

AGENDA

Ingham County Parks & Recreation Commission
121 E. Maple Street, P.O. Box 178, Mason, MI 48854
Telephone: 517.676.2233; Fax: 517.244.7190

The packet is available on-line by going to www.ingham.org, choosing the "Monthly Calendar," and clicking on Monday, April 20, 2015.

**A MEETING OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE INGHAM COUNTY PARKS & RECREATION COMMISSION
Will Be Held at
5:30pm
Monday, April 20, 2015
Human Services Building
Conference Room B, Second Floor ~ 5303 S. Cedar, Building #3
Lansing, Michigan**

1. Call to Order
2. Limited Public Comment
3. Late Items / Deletions
4. DISCUSSION ITEMS
 - A. Public Input Format for June and July Park Commission Meetings at the Parks / Tour of 3 Parks
 - B. Staff Cookout Prior to Park Commission Meeting at 5pm for May Only?
 - C. Re-Organization-Ranger II / Mechanic
 - D. [Playgrounds](#) – Community Built
 - E. [Park Commission Agenda Items](#)
5. ACTION ITEMS
6. Limited Public Comment
7. Adjournment

The Ingham County Parks & Recreation Commission will provide necessary reasonable auxiliary aids and services, such as interpreters for the hearing impaired and audio tapes of printed materials being considered at the meeting for the visually impaired, for individuals with disabilities a the meeting upon five (5) working days notice to the Ingham County Parks Department. Individuals with disabilities requiring auxiliary aids or services should contact the Ingham County Parks Department in writing or by calling the Ingham County Parks Office at P.O. Box 178, Mason, Michigan 48854 ~ Phone: (517) 676-2233.

A QUORUM OF PARK COMMISSION MEMBERS MAY BE IN ATTENDANCE AT THIS MEETING

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, March 19, 2015 4:00 PM
To: Wallace, Nicole
Subject: Re: Contaminated Play Structures within Ingham County Parks/Liability Concerns

Hi Nicole,

Thanks so much for your prompt reply. I appreciate you passing the information along for more discussion about this issue of contaminated play structures in Ingham County Park systems. I wanted to pass along the weblinks to East Lansing's Patriarche Park decision to demolish and replace for future reference. See below weblinks:

1. Patriarche Park Playground Renovations Discussed

<http://news.jrn.msu.edu/entirelyeastlansing/2012/03/09/patriarche-park-playground-renovations-discussed/>

2. Work Begins on New Patriarche Park Playground

<http://archive.lansingstatejournal.com/article/20140121/NEWS01/301210044/Work-begins-new-Patriarche-Park-playground>

Thanks so much for your consideration and concern.

[REDACTED]
On Thursday, March 19, 2015 3:48 PM, "Wallace, Nicole" <NWallace@ingham.org> wrote:
Good afternoon [REDACTED],

Thank you for your email. I have passed this on to the Park Director who is researching this topic. We will share this with our Park Commission in April.

Thanks again,

Nicole Wallace
Executive Assistant, Ingham County Parks
121 E. Maple St., Suite 102
Mason, Michigan 48854

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, March 17, 2015 7:38 AM
To: Wallace, Nicole
Subject: Contaminated Play Structures within Ingham County Parks/Liability Concerns

Hi,

I would like to pass along some information of contaminated play structures that do exist at Ingham County Parks, specifically at Lake Lansing Park South and North parks.

Here is a weblink, http://www.mlive.com/news/bay-city/index.ssf/2015/03/imagination_station_playground.html#incart_river Also, please note that East Lansing's Patriarche Park removed their pressure-treated wood play structure last year due to health concerns. Ingham County needs to be concerned with liability issues impacting children/people's health. Can you please forward along to the Ingham County Park Commissioners?

Thank you,
[REDACTED]
Haslett, MI

- All fasteners should be corrosion resistant and be selected to minimize corrosion of the materials they connect. This is particularly important when using wood treated with ACQ/CBA/CA-B² as the chemicals in the wood preservative corrode certain metals faster than others.
- Bearings or bushings used in moving joints should be easy to lubricate or be self-lubricating.
- All hooks, such as S-hooks and C-hooks, should be closed (see also §5.3.8.1). A hook is considered closed if there is no gap or space greater than 0.04 inches, about the thickness of a dime.

