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Vicki Arsenault

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Acting in Oakland County

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NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND
HUMAN SERVICES
BUREAU OF EPIDEMIOLOGY AND
POPULATION HEALTH

Administrative Rules for Rule Set "Mandatory Reporting of Amyotrophic
Lateral Sclerosis Cases"
MOAHR Rule Division No. 2022-13 HS

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Wednesday, February 12, 2025-9:00 A.M.
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Email: MDHHS-AdminRules@michigan.gov

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STATE OF MICHIGAN

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For the County of: **MARQUETTE**

In the matter of: Notice of Public Hearing
Michigan Department of Health and Human Services
Bureau of Epidemiology and Population Health
MOAHR Rule Division No. 2022-13 HS
February 12, 2025

Size: 2 x 6

State of **MICHIGAN**, County of Marquette ss.

ANN TROUTMAN

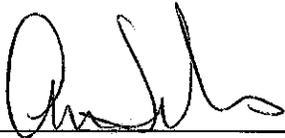
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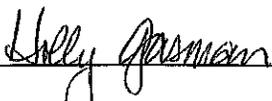
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January 27, 2025



ANN TROUTMAN

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HOLLY GASMAN

Notary Public for **MARQUETTE** County, Michigan
Acting in the County of Marquette
My commission expires: May 25, 2025

World

South Korean prosecutors indict impeached President Yoon Suk Yeol

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — South Korean prosecutors on Sunday indicted impeached President Yoon Suk Yeol on rebellion in connection with his short-lived imposition of martial law, a criminal charge that could incur the death penalty or life imprisonment if convicted.

This is the latest blow to Yoon, who was impeached and arrested over his Dec. 3 martial law decree that plunged the country into political turmoil, shook its financial markets and hurt its international image. Separate from criminal judicial proceedings, the Constitutional Court is now deliberating whether to formally dismiss Yoon as president or reinstate him.

Yoon has become South Korea's first president who has been indicted while in office. He will remain jailed and be escorted from a detention facility to a Seoul court for hearings in the trial, which is expected to last about six months.

Prosecutors said in a statement that they indicted Yoon on charges that he directed a rebellion when he imposed martial law. Investigative authorities have earlier alleged that Yoon's imposition of martial law amounted to rebellion, because he staged riots with the purpose of undermining the constitution.

Yoon's defense team lashed out at the indictment, calling it "the worst decision" by prosecutors who they say are trying to curry favor with political forces who want Yoon's exit.

"Today's indictment of the president will remain as a shame in the history of South Korean prosecutors that they cannot erase," Yoon's defense team said in a statement. "We stress once again that a president's declaration of martial law can never be rebellion."

Yoon has presidential immunity from most criminal prosecutions, but the privilege doesn't extend to allegations of rebellion or treason. By law in South Korea, the leader of a rebellion can face a life sentence or capital punishment.

Yoon, a conservative, has steadfastly denied any wrongdoing, describing his declaration of martial law as a legitimate act of governance meant to raise public awareness of the danger of the liberal-controlled National Assembly,

which obstructed his agenda and impeached top officials. During his announcement of martial law, Yoon called the assembly "a den of criminals" and vowed to eliminate "shameless North Korea followers and anti-state forces."

After declaring martial law on Dec. 3, Yoon sent troops and police officers to the assembly, but enough lawmakers still managed to enter an assembly chamber to vote down Yoon's decree unanimously, forcing his Cabinet to lift it.

The martial law imposition, the first of its kind in South Korea in more than four decades, lasted only six hours. However, it evoked painful memories of past dictatorial rules in South Korea in the 1960s-80s when military-backed rulers used martial laws and emergency decrees to suppress opponents.

South Korea's constitution gives the president the power to declare martial law to keep order in wartime and other comparable emergency states, but many experts say the country wasn't under such conditions when Yoon declared martial law.

Yoon insists that he had no intentions of disrupting assembly work, including its floor vote on his decree and that deploying troops and police forces was meant to maintain order. But commanders of military units sent to the assembly have told assembly hearings or investigators that Yoon ordered them to drag out lawmakers to prevent them from overturning his decree.

Investigations on Yoon have intensified the country's already serious internal division, with rival protesters regularly staging rallies in downtown Seoul.

