

MIAMI COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
25 N BROADWAY
PERU, IN 46970
April 18, 2022

Commissioner Hunt called the regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners to order. All Commissioners were present.

MCEDA

Jim Tidd, MCEDA Executive Director presented the 2022-2024 CEDIT Forecast to the board for their review.

Director Tidd presented a request to the board for financial assistance for Wabash River Commons for \$200,000 from ARPA Funding to assist in the housing development at the Riverwalk. Director Tidd explained the request for \$200,000 would aid in prepping the soil for geo piers, which would be required due to the soil compaction. Director Tidd went on to note the property is unique at it came with environmental issues, which required remediation of a substantial amount of concrete from the property found during soil borings. Director Tidd went on to explain he requested assistance of \$200,000 from City of Peru, \$200,000 from the county and would then finance \$400,000 through TIF funding to cover the total cost of \$800,000 for the soil project. Director Tidd stated this is an opportunity to recognize the \$20 million dollar investment to the area, which will open up opportunities for increased activity through shopping, dining, etc.

Commissioner Hunt stated the board had an informal discussion prior to the meeting and not in 100% agreement regarding the project. Commissioner Hunt noted the Council ultimately makes the decision on funding and feels it should be up to them to decide how they want to proceed. Commissioner Musselman feels it is a good project, but not sure, the county should be funding it.

John Riffle, citizen, expressed concern over offering this level of support for a company who will be coming to the community to make money. Mr. Riffle feels the company should not be using tax dollars to further their business and views this is a government handout. Mr. Riffle also expressed frustration that Director Tidd is always coming to the county to ask for money. Elaine Anderson, citizen, also expressed concern over offering the funding, as it would be no different if she purchased farmland, later found out it needed new tile and then asked the county to cover the cost. Ms. Anderson feels that if the company has \$20 million dollars to spend on the investment, they can afford to cover the \$800,000 in added expense. Director Tidd noted taxes in the community would only go up if there were not investment in the area in the form of assessed value. Commissioner Weaver and Commissioner Musselman both agreed that requesting funding is part of Director Tidd's job as the Economic Development Director.

Commissioner Weaver made a motion to allow Director Tidd to move forward with the request without recommendation of the Commissioners. Commissioner Musselman 2nd the motion and it passed 3-0.

JAIL DEMO BID OPENING

Eric Woodmansee with AME Consulting presented his recommendation of Kreager Group of \$289,730 to the board regarding the bid award for the jail demo project. Mr. Woodmansee explained that due to the difference in the quotes, additional due diligence was required. Mr. Woodmansee verified references provided by Kreager Group and found both positive and negative feedback. After reviewing and considering the options, Mr. Woodmansee feels confident in the bid submitted by Kreager Group and recommends the county move forward with the bid award, which was much less than estimated to do the project. Mr. Woodmansee noted the demo would not start until after Circus City Festival as to not create unnecessary safety issues around the area. Commissioner Musselman made a motion to award the bid for jail demo to Kreager Group for \$289,730. Commissioner Weaver 2nd the motion and it passed 3-0.

REQUEST TO MAKE POSITION ELECTED

John Riffle, citizen requested how the board could make the position of the MCEDA Director an elected position rather than appointed. Auditor Brown stated the MCEDA Board consists of 11 appointed people and they do the hiring. Any changes in the way the position is structured would probably need to go through the state to have legislation changed. Auditor Brown suggested Mr. Riffle contact Ethan Manning or Bill Friend for more guidance.

HIGHWAY

Highway Superintendent Kerry Worl presented an invitation to bid to advertise for hot mixed asphalt paving for work on 800 N. from 150 W. to Meridian Road. Commissioner Musselman made a motion to approve the notice of invitation to bid as presented. Commissioner Weaver 2nd the motion and it passed 3-0.

Legal

NOTICE OF INVITATION TO BID

Hot Mixed Asphalt Paving Miami County Highway Department, Indiana for 2022

Notice is hereby given that Miami County, Indiana, by its Board of Commissioners, requisitioned by Kerry Worl, Highway Superintendent, will receive sealed bids for the following Hot Mixed Asphalt Paving Project in 2022:

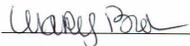
Location: CR 800 North from 150 West to Meridian Road, Approximately 1.5 Miles

Bidding instructions and specifications for the Hot Mixed Asphalt Paving may be obtained from the Miami County Highway Department, 2180 N. Mexico Road, Peru, IN 46970, or by calling 765-473-7125 Extension 7, or via email at jhughes@miamicountyin.gov

Sealed bids must be received no later than 8:30 AM, May 16th 2022, at the Miami County Highway Department. Bids received after such hour will be returned unopened.