2.5.3 Metals

- Avoid using bare metal for platforms, slides, or steps. When exposed to direct sunlight they may reach temperatures high enough to cause serious contact burn injuries in a matter of seconds. Use other materials that may reduce the surface temperature, such as but not limited to wood, plastic, or coated metal (see also Slides in §5.3.6).
- If bare or painted metal surfaces are used on platforms, steps, and slide beds, they should be oriented so that the surface is not exposed to direct sun year round.

2.5.4 Paints and finishes

- Metals not inherently corrosion resistant should be painted, galvanized, or otherwise treated to prevent rust.
- The manufacturer should ensure that the users cannot ingest, inhale, or absorb potentially hazardous amounts of preservative chemicals or other treatments applied to the equipment as a result of contact with playground equipment.
- All paints and other similar finishes must meet the current CPSC regulation for lead in paint.
- Painted surfaces should be maintained to prevent corrosion and deterioration.
- Paint and other finishes should be maintained to prevent rusting of exposed metals and to minimize children playing with peeling paint and paint flakes.

- Older playgrounds with lead based paints should be identified and a strategy to control lead paint exposure should be developed. Playground managers should consult the October 1996 report, CPSC Staff Recommendations for Identifying and Controlling Lead Paint on Public Playground Equipment, while ensuring that all paints and other similar finishes meet the current CPSC regulation.³

2.5.5 Wood

- Wood should be either naturally rot- and insect-resistant (e.g., cedar or redwood) or should be treated to avoid such deterioration.
- Creosote-treated wood (e.g., railroad ties, telephone poles, etc) and coatings that contain pesticides should not be used.

2.5.5.1 Pressure-treated wood

A significant amount of older playground wood was pressure-treated with chemicals to prevent damage from insects and fungi. Chromated copper arsenate (CCA) was a chemical used for decades in structures (including playgrounds). Since December 31, 2003, CCA-treated wood is no longer processed for use in playground applications. Other rot- and insect-resistant pressure treatments are available that do not contain arsenic; however, when using any of the new treated wood products, be sure to use hardware that is compatible with the wood treatment chemicals. These chemicals are known to corrode certain materials faster than others.

Existing playgrounds with CCA-treated wood

Various groups have made suggestions concerning the application of surface coatings to CCA-treated wood (e.g., stains and sealants) to reduce a child's potential exposure to arsenic from the wood surface. Data from CPSC staff and EPA studies suggest that regular (at least once a year) use of an oil- or water-based, penetrating sealant or stain can reduce arsenic migration from CCA-treated wood. Installers, builders, and consumers who perform woodworking operations, such as sanding, sawing, or sawdust disposal, on pressure-treated wood should read the consumer information sheet available at the point of sale. This sheet contains important health precautions and disposal information.

² Ammoniacal copper quat (ACQ), copper boron azole (CBA), copper azole type B (CA-B), etc.

³ CPSC Staff Recommendations for Identifying and Controlling Lead Paint on Public Playground Equipment; U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission: Washington, DC, October 1996.

When selecting wood products and finishes for public playgrounds, CPSC staff recommends:

- Avoid “film-forming” or non-penetrating stains (latex semi-transparent, latex opaque and oil-based opaque stains) on outdoor surfaces because peeling and flaking may occur later, which will ultimately have an impact on durability as well as exposure to the preservatives in the wood.
- Creosote, pentachlorophenol, and tributyl tin oxide are too toxic or irritating and should not be used as preservatives for playground equipment wood.
- Pesticide-containing finishes should not be used.
- CCA-treated wood should not be used as playground mulch.

2.6 Assembly and Installation

- Strictly follow *all* instructions from the manufacturer when assembling and installing equipment.
- After assembly and before its first use, equipment should be thoroughly inspected by a person qualified to inspect playgrounds for safety.
- The manufacturer’s assembly and installation instructions, and all other materials collected concerning the equipment, should be kept in a permanent file.
- Secure anchoring is a key factor to stable installation, and the anchoring process should be completed in *strict* accordance with the manufacturer’s specifications.

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Research & Development Treesearch

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Publication Information

Title: Rate of CCA leaching from commercially treated decking.

[View PDF](#)

(100 KB
bytes)

Author: Lebow, Stan; Foster, Daniel; Lebow, Patricia.

Date: 2004

Source: Forest Products Journal. Vol. 54, no. 2 (Feb. 2004). Pages 81-88.

