

RECONNECT



TOGETHER AGAIN WITH **ACCG** IN 2021

2021

ACCG Business Meeting

November 13, 2021

REMEMBER TO BRING THIS BACK TO
THE ACCG BUSINESS MEETING ON
SATURDAY MORNING!



ASSOCIATION COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF GOERGIA
2021 COUNTY RECONNECT CONFERENCE
BUSINESS SESSION PACKET

Tab Number	Document	Page Number
Tab 1	Business Session Agenda	
Tab 2	Policy Council Report	Page 1
	Policy Objectives	Page 1
	Guiding Principles	Page 5
	Legislative Priorities	Page 7
Tab 3	Policy Procedures	Page 8
Tab 4	Amendment Form	Page 14

TAB 1



**ASSOCIATION COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF GOERGIA
2021 COUNTY RECONNECT CONFERENCE
BUSINESS SESSION
Savannah Convention Center
CHATHAM COUNTY**

Saturday, November 13, 2021

11:00 a.m.-11:45 a.m.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--|--|-------|
| I. | Call to Order & Welcome | Steve Taylor, President | |
| II. | Report of the Credentials Committee | Henry Craig, Credentials Committee Chair | |
| III. | Report of the Policy Council: Guiding Principles and Policy Objectives* | Melissa Hughes, Policy Council Chair | Tab 2 |
| IV. | Report of the Policy Council: Legislative Priorities* | Melissa Hughes, Policy Council Chair | Tab 2 |
| V. | Announcements | Steve Taylor, President | |
| VI. | Adjournment | Steve Taylor, President | |

**Items with asterisk require a vote from the membership*

TAB 2



ACCG Policy Council's Proposed 2022 Policy Agenda

The Policy Agenda is the guide for the ACCG policy team in influencing legislative and administrative actions in the state and federal government on behalf of Georgia counties. ACCG's Policy Council reviewed the recommendations from the seven policy committees and has recommended the below Policy Objectives and Guiding Principles for the membership's consideration and for adoption during the Business Session at the County Reconnect Conference on November 13th in Chatham County, GA. Also included is a list of potential top Legislative Priorities selected from the list of Policy Objectives and recommended by the Policy Council. The recommended Legislative Priorities will be voted on by the membership.

Policy Objectives

State:

- 1) Development Authorities/Property Tax Abatement** – ACCG encourages the Georgia General Assembly to address the inequities that can occur when economic development incentives are used, including the use of “payments in lieu of taxes” (PILOT). When economic development incentives result in abatement of property taxes, the use of PILOTs and other legal mechanisms can lead to one local government recouping some or all of its lost property taxes while other local governments suffer the full impact of the abated taxes. ACCG requests that the General Assembly change state law to require a written confidential notice regarding proposed economic development projects be provided to the local taxing authorities directly impacted by a tax abatement. ACCG also urges the General Assembly to authorize a process for the local governing authority to remove development authority appointees. In addition, the rights of those who are allowed to have legal standing to participate in bond validation proceedings should be expanded to include local taxing authorities who are directly impacted by said bonds.

- 2) Single County TSPLOST: Allow for Collection of Tax for Maximum Time Period** – ACCG supports legislation allowing the sales tax from Single County TSPLOST to be collected for the full term specified on the ballot referendum. Current law allows Single County TSPLOST to be imposed for a maximum of up to five years with the tax ending once the Department of Revenue has determined that the tax has reached the revenue amount estimated and specified in the ballot referendum. This flexibility is allowed in regular SPLOST law; therefore, this change would establish uniformity amongst the two local option sales taxes.

3) Reform Annexation Dispute Resolution/Arbitration Process – While annexation of unincorporated areas by municipalities may be appropriate, it may also be abused when its primary objectives are the expansion of the city tax base or to circumvent the county’s land use plan or zoning ordinance, particularly to increase population density. These tactics may cause significant service delivery problems and negatively impact surrounding property owners and values. In hopes of resolving these problems, a uniform annexation arbitration/dispute resolution process was enacted by the 2007 General Assembly. While this process has slightly improved negotiations between cities and counties over controversial annexations, the law has not been changed in 14 years and improvements are needed to help ensure more fairness for unincorporated residents negatively impacted by adjacent, conflicting land uses. ACCG urges the General Assembly to adopt the recommendations we submitted to the House Study Committee on Annexation and Cityhood pertaining to the improvement of Georgia’s annexation dispute resolution/arbitration process:

<http://www.ciclt.net/ul/accg/ACCGAnnexationRecommendationstoHouse.docx>.