Bids shall be opened publicly, and read around 10:00 AM, Monday May 16th, 2022 at the Board of Commissioner's scheduled meeting. Bids shall be awarded that same day on or around 11:00 AM.

The Board of Commissioners may accept or reject any bids, and may waive bid irregularities.

Date: 4/18/22 Mary Brown, 
Miami County Auditor

Miami County Board of Commissioners

Alan Hunt 

Keith Musselman 

Brenda Weaver 

*Note to publisher: please publish (2) times, (1) week a part, April 8, 2022, & April 27th, 2022

HEALTH BOARD APPOINTMENTS

The board received the following appointments to the Miami County Board of Health. Appointment of Meg Guthrie to replace Lea Pugh, Dr. James Rudolph to replace and fill the remaining term of Dr. Michael Mull. Commissioner Weaver made a motion to appointments to the Miami County Board of Health as presented. Commissioner Musselman 2nd the motion and it passed 3-0.

The board received a recommendation to appoint Dr. Michael Mull as the new Health Officer, replacing Dr. James Rudolph effective April 18, 2022. Commissioner Musselman made a motion to approve the appointment of Dr. Michael Mull as the new Health Officer. Commissioner Weaver 2nd the motion and it passed 3-0.

PAYROLL

Commissioner Musselman made a motion to approve payroll. Commissioner Weaver 2nd the motion and it passed 3-0.

MINUTES

Commissioner Weaver made a motion to approve the 4/2/2022 minutes. Commissioner Musselman 2nd the motion and it passed 3-0.

CLAIMS

Commissioner Musselman made a motion to approve claims. Commissioner Weaver 2nd the motion and it passed 3-0.

ARPA ORDINANCE 4/18/2022

The board received Ordinance 4/18/2022 An Ordinance Electing the Standard Allowance Permitting The County To Spend ARPA Funds for Government Services with Streamlined Reporting Requirements and Without a Full Revenue Loss Calculation. Auditor Brown explained the interim final rule changed and no longer requires the loss of the revenue calculation. Units who received under \$10 million dollars can capture all the funding as lost revenue and use for normal governmental spending. Commissioner Musselman made a motion to approve Ordinance 4/18/2022 An Ordinance Electing the Standard Allowance Permitting The County To Spend ARPA Funds for Government Services with Streamlined Reporting Requirements and Without a Full Revenue Loss Calculation. Commissioner Weaver 2nd the motion and it passed 3-0.

COVID MENTAL HEALTH BLOCK GRANT

The board received a request for funding for 4 County Mental Health in the amount of \$22,113.94 under the COVID Mental Health Block Grant. Auditor Brown noted that \$30,806.06 of the total grant would be deobligated and returned to the state. Commissioner Musselman made a motion to approve Chairman Hunt to sign the funding request of \$22,113.94 for 4 County Mental Health under the COVID Mental Health Block Grant. Commissioner Weaver 2nd the motion and it passed 3-0.

METRONET

Jim Deniston, IT Director presented a 36-month contract with Metronet, which would replace US Signal as a secondary internet provider. Director Deniston noted the county would maintain Comcast as back up. Commissioner Musselman made a motion to approve the contract with Metronet. Commissioner Weaver 2nd the motion and it passed 3-0.

AT & T CENTREX

Director Deniston reviewed the AT & T Centrex contract with the board. The contract is a bundle of all phone lines within the county, which includes the Museum, Solid Waste, fax lines, etc. Without the contract, pricing would extremely costly. Director Deniston recommends renewing the contract for \$255.00 per month. Commissioner Weaver made a motion to approve the AT & T Centrex contract for \$255.00 per month. Commissioner Musselman 2nd the motion and it passed 3-0.

SOLAR PROJECT CONCERN

Elaine Anderson spoke to the board regarding an article that she found regarding problems with solar energy. Ms. Anderson presented the following article below.

