GRAND RAPIDS CHARTER TOWNSHIP
REGULAR TOWNSHIP MEETING
1836 EAST BELTLINE N.E.

August 1, 2017
7:00 p.m.

AGENDA

1. Pledge of Allegiance.

2. Brief Public Comment. (Brief 2-3 minutes per person relating to agenda items).

*3. Approve minutes of the regular Township Board meeting of July 18, 2017.

*4. Consider cash disbursements.

*5. Consider bills to be paid.

*6. Consider approval of the purchase of a generator for the Township Hall.

*7. Consider approval of the Invasive Species Treatment Agreement with the Kent County Conservation District.

*8. Consider approval of the Kent/Ottawa County Hazard Mitigation Plan Resolution.

*9. Reports;
   a) 2nd Quarter Kent County Sheriff's Department East Precinct
   b) July Board of Review Assessing Actions

10. Board Comments.

11. Public Comments. (Please limit comments to less than 5 minutes and state your name and address for the recording secretary)

12. Adjournment.

GRAND RAPIDS CHARTER TOWNSHIP
REGULAR TOWNSHIP BOARD MEETING
July 18, 2017

A meeting of the Grand Rapids Charter Township Board was called to order at 7:00 pm by Supervisor Michael DeVries. The meeting was held in the Township Hall. The following were present: Supervisor Michael DeVries, Clerk Edward Robinette, Treasurer David Van Dyke, and Trustees David Pierangeli, and Lee Van Popering. Trustees Beverly Wall and Philip Yeiter were absent. There was one person in the audience.

1. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE.

MOMENT OF SILENCE.

Supervisor DeVries asked for a moment of silence to honor the memory of Trustee Beverly Wall, who lost her battle with cancer on July 11, 2017.

2. BRIEF PUBLIC COMMENT. There was none.

REQUEST TO AMEND THE AGENDA:

Supervisor DeVries asked the Township Board to amend the agenda to add Item 8, a Financing Agreement for Design Engineering for the water main in Dunnigan Ave. NE. The Supervisor also asked the Township Board to amend the bills to be paid to include the invoice for $7228.87 for the installation of a lake aeration system for Hidden Lake.

Lee Van Popering, seconded by David Pierangeli, moved to amend the agenda as requested. The motion passed unanimously.

3. APPROVE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR TOWNSHIP BOARD MEETING OF JULY 5, 2017.

Lee Van Popering, seconded by David Pierangeli, moved approval of the minutes as presented. The motion passed unanimously.

4. CONSIDER BILLS TO BE PAID.

Lee Van Popering, seconded by David Van Dyke, moved approval of the bills as amended. The motion passed unanimously.

5. CONSIDER APPROVAL OF THE OUTDOOR ASSEMBLY PERMITS FOR THE CELADON CONCERT SERIES.

Lee Van Popering, seconded by David Van Dyke, moved approval of the permits as presented. The motion passed unanimously.

6. CONSIDER APPROVAL OF THE TEMPORARY ROAD CLOSURE REQUEST FOR THE DIRTY DUEL TRAIL RACE.

David Pierangeli, seconded by Lee Van Popering, moved approval of the request as presented. The motion passed unanimously.

7. DISCUSSION TO REVIEW THE GRAND RAPIDS TOWNSHIP CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN.

Supervisor DeVries reviewed the existing Capital Improvement Plan and asked for the Township Board to submit any projects to be considered in the 2019-2024 Capital Improvement Plan.

Supervisor DeVries asked to be excused from the discussion and the vote on the next agenda item due to possibility of a conflict of interest. Mr. DeVries left the room for the discussion and vote. Treasurer David Van Dyke assumed the chairmanship for Item 8.

8. CONSIDER APPROVAL OF THE FINANCING AGREEMENT FOR DESIGN ENGINEERING FOR THE WATER MAIN IN DUNNIGAN AVE. NE.

Lee Van Popering, seconded by David Pierangeli, moved approval of the Financing Agreement for the amount of $53,000.00 and authorizes the Treasurer and Clerk to sign the agreement on behalf of Grand Rapids Charter Township. The motion passed unanimously.

Supervisor DeVries returned to the room and resumed chairmanship.

9. BOARD COMMENTS. Unanimous acclaim was offered in memory of Beverly Wall, who served this Township on the Zoning Board of Appeals, Planning Commission, and Township Board beginning in 1999. She leaves a lasting impact on this community and will be sorely missed.

10. PUBLIC COMMENTS. There were none.

11. ADJOURNMENT. The meeting was adjourned at 7:17 pm.

Edward J. Robinette, Clerk
GRAND RAPIDS CHARTER TOWNSHIP

BD

07/25/2017 01:53 PM
User: RECEPTIONIST
DB: Grand Rapids To

CHECK REGISTER FOR GRAND RAPIDS TOWNSHIP
CHECK DATE FROM 07/01/2017 - 07/31/2017

Check Date	Bank	Check	Vendor	Vendor Name	Amount
Bank GEN GENERAL CHECKING					
07/07/2017	GEN	9749	APPLIED IM	APPLIED IMAGING	253.62
07/07/2017	GEN	9750	AQUATIC DO	AQUATIC DOCTORS LAKE MGMT	1,030.00
07/07/2017	GEN	9751	HSBC MENAR	CAPITAL ONE COMMERCIAL	27.07
07/07/2017	GEN	9752	CARDMEMBER	CARDMEMBER SERVICE	281.41
07/07/2017	GEN	9753	CONSUMERS	CONSUMERS ENERGY	453.18
07/07/2017	GEN	9754	CONS LIFE	CONSUMERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	261.55
07/07/2017	GEN	9755	EVERGREEN	EVERGREEN UNDERGROUND	102.00
07/07/2017	GEN	9756	EVERKEPT	EVERKEPT	170.00
07/07/2017	GEN	9757	GR S&W	GRAND RAPIDS CITY-WTR SYS	376.40
07/07/2017	GEN	9758	LUSCIOUS L	LUSCIOUS LANDSCAPES	8,080.82
07/07/2017	GEN	9759	MIKA MEYER	MIKA MEYERS	16,630.59
07/07/2017	GEN	9760	ORKIN	ORKIN INC	81.60
07/07/2017	GEN	9761	PLEUNE C	PLEUNE, CHARLES M	90.00
07/07/2017	GEN	9762	PROFESSION	PLM LAKE & LAND MGMT CORP	1,242.00
07/07/2017	GEN	9763	PRIORITY	PRIORITY HEALTH	9,499.88
07/07/2017	GEN	9764	SHELDON	SHELDON CLEANERS	63.50
07/07/2017	GEN	9765	SPENCER	SPENCER MANUFACTURING INC	93.00
07/07/2017	GEN	9766	STAPLES	STAPLES CREDIT PLAN	13.98
07/14/2017	GEN	9767	COMCAST	COMCAST	10.63
07/14/2017	GEN	9768	CONSUMERS	CONSUMERS ENERGY	7,555.26
07/14/2017	GEN	9769	FLEET	FLEET SERVICES - WEX BANK	363.04
07/14/2017	GEN	9770	MARATHON F	MARATHON FLEET - WEX BANK	487.55
07/14/2017	GEN	9771	TDS METROC	TDS METROCOM	367.14
07/20/2017	GEN	9811	PROFESSION	PLM LAKE & LAND MGMT CORP	7,228.87
07/21/2017	GEN	9778	ABSOPURE	ABSOPURE WATER CO	60.00
07/21/2017	GEN	9779	ACCUTEST	ACCUTEST OF WEST MICHIGAN	65.00
07/21/2017	GEN	9780	ADVANCE	ADVANCE NEWSPAPERS	124.66
07/21/2017	GEN	9781	ALLEGRA	ALLEGRA	145.42
07/21/2017	GEN	9782	APPLIED IM	APPLIED IMAGING	9.32
07/21/2017	GEN	9783	AQUATIC DO	AQUATIC DOCTORS LAKE MGMT	795.00
07/21/2017	GEN	9784	BOWLES, RA	BOWLES, RALSTON	100.00
07/21/2017	GEN	9785	CLARKE	CLARKE AQUATIC SERVICES	393.00
07/21/2017	GEN	9786	COVERALL	COVERALL OF WEST MICHIGAN	253.00
07/21/2017	GEN	9787	FOREMOST P	FOREMOST PROMOTIONS	930.62
07/21/2017	GEN	9788	FONTAINE	FONTAINE, CHRISTOPHER	605.00
07/21/2017	GEN	9789	GRT	GRAND RAPIDS CHARTER TWP	1,775.16
07/21/2017	GEN	9790	GREAT LAKE	GREAT LAKES PAVING	3,300.00
07/21/2017	GEN	9791	HYDRO-TURF	HYDRO-TURF IRRIGATION	26.50
07/21/2017	GEN	9792	KCI	KCI	347.28
07/21/2017	GEN	9793	KC EMS	KENT COUNTY EMERGENCY MED	246.20
07/21/2017	GEN	9794	KC HEALTH	KENT COUNTY HEALTH DEPT	36.00
07/21/2017	GEN	9795	KENT RECOR	KENT RECORD MANAGEMENT INC	271.79
07/21/2017	GEN	9796	LOWES	LOWE'S	111.95
07/21/2017	GEN	9797	LUSCIOUS L	LUSCIOUS LANDSCAPES	2,445.00
07/21/2017	GEN	9798	MOORE & BR	MOORE & BRUGGINK INC	26,188.26
07/21/2017	GEN	9799	NETWORKFLT	NETWORKFLEET, INC	56.85
07/21/2017	GEN	9800	NYE UNIFOR	NYE UNIFORM COMPANY	219.50
07/21/2017	GEN	9801	OFFICE DEP	OFFICE DEPOT	189.58
07/21/2017	GEN	9802	PROFESSION	PLM LAKE & LAND MGMT CORP	3,428.87
07/21/2017	GEN	9803	PRECISION	PRECISION DATA PRODUCTS INC	239.95
07/21/2017	GEN	9804	ROCKFORD A	ROCKFORD AMBULANCE	686.35
07/21/2017	GEN	9805	ROTHLEY R	ROTHLEY, ROBIN	242.26
07/21/2017	GEN	9806	SHELDON	SHELDON CLEANERS	48.50
07/21/2017	GEN	9807	SPECTRUM	SPECTRUM HEALTH OCCU SVCS	394.00
07/21/2017	GEN	9808	SUPERIOR B	SUPERIOR BUSINESS SOLUTIO	640.02
07/21/2017	GEN	9809	VANDUINEN	VANDUINEN ELEVATOR CO.	67.50
07/21/2017	GEN	9810	WAM	WESTERN AMERICAN MAILERS	3,663.63

GEN TOTALS:

Total of 57 Checks:	102,869.26
Less 0 Void Checks:	0.00
Total of 57 Disbursements:	102,869.26

BD

INVOICE APPROVAL BY VENDOR REPORT FOR GRAND RAPIDS TOWNSHIP
POST DATES 07/14/2017 - 07/14/2017
BOTH JOURNALIZED AND UNJOURNALIZED
BOTH OPEN AND PAID

	Claimant	Amount Claimed	Amount Owed	Amount Rejected
1.	COMCAST	10.63		
2.	CONSUMERS ENERGY	7,555.26		
3.	FLEET SERVICES - WEX BANK	363.04		
4.	MARATHON FLEET - WEX BANK	487.55		
5.	TDS METROCOM	367.14		
	TOTAL ALL CLAIMS	8,783.62		

BD

INVOICE APPROVAL BY VENDOR REPORT FOR GRAND RAPIDS TOWNSHIP
POST DATES 07/20/2017 - 07/20/2017
BOTH JOURNALIZED AND UNJOURNALIZED
BOTH OPEN AND PAID

	Claimant	Amount Claimed	Amount Owed	Amount Rejected
1.	PLM LAKE & LAND MGMT CORP	7,228.87		
	TOTAL ALL CLAIMS	7,228.87		

BD

07/25/2017 02:23 PM
User: RECEPTIONIST
DB: Grand Rapids To

INVOICE APPROVAL BY VENDOR REPORT FOR GRAND RAPIDS TOWNSHIP
POST DATES 08/04/2017 - 08/04/2017
BOTH JOURNALIZED AND UNJOURNALIZED
BOTH OPEN AND PAID