Publication Series: Miscellaneous Publication

Description: Conflicting reports on levels of arsenic in soil beneath decks treated with chromated copper arsenate (CCA) have raised concerns about arsenic exposure from this type of treated wood. This paper reports on an evaluation of the rate of release of copper, chromium, and arsenic from commercially treated lumber as a function of treatment additive (with or without water repellent) and rate of rainfall. Treated lumber was purchased from several retailers at three times over the course of a year, and exposed under laboratory conditions to simulated rainfall at rates of 2.5, 8.0, or 25.4mm/hr., up to a total of 762 mm of rainfall. Water running off the specimens was periodically collected and analyzed for the concentration of leached arsenic, chromium, and copper. The amount of arsenic released from each specimen ranged from 0.16 percent when rainfall was delivered at 25.4 mm/hr. to 0.72 percent when rainfall was delivered at 2.5 mm/hr. The rate of arsenic release was highest initially and then stabilized at an average of 0.0143, 0.0079, and 0.0062 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2/\text{mm}$ rainfall for the 2.5, 8.0, and 25.4 mm/hr. rainfall rates, respectively. The inclusion of water repellent in the CCA treatment did not have a consistent effect on leaching. In most cases, leaching of arsenic was greater in specimens containing the water-repellent additive, but the water repellent did appear to reduce leaching of copper. Using similar methodology, a secondary study was conducted to evaluate the ability of several finishes to reduce leaching. The results indicate that **finishing decking with a semi-transparent water-repellent stain, latex paint, or oil-based paint will greatly reduce the leaching of arsenic, chromium, and copper.**

Keywords: CCA, copper-chrome arsenate, leaching, decks.

Publication Notes:

- We recommend that you also print this page and attach it to the printout of the article, to retain the full citation information.
- This article was written and prepared by U.S. Government employees on official time, and is therefore in the public domain.

XML: [View XML](#)

Citation:



EPA Science Inventory

EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COATINGS IN REDUCING DISLODGEABLE ARSENIC, CHROMIUM, AND COPPER FROM CCA TREATED WOOD; FINAL REPORT

Contact

National Risk Management Research Laboratory
<http://www2.epa.gov/aboutepa/about-national-risk-management-research-laboratory-nrmrl>

Citation:

Mason, M. A., V. D'Amato, AND L. A. Stefanski. EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COATINGS IN REDUCING DISLODGEABLE ARSENIC, CHROMIUM, AND COPPER FROM CCA TREATED WOOD; FINAL REPORT. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC, EPA/600/R-10/009, 2006.

Description:

EPA conducted a study to evaluate the effect of coatings on dislodgeable arsenic, chromium, and copper residues on the surfaces of chromated copper arsenate (CAA) treated wood. Dislodgeable CCA, determined by wipe sampling the wood surfaces, was the primary evaluation criterion for the coatings tested in this study, due to the potential for ingestion of CCA chemicals by hand-to-mouth activities of you children that contact CCA treated wood. CCA has been used extensively for construction of decks and play structures that may have a long service life and therefore may pose a potential exposure route for CCA residues for many years to come. The tests found that stains performed better than sealants; products with acrylic performed better than products without acrylic; non-alkyd products performed better than products with alkyd; film forming products performed better than penetrating products; and, multi-coat products performed better than single coat products.

Purpose/Objective:

To inform public

DRAFT. Do Not Cite or Quote.

repellent, binder, etc.) that play a role in reducing chemical release from CCA-treated wood have not been well defined (Lebow et al., 2003), this study showed that after one year of weathering seven of eight coatings tested significantly reduced dislodgeable arsenic compared to the control. Apart from the film-former (# 1), which chipped or cracked and the CCA encapsulant (# 5), which peeled and had substantial mold growth, the best performing coatings were 2, 4, 7, 8, and 11. Furthermore, coatings 1, 7, and 11 remained effective after two years of weathering.

EPA found similar results in its study – *i.e.*, application of some surface coatings to weathered CCA-treated wood under natural weather conditions in North Carolina substantially reduces dislodgeable arsenic for about 12 months with weathering decreasing coating effectiveness over time (U.S.E.P.A., 2006). Moreover, a few identical products tested in both studies showed similar characteristics related to chipping/peeling, mold growth, and overall appearance.

The findings suggest that coating CCA-treated structures with oil- or water-based penetrating stains, particularly those that are non-clear or pigmented, every one to two years can reduce arsenic availability without requiring extensive surface preparation (*e.g.*, sanding, scraping, etc.) prior to re-coating. Notably, this study did not examine the effectiveness of re-coating the structures once the products failed to reduce arsenic levels below the control. It should also be emphasized that the results from this study are representative of a single wood source weathered in one geographic location with no physical “wear and tear” component. Apart from the product type, the frequency of re-application will depend on other factors including regional weather conditions (*e.g.*, increased UV radiation, heat, and humidity as observed in the south), the condition of the wood, and the use patterns (light versus heavy foot traffic, duration of use, etc.) associated with the structure.