Solar's dirty secrets: How solar power hurts people and the planet

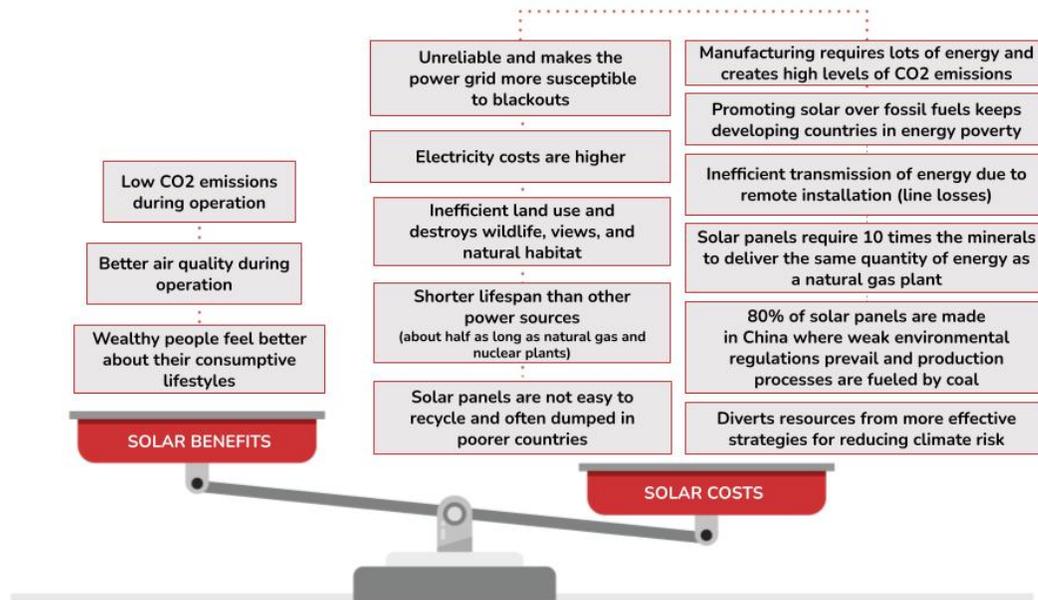
Brian's an energy entrepreneur, investor, and writer. He's been pursuing truth in energy for over two decades. First, as executive director of a green building trade association. Then as CEO of an energy consulting firm (acquired by Frontier Energy) specializing in the commercialization of technology in buildings, vehicles, and power plants. And more recently he founded UtilityScore, a software startup, that estimated utility costs and savings for 100M+ homes and led business development at Reach Labs developing wireless power. Follow him on [Twitter](#) and check out his [website](#).

False beliefs about renewable energy are harming the environment. I say this as someone who championed renewable energy for over two decades—first as executive director of a green building non-profit, then as CEO of a consulting firm specializing in clean energy, and most recently as founder of a cleantech startup. I thought my efforts were helping to protect the environment. But I was wrong.

Like many people, I believed the worst harm to the environment came from fossil fuels—and greedy companies exploiting the land, polluting the air, and destroying ecosystems to get them. It took me many years to realize that this viewpoint is distorted and to admit that many of my beliefs about renewable energy were false. And now I'm ready to talk about what we really need to do to save the environment.

The Truth about Energy

The truth is this: every source of energy has costs and benefits that have to be carefully weighed. Wind and solar are no different. Most people are familiar with the benefits of wind and solar: reduced air pollution, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, and reduced reliance on fossil fuels. But not as many recognize the costs of wind and solar or understand how those costs hurt both the environment and people—especially people with lower incomes.



Looking at Life Cycles

To fully evaluate how solar and wind energy hurt people and the environment, we must consider the lifecycle of renewable energy systems. Every artifact has a lifecycle that includes manufacture, installation, operation, maintenance, and disposal. Every stage in that lifecycle requires energy and materials, so we need to tally up the energy and materials used at every stage of the cycle to fully understand the environmental impact of an object.

Think of a car. To understand its full impact on the environment, we must consider more than simply how many miles it gets per gallon of gas. Gas consumption measures only the cost of operating the car, but it doesn't measure all the energy and materials that go into manufacturing, transporting, maintaining, and ultimately disposing of the car. Tally up the costs at each stage of the car's lifecycle to get a more complete picture of its environmental impact.

The same is true of solar panels. To fully understand the environmental impact of solar panels, we need to consider more than simply how much energy and emissions the panels produce during operation. We also need to tally up the expenditure of energy and materials that go into manufacturing, transporting, installing, maintaining, and ultimately disposing of the panels. Once we tally up those costs, we see that solar power leaves a larger ecological footprint than advocates like to admit.