	Claimant	Amount Claimed	Amount Owed	Amount Rejected
1.	CADY, SUE	15.00		
2.	CARDMEMBER SERVICE	306.71		
3.	COMCAST	284.80		
4.	CONSUMERS ENERGY	1,310.04		
5.	CONSUMERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	265.90		
6.	DESIGN EDGE	700.00		
7.	DTE ENERGY	36.57		
8.	FOUR SEASONS YARD & SPORT	74.15		
9.	GRAND RAPIDS CITY TREAS.	23,601.25		
10.	KENT COUNTY ROAD COMMISSION	11,172.44		
11.	KENT COUNTY TREASURER	44,537.99		
12.	LUSCIOUS LANDSCAPES	8,594.32		
13.	MICHIGAN FIRE INSPECTORS SOCIETY	30.00		
14.	MIKA MEYERS	8,176.50		
15.	PLM LAKE & LAND MGMT CORP	2,572.00		
16.	REVIZE LLC	1,200.00		
17.	RIVER CITY WINDOW CLEANING LLC	275.00		
18.	ROCKFORD AMBULANCE	685.00		
19.	SHIFT-CALENDARS, INC.	115.84		
20.	STATE OF MICHIGAN	10.00		
21.	TENDER LAWN CARE	558.00		
22.	WEST MICHIGAN DOOR CO.	304.17		
	TOTAL ALL CLAIMS	104,825.68		

MICHAEL J. DEVRIES
SUPERVISOR

EDWARD J. ROBINETTE
CLERK

DAVID A. VAN DYKE
TREASURER

GRAND RAPIDS TOWNSHIP
ESTABLISHED 1834

LEE VANPOPERING
TRUSTEE

DAVID M. PIERANGELI
TRUSTEE

BEVERLY S. WALL
TRUSTEE

PHILIP D. YEITER
TRUSTEE

Item # 6

August 1, 2017

TO: Grand Rapids Charter Township Board of Trustees

FROM: Michael J. DeVries
Township Supervisor

RE: Purchase and installation of generator at Township Hall

RECOMMENDATION

Consider approval of the recommendation of the facilities manager to accept the bid of Scholtens Electric to purchase and install a generator to operate the Township Hall and main Fire Station in the event of power failures.

BACKGROUND

See attached.

1836 EAST BELTLINE N.E. • GRAND RAPIDS, MI 49525-4514
PHONE: (616) 361-7391 • FAX: (616) 361-6620 • WEB SITE: WWW.GRANDRAPIDSTWP.ORG

To: Mike DeVries
Township Supervisor

From: Robert Versluys
Fire Chief

Ref: Standby Generator

BACKGROUND

The township Office has experienced several power losses over the last few years with total power outages and some where one phase was lost which also caused damage to circulator pumps.

RECOMENDATION

I acquired quotes from three electrical contractors for a 100 kw 3 phase natural gas generator out of the three I am recommending to go with Scholtens Electric at a price of $51,595.00

Scholtens Electric	$51,595.00
Ada Electric	$53,595.00
Mich. Critical power	$55,425.00

Any questions please feel free to contact me

Robert Versluys
Fire Chief

Scholtens Electric
4570 Jacob St. SW
Grandville, MI 49418
(616) 532-0592
office@scholtenselectric.com

Scholtens ELECTRIC
COMMERCIAL • RESIDENTIAL
GENERATORS

QUOTATION

ADDRESS

Robert Versluys
Grand Rapids Township Fire Department
1836 East Beltline NE
Grand Rapids, MI 49525

QUOTATION # 1371
DATE 07/18/2017
EXPIRATION DATE 08/18/2017

SALES REP
HFS

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
Generator Installation	Installation of Kohler 100REZGD generator and 800A ATS	51,595.00
	*See attached sheet for deails and specifications	

TOTAL **$51,595.00**

Accepted By

Accepted Date

ADA ELECTRIC, INC.

April 14, 2017
G. R. Township offices
Attn. Robert Versluys

To Whom It May Concern:

Ada Electric is pleased to quote the installation of a 100kW Generator for stand by power. Our work includes a service rated 800a transfer switch, pad, labor, grounding, and Generator.

Work would be done during normal business hours except for the transfer switch installation. This work would require the disconnection of power to the building for 8 hours and would be at a time of your choosing. All labor rates for this work are included.

Base cost for the 100kW generator installation: $50,595.00.

The gas connection is **NOT** included in our base price: ALLOW $5,000.00 $55595.00 53595.00

NOTE: Deduct $2,000.00 is tax is not applicable.

Please call with any questions.

Thank you,

Thomas H. Van Tol

1130 Arianna Street, N.W., Grand Rapids, MI 49504
(616) 458-6200 • Fax (616) 459-8645

Proposal (B)

To:	Grand Rapids Township 1836 East Beltline Grand Rapids, MI 49525
Attn:	Chief Robert Versluys
email:	chief@grandrapidstwp.org
Phone:	(616) 855-9809
FAX:	(616) 361-6620
Proposal Date:	Mar 02, 2017

From:	Michigan Critical Power 7986 Clyde Park Byron Center, MI 49315
Contact:	Bryan Parlmer
email:	bparlmer@michigancriticalpower.com
Phone:	(616) 452-7990 x302
FAX:	(616) 452-7998
License #:	

We are pleased to submit our Quotation for our scope of work on this project

Project Name : Grand Rapids Township Offices Generator

Created On : Mar 02, 2017

Plan :

Specification :

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

install generator

Project Name	Total Price
Grand Rapids Township Offices Generator	$55,425

See attached page(s) for breakdown

Respectfully Submitted: Michigan Critical Power		Acceptance of Proposal: Grand Rapids Township
Signature:		Signature:
Name:	Bryan S Parlmer	Name:
Title:	Administrator	Title:
Date:	Mar 02, 2017	Date/Internal PO Number:

MICHAEL J. DEVRIES
SUPERVISOR

EDWARD J. ROBINETTE
CLERK

DAVID A. VAN DYKE
TREASURER

GRAND RAPIDS TOWNSHIP
ESTABLISHED 1834

LEE VANPOPERING
TRUSTEE

DAVID M. PIERANGELI
TRUSTEE

BEVERLY S. WALL
TRUSTEE

PHILIP D. YEITER
TRUSTEE

Item # 7

August 1, 2017

TO: Grand Rapids Charter Township Board of Trustees

FROM: Michael J. DeVries
Township Supervisor

RE: Treatment of Invasive Species

RECOMMENDATION

Consider approval of the agreement with the Kent Conservation District for treatment of invasive species.

BACKGROUND

See attached. Allow for the treatment on Grand Rapids Township property in the Woodcliff Park Neighborhood.

1836 EAST BELTLINE N.E. • GRAND RAPIDS, MI 49525-4514
PHONE: (616) 361-7391 • FAX: (616) 361-6620 • WEB SITE: WWW.GRANDRAPIDSTWP.ORG

AGREEMENT CONCERNING TREATMENT OF INVASIVE PLANTS

This Agreement is made between the Kent Conservation District, ("KCD"), whose address is 3260 Eagle Park Dr NE, Grand Rapids MI 49525, and the **Property Manager/Owner, whose name:**_____
and address is_____
and is as follows:

1. Engagement.
Customer hires KCD, and KCD agrees to provide services, to remove certain invasive plants from listed property, as set forth in Paragraph 2 below.

2. Services.
KCD shall provide the services set forth below:
a. KCD will treat the invasive plants identified as Japanese Knotweed (Fallopia japonica, synonym Reynoutria japonica) from the areas located on Customer's property identified on Exhibit A.
b. KCD will treat the invasive plants using Milestone or Roundup. Herbicides will be applied according to manufacturer's directions for use or application.
c. KCD will document the amount of herbicide used on the property.
d. KCD will provide all equipment and herbicides necessary to complete the work.

3. Term.
KCD will begin work on _____ and will complete work by _____ (include year to year for re-treatment) unless extended by the parties due to weather or other circumstances. KCD will complete many crew hours of on-the-ground work. Either party may terminate this Agreement by giving five days written notice to the other party. In such event, Customer shall pay KCD for all work previously authorized and performed prior to the termination date.

4. Payment.
Fee is waived for early detection species such as Japanese Knotweed. KCD shall waive its service fee of $75.00 per hour for a two-person crew. Time recorded will include on the ground work and travel time to and from KCD's business address. The hourly rate will be adjusted accordingly if the crew is decreased. Upon completion of the services, KCD shall submit an invoice to Customer and Customer shall pay the invoice within 30 days of receipt. The invoice will include the following information: (1) the number of people on the crew; (2) the name of crew members; (3) crew hours worked.

5. Knowledge of KCD and Obligations of KCD .
KCD represents that it has the requisite training, skill and experience necessary to provide the services herein. KCD shall take precautions for the safety of its employees and agents on the work site.

6. Authority of Customer and Obligations of Customer.
Manager of the property is _____and has all the requisite authority to permit KCD to perform the Services. Permission to perform the services described above has been granted. Any hazardous areas will be identified by KCD prior to treatment.

7. Insurance.
a. KCD agrees to maintain commercial general liability insurance, worker's compensation insurance on its employees and automobile liability insurance covering its vehicles. If requested, a copy of KCD's commercial general liability insurance certificate will be provided.
b. Customer shall maintain property insurance.

8. Limitation of Warranties and Limitation of Liability.
KCD makes no warranties, express or implied in connection with its services rendered hereunder. KCD's liability for any damages arising hereunder shall be limited to the extent of coverage or its fee earned hereunder. KCD shall not be liable for incidental or consequential damages resulting from the services provided hereunder.

9. Indemnification.
a. KCD shall indemnify and save harmless the Customer from any and all costs, claims, judgments or awards of damages (including costs and all attorney fees) arising solely out of or in any way resulting from negligent acts, errors or omissions of KCD, its employees or agents in performing this Agreement.
b. Customer shall defend and indemnify and save harmless KCD, its officers, employees and agents from any and all costs, claims, judgments or awards of damages (including costs and all attorney fees) arising solely out of or in any way resulting from negligent acts, errors or omissions of Customer, its employees or agents in performing this Agreement. This provision shall survive the termination of this Agreement.

10. General Provisions.
This Agreement represents the entire understanding and agreement between the parties with respect to the subject matter and supersedes all prior agreements or negotiations between the parties. This Agreement may be amended, supplemented, or changed only by an agreement in writing that makes specific reference to this Agreement or the agreement delivered pursuant to it and that is signed by the party against whom enforcement of any such amendment, supplement, or modification is sought. This Agreement shall inure to the benefit of, and be binding on, the named parties and their respective heirs, successors and assigns, but not any other person. Any provision of this Agreement which has been declared invalid or illegal shall in no way affect or invalidate any other provision. In the event either of the parties defaults on the performance of any of the terms of this Agreement or either party places enforcement of this Agreement in the hands of an attorney, or files a lawsuit, each party shall pay all of its own attorney fees, costs and expenses. The venue for any dispute related to this Agreement shall be in Kent County, Michigan.

In witness whereof, the parties have executed this Agreement on the date set forth above.

KENT CONSERVATION DISTRICT (KCD)
By:_____
Jessie Schulte Its: District Administrator
Phone: 616. 942.4111 ext 4

PROPERTY OWNER/MANAGER

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Phone: _____

E-Mail: _____

Michigan Department of Natural Resources
Michigan Natural Features Inventory
2/2012

Japanese knotweed

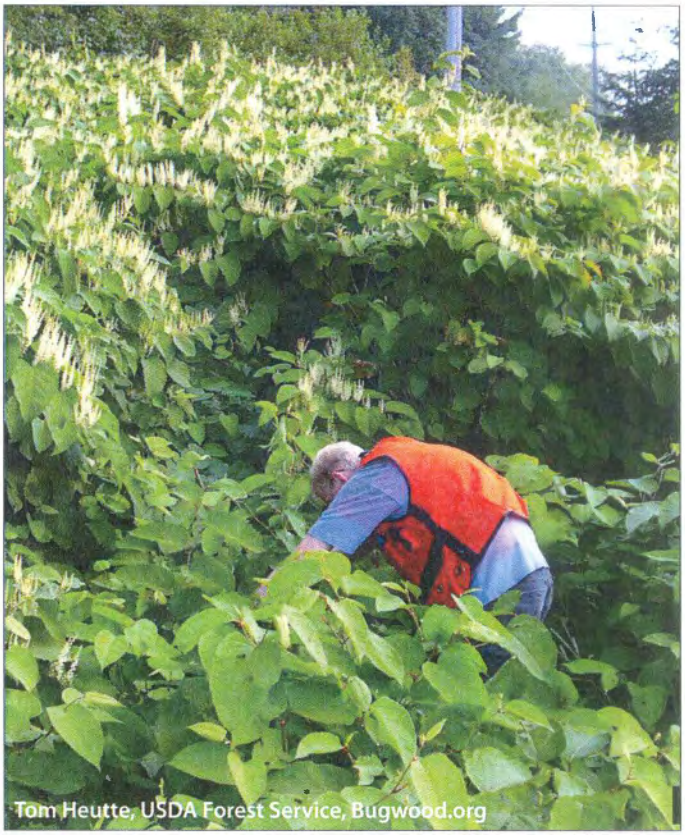
Fallopia japonica (Polygonum cuspidatum)

Japanese knotweed is a non-native invasive plant that was introduced from Asia as an ornamental plant. Knotweed spreads vegetatively by rhizomes and also sprouts from fragments of root and stem material, which are dispersed by water, equipment or in fill. It forms fertile hybrids with giant knotweed (*Polygonum sachalininese*). Some populations, particularly hybrids, produce fertile seed.