After a local court on Jan. 19 approved a formal arrest warrant to extend Yoon's detention, dozens of his supporters stormed the court building, destroying windows, doors and other property. They also attacked police officers with bricks, steel pipes and other objects. The violence left 17 police officers injured, and police said that they detained 46 protesters.

Yoon earlier resisted efforts by investigative authorities to question or detain him. He then was apprehended on Jan. 15 in a huge law enforcement operation at his presidential compound.



Luyeva Yangali cries during an interview about her father, who disappeared in Ayacucho in 1983 during Peru's internal armed conflict, in Lima, Peru, on Oct. 20. (Photo/Guadalupe Pardo)

Peru's disappeared: Dozens look for relatives lost to violence

AYACUCHO, Peru (AP) — The easiest thing might have been to let go. To refresh the flowers at her husband's grave and find comfort in retrieving his bones, a milestone in a country where 20,000 people disappeared between 1980 and 2000.

Lidia Flores chose a different path, though: to search for others who also went missing during Peru's most violent period.

"I can't stay calm when others, like I did, are crying," Flores said from her home in Ayacucho, a Peruvian city whose name translates as "nook of the dead" from the Quechua language. "They are searching and I must be there for them."

Thousands more have disappeared thought Latin America under dictatorships, during armed conflicts or due to organized crime. Their wives, mothers and daughters have historically fought for justice, but Flores' case is distinctive because even after finding her husband's remains 40 years ago, her loss led her to commit to a greater cause.

For several years, she has presided over the National Association of Relatives of Detained and Disappeared Persons of Peru. Known for its Spanish initials, Anfasep, it was founded in 1983 and has about 140 members who advocate for truth and reparations.

"Sometimes I feel at ease, but then I wonder, why did this happen?" said Flores, who Peruvians rarely address by name. Most call her "mami" or "madrecita," an affectionate Spanish word derived from "mother," as if she cared for them all.

"I won't let go because I made a commitment," she added. "For as long as I live, I will demand justice for all and find out why my husband was killed."

WHY DID 20,000 PERUVIANS DISAPPEAR?

Soon after Flores last saw him alive, Felipe Huaman was detained by members of the military dressed as civilians outside his house in July 1984. Flores found his remains a month later, guided by a stranger who saw a corpse

matching his description.

Only days had passed since he was thrown down a hill, but stray dogs had gnawed at the remains. Flores took her 2-month-old baby out of her shawl, wrapped what was left of Huaman and climbed uphill, her baby in her arms, her husband's bones on her back.

She arrived at the prosecutor's office and requested a death certificate to bury him, but an official told her: "His body is not whole anymore. Throw him into the river or burn what's left of him and find your peace." So she wrapped up the bones, went home and bribed a grave digger to bury Huaman at midnight, as she peeked and wept behind a tree.

Stories like hers are part of the aftermath of a brutal fight between the Peruvian government and the insurgency of Sendero Luminoso (or Shining Path), a Communist organization that claimed to seek social transformation through an armed revolution.

Founded in the 1970s by Abimael Guzman, the group turned violent a decade later. Older Peruvians still tell tales about donkeys strapped with explosives detonating in crowds, bombs placed under streetlamps to plunge cities into darkness and massacres that wiped out entire families.

The terror, though, was not merely unleashed by the insurgents. The armed forces were equally responsible for deaths and human rights violations.

Hundreds of men — many of them innocent — were captured by the military, often to face torture and execution. Others were slain and buried in mass graves by insurgents seeking to control communities by spreading fear.

Although hundreds of people have disappeared for other motives since then, the Truth Commission said this was the most violent period in Peru's history. More than 69,000 people are counted as "fatal victims" — about 20,000 classified as "disappeared" and the rest killed by insurgents or the military.

"In many ways, Peru is still dealing with the repercussions of the political violence from the late 20th century," said Miguel La Serna, a history profes-

sor at the University of North Carolina.

"Whole generations of adult men disappeared and that impacted the demographics in these communities. People moved out to escape the violence and some never returned," he added. "And that's to say nothing of the social, collective trauma that people experienced."

A LONELY SEARCH

Those unsure of what happened to their relatives wandered the streets asking for clues and listened to radio news reports. Every time a discovery of remains was announced, they headed out to those locations and turned over corpses, hoping to spot a familiar face.