References

Bittner, P. Briefing Package, Petition to Ban Chromated Copper Arsenate (CCA)-Treated Wood in Playground Equipment (Petition HP 01-3). U.S. C.P.S.C. Washington, D.C., 2003.

Cobb, D. Chromated Copper Arsenic (CCA) Pressure-Treated Wood Analysis – Exploratory Studies Phase I and Laboratory Study Phase II. Memorandum from David Cobb to Patricia M. Bittner. In: Briefing Package, Petition to Ban Chromated Copper Arsenate (CCA)-Treated Wood in Playground Equipment (Petition HP 01-3). U.S. C.P.S.C. Washington, D.C., 2003.

Cooper, P.A. Tech Session I-Status & Future of CCA. American Wood-Preservers’ Association Meeting, Boston, MA., 2003, cited in Illman and Yang, Bioremediation and Degradation of CCA-treated Wood Waste, U.S. Forest Products Laboratory, 2004.

Decker, P., Cohen, B., Butala, J. and Gordon, T. Exposure to Wood Dust and Heavy Metals in Workers Using CCA Pressure-Treated Wood. *AIHA journal* 63:166-171, 2002.

Falk, R. and Williams, S. Details for a Lasting Deck, 1996, Fine Homebuilding, The Taunton Press, No. 102, pp. 78 -81, April/May. Republished in Building Porches and Decks, The Taunton Press’s For Pros by Pros Series, 2003. (<http://www.fpl.fs.fed.us/documnts/pdf1997/falk97d.pdf>).

with chimney creosote removal additives. Since both the wax and the sawdust used in the manufacture of the fire logs are byproduct materials, there is a fundamental and obvious environmental merit in using wax sawdust.

Far fewer densified fire logs are produced in the United States annually than wax-sawdust fire logs--approximately 52,000 tons of densified fire logs compared to 253,000 tons of wax-sawdust fire logs. Densified fire logs are a western phenomenon, with all operating plants located in the Northwest (Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and British Columbia) and virtually all sales in the West. There are two types of technologies used to make these logs--piston and screw machines.

For more information on wax-sawdust fire logs, contact Chris Caron, vice president of marketing for Duraflame, at 209-451-6600. For more information on densified fire logs, contact either Christopher Sharron, president of West Oregon Wood Products, at 503-397-6707; or Ken Tucker, president of Lignetics, at 208-263-0564.

[Source: *Hearth & Home*, December 2001]

Environmental Issues and Protection

Transition From Consumer Use of Treated Wood Containing Arsenic--On February 12, Christie Whitman, administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), announced a voluntary decision by industry to move consumer use of treated lumber products away from a variety of pressure-treated wood that contains arsenic by December 31, 2003, in favor of new alternative wood preservatives. This transition affects virtually all residential uses of wood treated with chromated copper arsenate (CCA), including play structures, decks, picnic tables, landscaping timbers, residential fencing, patios, and walkways/boardwalks. By January 2004, EPA will not allow CCA products for any of these residential uses.

The transition period will provide consumers with increasingly more non-CCA-treated wood alternatives as the industry undergoes conversion and retooling of their industrial equipment and practices, while also allowing adequate time to convert treatment plants with minimal economic disruption for the industry's employees. Beginning immediately, and during the next 22 months, wood treatment plants will convert to new alternative wood preservatives that do not contain arsenic.

EPA has not concluded that CCA-treated wood poses unreasonable risks to the public for existing CCA-treated wood being used around or near their homes or from wood that remains available in stores. EPA does not believe there is any reason to remove or replace CCA-treated structures, including decks or playground equipment. EPA is not recommending that existing structures or surrounding soils be removed or replaced.

According to EPA, while available data are very limited, some studies suggest that applying certain penetrating coatings (e.g., oil-based, semitransparent stains) on a regular basis (e.g., one coating per year or every other year depending upon wear and weathering) may reduce the migration of wood preservative chemicals from CCA-treated wood. In selecting a finish, consumers should be aware that, in some cases, "firm-forming" or nonpenetrating stains (latex semitransparent, latex opaque, and oil-based opaque stains) on outdoor surfaces such as decks and fences are not recommended, as subsequent peeling and flaking may ultimately have an impact on durability as well as exposure to the preservatives in the wood. EPA states, "Talk with your local hardware store about available coatings."