Knotweed forms dense monocultures, with a thick layer of accumulated leaf and fibrous stem litter. A number of mechanisms contribute to its ability to exclude native species; light limitation, alteration in nutrient cycling and allelopathy—the ability to suppress growth of a potential plant competitor by releasing toxic or inhibiting chemicals.

Knotweed can contribute both to stream bank erosion and to flooding, when its large, fibrous stems wash into the water during periods of peak flow. Its rhizomes and shoots can penetrate asphalt and cracks in concrete. It is most aggressive on sites with natural or human disturbance; stream and riverbanks, roadsides and construction sites.

Japanese knotweed is legally prohibited in Michigan. It is illegal to possess or introduce this species without a permit from the Michigan Department of Agriculture, and Rural Development except to have it identified or in conjunction with control efforts.


Tom Heutte, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org

Identification

Habit:

Japanese knotweed is a perennial, herbaceous shrub growing from 1 to 3 m (3-10 ft) in height. It has a deep taproot and an extensive network of rhizomes that may extend laterally from 7 to 20 m (23-65 ft). Its hollow stalks persist through winter and resemble bamboo.

Leaves:

Its leaves are simple, alternate and broad, typically growing up to 15 cm (6 in) long and 12 cm (5 in) wide. They have an abruptly pointed tip and a flat or tapering base.

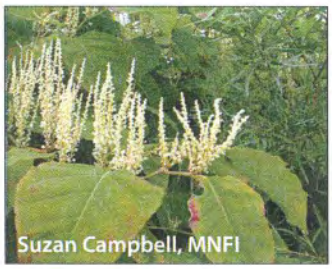
Suzan Campbell, MNFI

Stems:

Suzan Campbell, MNFI

Japanese knotweed stems are upright, round, hollow, and often mottled, with a fine whitish coating that rubs off easily.

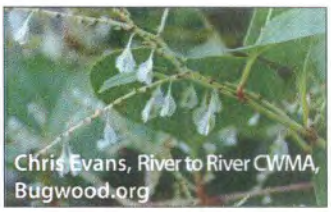
Flowers:


Suzan Campbell, MNFI

Knotweed has numerous, small, creamy white flowers. They are arranged in spikes near the end of the plant's arching stems. In Michigan, they bloom in August and September. Knotweeds are insect-pollinated.

Fruits/Seeds:

Knotweed fruits are three-winged and 8 to 9 mm (0.32 in) long. Its seeds are dark and glossy, and may be dispersed by wind, water, birds and insects. Not all seed is fertile.


Chris Evans, River to River CWMA, Bugwood.org

Habitat:

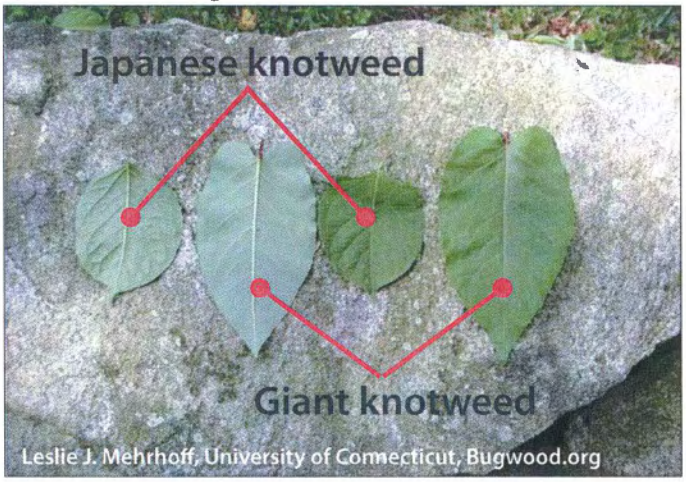
Japanese knotweed is semi-shade tolerant but grows best in full sun. It is found along roadsides, stream and river banks, wetlands, wet depressions and woodland edges, and can tolerate a wide array of soil and moisture conditions.

Similar species

Several other knotweed species are similar to Japanese knotweed. All are invasive non-natives, and control methods discussed here are appropriate for all three species.

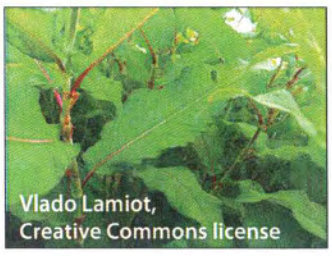
Giant knotweed

Giant knotweed (*Fallopia sachalinensis*) is larger than Japanese knotweed, often reaching 4m (13 ft) in height. It can be distinguished by its larger leaves and heart-shaped leaf bases. Its leaves range from 5 to 30 cm (6-12 in) in length, while those of Japanese knotweed are usually 15 cm (6 in) long or less. They taper towards their tips, rather than being abruptly pointed. Giant knotweed leaves have long, wavy hairs on their undersides, while the hairs on Japanese knotweed are reduced to barely visible bumps. Use leaves from the middle of the stem for comparison as those at the tips are most variable. Giant knotweed flowers are held in spikes or branching clusters.



Giant knotweed and Japanese knotweed hybridize to form Bohemian knotweed (*Fallopia Xbohemicum*). The hybrids are fertile and back-cross readily, yielding a continuous range of variation between the characteristics of their parent species, including size, leaf bases and tips. The hairs on the leaf undersides are short with broad bases.

Himalyan knotweed



The related non-native Himalyan knotweed (*F. polystachyum*) has narrower, sharply-pointed lance-shaped leaves that are up to 20 cm (8 in) long. Its leaf bases may be tapered or slightly heart-shaped. It can grow up to 1.8 m (6 ft) tall. It has not been reported in Michigan to date.

Reproduction/Dispersal

Most reproduction in Japanese knotweed is believed to be vegetative, although the role of sexual reproduction is receiving increasing attention. As much as two thirds of the mature plant's biomass is stored underground in its extensive systems of thick rhizomes. Rhizomes can reach 7.5 cm (3 in) in diameter and penetrate at least 2 m (7ft) in suitable soils.

In addition, fragments of both stem and root material can sprout, giving rise to new plants or entire colonies. While fragments near the soil's surface are most likely to sprout, sprouting has been demonstrated from fragments up to 1 m (39 in) deep. Because of this, it presents an enormous threat along rivers, streams and floodplains, where plant parts may be washed downstream by flood waters. It can also be spread inadvertently during construction and road maintenance, by mowing crews and in fill dirt.

In Europe, all Japanese knotweed populations appear to be clones of a single female genotype and do not produce pollen. However, they are able to accept pollen from the closely related giant knotweed, producing the fertile hybrid Bohemian knotweed. The hybrid appears to be spreading faster than either of its parent species.

In North America, the situation is more complex and the potential for sexual reproduction both within the species and between related species is a focus of increased interest. Though the European female clone is widely dispersed in the US, other genotypes are also present. Populations have been documented with both male and female plants. Some may maintain reduced forms of the reproductive organs of the other sex. Though the female plants do not produce pollen, they can produce viable seeds. Male plants contribute pollen and may produce the occasional seed. Reproduction by seed has been documented in the Northeast and also in Wisconsin. The potential for spread of the hybrid knotweed may be even greater; both male and female fertile hybrids have been found without either of their parental species in New England. Japanese, giant and hybrid knotweed populations in Michigan should be monitored for seed production, which offers additional opportunities for spread.

Knotweed seedlings generally do not survive under the canopy of their parent plant and appear most likely to establish on bare soil, as they do in their native habitat. In western states, much of their most devastating spread has been along waterways, where soil is continually eroded and re-deposited downstream.

In Michigan, roadside maintenance equipment appears to contribute significantly to knotweed spread, as cut fragments are dispersed along roadways. Dumping of landscape waste by homeowners has also been documented as a source of new populations.

Planning a control program

Resources for invasive species control invariably fall short of the actual need, so it is important to prioritize sites for treatment and plan carefully. It should be noted that control for all knotweeds is similar. Assessing the scope of the problem in the region of interest is a critical first step:

- Map known populations.
- How was the knotweed population under consideration introduced—was it deliberately planted? Or did it disperse from another population that should be also be eradicated or controlled?
- Identify potential dispersal pathways and monitor them;
  - Is the population along a stream or lake?
  - Is it being spread in landscaping waste?
  - Does it lie in the path of road-mowing crews that might spread it further? Are there construction sites in the area where it might be introduced in fill dirt?
  - Are home owners disposing of landscape waste or distributing cuttings as an ornamental plant?
- How is the species behaving in your area? Is it spreading rapidly? Is it reproducing by seed?
- Does it occur in high quality habitat or on important recreational, hunting or fishing lands?

Given this information, develop a strategy for control:

1. First, prevent further spread; block pathways for dispersal, e.g. road maintenance practices, contaminated fill.
2. Choose appropriate control methods, given site conditions and available resources.
3. If using herbicide, be sure to read the product label before finalizing plans. Is there potential for harm to non-target species? Have you made adequate provisions to minimize damage?
4. Do these control methods require any permits (i.e. herbicide application in wetlands, prescribed burning)?
5. Prioritize high value sites for treatment where the potential for successful control is high.
6. Where knotweed is being spread along waterways, begin control efforts upstream and work downstream; concentrate on sites where erosion/dispersal of fragments is greatest.
7. Eradicate smaller satellite populations.
8. Treat larger core infestations of lower value as resources permit.
9. Monitor to ensure desired results are being achieved; adapt management to improve success.

Best survey period

Japanese knotweed is easiest to locate for mapping or control in August and September when it is in bloom. Its clustered spikes of creamy white flowers are distinctive and easy to spot.

Documenting occurrences

In order to track the spread of an invasive species on a landscape scale, it is important to report populations where they occur. The Midwest Invasive Species Information Network (MISIN) has an easy-to-use interactive online mapping system. It accepts reports of invasive species' locations from users who have completed a simple, online training module for the species being reported. MISIN can also accept batch uploads of large quantities of data for any species.

Herbaria also provide an authoritative record of plant distribution. The University of Michigan Herbarium's database can be searched online for county records of occurrence, for example.

When Japanese knotweed is first encountered in a county where it had not been known previously, specimens should be submitted to the Herbarium to document its presence. Check the "Online Resources" section for links to both of these resources.

Control

Mechanical methods alone will not effectively control large Japanese knotweed populations and may make them worse. Control efforts must target knotweed's massive underground system of rhizomes. This network allows it to spread to new areas even as it is being attacked mechanically. Accordingly, chemical treatments are given priority in the following section and then mechanical methods are discussed as some may enhance the effectiveness of chemical control. Specific herbicides, application methods and rates are listed on the reference table at the end of this fact sheet.

To date, a combination of chemical and mechanical techniques, in conjunction with on-going monitoring, provides the most effective control of this species. **Knotweed rhizomes that have not been completely killed off may send up new shoots as many as three years later.** In all cases, monitoring and follow-up treatment will be required for four to ten years, depending on the size and age of the population being treated.

Chemical control

Japanese knotweed has always been considered difficult to eradicate, even with herbicides. Differing levels of success have been reported for the same chemical on different sites. These results are probably related to differences in the amount of root mass underground.

Older infestations have more extensive root systems and are harder to eradicate or control. Specific site conditions, weather on the day of application, calibration of equipment and applicator experience can also contribute to differing levels of effectiveness.

General considerations

Anyone applying herbicides as part of their employment must become a certified pesticide applicator. In addition, certification is required for the use of some herbicides under any circumstances. The certification process is administered by the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development and a link to their website is included in the Online Resources section.

A permit from the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality is usually required to apply herbicide where standing water is present—in wetlands, along streams, rivers or lakes, or over open water. A permit is also required for herbicide use below the ordinary high water mark along the Great Lakes or Lake St. Clair shoreline, whether or not standing water is present. A link to their website is included in the "Online Resources" section.