4) Allow Counties the Option to Revise Procedures for Carrying Out State Coroner Duties – ACCG opposes amending Georgia’s Constitution to add any additional county elected officials as constitutional officers since this would unduly complicate relations with the county governing authority on such issues as contracting, purchasing, budgeting and other administrative matters. Rather than making coroners constitutional officers or fulltime employees with substantial statutory pay raises, as has been proposed in recent years, ACCG supports legislation authorizing county governing authorities to choose whether to continue having an elected office of coroner or to contract with or hire one or more individuals to carry out statutory coroner responsibilities

5) Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Reforms

- **Modernize the reimbursement system for Medicaid transports** by removing the arbitrary rule that disallows reimbursement for the first 10 miles of vehicle transport and bring base rate for transports to the Medicare rate. Additionally, there must be reimbursement for EMS calls that do not result in transport. The EMS crew can often stabilize a patient, eliminating a trip to the ER or a re-admission to the hospital.
- **Adopt permanent reciprocity for EMTs licensed in other states** as long as they meet or exceed Georgia’s requirements.
- **EMT-R Certification Requirements** - The Department of Public Health recently adopted a rule that created a certification for an EMT- R, a position that can only drive the truck and cannot treat patients. ACCG urges DPH to consider adding the requirement that EMT-R’s start the EMT certification process within six months of receiving the EMT-R certification.

- 6) **Funding for Mental Health Reform** - The Governor and legislature must provide equal funding to the locals to create jail diversion programs and provide an adequate number of Crisis Stabilization Units to serve all counties. Additional funding should also be provided to establish and maintain mental health courts in all judicial circuits.
- 7) **Disposal and Reuse of Biosolids/Drinking Water Plant Residuals** – ACCG encourages state and federal agencies to provide technical support, incentives and financial resources for the management, disposal, and beneficial reuse of biosolids and drinking water plant residuals.
- 8) **911 Fee Increase for Next Gen 911** - Support the Georgia Emergency Communication Authority (GECA) to seek an increase in the current 911 fee of \$1.50 to \$2.00 per line to fund Next Generation 911 and additional training. Any fee increase will be split equally between the local PSAP's and the Authority.
- 9) **Update Superior Court Judges Retirement Plan** - Update the Georgia Statute that references Superior Court Judges receiving 2/3 of their local supplement upon taking Senior Status. The statute is outdated and references an obsolete retirement plan that the Judicial Retirement System replaced.
- 10) **Expansion of Sales Tax to Include Digital Goods**– ACCG asks the General Assembly to help counties reduce their reliance on property tax by expanding the existing sales tax base through reductions in exemptions and including additional services and digital goods such as digital music, books, and video. Commissioners should also be granted greater flexibility to determine the appropriate local sales tax rate for their county.
- 11) **Public Notification of Tax Increase** – The tax increase notice required under the Taxpayer Bill of Rights has created great confusion about tax increases for the public. To promote public notification of tax increases, ACCG requests that the notification required by the Taxpayer Bill of Rights and the five-year history be replaced with one annual notification that is simple for the taxpayer to understand. Additionally, the General Assembly should consider exempting those local governments with “floating” homestead exemptions from compliance with these additional notification steps, in the same manner as the General Assembly has exempted the City of Atlanta.
- 14) **Title Agent Fees and Equipment Costs** – Although tag and title administration is a state function, counties currently provide all of the equipment for and data input into the tag and title system but have not received an increase in compensation for such services. The costs to counties for these functions are increasing, particularly in light of the state's transition to a new computerized title, tag, and driver records system. Currently the county receives only \$.50 for each title processed and \$1.00 for each tag processed, with the remaining fees being paid to the state. ACCG recommends that the title fee be raised from \$18.00 to \$20.00 and the fee for a replacement title be raised from \$8.00 to \$20.00. All of the additional funds raised by these fees should be paid over to the county. In addition, the counties' share of the base tag fee should be increased.
- 15) **Right-of-Way Occupancy Fee** – Cities are legally permitted to charge utility providers a

