockzilla to meet this date, we need a formal purchase order, approved design, & downpayment			
-MARKET CONDITIONS	Due to current market and supply chain conditions, Dockzilla may present an updated estimate based on current market pricing prior to acceptance of a customer's Purchase Order or Contract.			

Subtotal:	44,444.00
Sales Tax:	0.00
Total:	44,444.00

Pricing is in USD

WHY DOCKZILLA?

We solve the most complex loading dock and logistics challenges. Our sales engineers listen to your needs and support every project with thorough review of site conditions and your requirements to deliver the right solution.

STANDARD TERMS & CONDITIONS

Estimates are Valid for 14 days. Dockzilla may present an updated estimate at any time to reflect any changes in market conditions. Dockzilla may refuse Orders that are cost prohibitive due to supply chain or lead time issues.

Specifications. Details of Customer's Order in this QUOTE shall supersede all other drawings, regardless of previous verbal communications, emails, photos on website or any other entity.

Payment Terms. Dockzilla requires a non-refundable down payment for 50% of the equipment price due upon order, with the remaining balance invoiced upon performance deliverables, such as shipping and substantial completion of installation services, due Net 30.

Bill & Hold. In the event that a customer delays shipment, Dockzilla will invoice for the finished goods under a Bill & Hold agreement. Storage fees may apply to shipments delayed for longer than 30 days.

Order Cancellation. Dockzilla orders are non-cancellable, unless otherwise agreed to in writing. If a customer cancels an order, Dockzilla will invoice customer for outstanding liabilities incurred.

Lead Time May Fluctuate. Actual lead time for projects will depend based on quantity, date of cleared order (frozen/approved design), production backlog at time of order, and supply chain changes. Dockzilla will make every effort to meet ship dates; however, Dockzilla will not be liable for any liquidated damages (including incidental or consequential), alleged to have caused by lead time delays.

Tax. Estimated tax is subject to change based on final shipping location and customer exemption status. Unless a valid tax exemption certificate is provided at time of Order, Customer agrees to pay all applicable sales or special tax as invoiced.

Installation. Unless otherwise agreed, Installation Services are provided during normal business hours (8 a.m.-5 p.m.), using non-union, non-prevailing wage labor. Electrical connections to a building are to be conducted by those other than Dockzilla.

Waste. All pallets, used equipment and garbage shall be removed after installation by Dockzilla unless otherwise arranged and approved by the customer.

Permits and Fees. Unless specifically detailed in the quote, all permits and fees are the responsibility of the customer

Additional Fees. If Customer's changes or unforeseen circumstances require Dockzilla to incur expenses outside of the estimated Scope of Work, Customer may be responsible for added fees that will be presented via Change Order, including:

- *Installation:* If site conditions or changes dictate extended time for installation, Dockzilla will immediately inform Customer of overtime charges and instruct crews to stop work until a Change Order is executed by both parties
- *Single mobilization,* if unplanned return trips for the installation team or Dockzilla engineers are required due to the customer, additional charges may apply
- *Site safety requirements* must be communicated to Dockzilla prior to sales order acceptance. Any downtime for safety training or site requirements not communicated in advance

Customer's placing of an Order constitutes acceptance of these Terms, unless expressly superseded by a written agreement applicable to a specific transaction.

SUBMIT AN ORDER: Send one of the following to orders@dockzilla.com:

- **Purchase Orders.** POs must include agreed upon PAYMENT TERMS for invoicing purposes.
- **Signed Quote.** I accept and agree to the Products, Services, and Terms outlined in this Quote:

Customer Electronic Signature: _____ Date: _____

Tuscola County Recycle Facility

987 Ellington Street, Caro, MI 48723
Phone: 989-672-1673
E-mail: recycle@tuscolacounty.org
Web: tuscolacounty.org/recycle



TO: Tuscola County Board of Commissioners

From: Beth Hoppe, Recycling Director

Date: August 12, 2026

Request to move Ryan Root from part-time material handler to a full-time material handler.

Having moved from the Assistant Recycling Director position to the Recycling Director position, I would like to fill that now open position with a full-time material handler position.

I would like to request that Ryan Root fill that position effective August 17, 2026 , at step four of the pay scale at \$17.84 per hour.

Respectfully requested,

Beth Hoppe, Recycling Director



Company Name : Intrado Life & Safety, Inc.