A number of adjuvants or additives may be used with herbicides to improve their performance including mixing agents, surfactants, penetrating oils and dyes. Some are included in premixed products while others must be added. Adjuvants do not work with all products; consult the product label to determine which adjuvants may be used with a specific herbicide formulation.

Dyes are useful in keeping track of which plants have been treated and making spills on clothing or equipment apparent. Some premixed herbicide formulations include them or they can be added to others. Clothing dyes such as Rit® can be added to water soluble herbicides, while other products require oil-based dyes. Consult the product label for specific instructions.

Crop Data Management Systems, Inc. (CDMS) maintains a database of agro-chemicals that includes herbicide labels for specific products. Herbicide labels contain information on application methods and rates, specific weather conditions, equipment types, nozzles etc. to provide the desired coverage and minimize the potential for volatilization or drift. They also contain critical information about the potential for damage to valuable non-target species. A link to the CDMS website is included in the "Online Resources" section.

Read the entire pesticide label before use. Follow all directions on the label.

Herbicide specifics

Imazapyr (e.g., Arsenal®) has shown the greatest documented effectiveness on this species to date. It acts slowly, reaching the massive root system before damaging the leaves. **Although it appears to not be working initially, it results in significantly higher die-off rates a year later.** Spray should be directed toward the actively growing portions of the plant.

Imazapyr persists in the soils for long periods of time—an advantage in providing greater control. However, since it is non-selective it can also kill valuable non-target species.

Imazapyr can move within roots and be transferred between intertwined root systems of different plants and other species. It has the potential to cause significant damage or death to trees and other species in the area. This movement of herbicide is exacerbated when imazapyr is incorrectly over-applied. **Because of its potential for collateral damage, imazapyr may not be appropriate for use in high-quality areas, with many desirable native species.**

Sites where imazapyr has been used should not be planted for at least one year, because of its lingering effects. Imazapyr is available in several wetland-approved formulations but they must be applied by a certified pesticide applicator. Wetland approved formulations must be used wherever standing or open water is present.

Imazamox (e.g., Clearcast®) is also effective against Japanese knotweed, although there has been less research on it than imazapyr to date. Some imazamox formulations are approved for aquatic and wetland sites and can be used in upland settings also. Because it is non-selective, it may kill or harm desirable non-target species, although its impacts vary with concentration and mode of application. See label for additional information.

Aminopyralid (e.g., Milestone®), a broadleaf herbicide, is being tested on Japanese knotweed in other states and also appears to provide effective control. Although it does not kill established native grasses, it may damage nearby trees. As it remains active in the soil for a long period of time, a soil bioassay is needed before planting wildflowers or legumes, which are particularly vulnerable to it. It may be added to the "Quick reference" chart at the back of this document later, as more information on its effectiveness becomes available.

Although glyphosate (e.g., Roundup®, Aquamaster®) kills knotweed foliage quickly, the herbicide is not effectively transported to the roots. In most cases, the plant rebounds the following year. In other cases, regrowth is reduced, but stems and foliage are deformed and do not provide enough surface area for re-treatment. With less surface area, less herbicide will reach the roots and eventually the plant will grow back. On sites where glyphosate is the only permitted herbicide, it should be used in conjunction with other control methods (see the section on Digging under Mechanical Control, including the discussion of cutting through roots to stimulate healthy new growth). Glyphosate, like imazapyr, is non-selective and will kill non-target species.

A number of other herbicides are also effective in controlling knotweed including dicamba, picloram and tebuthiuron but are not recommended because of their potential for groundwater contamination.

Foliar application

Herbicide can be applied to knotweed leaves in a number of ways; it can be wiped onto individual plants on sensitive sites or in very small infestations or sprayed on with hand-held, backpack or boom-mounted sprayers. A non-ionic surfactant should be added to allow the herbicide to penetrate the plant's cuticle. Dyes are also useful in indicating which plants have been sprayed and the extent of coverage. Other adjuvants may be suggested on the labels of the specific herbicide being used.

The herbicide applicator is responsible for calibrating equipment, and managing drift and damage to non-target vegetation. Wind speeds between 3 and 10 miles per hour are best for foliar herbicide spraying. At higher wind speeds, herbicide may be blown onto adjacent vegetation or water.

At lower wind speeds, temperature inversions can occur, restricting vertical air movement. Under these conditions, small suspended droplets of herbicide can persist in a concentrated cloud and be blown off-target by variable gusts of wind. Ground fog indicates the presence of a temperature inversion, but if no fog is present, smoke movement on the ground can also reveal inversions. Smoke that layers and remains trapped in a cloud at a low level indicates an inversion, while smoke that rises and dissipates indicates good air mixing.

In hot, dry weather, herbicide evaporates rapidly; set equipment to produce large droplets to compensate for this.

Some herbicides can be applied as invert emulsions; thickened mixtures designed to minimize spray drift and run-off and maximize the amount of herbicide that sticks to and covers leaves and stems. Always follow all directions on the label of the specific herbicide being used, in order to prevent damage to non-target vegetation or water bodies.

Injection

Injection is extremely labor intensive and impractical for most situations. It may be useful for applying herbicide on sensitive sites with very small knotweed populations. Typically, a measured amount of herbicide is injected into the plant stem between the second and third node or into the hollow of a cut stem. Stems that are not treated are not killed. For each type of herbicide, there is a maximum amount that can be applied safely per acre, per year, and with large populations, it is possible to reach this amount before all stems have been treated.

Mechanical control

Hand-pulling

Mature Japanese knotweed populations have deep, extensive root systems and hand-pulling the species is not an effective control method.

On sites where there is reproduction by seed, seedlings may be hand-pulled while they are still small. Typically, seeds will not germinate below mature plants but will do so on bare mineral soils nearby.

Cutting/Mowing

Cutting or mowing Japanese knotweed is not recommended. Stem fragments can root at the nodes and generate new plants. Frequently, knotweed is spread by roadside mowing crews in just this manner. Although cutting is often recommended to reduce the plant's height and facilitate treatment, unless all plant parts can be removed and destroyed, the risks outweigh the benefits.

Digging/Tilling/Excavating

For very small infestations (fewer than 50 stems), digging up and removing ALL of the plant's parts may provide control, but the site should be carefully monitored for at least four years. Again, all plant parts should be destroyed.

Since root fragments may sprout to form new plants, **for most populations, digging alone will not provide effective control.** Tilling or cutting through roots will also increase sprouting. Without herbicide, this is disastrous. When the plant's foliage has been burned by previous herbicide application, however, this will increase the surface area of new, healthy foliage that is available for herbicide absorption during re-treatment.

Excavating living rhizomes from previously treated, deformed plants will also result in new stems with healthy foliage, which will respond more favorably to herbicide treatment in the following year. In conjunction with herbicide applications, the removal of rhizomes may help to deplete a colony's stored energy. Excavating reduces root biomass and increases the stem to root ratio, allowing a more effective follow-up herbicide treatment for any new foliage. Without herbicide follow-up however, knotweed will quickly re-establish with renewed vigor.

Digging, tilling and excavating are never appropriate along river or stream banks, where soil disturbance may result in fragments being washed downstream.

Prescribed burning

Little information is available on Japanese knotweed's response to burning but it is not particularly flammable. Giant knotweed has been tested for use as a potential firebreak in Russia and researchers concluded that it "suffers little from the effect of fire."

On sites with fire-adapted communities, Japanese knotweed may alter fire ecology as it will not burn, and fuels do not accumulate beneath it. If prescribed burning is introduced as part of an overall management program, Japanese knotweed will still require additional control measures.

Biological control

Native North American pests do little damage to Japanese knotweed, but it has over 200 natural enemies in its native range. One species of sap-sucking plant louse, *Aphalara itadori*, has been tested extensively for host-specificity in Great Britain. It was released at several sites for field testing in Britain in March of 2010. It has not been tested for host-specificity in the United States.

Disposal of plant parts

If you must cut knotweed, all plant parts should be disposed of carefully to prevent regeneration, in accordance with Michigan's invasive species legislation. Options include landfills or some municipal incinerators. Materials to be placed in landfills should be bagged and tied in black plastic bags. Municipal solid waste treatment facilities that are engineered to inactivate potential pathogens in biosolids and maintain temperatures above 55° C for at least three consecutive days will safely destroy plant parts.

Where burning ordinances permit, plant refuse can be dried out thoroughly above ground and burned on site. Plant parts should not be allowed to contact soil during this time to prevent sprouting. Plant parts should not be composted.

Although landscape waste cannot generally be disposed of in land fills, Michigan law permits the disposal of invasive species plant parts. See the "Online resources" section below for a link to the relevant legislation.

Online resources:

CDMS - herbicide labels:
http://www.cdms.net/LabelsMsds/LMDefault.aspx?t=

Fire Effects Information System, *Polygonum* species**:**
http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/forb/polspp/all.html

Invasive.org, *Fallopia japonica***:**
http://www.invasive.org/species/subject.cfm?sub=3414

Invasipedia at BugwoodWiki, *Polygonum cuspidatum*
\http://wiki.bugwood.org/Polygonum_cuspidatum

Invasive Plant Atlas of New England, *Polygonum cuspidatum*
http://www.eddmaps.org/ipane/ipanespecies/herbs/Polygonum_cuspidatum.htm

Midwest Invasive Species Information Network, Japanese Knotweed
http://www.misin.msu.edu/facts/detail.php?id=25

The Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development—Pesticide Certification
www.michigan.gov/pestexam

The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality—Aquatic Nuisance Control
www.michigan.gov/deqinlandlakes
http://www.michigan.gov/deq/0,4561,7-135-3313_3681_3710---,00.html

Michigan Department of Natural Resources—Local DNR Fire Manager contact list
http://www.michigan.gov/dnr/0,4570,7-153-30301_30505_44539-159248--,00.html

Michigan's Invasive Species Legislation
Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act 451 of 1994, Section 324.4130
http://legislature.mi.gov/doc.aspx?mcl-324-41301

Michigan Legislation—landscape waste, disposal of invasive species plant parts
Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act 451 of 1994, Section 324.11521, 2 (d)
http://legislature.mi.gov/doc.aspx?mcl-324-11521

The Nature Conservancy's Weed Control Methods Handbook: Tools and Techniques for Use in Natural Areas
http://www.invasive.org/gist/handbook.html

University of Michigan Herbarium - Michigan Flora Online
http://michiganflora.net/

Quick reference—Japanese knotweed

This chart has been provided as a convenience, to summarize the pros and cons of each herbicide and to present details on adjuvants, concentrations, etc. that do not fit into the discussion in the preceding sections. Although every attempt has been made to ensure accuracy, the product labels for the listed herbicides are the ultimate authority for their usage. Where there are conflicts, always follow the label directions. Techniques are listed in order of general preference by MDNR Wildlife Division staff but not all are suitable for wetlands or sensitive sites. Site conditions vary—choose a method that is best suited to conditions on the site being treated.

Anyone using herbicides in the course of their employment is required to be a certified pesticide applicator. Treatment in wetlands or over open water requires a permit from the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality.

These chemicals are available in a variety of formulations and concentrations. In some cases, concentration is listed below as a percentage of the active ingredient (AI) to facilitate use of different products. Where this is not possible, the label recommendation for the example product is used. Always follow all directions on the product label including mixing instructions, timing, rate, leaf coverage and the use of personal protective equipment.

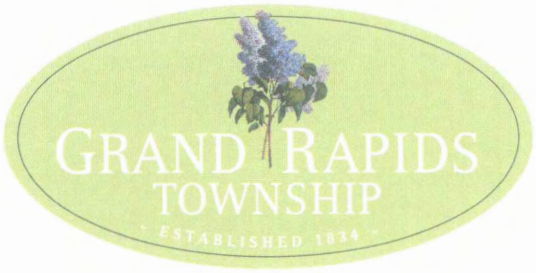
	Herbicide	Conc.	Adjuvant	Timing	Pros	Cons
Foliar Spray	**Imazamox** (e.g., Clearcast®)	5% Clearcast® by volume	Use a wetland-approved non-ionic surfactant (e.g., Cygnet Plus®). Use dye for identifying treated areas.	Spray late September or October AFTER flowering.	Provides effective control. Available in formulations that are approved for wetland and aquatic sites.	Selectivity varies with concentration and mode of application but it may kill desirable non-target species.
Foliar Spray	**Imazapyr** (e.g., Arsenal®)	2% AI or 3-4 pts/ acre	Use a wetland-approved non-ionic surfactant (e.g., Cygnet Plus®).	Spray late September or October AFTER flowering.	Provides effective control. Available in formulations that are approved for wetlands.	Imazapyr is non-selective, highly active in the soil and may kill adjacent plants.
Foliar Spray	**Triclopyr ester** (e.g., Garlon 4 Ultra®)	3% AI	Use a non-ionic surfactant (e.g., Cygnet Plus®). Use dye for identifying treated areas.	Spray late September or October AFTER flowering.	Provides some control. Broad-leaf specific—may be used where desirable grasses are present.	Less effective than imazamox or imazapyr. May damage foliage without killing roots. Not approved for use in wetlands.
Foliar Spray	**Triclopyr amine** (e.g., Garlon 3A®)	3% AI	Use a wetland-approved non-ionic surfactant (e.g., Cygnet Plus®). Use dye for identifying treated areas.	Spray late September or October AFTER flowering.	Provides some control. Broad-leaf specific—may be used where desirable grasses are present. Can be used in wetlands.	Less effective than imazamox or imazapyr. May damage foliage without killing roots.