The Environmental Costs of Manufacturing and Installing Solar

Solar advocates often gloss over the solar-panel manufacturing process. They just say, "We turn sand, glass, and metal into solar panels." This oversimplification masks the real environmental costs of the manufacturing process.

Solar panels are manufactured using minerals, toxic chemicals, and fossil fuels. In fact, solar panels require 10 times the minerals to deliver the same quantity of energy as a natural gas plant.^[1] Quartz, copper, silver, zinc, aluminum, and other rare earth minerals are mined with heavy diesel-powered machinery. In fact, 38% of the world's industrial energy and 11% of total energy currently go into mining operations.^[2]

Once the materials are mined, the quartz and other materials get melted down in electric-arc furnaces at temperatures over 3,450°F (1,900°C) to make silicon—the key ingredient in solar cells. The furnaces take an enormous amount of energy to operate, and that energy typically comes from fossil fuels.^[3] Nearly 80% of solar cells are manufactured in China, for instance, where weak environmental regulations prevail and lower production costs are fueled by coal.^[4]

There are also environmental costs to installing the panels. Solar panels are primarily installed in two ways: in solar farms and on rooftops. Most U.S. solar farms are sited in the southwestern U.S. where sunshine is abundant. The now-canceled Mormon Mesa project, for instance, was proposed for a site about 70 miles northeast of Las Vegas. It was slated to cover 14 square miles (the equivalent of 7,000 football fields) with upwards of a million solar panels, each 10-20 feet tall. It would have involved bulldozing plants and wildlife habitat on a massive scale to replace them with concrete and steel. Environmentalists and local community groups opposed the project because it threatened views of the landscape and endangered species like the desert tortoise, and the proposed project was eventually withdrawn.^[5]

Placing massive solar farms far from populated areas presents additional challenges as their remote locations require new power lines to carry energy to people who use it. Environmentalists and local community groups often fiercely oppose the construction of ugly power lines, which also have to get approval from multiple regulatory agencies. Those factors make it almost impossible to build new transmission lines in the U.S.^[6] If approval is granted, installing those lines takes a further toll on the environment.

In addition, the farther the electricity has to travel, the more energy is lost as heat in the transmission process. The cost-effective limit for electricity transmission is roughly 1,200 miles (1,930 kilometers.) So you can't power New York or Chicago from solar energy farms in Arizona.

Limitations to Rooftop Solar

Rooftop solar installations could sidestep some of the problems of solar farms, but they have problems of their own.

First, many buildings are not suitable for rooftop solar panels. Rooftop installations are typically exposed to less direct sunlight due to local weather patterns, shade from surrounding trees, the orientation of a building (which are often not angled toward the sun), or the pitch of the roof.

Second, the average cost to buy and install rooftop solar panels on a home as of July 2021 is \$20,474.^[7] This makes rooftop installations cost-prohibitive—especially for lower-income families.

Finally, even if we installed solar panels on all suitable buildings in the U.S. we could generate only 39% of the electricity the country needs according to the National Renewable Energy Laboratory.^[8]

Solar panels also have a shorter lifespan^[9] than other power sources (about half as long as natural gas^[10] and nuclear plants^[11]), and they're difficult and expensive to recycle because they're made with toxic chemicals. When solar panels reach the end of their usable life, their fate will most likely be the same as most of our toxic electronic waste: They will be dumped in poorer nations. It is estimated that global solar panel waste will reach around 78 million metric tons by 2050^[12]—the equivalent of throwing away nearly 60 million Honda Civic cars.^[13]

The Human Costs of Solar

Solar harms more than the environment; it hurts people—especially the economically disadvantaged, who face a hard choice between paying high energy costs or suffering energy poverty.

Consider a family of four in California's Central Valley. They currently pay one of the highest rates for electricity in the U.S.—80% more than the national average.^[14] They may be forced to choose between paying for daycare or turning off their air conditioner in 100-degree heat. Families like this are not rare. The California Public Utilities Commission says 3.3 million residential customers have past-due utility bills. Taken together they owe \$1.2 billion.^[15]

Adding more renewable energy to the grid is not only expensive; it's dangerous! The North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC), a nonprofit organization that monitors the reliability, resilience, and security of the grid, says that the number-one risk to the electrical grid in America is adding more unreliable renewables.^[16]

The reliability of a power source is measured by *capacity factor*. The capacity factor of a power plant tracks the time it's producing maximum power throughout the year. When we compare the capacity factors of power plants, we see that solar is the least reliable energy source: natural gas is twice as reliable as solar, and nuclear energy is three times more reliable.

