

## OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

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### EXECUTIVE DIVISION

Web technology continues to be a dynamic means of sharing documentation, both internally and externally. Executive Division strives to meet the demands of the public and department employees in their need for quicker, better, and faster information.

For internal information, all orders and forms previously distributed by ID mail in paper format continue to be placed on the internal web server for instant search and retrieval. All internal correspondence including meeting minutes, financial procedures, position vacancies, and news releases are posted immediately upon receipt to the server.

Information about the Michigan State Police is available to the public including forms, news releases, division, district, and post web sites. Retirees connect with the department through the retirees' web site maintained by Executive Division and a newsletter produced by a group of retirees.

### OFFICE OF HIGHWAY SAFETY PLANNING



On March 10, 2000, Michigan implemented a standard safety belt enforcement law. The law removed the secondary enforcement provision for adults in the front seat, provided for standard enforcement of safety belt use for youths from 4 up to 16 years old in all seating positions, and required children up to 4 years old to be in a car seat, no matter where they are seated in a vehicle.

The implementation of the law culminated with a statewide effort by the Michigan Standard Enforcement Implementation Team. This coalition of public and private partners worked with advocates and opponents of the law to fully inform the public of changes in the law. The nine-month effort paid off by achieving front-page publicity on the day the law went into effect. The *Click It or Ticket* campaign reached the highest public recognition numbers ever achieved by a Michigan traffic safety campaign.



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A direct observation survey conducted within one month of enactment of the law documented an 83.5 percent safety belt usage rate; up from 70.1 percent recorded in the fall of 1999. A follow-up survey three months later indicated that the increased belt use rate had been maintained.

In anticipation of the change in the seat belt law, the Office of Highway Safety Planning and the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police received grant funds to provide training for law enforcement officers on communication skills and professional conduct during traffic stops. *Safe and Legal Traffic Stops* (SALTS) provided training to over 500 officers across the state. Assessment of the training has taken place and will be used in future training.

Law enforcement officer training was also provided for the repeat offender laws, a series of legislation aimed to deny repeat offenders access to their vehicle through license plate confiscation, vehicle immobilization, and vehicle forfeiture. More than 5,000 judicial and law enforcement personnel received in-person training about the new laws.

### EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION



### Introduction

The Emergency Management Division (EMD) is responsible for coordinating the state's response to a wide range of emergencies and disasters, both natural and human-caused. While familiar hazards such as floods, tornadoes, chemical spills, wildfires, and winter storms continue to threaten public health and safety in Michigan, school violence and domestic terrorism involving the use of nuclear, biological or chemical weapons of mass destruction (WMD) have recently emerged as serious and disturbing threats. Consistent with the four phases of emergency management--mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery--EMD strives to foster, promote and implement an emergency management system that protects Michigan's communities and citizens from the effects of disasters and emergencies.

EMD receives substantial programmatic and financial support from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and the division serves as the state's liaison with FEMA during response and recovery operations associated with federal disaster declarations. Working in close concert with the Office of the Governor, other state and federal agencies, and 110 local emergency management programs, EMD continually examines current trends



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in order to anticipate and mitigate future threats to the safety and security of Michigan communities.

### **2000 HIGHLIGHTS**

#### **Disaster Response and Recovery**

##### ***Blackman Township Gasoline Spill -***

On the morning of June 7, 2000, at least 75,000 gallons of gasoline were released into the environment in Jackson County's Blackman Township due to a defective valve in a gasoline pipeline. The situation posed an immediate and serious threat to public health and safety due to the potential for fire, explosion, and environmental contamination.



At the request of local officials, EMD staff developed a protective action order for the Governor's signature to compel the evacuation of more than 500 homes within a one-mile radius of the spill. It was the first time that a Michigan governor has needed to use statutory authority to order an evacuation of citizens for their own safety. Most of the evacuees were allowed to return to their homes within five days of the accident. The leak was detected when a drop in pressure was recorded at a metering station along the pipeline that runs through Blackman Township from Joliet, Illinois to Detroit. Considering that the pipeline carries approximately 7 million gallons of gasoline per day, the spill caused significant environmental and public safety problems and shut down 30 percent of the state's gasoline supplies for 9 days. Wolverine Pipeline Company worked with affected federal, state, and local regulatory agencies to develop and implement plans for completing pipeline repairs, cleanup, restoration of contaminated sites and providing long term environmental monitoring. To date, the company has expended more than \$10 million in response to this pipeline accident.