CCA-Pressure Treated Wood

Chromated Copper Arsenate

What is CCA-treated wood?

If your residential wood structure was built before 2004 and is not made of cedar or redwood, it was most likely constructed with wood pressure-treated with Chromated Copper Arsenate (CCA). CCA is a chemical preservative comprised of arsenic, chromium, and copper. First produced decades ago, it was a major source of treated-wood for decks, playgrounds, and other outdoor residential structures until 2004.

CCA, like other pesticides, is registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). In 2001, the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) and the EPA received several petitions to ban CCA use in playground equipment because of potential human health concerns about exposure to chemical residues from contact with the wood and surrounding soil. Exposure concerns centered around arsenic, an element that can increase the risk of certain types of cancers.

Manufacturers submitted requests to EPA to voluntarily cancel most residential uses effective December 31, 2003. Although a ban on CCA-treated wood was never imposed, the voluntary cancellations prohibited CCA treatment on wood intended for outdoor residential structures such as decks and playgrounds.

The voluntary cancellations did not address the potential exposure to chemical residues from existing CCA-wood structures, nor does the EPA require the removal of structures made with CCA-treated wood. Wood treated with CCA is still available primarily for industrial use, and CCA is also still registered with EPA for the treatment of wood products that may be found in residential settings (shakes, shingles, and structural members other than decks) as well as products found in agricultural/commercial settings (posts or sawn timbers for fence posts or structural supports).

Determining whether your residential structure is made with CCA-treated wood:

- » You may be able to find an end tag (see figure below) or other label/stamp on the underside or end of the wood that identifies the preservative type
- » If new wood does not have an end tag identifying the preservative, ask your retailer.
- » Ask the builder.
- » Contact your local or state health department for more information on testing your deck for arsenic.



Figure: End Tag. Preservative indicated at *. Specifics about End Tags and wood treatments can be found on Web resource listings 7 and 10 on the reverse page.

What You Should Know



Leaching/Disposal

- » Studies show that chemical residues can leach from CCA-treated wood. The amount and rate of leaching varies and is dependent on factors such as climate, rain/soil acidity, and wood age.
- » Discarded CCA lumber can usually be disposed of in construction and demolition landfills, municipal solid waste landfills, or industrial nonhazardous waste landfills; however, state or local laws may be more stringent. Be sure to contact your state or local authorities for information on disposal of CCA-treated wood.
- » Do not burn CCA or other preservative-treated wood to avoid possible inhalation of toxic chemicals in the smoke and ash.

INCIDENTS: IF YOU THINK YOU ARE SUFFERING POSSIBLE ADVERSE EFFECTS FROM WORKING WITH CCA-TREATED WOOD, IMMEDIATELY CONTACT YOUR MEDICAL PROVIDER.

Use/handling precautions:

Once identified, take precautions to minimize exposure to chemical residues and follow these guidelines:

- » Work outdoors and wear protection (e.g., goggles, gloves, and dust mask) when sawing, cleaning, or handling CCA-treated wood.
- » Thoroughly wash hands and all exposed body parts with soap and water after handling or playing on CCA-treated products.
- » Launder clothing worn when handling CCA-treated wood separately.
- » Children should not eat while on CCA-treated playgrounds as arsenic may be transferred to the mouth.
- » Do not allow children or pets to play in soil or other material under or near CCA-treated decks or structures.
- » CCA-treated wood should not be used where routine contact with food or animal feed can occur, including areas used to plant vegetables, fruits, herbs, etc. If you have a garden vegetable planter constructed with CCA-treated wood, install a plastic liner before filling the planter with soil to reduce exposure to CCA.
- » Do not use CCA-treated wood for mulch, cutting boards, counter tops, bee hives, compost, structures, or containers for storing human food or animal feed.
- » Never use treated wood in areas where it may come into direct or indirect contact with drinking water.

Cleaning/Maintenance

- » Do not apply harsh cleaning products such as bleach, sodium hydroxide, sodium percarbonate, oxalic acid, and citric acid to CCA-treated wood.
- » Avoid sanding or power washing CCA-treated wood.
- » Regular application of an oil- or water-based penetrating coating (stains, sealants) to CCA-treated wood structures may reduce potential exposure to chemical residues.