Recent events in Texas and California highlight the risk of adding more unreliable power sources to the grid. The blackouts were caused by several interconnected factors. The Texas power blackout in February 2021 left 4.5 million homes and businesses without power (some for several days) and killed hundreds of people.^[17] The immediate trigger of the Texas blackout was an extreme winter storm, but that storm had such a massive effect because of factors rooted in poorly designed economic incentives. Texas wind and solar

projects collected \$22 billion in Federal and State subsidies.^[18] These subsidies distorted the price of power and hence compromised the reliability of the Texas grid. The electricity market is complex. And multiple factors converged to cause the blackout including a failure of government oversight and regulation. But if investments had flowed to natural gas and nuclear power plants instead of unreliable solar and wind, the blackout would likely have lasted minutes instead of days.

Unreliable solar and wind power were also among the three primary factors causing California's rolling blackouts in August 2020, according to the State of California's final report on the power outages.^[19]

A year later, in July 2021, Governor Gavin Newsom declared a state of emergency and authorized the use of diesel generators to overcome energy shortfalls. And in August 2021, the state announced the emergency construction of five new gas-fueled generators to avoid future blackouts.^[20]

Events in California and Texas highlight another unappreciated cost of solar and wind: Compensating for their unreliability requires the use of more reliable sources of power, namely fossil fuels. A study conducted across 26 countries over two decades by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) concluded for every 1 megawatt of solar or wind power installed there need to be 1.12 megawatts of fossil fuels (usually natural gas) as backup capacity because solar and wind are unreliable.^[21] Moreover, using backup diesel generators and ramping power plants up and down to meet energy shortfalls are two of the worst ways to use fossil fuels; they're inefficient and cause unnecessary pollution.

A final point: solar and wind have low power densities. According to a facts guide on nuclear energy from the U.S. Department of Energy, a typical 1,000-megawatt nuclear facility in the United States needs a little more than 1 square mile to operate. Solar farms, by contrast, need 75 times more land and wind farms need 360 times more land, to produce the same amount of electricity.^[22]

Even if we could overcome all the practical constraints on storing, transmitting, and distributing solar power, supplying a country the size of the U.S. would require over 22,000 square miles of solar panels^[23]—approximately the size of New Jersey, Maryland, and Massachusetts combined.^[24] And the unreliability of solar power means that even with that many solar panels, we would continue to need most of our existing power plants.

The Costs of Energy Poverty Worldwide

The less-measured costs of promoting renewable energy extend far beyond California and even the United States. Energy is the foundation of civilization. Access to it enables healthcare, education, and economic opportunity. It liberates men from dangerous jobs, women from domestic drudgery, children from forced labor, and animals from backbreaking work.

Energy poverty, by contrast, leads to malnutrition, preventable disease, lack of access to safe drinking water, and contributes to 10 million premature deaths per year.^[25] Over 3 billion people—40% of the Earth’s population—live in energy poverty. Nearly one billion people don’t have access to electricity and use wood or animal dung for cooking and heating their homes.^[26] Another billion only get enough electricity to power a light bulb for a few hours a day.^[27] Women in energy poverty spend more than two hours a day gathering water^[28]for drinking and wood for cooking.^[29] And over 3.8 million people die every year^[30] from breathing wood smoke while cooking—something which could be prevented by using stoves fueled with propane or butane.

You might think that wealthy nations with a commitment to human rights would take steps to alleviate energy poverty. But exactly the opposite is happening: Wealthy nations are pulling up the ladder behind them and subjecting the developing world to energy poverty.

In 2019, the European Investment Bank announced it would stop financing fossil fuel power plants in poor nations by 2021.^[31] And the World Bank (the largest financier of developing nations) is developing a similar policy.^[32] The hypocrisy is mind-boggling: wealthy nations get 80% of their energy from fossil fuels and reap the benefits of unprecedented prosperity due to the low-cost, reliable energy they provide.^[33]

Weighing the Costs and Benefits

Evaluating the environmental impact of solar panels simply in terms of the CO2 emissions of operating solar panels is like evaluating the environmental impact of a car simply in terms of how many miles it can travel on a gallon of gas. It’s an overly simplistic view that fails to account for all the environmental costs of mining, manufacturing, installing, operating, and disposing of the solar panels.