franchise fee. Unlike cities, counties are not legally permitted to charge utilities (other than cable companies) a franchise fee for locating in their right-of-way. Instead, utilities have access to the county right-of-way completely free of charge. To take the burden of utility relocation off property taxpayers and require utilities to pay for their “costs of doing business,” ACCG asks the General Assembly to allow counties the option to levy a right-of-way rental or usage fee on utility services to compensate counties for costs associated with providing utilities access to public rights-of-way. In addition, ACCG asks the General Assembly to eliminate the current franchise fees and taxes on telecommunication service providers and replace these revenues with a local telecommunications excise tax. The local revenues should be split between the counties and the cities based upon a population formula.

Federal

- 1) Federal Inmate Exclusion Policy** – ACCG requests that the federal government allow federal benefits such as Medicaid, Veterans Affairs, and the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to remain active for eligible inmates / detainees in local jails pre-adjudication. Federal law prohibits the use of federal funds and services for medical care provided to “inmates of a public institution.” The federal law does not differentiate between a convicted inmate and a person incarcerated prior to conviction. The “Medicaid Inmate Exclusion Policy” should be rescinded for those awaiting trial that have not been convicted. Those accused should not lose their federal health benefits until the adjudication process is complete for those individuals in a pretrial status. This policy creates a financial burden for counties and adds to the behavioral and mental health crises our communities are experiencing.



ACCG Guiding Principles

LOCAL ISSUES: ACCG provides a common platform that allows counties to maximize their legislative influence by making requests of the General Assembly and Congress through a unified effort. Through ACCG's policy development process, a policy platform is adopted, containing issues of significant importance to all counties or a reasonable portion of them. ACCG will not become directly involved in lobbying local legislation or general legislation that is drafted to affect only one county. ACCG will, however, notify the affected county of the pending legislation and will, at the request of the county, provide technical assistance. ACCG urges members of the General Assembly to refrain from passing this type of legislation without the support of the county governing authority. Where legislation will benefit some counties at the expense of others, ACCG will notify all counties of the potential benefits and consequences of the legislation but will not take a position.

HOME RULE: Home rule is the right of the people to determine and implement a public policy at the grassroots level. Home rule power is conferred on Georgia counties by Article IX, Section II, Paragraph I of the Georgia Constitution. Local governing authorities have the power to adopt ordinances, resolutions, or regulations relating to its property, affairs, and local government, as long as they are not inconsistent with state law or the Georgia Constitution. Although state laws may define minimum standards, they should not preempt counties from passing ordinances that establish a more stringent standard for their communities. The preservation of administrative and fiscal home rule authority allows counties to develop and implement community-based solutions to local problems. ACCG believes that counties, as the government closest to the people, are the most appropriate authority to serve the needs and requirements of the community.

COST SHIFTING: A state directive that compels local governments to provide a service, program, or benefit without providing the appropriate monies or a funding source is regarded as an unfunded mandate. County officials recognize that some state mandates are justified because they achieve agreed upon statewide policy goals. However, many, if not most, mandates on counties are imposed without the consensus of local governments or the resources necessary for their implementation. Mandates shift costs to local property taxpayers, financially drain county governments, and impede a county's ability to adequately deliver the fundamental services required by law. Mandates also compromise a county's ability to provide discretionary services requested by the local community. ACCG opposes any state or federal actions that limit the ability of local elected officials to make fiscal and public policy decisions for the citizens that they represent. Furthermore, counties support the establishment of an agreed upon course of action whereby state and county elected officials deliberatively evaluate the appropriate funding and delivery of intergovernmental service responsibilities between counties and the state.

LOCAL REVENUES: To provide services requested by the local community or required by the state, counties need an adequate stable revenue source that is diverse and fairly spreads the tax burden across the residents of the county. State-determined restrictions on local revenues hinder a local community's ability to establish a revenue structure that fairly distributes the financial burdens of local government to all citizens of the county based on the unique characteristics of the county. When new state laws or annexation erodes a portion of the local revenue base, county commissioners must shift the tax burden to other residents or reduce the level of county services provided. Politically, neither of these choices is popular. The decision to tax should occur at the same level of government where the decision is made to enact a new service or enhance an existing service. Local governments should have an equal share of flexibility and control over both revenues and expenditures as they are directly linked.