Note: Be careful not to move stems or other plant tissues as Japanese knotweed can regenerate from stem nodes. See section on disposal of plants for additional information. **Treated sites should be monitored for at least four years to ensure that there is no regrowth.**

MICHAEL J. DEVRIES
SUPERVISOR

EDWARD J. ROBINETTE
CLERK

DAVID A. VAN DYKE
TREASURER



LEE VANPOPERING
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PHILIP D. YEITER
TRUSTEE

Item # 8

August 1, 2017

TO: Grand Rapids Charter Township Board of Trustees

FROM: Michael J. DeVries
Township Supervisor

RE: Greater Grand Rapids Hazard Mitigation Plan

RECOMMENDATION

Consider the Resolution to approve the 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan for Kent and Ottawa Counties.

BACKGROUND

Renewal of the plan is necessary every 5 years in order to receive funding from FEMA in the event of an occurrence. See attached.

1836 EAST BELTLINE N.E. • GRAND RAPIDS, MI 49525-4514
PHONE: (616) 361-7391 • FAX: (616) 361-6620 • WEB SITE: WWW.GRANDRAPIDSTWP.ORG

GRAND RAPIDS CHARTER TOWNSHIP
COUNTY OF KENT, MICHIGAN
RESOLUTION RA2017

RESOLUTION TO APPROVE THE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

At a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Charter Township of Grand Rapids, held in the Township Hall in said Township, 1836 East Beltline Avenue NE, on Tuesday, August 1, 2017, at 7:00 pm, there were:

Present: _____

Absent: _____

The following resolution was offered by _____and seconded by _____:

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees of the Charter Township of Grand Rapids, Kent County, Michigan, recognizes the threat that natural hazards, as well as technological and human-related hazards pose a threat to people and property within our community; and

WHEREAS, undertaking hazard mitigation actions will reduce the potential for harm to people and property from future hazard occurrences; and

WHEREAS, an adopted Hazard Mitigation Plan is required as a condition of future funding for mitigation projects under multiple FEMA pre-and post-disaster mitigation grant programs; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees of the Charter Township of Grand Rapids support the Hazard Mitigation plan that the Kent and Ottawa Counties and Grand Rapids Emergency Management Offices have collaborated in updating and submitting the Hazard Mitigation Plan, which FEMA has approved; and

WHEREAS, the Michigan State Police/Emergency Management Division and Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region V officials have reviewed the Hazard Mitigation Plan and approved it contingent upon this official adoption.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Trustees of the Charter Township of Grand Rapids hereby adopts the Hazard Mitigation Plan as an official plan; and

BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Trustees of the Charter Township of Grand Rapids approves_____.

The following **aye** votes were recorded: _____

The following **nay** votes were recorded: _____

7/28/2017 klh

RESOLUTION DECLARED ADOPTED

Edward J. Robinette, Township Clerk

STATE OF MICHIGAN)
) ss
COUNTY OF KENT)

I, Edward J. Robinette, being duly qualified and acting Clerk for the Township of Grand Rapids, Kent County, Michigan, does HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the resolution adopted by the Township Board of the Charter Township of Grand Rapids at a regular meeting of said Township held on August 1, 2017.

Edward J. Robinette

Township Clerk

Dated

7/28/2017 klh

Mike DeVries

From: LaPlante,Lisa
Sent: Friday, July 07, 2017 12:22 PM
To: LaPlante,Lisa
Cc: Stewart,Jack
Subject: Greater Grand Rapids Hazard Mitigation Plan - ACTION REQUESTED
Attachments: FEMA Approval - Kent County - Ottawa County.pdf; Hazard Mitigation Plan Adoption.doc

Flag Status: Flagged

Good afternoon,

As you may recall, Kent County Emergency Management Coordinator Jack Stewart has been updating the Greater Grand Rapids Hazard Mitigation Plan over recent months. FEMA requires the plan be updated every five years. Your assistance helped us finish the 2017 update, which can be found here: www.accesskent.com/Sheriff/pdfs/GGRHazMitPlan_2017.pdf. The Kent County Board of Commissioners passed a resolution accepting the updated plan on June 22, 2017, and FEMA sent us a letter (attached) confirming that our plan has been accepted.

In order for your community to be eligible for future FEMA Hazard Mitigation funding, the governing body of a community must pass a resolution accepting the most recent plan. We have also attached the Action Request used in June by the Kent County Board of Commissioners, which should help you in crafting your jurisdictional adoption. Without adoption, Hazard Mitigation Assistance grants will not be available to your municipality over the next five years.

Please forward your jurisdiction's approval to Jack and me by August 30, 2017. If you have questions, Jack Stewart can be reached at 616.632.6255.

Thank you again,
Lisa

Lisa LaPlante
Kent County Community Liaison and Communications Director
Lisa.LaPlante@kentcountymi.gov
(616) 632-7567
accessKent.com

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Kent County...Where Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Matter

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Region V
536 S. Clark St., 6th Floor
Chicago, IL 60605-1509

FEMA

JUN 27 2017

Mr. Matt Schnepp
State Hazard Mitigation Officer
Michigan State Police
Emergency Management and
Homeland Security Division
P.O. Box 30634
Lansing, MI 48909

Dear Mr. Schnepp:

Thank you for submitting the adoption documentation for the Kent County-Ottawa County Hazard Mitigation Plan. The plan was reviewed based on the local plan criteria contained in 44 CFR Part 201, as authorized by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. Kent County and Ottawa County met the required criteria for a multi-jurisdiction hazard mitigation plan and the plan is now approved for Kent County. Please submit the adoption resolutions for any remaining jurisdictions who participated in the planning process.

The approval of this plan ensures continued availability of the full complement of Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Grants. All requests for funding, however, will be evaluated individually according to the specific eligibility and other requirements of the particular program under which the application is submitted.

We encourage the counties to follow the plan's schedule for monitoring and updating the plan, and continue their efforts to implement the mitigation measures. The expiration date of the Kent County-Ottawa County Plan is five years from the date of this letter. In order to continue project grant eligibility, the plan must be reviewed, revised as appropriate, resubmitted, and approved no later than the plan expiration date.

Please pass on our congratulations to Kent County for this significant action. If you or the county have any questions, please contact Christine Meissner at (312) 408-4460 or christine.meissner@fema.dhs.gov.

Sincerely,

Mark J. Peterson, Acting Director
Mitigation Division

Hazard Mitigation Plan
for
Kent and Ottawa Counties

2017

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APPENDIX A PUBLIC OUTREACH

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Grand Rapids Township (Kent County) 2010 population 16,661 (up 19% from 2000)

Hazard Priorities

High:	Communication/Cyber Failure, Electrical Failure, Tornado, Riverine Flooding, Thunderstorm Hazards, Urban Flooding, Severe Winter Weather
Medium:	Climate Change, Extreme Temperatures, Urban/Structural Fire, Dam Failure, Intentional Act, Transportation Accident, Hazardous Materials Release, Water System Failure, Epidemic, Sanitary Sewer System Failure, Extreme Temperatures, Public Health Hazard
Low:	Drought, Earthquake, Fire/General, Wildfires, Nuclear Power Plant Accident, Shoreline Flooding/Erosion, Landslide

Prioritized Hazard Mitigation Strategies

#1 Medium Priority Strategy:	**All Hazards** **Give consideration to hazard mitigation needs** and concepts in the next update **of the community's master plan.**
Primary Responsibility:	Grand Rapids Township
Implementation:	By 2022 or sooner
Benefit(s):	Less potential for personal injury.
2016 Status:	No known progress at this time

#2 Medium Priority Strategy:	**Flooding** **Consideration will be given to participation** in the National Flood Insurance Program (**NFIP**). Not all residents are eager to participate, primarily due to concerns about the potential costs to those who might feel a mandate from mortgage providers to purchase insurance. Information about the actual costs of such policies and who they might benefit (or inconvenience) must be weighed against the community's risks from all types of potential flood problems.
Primary Responsibility:	Grand Rapids Township
Implementation:	By 2022 or sooner
Benefit(s):	Less potential for personal injury.
2016 Status:	No progress at this time

#3 Medium Priority Strategy:	**All Hazards** Develop actions to **strengthen and maintain emergency notification systems**
Primary Responsibility:	Grand Rapids Township
Implementation:	By 2022 or sooner
Benefit(s):	Less potential for personal injury.

2016 Status:	No progress at this time due to lack of funding.
#4 Medium Priority	**Severe Weather**
Strategy:	**Identify any warning system needs** in the township.
Primary Responsibility:	Grand Rapids Township
Implementation:	By 2022 or sooner
Benefit(s):	Less potential for personal injury.
2016 Status:	No progress at this time
#5 Medium Priority	**Infrastructure Strengthening**
Strategy:	**Identify** potential improvements or **projects to strengthen** the area's **infrastructure** (of all kinds) to increase its hazard-resistance.
Primary Responsibility:	Grand Rapids Township
Implementation:	By 2022 or sooner
Benefit(s):	Less potential for destruction and disruption.
2016 Status:	No progress at this time due to lack of funding
#6 Low Priority	**Fire - Urban and Structural**
Strategy:	**Consideration of additional fire-related public awareness activities**
Primary Responsibility:	Grand Rapids Township
Implementation:	By 2022 or sooner
Benefit(s):	Less potential for personal injury.
2016 Status:	No progress at this time due to lack of funding.

MICHAEL J. DEVRIES
SUPERVISOR

EDWARD J. ROBINETTE
CLERK

DAVID A. VAN DYKE
TREASURER

GRAND RAPIDS TOWNSHIP
ESTABLISHED 1834

LEE VANPOPERING
TRUSTEE

DAVID M. PIERANGELI
TRUSTEE

BEVERLY S. WALL
TRUSTEE

PHILIP D. YEITER
TRUSTEE

Item # 9a

August 1, 2017

TO: Grand Rapids Charter Township Board of Trustees

FROM: Michael J. DeVries
Township Supervisor

RE: 2nd Quarter East Precinct Report

RECOMMENDATION

No action required. Receive and file.

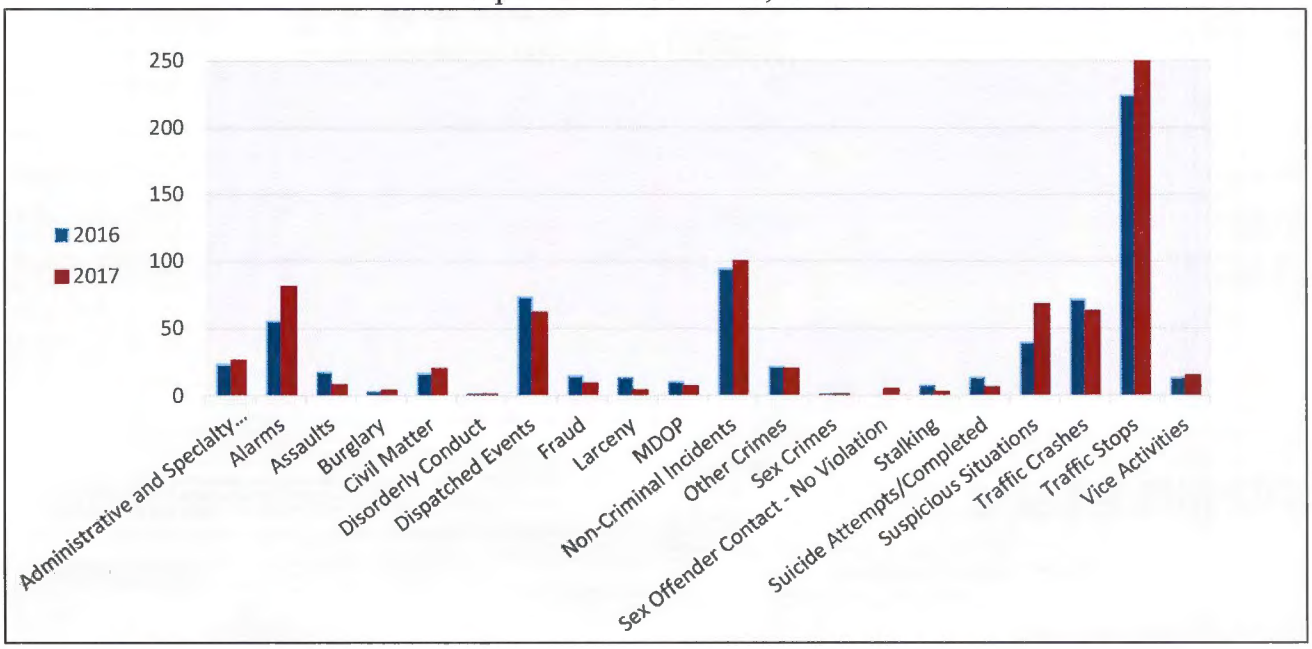
BACKGROUND

See attached.