Once we tally up all of solar’s lifecycle costs, it’s no longer obvious that solar is better for the environment than other sources of energy, including highly efficient natural gas. In fact, solar energy might be worse for the environment after we factor in its unreliability. California’s recent energy crisis illustrates that new solar installations need to be coupled with more reliable sources of power—like natural gas plants—to compensate for their unreliability.

That unreliability is not something that better technology can erase. It’s simply due to the very nature of solar power: the sun doesn’t shine 24 hours a day, so it’s impossible for solar panels to produce electricity 24 hours a day.

Some people theorize that we will eventually be able to store surplus solar energy in batteries, but the reality is batteries cost about 200 times more than the cost of natural gas to solve energy storage at scale.^[34] In addition, batteries don’t have enough storage capacity to meet our energy needs. Currently, America has 1 gigawatt of large-scale battery storage that can deliver power for up to four hours without a recharge. A gigawatt is enough energy to power 750,000 homes, which is a small fraction of the amount of

energy storage we would need for a grid powered mostly by renewables. It is, for instance, less than 1% of the 120 gigawatts of energy storage that would be needed for a grid powered 80% by renewables.^[35]

Manufacturing batteries also takes a serious toll on the environment, as they require lots of mining, hydrocarbons, and electricity. According to analysis completed by the Manhattan Institute, it requires the energy equivalent of about 100 barrels of oil to make batteries that can store a single barrel of oil-equivalent energy. And between 50 to 100 pounds of various materials are mined, moved, and processed for one pound of battery produced. Enormous quantities of lithium, copper, nickel, graphite, rare earth elements, and cobalt would need to be mined in China, Russia, Congo, Chile, and Argentina where weak environmental regulations and poor labor conditions prevail.^[36]

The high cost and poor performance of batteries explain why there's no market for long-duration (eight or more hours) battery storage. Existing battery technology is unlikely to overcome the limits of physics and chemistry in the next decade to come anywhere close to the levels of efficiency we need to store energy at scale.

So adding solar power to the grid will not eliminate the need for natural gas. And when you really examine the harm that solar installations do to the environment, solar begins to look worse for the environment on balance than efficient natural gas plants.

When we add the human costs to the tally, the case for solar looks even worse. Forcing low-income people to pay 80% more for electricity in places like California is ethically dubious and increases wealth inequality. And these are just the costs in developed countries. When we consider the human costs of energy poverty worldwide, using solar to decrease CO2 emissions subjects poor people to unnecessary suffering without substantially reducing climate risk.

Real Benefits of Solar

If you have read this far, you might believe I think solar energy is bad. Nothing could be further from the truth. I think solar is a great technology, but it just doesn't scale well. When it's limited to its original applications, it can be a game-changer for many people. Think of African villages that get a lot of sun but are too remote to justify the cost for building new power lines. Equipping a school, community center, or individual homes with solar panels could be a game-changer and lift many people out of energy poverty.

These are the applications for solar that we should be looking into. But it is wrongheaded to see solar as a replacement for more reliable sources of energy in industrialized, power-hungry nations. That's an illusion.

But that illusion does make people in developed countries feel good about themselves because it makes them feel less guilty about a lifestyle based on excessive energy consumption. They want to drive nice cars, live in big homes, vacation in exotic

destinations, and enjoy all the conveniences of modern life—without worrying that they are hurting poor people and or the planet.

I'm not pointing fingers. I put myself in this category. It took me years to see that my reasons for pushing solar and wind power were false. I liked seeing myself as a hero defending the environment against ruthless pillagers, and because I wanted other people to see me this way. My false ideas about fossil fuels and renewables were as bound up with my sense of identity and self-worth as they were with my lifestyle.

But I now understand that I was using those ideas as moral camouflage, and I was able to maintain them only by remaining ignorant about the real costs and benefits of different energy sources. That ignorance prevented me from making a real difference.

I've dedicated most of my life to protecting the environment. But for years, I was going about it in the wrong way. I thought I was acting morally and protecting the well-being of people and the planet. But in fact, I was harming both, and I see people making the same mistakes today. Governments, companies, and building owners around the world invested \$2.7 trillion on renewable energy between 2010-2019, and they plan on investing an additional \$1 trillion by 2030.^[37] We can make better investment decisions to maximize human flourishing and minimize environmental harm.