SERVICE DELIVERY: To help create and maintain the quality of life desired by the residents of a community, counties should be given the flexibility to create new services, expand existing services, or discontinue a service. If a service is funded partially or fully using county revenues, then the county governing authority should have a level of control over the service commensurate to its share of the funding. Local government services in the unincorporated areas should be provided solely at the discretion of the county governing authority and such services should not be disrupted by annexation. Service delivery responsibilities within the incorporated areas of the county should be determined jointly with the city. When the state wishes to provide services locally, they should coordinate with the counties to determine the most efficient method of service delivery and funding of the service.

LAND USE: County officials must have the ability to make reasonable decisions for zoning, comprehensive planning, and infrastructure issues to ensure that the local community grows and develops in a way that adds value to the community and improves the quality of life for all residents. This includes a county's right to adopt local land use and other environmental regulations to protect its unique natural resources and vision for the community. Citizens expect the county commission to exercise its ability to manage and direct growth without being subjected to prohibitive claims for damages for infringement on private property rights. Likewise, county land use decisions should not be thwarted by municipal annexations. Locally elected officials are in the best position to balance the rights of individual property owners with the rights and wishes of all property owners within a county.

STATE/COUNTY PARTNERSHIP: Counties were created to function as local subdivisions of the state. To tailor services to the needs of the different geographic and demographic areas of the state, decision making power must be granted to locally elected representatives. The state sets general parameters, including minimum standards and levels of service, then local officials should decide what additional services and enhancements the local community desires. The state and its local county subdivisions must work in tandem to improve the quality of life for all Georgia residents. To facilitate this partnership the state should:

- Fully fund state services and not require or attempt to coerce counties into subsidizing the service.
- Provide support (i.e., funding and technical assistance) to attain a minimum level and standard of services needed statewide (i.e., crime information center, crime lab, utility assessments, training public safety officers, establishing uniform assessment procedures and transportation improvements).



Selection of Top Priorities

- A. County Participation in Development Authority Tax Abatements
- B. Continue Single County TSPLOST Until Maximum Time Period is Reached
- C. Reform Annexation Dispute Resolution/Arbitration Process
- D. Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Reforms to Funding and Staffing
- E. Mental Health Reforms
- F. Funding to Implement Next Generation E-911
- G. Expansion of Sale Tax to Include Digital Goods
- H. Increased Tag and Title Fee Revenue to Fund County Administrative Costs
- I. Compensation for Private Utilization of County Right-of-Way

TAB 3



POLICY

Association County Commissioners of Georgia

ACCG Policy Procedures

- I. **Purpose.** The ACCG Board of Managers has adopted these procedures to replace the 2017 Policy Council Objectives Rules and Operating Procedures and the 2017 Business Session Rules and Operating Procedures to Adopt the Legislative Agenda.
 - A. **Objectives.** These procedures are designed to further the following objectives established in Article I of the ACCG Bylaws:
 1. Provide a structure in which ideas can be presented and unified policy positions developed;
 2. Ensure that the legal basis of counties is such that public services may be provided in a cost-effective manner;
 3. Ensure that local authority is protected to establish policies that meet the unique needs of each county;
 4. Ensure that an adequate revenue base for counties exists;
 5. Provide Congress, the General Assembly, and federal and state agencies with the information necessary for the development of sound policy impacting county government;
 6. Educate county staff on state and federal policies impacting county government and provide guidance on local implementation; and
 7. Speak with a unified voice, supporting the interests of county residents and taxpayers.
 - B. **The Policy Agenda.**
 1. **Purpose.** The Policy Agenda is a guide for the ACCG Policy Team in influencing legislative and administrative actions in the state and federal government on behalf of Georgia counties.
 2. **Definition.** The ACCG Policy Agenda includes the ACCG Guiding Principles and the policy objectives proposed by the policy committees, recommended by the Policy Council and voted on by the membership. The Policy Agenda also includes a designation of top priority policy objectives established by a vote of the membership.

3. **Approval.** The Policy Agenda is presented to the ACCG Membership for approval at the ACCG Business Session held before the legislative session in accordance with these procedures.