Remote Support Services

for

Tuscola County Central Dispatch, MI

Direct Sales

Quote Number: 2912

Version: 1

August 03, 2026

Summary – Tuscola County

Item	Price
Service	\$3,862.05
Total:	\$3,862.05

Year	Systems	Professional Services	Recurring Services	Maintenance Services	Totals
Setup Fee		\$3,862.05			\$3,862.05
Totals		\$3,862.05			\$3,862.05

Configuration Parameters – Tuscola County

Item#	Description	Qty	List Price	Selling Price	Total
Installation Services					
P10297	Remote Installation Support - Post-Cutover Services (Daily)	2	\$1,847.87	\$1,847.87	\$3,695.74
				Subtotal	\$3,695.74
Project Management					
950510	Project Management Services	1	\$0.00	\$166.31	\$166.31
				Subtotal	\$166.31
				Total	\$3,862.05

Notes

- 1 Remote professional services to support the PSAP during a change over from their existing Cisco PBX to a Mitel solution. Quote assumes Intrado will get a second connection off the FortiGate to perform these services parallelly.

Terms

VENDOR NAME	Intrado Life & Safety, Inc. Include quote number and customer EIN/Tax Identification Number on P.O
SUBMIT P.O	erd-ordermanagementteam@intrado.com
PRICING	All prices are in USD Taxes, if applicable, are extra. Handling and Shipping charges are extra unless specified on the quote.
SHIPPING TERMS	FCA (Montreal), INCOTERMS 2023
INVOICING	If Intrado is not performing Installation, software and equipment will be deemed accepted when Intrado has completed its shipping obligations. If Intrado is performing Installation, then Customer will provide Intrado with a written notice of acceptance or rejection, based on a Severity Level 1 or 2 failure (as defined in the Maintenance and Support terms), within ten calendar days after Intrado's notice of System Cutover ("Notification Date"), which acceptance will not be unreasonably withheld or conditioned. If Customer does not accept software and equipment, it will notify Intrado in writing within ten calendar days of the Notification Date, and will specify the Severity Level 1 or 2 failure. Intrado will use commercially reasonable efforts to promptly diagnose and correct all identified failures, and the acceptance process will be repeated until acceptance occurs. If Customer fails to provide written notice of rejection as stated above within the time stated above, acceptance will be deemed to have occurred. "System Cutover" will mean the first date that software and equipment is used for live call-taking or dispatching. If software and/or equipment are being installed at multiple sites, the above acceptance process will apply to each site. The date of acceptance of the first site will be referred to as "Final Acceptance." Services will be deemed accepted when performed. If installation is not purchased, then all fees will be invoiced on shipment. If installation is purchased, Customer will be invoiced according to the following terms: • 30% on acceptance of Customer's Order • 30% on shipment • 30% on System Cutover • 10% on Final Acceptance
DELIVERY VALIDITY	TBD Quote expires on February 02, 2027. However, part numbers beginning with Q, such as QXXXXX, constitute unique third-party components. These components, including model and price, (i) may be subject to change at any time; and (ii) are non-cancellable, non-refundable, and non-exchangeable at any time.
COPYRIGHT	The information contained in this document is proprietary to Intrado Life & Safety, Inc. and is offered solely for the purpose of evaluation.

Optional Signature Page

Customer can purchase the products and services in this Quote by:

- Issuing a purchase order for the Total Amount of the quote

OR

- By signing below

Intrado Quote Number: 2912 Date Issued: August 03, 2026

Total Purchase Amount (Not including Optional Products or Services): \$3,862.05

Please check one:

Bill the Total Amount Upfront: _____ Bill Annually: _____

ACCEPTED AND AGREED:

Customer is committing to the Total Purchase Amount listed above.

Customer Entity Name: Tuscola County Central Dispatch

Signature: _____

Printed Name: _____

Title: _____

Date Signed: _____

By signing above, Customer acknowledges and agrees with the terms of the box checked below:

_____ A customer purchase order is required to pay any invoice relating to this quote. Customer acknowledges that Intrado will not ship any equipment or software, or commence any services, until it has received customer's corresponding purchase order.

X A customer purchase order is NOT required to pay any invoice relating to this quote. The signature above authorizes Intrado to ship, provide services, and invoice customer.

The terms and conditions available at <https://www.intrado.com/legal-privacy/terms/call-handling> as of the date of this Quote will apply to this Quote, unless the parties have entered into a separate mutually executed agreement, or Customer is purchasing under a cooperative purchasing agreement. The terms of this Quote will govern any conflict with the above-mentioned terms, and Customer's issuance of a purchase order for any or all of the items described in this Quote will constitute acknowledgement and acceptance of such terms. No additional terms in Customer's purchase order will apply. This document contains confidential and proprietary information of Intrado, and such information may not be used or disclosed without prior written consent.