For more information and to report incidents to the EPA, contact the National Pesticide Information Center at (800) 858-7378.

Resources on the Web

1. **CPSC CCA Information:**
www.cpsc.gov/whatsnew.html#cca
2. **CPSC Staff Coatings Study:**
www.cpsc.gov/library/foia/foia07/os/cca.pdf
3. **EPA CCA Information:**
www.epa.gov/bppad001/reregistration/cca/
4. **EPA Consumer Safety Information Fact Sheet:**
www.epa.gov/ppad001/reregistration/cca/cca_consumer_safety.htm
5. **EPA Coatings Study:**
www.epa.gov/hrml/pubs/600r10009/600r10009.pdf
6. **Forest Products Laboratory (FPL):**
www.fpl.fs.fed.us/
7. **FPL CCA Alternatives:**
www.fpl.fs.fed.us/cca-alternatives
8. **FPL Estimating the Rate of CCA Leaching:**
www.fpl.fs.fed.us/cca-leaching
9. **FPL Coatings Study:**
www.fpl.fs.fed.us/cca-coatings
10. **FPL Wood Preservation:**
www.fpl.fs.fed.us/cca-wood-preservation



U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission
CPSC



United States
Environmental Protection
Agency



AGENDA

Ingham County Parks & Recreation Commission
 121 E. Maple Street, P.O. Box 178, Mason, MI 48854
 Telephone: 517.676.2233; Fax: 517.244.7190

The packet is available on-line by going to www.ingham.org, choosing the "Monthly Calendar," and clicking on Monday, April 27, 2015

Monday, April 27, 2015

6:00pm

PARKS & RECREATION COMMISSION MEETING

Human Services Building
 Conference Room A, Second Floor
 5303 S. Cedar Street, Building #3
 Lansing, Michigan

1. **Call to Order**
2. **Pledge of Allegiance**
3. **Approval of Minutes**
Minutes of March 23, 2015 regular meeting will be considered
4. **Limited Public Comment** ~ *Limited to 3 minutes with no discussion*
5. **Late Items / Deletions**
6. **ACTION ITEM**
 - A. Resolution Honoring Mike Rice
7. **PRESENTATION – RESOLUTION HONORING MIKE RICE**
8. **FINANCIAL REPORT**
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS**
 - A. Director/Administrative Office
 - B. Park Managers
10. **OLD BUSINESS**
 - A. Trails And Parks Task Force Report (*All*)
11. **NEW BUSINESS**
 - A. Motions vs. Resolutions (*Executive*)
 - B. Rayne Park Update (*Executive*)
 - C. Ice Fishing Access at Lake Lansing Boat Launch (*Executive*)
12. **REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES**
 - A. Executive Committee – Vice-Chair Bennett
 - B. Planning & Community Outreach Committee - Mr. Monsma
 - C. Budget & Personnel Committee - Mr. Czarnecki
13. **ACTION ITEMS**
 - A. Consideration to Rescind Resolution # 07-07 Establishing A Resident Versus Non-Resident Shelter Reservation Policy

DRAFT

14. Correspondence & Citizen Comment

15. Board/Staff Comments

16. Limited Public Comment ~ Limited to 3 minutes with no discussion

17. Upcoming Meetings

- A. Date: Monday, May 11, 2015; Time: 5:30pm
Executive Committee Meeting
- Date: Monday, May 11, 2015; Time: 6:00pm
Planning & Community Outreach Committee Meeting
- Date: Tuesday, May 12, 2015; Time 12:00pm
Budget & Personnel Committee Meeting
- Date: Monday, May 18, 2015; Time: 6:00pm
Parks & Recreation Commission Meeting

18. Informational Items – Distributed at Commission Meeting

- A. County Services, Finance Committee, and Board of Commissioner Meeting Minutes
(Items pertaining to the Parks Department)
- B. Newspaper Articles

19. Adjournment

Official minutes are stored and available for inspection at the address noted at the top of this agenda. The Ingham County Parks & Recreation Commission will provide necessary reasonable auxiliary aids and services, such as interpreters for the hearing impaired and audio tapes of printed materials being considered at the meeting for the visually impaired, for individuals with disabilities a the meeting upon five (5) working days notice to the Ingham County Parks & Recreation Commission. Individuals with disabilities requiring auxiliary aids or services should contact the Ingham County Parks & Recreation Commission by writing to the Ingham County Parks Department, P.O. Box 178, Mason, Michigan 48854, or by calling 517.676.2233.