1836 EAST BELTLINE N.E. • GRAND RAPIDS, MI 49525-4514
PHONE: (616) 361-7391 • FAX: (616) 361-6620 • WEB SITE: WWW.GRANDRAPIDSTWP.ORG

KENT COUNTY SHERIFF OFFICE
EAST PRECINCT
Serving Ada Township
"A Partnership for Effective Policing"
2017 Quarterly Report

2nd Quarter Report
April 1st - June 30th, 2017



	2016	2017
Administrative and Specialty	23	26
Alarms	55	81
Assaults	17	8
Burglary	3	4
Civil Matter	16	20
Disorderly Conduct	1	1
Dispatched Events	73	62
Fraud	14	9
Larceny	13	4
MDOP	10	7
Non-Criminal Incidents	94	100
Other Crimes	21	20
Sex Crimes	1	1
Sex Offender Contact - No Violation	0	5
Stalking	7	3
Suicide Attempts/Completed	13	6
Suspicious Situations	39	68
Traffic Crashes	71	63
Traffic Stops	224	311
Vice Activities	13	15
TOTAL	**708**	**814**

Kent County Sheriff Department

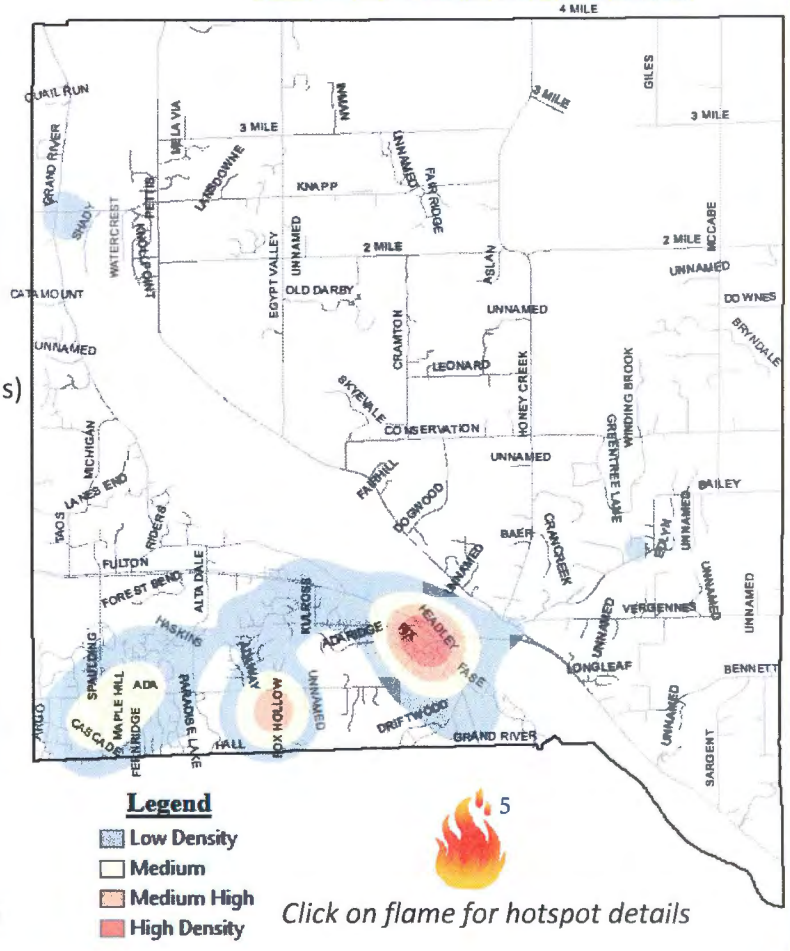
Ada Township

4/1/17 – 6/30/17

Ada Township

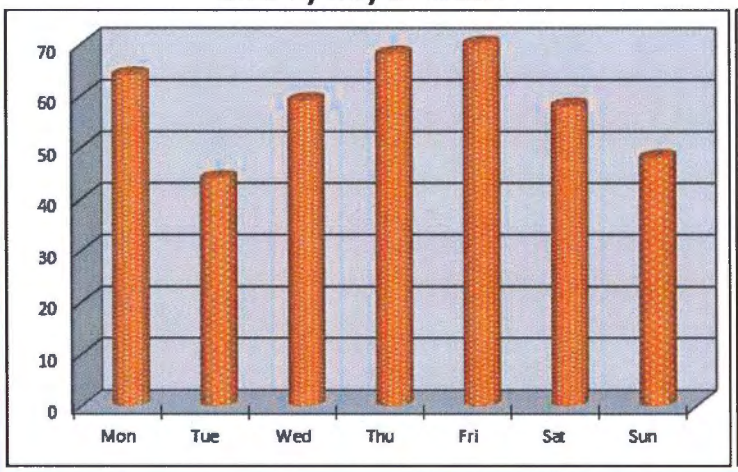
- **Total 2nd Qtr Calls for Service:** 411 (9th) 1
- **Total 2nd Qtr Traffic Stops:** 320 (6th)
  Total 2nd Qtr CFS Including Traffic Stops: 731
- **# of CFS Per Resident:** .03 (14th)
- **Total # of Patrol Units Assigned:** 698 (9th)
- **Top 3 Calls For Service:** 2
  1. Alarm (103 Calls)
  2. Suspicious Condition/Noise/Subject (55 Calls)
  3. Traffic Crash - Property Damage (35 Calls)
- **Top 3 Responding Units:** 3
  1. 4223 (99 Calls)
  2. 4225 (95 Calls)
  3. 4321 (80 Calls)
- **Top 3 Repeat Call Addresses:** 4
  1. 6200 blk Ada Dr SE (30 Calls)
  2. 7500 blk E Fulton St (7 Calls)
  3. 7300 blk Thornapple River Dr SE (6 Calls)
- **Avg. # of Units Assigned Per Call:** 1.69 (12th)
- **# of Calls With More Than 1 Unit Assigned:** 225
- **Total Investigative Time:** 43 Hours (9th)

Calls for Service "Hotspot" Map

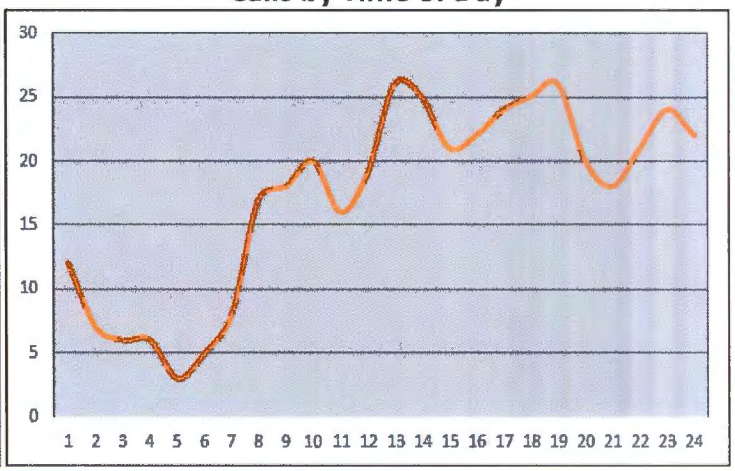


Click on flame for hotspot details

Calls by Day of Week

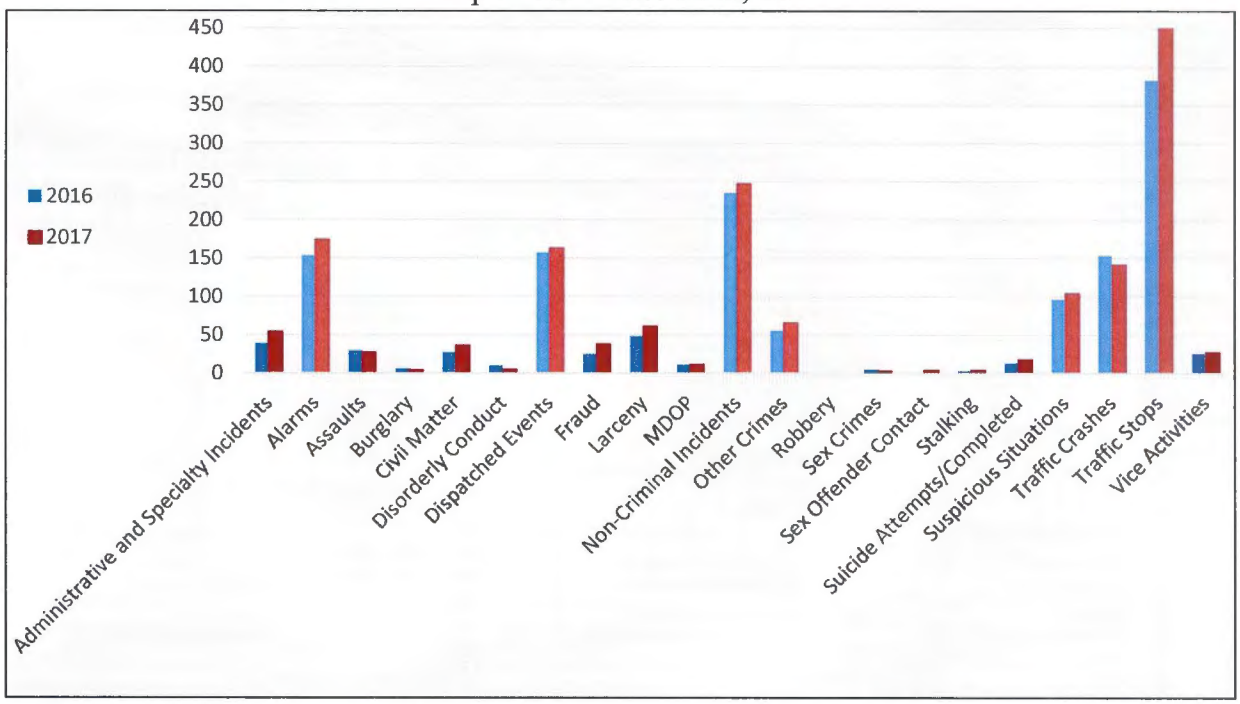


Calls by Time of Day



KENT COUNTY SHERIFF OFFICE
EAST PRECINCT
Serving Cascade Township
"A Partnership for Effective Policing"
2017 Quarterly Report

2nd Quarter Report
April 1st - June 30th, 2017



	2016	2017
Administrative and Specialty Incidents	39	54
Alarms	153	174
Assaults	30	27
Burglary	6	4
Civil Matter	27	36
Disorderly Conduct	10	5
Dispatched Events	157	163
Fraud	25	38
Larceny	48	61
MDOP	11	11
Non-Criminal Incidents	235	247
Other Crimes	55	65
Robbery	1	0
Sex Crimes	5	3
Sex Offender Contact	0	4
Stalking	3	4
Suicide Attempts/Completed	13	18
Suspicious Situations	96	104
Traffic Crashes	153	141
Traffic Stops	382	457
Vice Activities	26	28
TOTAL	**1475**	**1644**