"Pig and dogs ate the bodies, but we got used to that," said Adelina Garc a, whose 27-year-old husband, Zosimo Tenorio, disappeared in 1983. "I felt no disgust or fear."

The couple had just moved from a nearby town to flee the violence from Sendero Luminoso. They thought they would be safe in Ayacucho, where the armed forces patrolled the streets, but soon realized they were wrong.

"It was tough," Garc a said. "Every night I thought: Tomorrow we won't wake up. Which of them will kill us? The insurgents or the military?"

She was sleeping when soldiers stormed into her home. They dragged Tenorio from their bed, called him a "terrorist" and took him away. They wrecked their belongings, stole their savings and hit Garc a until she lay unconscious on the floor, next to her year-old crying child.

"Even presidents have told us that it's been a long time and we should turn the page, but we can't do that," Garc a said. "When a person dies, you hold a wake according to your religion, but for us, there's always a question: What if they're alive?"

After her husband vanished, a military captain told her that he was taken to Cabbitos, an army base where a crematory oven was used to dispose of bodies and more than 130 people were executed. She could never corroborate it, though, so the search continues.

Trump wants Egypt and Jordan to take in Palestinians from Gaza

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates (AP) — President Donald Trump's suggestion that Egypt and Jordan take in Palestinians from the war-ravaged Gaza Strip is being met with a hard "no" from at least one of the two U.S. allies along with the Palestinians themselves, who fear Israel would never allow them to return.

Trump floated the idea on Saturday, saying he would urge the leaders of the two Arab countries to take in Gaza's now largely homeless population, so that "we just clean out that whole thing." He added that resettling Gaza's population of 2.3 million could be temporary or long term.

"It's literally a demolition site right now," Trump said, referring to the vast destruction caused by Israel's 15-month war with Hamas, now paused by a fragile ceasefire.

"I'd rather get involved with some of the Arab nations, and build housing in a different location, where they can maybe live in peace for a change," Trump

said.

Hamas and the Palestinian Authority condemned the idea. Jordan's foreign minister, Ayman Safadi, told journalists that his country's rejection of the proposed transfer of Palestinians was "firm and unwavering." There was no immediate comment from Egypt or Israel.

The idea is likely to be welcomed by some in Israel, where Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's far-right governing partners have long advocated what they describe as the voluntary migration of large numbers of Palestinians and the reestablishment of Jewish settlements in Gaza.

Human rights groups have already accused Israel of ethnic cleansing, which United Nations experts have defined as a policy designed by one ethnic or religious group to remove the civilian population of another group from certain areas "by violent and terror-inspiring means."

Omar Shakir, the Israel

and Palestine director at Human Rights Watch, said Trump's proposal, if implemented, "would amount to an alarming escalation in the ethnic cleansing of the Palestinian people and exponentially increase their suffering."

A history of displacement

Before and during the 1948 war surrounding Israel's creation, some 700,000 Palestinians — a majority of the prewar population — fled or were driven from their homes in what is now Israel, an event they commemorate as the Nakba — Arabic for catastrophe.

Israel refused to allow them to return because it would have resulted in a Palestinian majority within its borders. The refugees and their descendants now number around 6 million, with large communities in Gaza, where they make up the majority of the population, as well as the Israeli-occupied West Bank, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria.

In the 1967 Mideast war, when Israel seized the West Bank and Gaza Strip, 300,000 more Palestinians fled, mostly into Jordan.

The decades-old refugee crisis has been a major driver of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and was one of the thorniest issues in peace talks that last broke down in 2009. The Palestinians claim a right of return, while Israel says they should be absorbed by surrounding Arab countries.

Many Palestinians view the latest war in Gaza, in which entire neighborhoods have been shelled to oblivion and 90% of the population have been forced from their homes, as a new Nakba. They fear that if large numbers of Palestinians leave Gaza, then they too may never return.

Steadfastly remaining on one's land is central to Palestinian culture, and was on vivid display in Gaza on Sunday, when thousands of people tried to return to the most heavily destroyed part of the territory.

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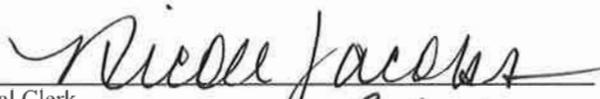
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01/27/2025

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