##### ***Mackinac Island Electric Power Infrastructure Failure –***

Beginning on July 22, 2000, Mackinac Island began to experience intermittent power outages that escalated two days later into a complete power blackout. The outage continued until July 28 when several large generators were brought to the island by Edison Sault Electric Company to provide temporary power until the electrical infrastructure of the island could be repaired. The cause of the outage was later determined to be overheating damage to five of the seven underwater cables that provide power to the island from the mainland. The outage came at the worst possible time for the residents, visitors, and businesses on Mackinac Island – at the height of the tourist season during the week of the popular Chicago to Mackinac yacht race, with more than 35,000 tourists on the island.



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### ***Urban Flooding in Wayne and Oakland Counties –***



On September 10 and 11, 2000, unusually heavy rainfall occurred in southeast Michigan, overwhelming municipal storm drainage systems and causing damage to tens of thousands of homes and businesses in Wayne and Oakland Counties. Much of the damage was caused by basement flooding and sewage backups. Short-term power failures at pumping stations and inadequate capacity in aging combined with storm/sanitary sewer infrastructure contributed to the flooding in many

municipalities. Detroit, Dearborn, and several Downriver communities were hardest hit. In response to the serious public health and safety concerns created by the basement flooding and sewage backups, the Governor issued a Disaster Declaration for Wayne County on September 20. On October 17, the President issued a major Disaster Declaration making residents of Wayne County eligible for federal Individual Assistance grants and low interest disaster loans to repair uninsured flood damages. Oakland County was added to the declaration October 27. More than \$200 million in federal disaster aid was paid to more than 100,000 residents and business owners, making this one of the largest Individual Assistance declarations in U.S. history.

### **Other Initiatives**

#### ***Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Threat Assessment –***

During 2000, the staff of the Planning and Operations Section received training from the U.S. Office of State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support (OSLDPS) regarding completion of a new WMD threat/needs/risk/vulnerability assessment. Following this train-the-trainer program, section staff presented one-day orientations in every district to assist local government and public safety officials with conducting local assessments. These local assessments will be rolled into a state assessment that will be used to develop a three-year Statewide Domestic Preparedness Strategy that is a prerequisite for eligibility for future federal WMD equipment grants.

#### ***Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Administration & Projects –***

In August 2000, the Federal Emergency Management Agency approved the State of Michigan as a Managing State for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), a designation achieved by only 17 states nationwide.

In 2000, the Hazard Mitigation Unit administered grants for and coordinated the development and implementation of over 75 hazard mitigation projects totaling more than \$15 million in project costs. The projects are designed to lessen or eliminate future damage and impact from natural or technological hazards in Michigan. The projects included early warning systems, acquisition, relocation or elevation of flood prone structures, floodproofing



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measures, structural wind bracing, storm drainage enhancements, riverbank stabilization, and storm water retention. The unit is currently working on an additional \$29 million in mitigation projects under Federal Disaster 1346 (declared in October 2000 for urban flooding in Oakland and Wayne Counties).

### ***Department of Housing and Urban Development Disaster Unmet Needs Grant –***

The Mitigation Unit continued to implement a \$3 million grant awarded to the state in 2000 to address unmet needs from the 1998 presidentially declared windstorm disasters. The HUD funds must primarily benefit low and moderate-income individuals and communities. In a unique arrangement, the division entered into an agreement with Montcalm County to be the lead local coordinating agency for funds administration and disbursement. Fifteen counties are eligible to receive funding under this disaster relief initiative.

### ***Emergency Preparedness Exercises & Training –***

The Emergency Management Division Training and Exercise Section continued supporting emergency planning efforts to school districts throughout the state. The Multi-Hazard Program for Schools was routinely offered for school administrators, law enforcement, and safety officials to help them develop emergency plans for their schools. The training and exercise section performed a comprehensive examination of its training programs in an ongoing effort to improve the quality of the programs and delivery systems.

### ***Palisades Nuclear Power Plant Exercise –***

On June 6-7, 2000, EMD conducted a partial plume pathway/full scale ingestion pathway exercise in conjunction with the Palisades Nuclear Power Plant, Allegan, Berrien, and Van Buren Counties and numerous state agencies. This exercise was unique in the level of involvement by federal agencies, including the Environmental Protection Agency, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Department of Energy, the Department of Agriculture, the Food and Drug Administration, the Department of Health and Human Services and FEMA. State and federal personnel also were involved in joint field monitoring operations. Numerous decision-making aids and processes were developed to facilitate interface with federal agencies. This information has been captured in state procedures to facilitate state and federal interface in case of a power plant accident.

### ***Violent Incident Procedures –***

Sample procedures for responding to a violent incident were developed and incorporated into the *Site Emergency Planning Workbook*. The increased number of high profile school shootings and violent incidents occurring in the workplace has led to the recognition that these events require large-scale response and incident management. The procedures developed in this workbook are intended to be generic and applicable to a wide range of facilities from schools and hospitals to prisons and factories. The workbook and specifically the violent incident procedures provided the basis for the Safe School Summits, which were delivered throughout the state.