Kent County Sheriff Department

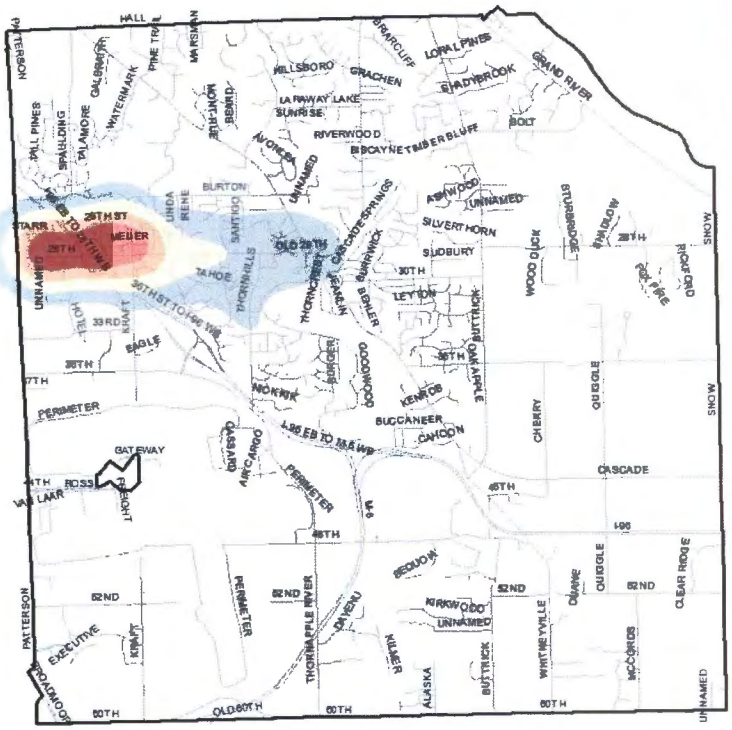
Cascade Township

4/1/17 – 6/30/17

Cascade Township

- **Total 2nd Qtr Calls for Service:** 1,009 (4th) 1
- **Total 2nd Qtr Traffic Stops:** 450 (2nd)
  Total 2nd Qtr CFS Including Traffic Stops: 1,459
- **# of CFS Per Resident:** .06 (3rd)
- **Total # of Patrol Units Assigned:** 1,844 (4th)
- **Top 3 Calls For Service:** 2
  1. Alarm (242 Calls)
  2. Suspicious/Condition/Noise/Subject (97 Calls)
  3. Assist (83 Calls)
- **Top 3 Responding Units:** 3
  1. 4321 (247 Calls)
  2. 4225 (225 Calls)
  3. 4223 (210 Calls)
- **Top 3 Repeat Call Addresses:** 4
  1. 5100 block 28th St SE (64 Calls)
  2. 5500 block 28th St SE (63 Calls)
  3. 4800 block 28th St SE (33 Calls)
- **Avg. # of Units Assigned Per Call:** 1.83 (1st)
- **# of Calls With More Than 1 Unit Assigned:** 593
- **Total Investigative Time:** 90 Hours (6th)

Calls for Service "Hotspot" Map



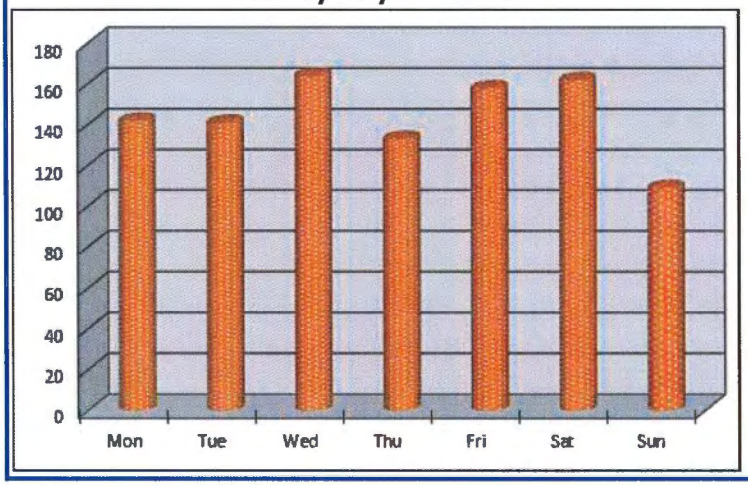
Legend

- Low Density
- Medium
- Medium High
- High Density

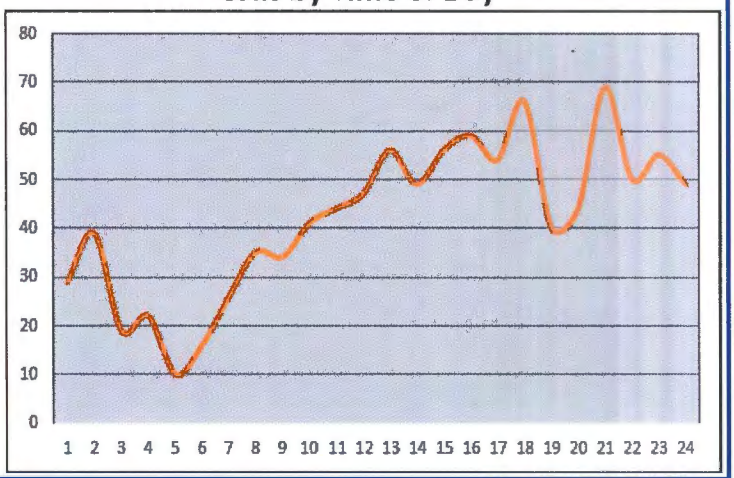
5

Click on flame for hotspot details

Calls by Day of Week

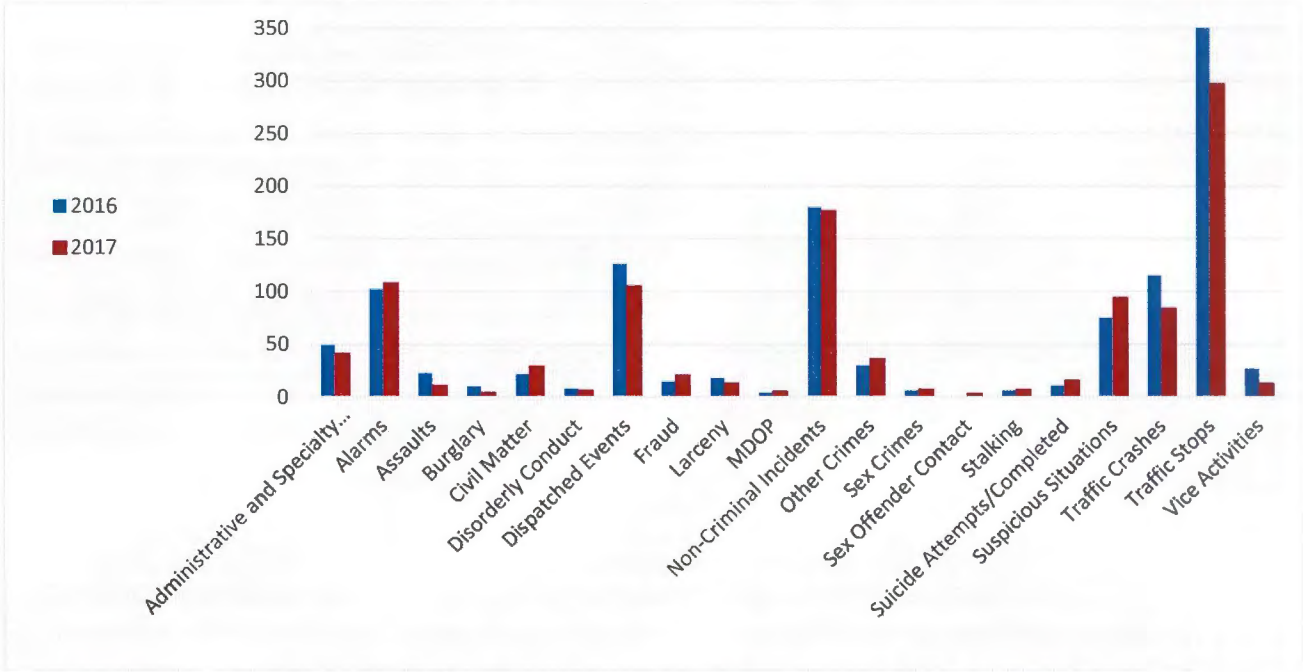


Calls by Time of Day



KENT COUNTY SHERIFF OFFICE
EAST PRECINCT
Serving Grand Rapids Township
"A Partnership for Effective Policing"
2017 Quarterly Report

2nd Quarter Report
April 1st - June 30th, 2017



	2016	2017
Administrative and Specialty Incidents	49	41
Alarms	102	108
Assaults	23	11
Burglary	10	4
Civil Matter	22	29
Disorderly Conduct	8	6
Dispatched Events	126	105
Fraud	15	21
Larceny	18	13
MDOP	4	5
Non-Criminal Incidents	180	177
Other Crimes	30	36
Sex Crimes	6	7
Sex Offender Contact	0	3
Stalking	6	7
Suicide Attempts/Completed	11	16
Suspicious Situations	75	94
Traffic Crashes	115	84
Traffic Stops	363	297
Vice Activities	27	13
TOTAL	**1190**	**1077**

Kent County Sheriff Department

Grand Rapids Township

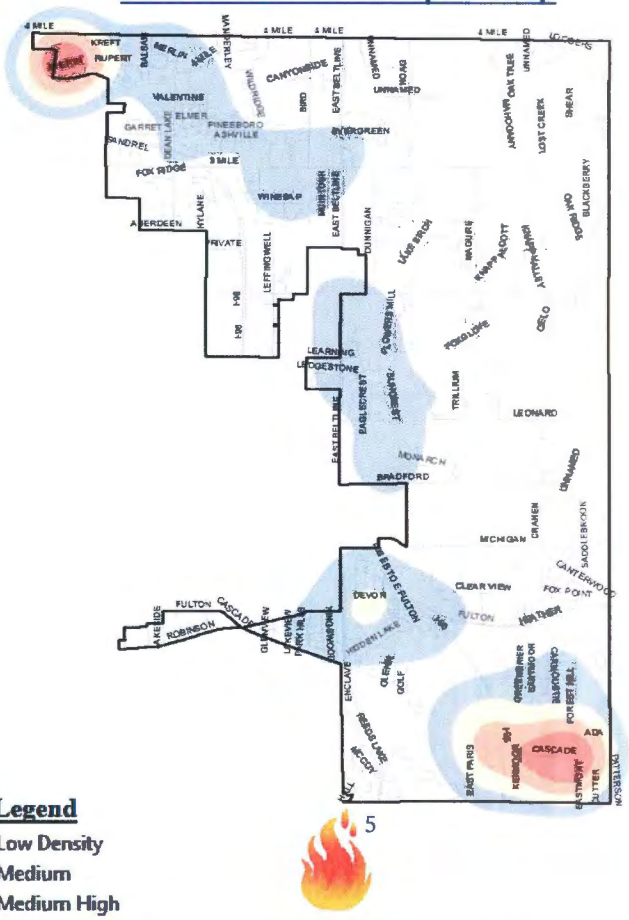
4/1/17 – 6/30/17

Township

- **Total 2nd Qtr Calls for Service:** 666 (6th) 1
- **Total 2nd Qtr Traffic Stops:** 297 (7th)

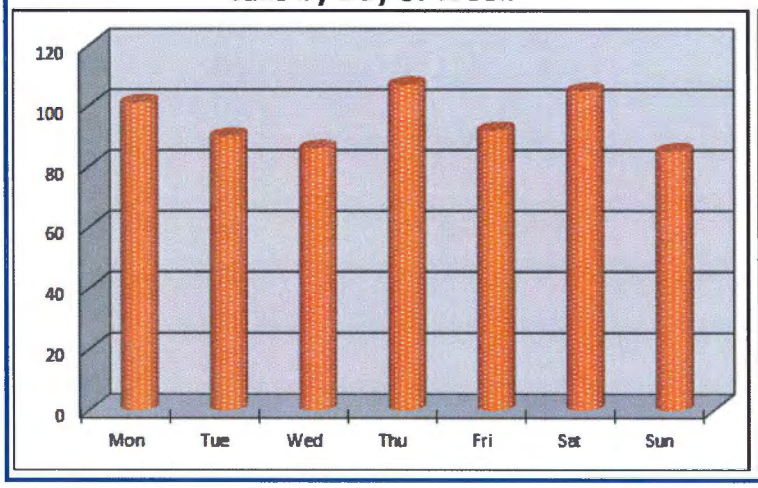
  Total 2nd Qtr CFS Including Traffic Stops: 963
- **# of CFS Per Resident:** .04 (8th)
- **Total # of Patrol Units Assigned:** 1,173 (6th)
- **Top 3 Calls For Service:** 2
  1. Alarm (138 Calls)
  2. Suspicious Condition/Noise/Subject (90 Calls)
  3. Assist (80 Calls)
- **Top 3 Responding Units:** 3
  1. 4223 (183 Calls)
  2. 4225 (126 Calls)
  3. 4423 (125 Calls)
- **Top 3 Repeat Call Addresses:** 4
  1. 3300 block Plainfield Ave NE (21 Calls)
  2. 1000 block E Beltline AVe NE (16 Calls)
  3. 1000 block Medical Park Dr SE (15 Calls)
- **Avg. # of Units Assigned Per Call:** 1.77 (6th)
- **# of Calls With More Than 1 Unit Assigned:** 378
- **Total Investigative Time:** 32 Hours (14th)