II. ACCG Policy Committees

- A. **Number of Policy Committees.** There are seven Policy Committees:
 1. Economic Development and Transportation Committee;
 2. Federal Committee;
 3. General County Government Committee;
 4. Health and Human Services Committee;
 5. Natural Resources and the Environment Committee;
 6. Public Safety and the Courts Committee; and
 7. Revenue and Finance Committee.
- B. **Purpose of Policy Committees.** The ACCG Policy Committees study policy objective recommendations from the membership and ACCG staff and provide the Policy Council a list of recommended policy objectives for the proposed Policy Agenda.
- C. **Duties of Policy Committees.**
 1. To research and study policy issues of importance to counties related to the subject matter of the Policy Committee
 2. To meet at least annually to recommend to the Policy Council policy objectives on issues related to the subject matter of the Policy Committee.
- D. **Policy Committee Officers.** Following the Annual Meeting of the ACCG Membership, the President appoints the Chair and Vice Chair of each committee.
- E. **Voting Members of Policy Committees.** Voting members of the committees shall be made up of county governing authority elected officials, county administrators, county managers, county clerks and county attorneys. A voting member may designate another county official to vote at a policy committee meeting with appropriate written documentation.
- F. **Assistance to the Policy Committees.** Committees may invite issue experts to attend meetings in a non-voting advisory capacity.

III. ACCG Policy Council

- A. **Purpose of the Policy Council.** To provide direction to the ACCG Policy Team as they represent ACCG members with the state and federal government.
- B. **Duties of the Policy Council.**
 1. To meet at least annually to review the recommended policy objectives from the Policy Committees.
 2. To resolve conflicts between Policy Committee recommendations, as necessary.

3. To establish a proposed Policy Agenda for the upcoming year and submit it to the membership for consideration and a vote at the ACCG Business Session.
 4. To provide guidance to the ACCG Policy Team on specific issues arising in Congress, the Georgia General Assembly, federal agencies or state agencies in between meetings of the ACCG membership.
 5. To hold meetings while the General Assembly is in session, take positions on legislation at the request of staff or the membership and accept or decline negotiated agreements with legislators
- C. **Policy Council Officers.** The ACCG First Vice President serves as Chair. The ACCG Second Vice President serves as Vice Chair. In the event that either is unavailable, then the Third Vice President or most recent active Past President may serve.
- D. **Voting Members of the Policy Council**
1. **Executive Committee:**
 - a) President
 - b) First Vice President
 - c) Second Vice President
 - d) Third Vice President
 - e) Immediate Past President
 - f) Two additional members elected by the Board of Managers
 2. **Policy Committee Chairs and Vice Chairs:**
 - a) Economic Development and Transportation Chair
 - b) Economic Development and Transportation Vice Chair
 - c) Federal Committee Chair
 - d) Federal Committee Vice Chair
 - e) General County Government Chair
 - f) General County Government Vice Chair
 - g) Health and Human Services Chair
 - h) Health and Human Services, Vice Chair
 - i) Natural Resources and the Environment Chair
 - j) Natural Resources and the Environment Vice Chair
 - k) Public Safety and the Courts Chair
 - l) Public Safety and the Courts Vice Chair

- m) Revenue and Finance Chair
- n) Revenue and Finance Vice Chair

3. **Section Representatives:**

- a) County Attorneys' Section President
- b) County Clerks' Section President
- c) County Managers'/Administrators' Section President

4. **Presidential Appointments:**

- a) Three members appointed by the President

E. **Policy Council Meetings**

1. **Recorder.** ACCG staff shall record the minutes of meetings of the Policy Council.
2. **Parliamentarian.** The President of the ACCG County Attorneys' Section or his or her designee shall serve as the Parliamentarian.
3. **Quorum of the Policy Council.** A majority of members currently in office. Policy Council members unable to be physically present at a meeting can participate telephonically for purposes of obtaining a quorum and voting.
4. **Amendments to the Proposed Policy Agenda.**
 - a) **Amendments by Members of the Policy Council.** Amendments to the proposed policy objectives or guiding principles may be made in writing by members of the Policy Council.
 - b) **Amendments Proposed by the Membership.** Amendments to the proposed policy objectives or guiding principles from the ACCG Membership must be provided in writing on an ACCG Amendment Form to the Policy Council Chair with a copy to the ACCG Legislative Director no later than noon the business day before the Policy Council meeting.