What We Need To Do

My message probably stands in contrast to most of what you've been told about renewable energy. But I'm convinced that the stakes are too high for me to sit back and not to challenge the false beliefs that continue to fuel poor investments and bad policy decisions. It's time to stop virtue signaling and take off our moral camouflage so we can meet the problems of climate change and energy poverty head-on.

If we're serious about tackling climate change, protecting the environment, and helping impoverished people around the world, we need to stop chasing fantasies about solar and wind energy. We need to start weighing all the costs and benefits of all energy sources—wind, solar, natural gas, coal, hydro, geothermal, and nuclear.

Here are five steps we can begin to take towards making things better for both people and the planet:

- End subsidies and incentives for solar and wind power;
- Invest in research and development to advance new energy technologies;
- Build new efficient natural gas power plants (and hydro and geothermal where possible);
- Reform regulations and build nuclear power plants;
- Retire the worst coal power plants (5% of power plants create 73% of carbon emissions from electricity generation)^[38].

Every day we spend chasing fantasies causes unnecessary harm and suffering. Let's pursue energy solutions that benefit people and also save the environment.

Ms. Anderson noted that she has been opposed to wind and solar from the beginning. Ms. Anderson explained she is a farmer and does not agree with taking farmland out of service and everyone should find this disturbing as it raises concerns for future generations. Ms. Anderson feels people need to do more research and look for other renewable energy service.

REZONING OF STOCKDALE ORDINANCE 4/18/2022 B

Corey Roser, Plan Commission Administrator presented Ordinance 4/18/2022 B An Ordinance Rezoning The Area Commonly Known As The Town of Stockdale. Administrator Roser explained there are 39 parcels in the Town of Stockdale that were zoned unknown. The Ordinance would rezone those parcels as residential. Commissioner Musselman made a motion to approve Ordinance 4/18/2022 B An Ordinance Rezoning The Area Commonly Known As The Town of Stockdale. Commissioner Weaver 2nd the motion and it passed 3-0.

UNSAFE BUILDING ORDINANCE 4/18/2022 C

Administrator Roser presented Ordinance 4/18/2022 C An Ordinance Amending the Unsafe Building Ordinance Codified In Chapter 150 of the Miami County Code of Ordinances. Administrator Roser explained the unsafe building ordinance for the county was dated 1999. The update would align with the statutes of the State of Indiana. Administrator Roser noted the public hearing was held without any remonstrators. Commissioner Weaver made a motion to approve Ordinance 4/18/2022 C An Ordinance Amending the Unsafe Building Ordinance Codified In Chapter 150 of the Miami County Code of Ordinances. Commissioner Musselman 2nd the motion and it passed 3-0.

YMCA RURAL TRANSIT

Stacy McBride, YMCA Rural Transit presented the quarterly claim for reimbursement from INDOT for \$133,876. Ms. McBride noted the funding reimbursement would come from 3 separate funding sources and would require Chairman Hunt to sign 3 different vouchers once completed. Commissioner Musselman made a motion to authorize Chairman Hunt to sign the INDOT reimbursement voucher for \$133,876. Commissioner Weaver 2nd the motion and it passed 3-0.

Ms. McBride stated INDOT came out with funding that could be used for a garage for Transit vehicles. The garage would accommodate 10 vans. 1 car and 3 large busses. Initially when the YMCA moved Rural Transit felt it would be ok to leave the vehicles at the current location. However, due to less of a routine presence, it creates an opportunity for vandalism. Ms. McBride noted she was given 3 weeks to come up with a preliminary design and cost estimate to provide to INDOT. Rural Transit contacted the architect that built the new YMCA and was able to provide the necessary information to submit to INDOT. Ms. McBride noted the cost at \$1 million dollars, with a 20% match required. Ms. McBride feels she can use the resources available with Dukes Foundation and Northern Indiana Community Foundation to reach the goal.

ADJOURN

Commissioner Weaver made a motion to adjourn. Commissioner Musselman 2nd the motion and it passed 3-0.

Adjourned

MIAMI COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

_____, **Chairman**
Alan Hunt

_____, **Vice Chairman**
Keith Musselman

_____, **Member**
Brenda Weaver

Attest: _____, **Auditor**
Mary Brown