Calls for Service "Hotspot" Map

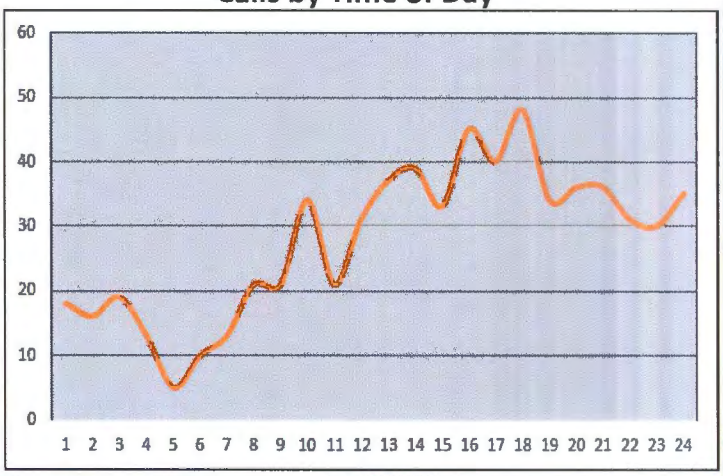


Click on flame for hotspot details

Calls by Day of Week



Calls by Time of Day



MICHAEL J. DEVRIES
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BEVERLY S. WALL
TRUSTEE

PHILIP D. YEITER
TRUSTEE

Item # 9b

August 1, 2017

TO: Grand Rapids Charter Township Board of Trustees

FROM: Michael J. DeVries
Township Supervisor

RE: Assessing July Board of Review Report

RECOMMENDATION

No action required. Receive and file.

BACKGROUND

See attached.

1836 EAST BELTLINE N.E. • GRAND RAPIDS, MI 49525-4514
PHONE: (616) 361-7391 • FAX: (616) 361-6620 • WEB SITE: WWW.GRANDRAPIDSTWP.ORG

Year	Parcel #	Name	Property Address	SD	AV	TV	JBOR AV	JBOR TV	PRE%	CLASS	Action Taken	PETITION
		2017	**JULY BOARD OF REVIEW**									
		2015	**PRE CHANGES**									
2015	41-14-11-402-016	ROBERTO MARTINEZ	3829 LAKE BIRCH ST	41110	176,700	176,700	176,700	176,700	100	401	Late file PRE	17J01
		2016	**PRE CHANGES**									
2016	41-14-01-101-010	BARBARA RATHBUN	3483 BLUEWATER PINES DR	41025	256,800	212,254	256,800	212,254	100	401	CLERICAL ERROR - REMOVED IN ERROR	17J09
2016	41-14-04-127-025	TYLER BIENICK	1825 RUPERT	41025	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	100	401	WINTER ONLY -Late file PRE	17J02
2016	41-14-11-402-005	ROBERT LISIAK	2377 LAKE BIRCH CT	41110	235,300	235,300	235,300	235,300	100	401	Late file PRE	17J03
2016	41-14-11-402-016	ROBERTO MARTINEZ	3829 LAKE BIRCH ST	41110	363,000	358,130	363,000	358,130	100	401	Late file PRE	17J01
2016	41-14-11-402-037	BRIAN COON	3732 LAKE BIRCH ST	41110	280,500	280,500	280,500	280,500	100	401	LATE FILE PRE	17J04
2016	41-14-11-402-041	KEVIN & JESSICA PETERSON	3810 LAKE BIRCH ST	41110	193,600	193,600	193,600	193,600	100	401	WINTER ONLY -Late file PRE	17J05
2016	41-14-12-381-006	DUSTIN & HOLLY FIDDLER	2063 PINENOOK CT	41110	382,500	374,933	382,500	374,933	100	401	Late file PRE	17J06
2016	41-14-13-202-019	PETER JUBERG	1921 CIELO DR	41110	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	100	401	WINTER ONLY -Late file PRE	17J07
2016	41-14-13-202-020	MARC & AMY VENEGONI	1929 CIELO DR	41110	424,900	424,900	424,900	424,900	100	401	Late file PRE	17J08
		2017	**PRE CHANGES**									
2017	41-14-01-101-010	BARBARA RATHBUN	3483 BLUEWATER PINES DR	41025	257,100	212,254	257,100	212,254	100	401	CLERICAL ERROR - REMOVED IN ERROR	177J09
2017	41-14-01-176-012	ROBERT MUELLER	4224 - 4 MILE RD	41025	200,300	184,400	200,300	184,400	100	401	CLERICAL ERROR - REMOVED IN ERROR	17J10
2017	41-14-03-226-614	AMERICAN TOWER	3337 EAST BELTLINE NE	41025	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	0	209	REMOVE PRE - ADDED IN ERROR	17J11
2017	41-14-04-127-025	TYLER BIENICK	1825 RUPERT	41025	96,900	96,900	96,900	96,900	100	401	LATE FILE PRE	17J02

Year	Parcel #	Name	Property Address	SD	AV	TV	JBOR AV	JBOR TV	PRE%	CLASS	Action Taken	PETITION
2017	41-14-04-429-018	WILLIAM BOONE	3131 MARYLAND AVE	41110	91,000	53,591	91,000	53,591	0	401	LATE FILE RESCIND	17J12
2017	41-14-10-456-065	JEFFREY POCKLINGTON	2274 NEW TOWN DR	41110	138,700	107,756	138,700	107,756	0	401	LATE FILE RESCIND	17J13
2017	41-14-11-402-005	ROBERT LISIAK	2377 LAKE BIRCH CT	41110	239,700	239,700	239,700	239,700	100	401	Late file PRE	17J03
2017	41-14-12-301-010	NANCY VANDER MEER	4167 KNAPP VALLEY DR	41110	121,600	93,279	121,600	93,279	100	401	CLERICAL ERROR - REMOVED IN ERROR	17J14
2017	41-14-13-226-035	CHERYL KUZ	1638 FOOTHILLS TRAIL	41110	405,300	319,588	405,300	319,588	100	401	CLERICAL ERROR - REMOVED IN ERROR	17J15
2017	41-14-24-400-079	TODD FUHR	476 CRAHEN AVE NE	41110	220,400	220,400	220,400	220,400	100	401	LATE FILE PRE	17J16
2017	41-14-25-476-073	JITENDRA MISHRA	4675 FORETS HILLS CT	41110	192,500	192,500	192,500	192,500	100	401	LATE FILE PRE	17J17
2017	41-14-36-481-012	BONNIE FREDERICK	1163 EASTMONT DR	41110	70,600	48,684	70,600	48,684	100	401	CLERICAL ERROR - REMOVED IN ERROR	17J18
		2016	**RECAPPING**									
2016	41-14-14-360-061	LIONGATE ENTERPRISE LLC	1332 SUNCREST DR	41110	74,600	74,600	74,600	61,447	0	401	CLERICAL ERROR - TRANSFER BETWEEN ENTITIES UNDER COMMON CONTROL	17J19
		2017	**VETERANS EXEMPTION**									
2017	41-14-03-327-029	JAMES HEKKER	2797 PINESBOROR DR	41110	80,000	69,319	-	-	100	401	QUALIFIES FOR EXEMPTION	17J20
2017	41-14-10-227-003	ROBERT WIERENGA	2613 MCINTOSH	41110	100,200	64,704	-	-	100	401	NEW -QUALIFIES FOR EXEMPTION	17J21
2017	41-14-36-380-016	FRANCISCO WALLS	4345 BALFOUR DR	41110	115,100	69,962	-	-	100	401	QUALIFIES FOR EXEMPTION	17J22

Year	Parcel #	Name	Property Address	SD	AV	TV	JBOR AV	JBOR TV	PRE%	CLASS	Action Taken	PETITION
		2016	**PERSONAL PROPERTY**									
2016	41-50-21-022-069	PITNEY-BOWES INC	GRT - EGR	41090	700	700	600	600		250	ASSETS REPORTED IN WRONG SECTION	17J23
2016	41-50-21-022-070	PITNEY-BOWES INC	GRT - NVSD	41025	500	500	400	400		250	ASSETS REPORTED IN WRONG SECTION	17J24
2016	41-50-21-022-116	IMPERIAL COMPUTER SOLUTIONS	3503 PLAINFIELD	41025	1,500	1,500	-	-		250	MOVED - REMOVE FROM ROLL	17J33
2016	41-50-21-022-118	LICARI'S PIZZA	2869 KNAPP ST	41110	57,000	57,000	-	-		250	DUPLICATE - REMOVE FROM ROLL	17J25
2016	41-50-21-022-429	DAVID SOVA DO	4081 CASCADE RD	41110	40,000	40,000	-	-		250	DUPLICATE - REMOVE FROM ROLL	17J26
2016	41-50-21-022-437	AMERICAN UNITED LIFE INS	985 PARCHMENT DR	41110	2,500	2,500	-	-		250	DUPLICATE - REMOVE FROM ROLL	17J27
2016	41-50-21-022-459	BODY RENEW	4467 CASCADE RD	41110	5,000	5,000	-	-		250	MOVED - REMOVE FROM ROLL	17J28
2016	41-50-21-022-500	CHASE INDUSTRIES	1700 EAST BELTLINE	41110	5,000	5,000	-	-		250	REMOVE FROM ROLL - MOVED NO FORWARD	17J29
2016	41-50-21-022-546	YAMAHA MOTOR CORP	3725 CASCADE RD	41110	108,900	108,900	127,500	127,500		250	CLERICAL ERROR - ASSETS REPORTED IN WRONG YEAR	17J30
		2017	**PERSONAL PROPERTY**									
2017	41-50-21-020-288	ABOTT HYDRAULICS	1690 KREFT NE	41025	3,800	3,800	-	-		250	MOVED - REMOVE FROM ROLL	17J31
2017	41-50-21-021-932	EDLEMAN INS AGENCY	741 KENMOOR AVE	41110	12,300	12,300	-	-		250	MOVED - REMOVE FROM ROLL	17J32
2017	41-50-21-022-116	IMPERIAL COMPUTER SOLUTIONS	3503 PLAINFIELD	41025	1,600	1,600	-	-		250	MOVED - REMOVE FROM ROLL	17J33
2017	41-50-21-022-169	CELADON NEW TOWN LLC	2050 CELADON DR	41110	5,800	5,800	-	-		250	CLOSED - REMOVE FROM ROLL	17J34
2017	41-50-21-022-459	BODY RENEW	4467 CASCADE RD	41110	5,400	5,400	-	-		250	MOVED - REMOVE FROM ROLL	17J28
2017	41-50-21-022-571	CENTURYLINK	3205 EAGLECREST DR	41110	3,000	3,000	-	-		250	DUPLICATE -REMOVE FROM ROLL	17J35

Year	Parcel #	Name	Property Address	SD	AV	TV	JBOR AV	JBOR TV	PRE%	CLASS	Action Taken	PETITION
2017	41-50-21-022-582	VANTAGE POINTE FINANCIAL	3333 EVERGREEN DR	41110	3,000	3,000	4,400	4,400		250	LATE FILE PP STATEMENT	17J36
2017	41-50-21-022-587	ASHLEY KAY SALON	3549 BRANDAU AVE	41025	3,000	3,000	-	-		250	MOVED - REMOVE FROM ROLL	17J37
2017	41-50-21-022-660	RIVER GROVE RETIREMENT	4450 CASCADE RD	41110	88,800	88,800	-	-		250	LOCATED IN PLAINFIELD TWP - REMOVE FROM ROLL	17J39
2017	41-50-21-022-664	RED SHEPARD INVESTMENTS LLC	2050 CELADON DR	41110	-	-	5,000	5,000		250	NEW PERSONAL PROPERTY	17J40
			EXEMPTION									
2017	41-50-21-020-725	CHARTER DEV CO LLC	1759 LEFFINGWELL AVE	41110	111,100	111,100	111,100	111,100		250	NOT CLERICAL ERROR OR MUTUAL MISTAKE OF FACT. NOT ENTITLED FOR 2016-2017	17J41