IV. **ACCG Membership**

- A. **Role of Membership.** ACCG members allow ACCG to speak with a unified voice for Georgia counties by participating in the ACCG Policy Committees and voting on the ACCG Policy Agenda.
- B. **Approval by Membership. The Policy Agenda shall be submitted for approval by the membership at a Business Session. The requirements for voting on the Policy Agenda at the Business Session include:**
 1. **Quorum of Members.** Twenty-five (25) member counties shall be considered a quorum.
 2. **Credentials Committee.** The ACCG President will appoint three voting members to the Credentials Committee prior to the Business Session to oversee the distribution of voting credentials.
 - a) **Chair of Credentials Committee.** The ACCG Second Vice

President shall serve as the nonvoting Chair of the Credentials Committee. In the absence of the Second Vice President, the Third Vice President shall serve as the nonvoting Chair.

- b) **Duties.** The Credentials Committee shall examine the credentials of the voting delegates and decide any contested claims to represent a member county.
 - c) **Report to Membership.** The Chair shall report to the ACCG Membership at the Business Session regarding the official number of voting delegates that have received their voting credentials.
3. **Debate amongst Membership.** Participation in the debate of any matter is limited to the following individuals from a member county: member of a governing authority, employee of a governing authority and designees of a voting delegate.
4. **Amendments and Resolutions from Membership.** Amendments to the Policy Agenda and resolutions may be proposed from the Membership under the following conditions:
- a) Proposed amendments or resolutions must be in writing on an ACCG Amendment Form;
 - b) Proposed amendments or resolutions must be co-signed by five (5) commissioners that are each from a different county in good standing; and
 - c) Completed, proposed amendments or resolutions must be submitted to the President prior to the start of the Business Session.
5. **Voting by the Membership.**
- a) Each member county is allowed one vote to be made by the voting delegate.
 - b) A voting delegate shall be the individual designated by the governing authority of the member county. If the governing body did not designate a voting delegate, then the voting delegate shall be the chair or sole commissioner of the member county or his or her designated member of the governing body.
 - c) Votes may only be cast by voting delegates in attendance at the Business Session. Voting by proxy is not permitted.
 - d) The President may determine the method of voting. However, five (5) members or more may demand a roll call vote.
 - e) An affirmative vote by a simple majority of the credentialed voting delegates is required to constitute the approval of the ACCG Membership.

V. ACCG Policy Team

A. Purpose. The ACCG Policy Team assists the ACCG membership in developing and implementing the Policy Agenda.

B. Duties. Members of the ACCG Policy Team shall:

1. Keep ACCG Membership informed of legislative and administrative issues of importance to Georgia counties.
2. Provide reasonable notice of ACCG Policy Committee meetings to the membership.
3. Provide ACCG Membership with the reports of the ACCG Policy Committees in advance of the Policy Council meeting where such reports will be considered.
4. Provide ACCG Membership with the proposed Policy Agenda before the ACCG Business Session held before the legislative session.
5. Provide ACCG Membership with ACCG Amendment Forms for the Policy Council meeting and the Business Session.

VI. Effective Date. This procedure shall become effective upon adoption by the ACCG Board of Managers.

**Amendments must include the specific language necessary to clearly amend the policy. Suggested new language should be underlined. Suggested deletions should be in strikethrough font. Continue on a separate piece of paper, if necessary.*

TAB 4



**Business Session
ACCG Policy Agenda
Proposed Amendment or Resolution¹**

Submitted by at Least Five Chairs, Sole Commissioners, Mayors or Commissioners from Five Separate Counties in Good Standing:

Policy Objective Title: _____

Date Requested: _____

Proposed Amendment: _____

Once completed and signed (see next page), this amendment must be presented to the ACCG President prior to the Business Session at 11:00 a.m.

¹ As prescribed by ACCG Policy Procedures IV(B)(4) (April 26, 2019).

**Amendments must include the specific language necessary to clearly amend the policy. Suggested new language should be underlined. Suggested deletions should be in strikethrough font. Continue on a separate piece of paper, if necessary.*

(Business Session Policy Agenda Amendment Form Continued)

Policy Objective Title: _____

1. _____
Name

County

Title

Signature

2. _____
Name

County

Title

Signature

3. _____
Name

County

Title

Signature

4. _____
Name

County

Title

Signature

5. _____
Name

County

Title

Signature

