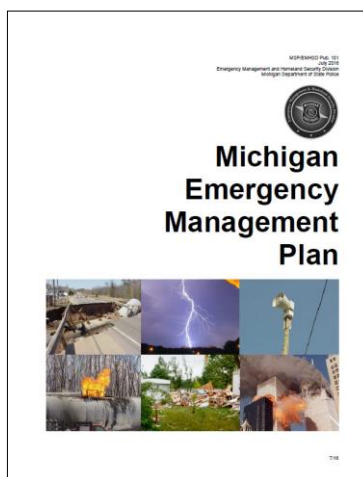


MSP/EMHSD Publication 101 – Michigan Emergency Management Plan (MEMP)

July 2016 Revision Posted to MSP/EMHSD Web Site (www.michigan.gov/emhdsd)



The Michigan State Police, Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division (MSP/EMHSD) has completed its latest revision of MSP/EMHSD Publication 101, “Michigan Emergency Management Plan” (pictured above). The plan, formally endorsed by Michigan Governor Rick Snyder on January 10, 2017, has been posted on the MSP/EMHSD web site (www.michigan.gov/emhdsd) under “Grants, Programs & Publications.”

Background: The MEMP is developed and maintained by the MSP/EMHSD, in accordance with 1976 Michigan Public Act 390, as amended (Emergency Management Act), MCL 30.407a, in partnership with the partner departments, agencies and organizations identified in the plan. The MEMP provides an organizational and operational framework to enable state departments and agencies to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies, disasters, threats or incidents – actual, imminent or potential – that could adversely impact the State of Michigan. The ultimate purposes of the plan are to: 1) protect the safety, health and general well-being of Michigan’s residents and visitors from natural, technological, weapon of mass destruction attack, and human-related hazards occurring in or otherwise impacting the State of Michigan; 2) protect property and the environment; and 3) ensure that critical services can be provided in a timely and unencumbered manner. The plan is consistent and compatible with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and National Response Framework (NRF), and meets current planning standards under the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP).

Questions about the MEMP should be directed to F/Lt. Gabriel Covey, MSP/EMHSD State and Local Support Section Manager, at 517-284-3989, or by e-mail at CoveyG@michigan.gov. Be advised that the plan will not be distributed via hardcopy or on CD.

Note: All prior editions of the MEMP should be discarded, as they are no longer valid.





Michigan Emergency Management Plan



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MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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FUNCTION-SPECIFIC SUPPORT PLANS, STUDIES, AND GUIDANCE

STAND-ALONE SUPPORT PLANS

Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan (MSP/EMHSD Publication 101b).....	See Separate Plan
Animal Care Support Plan (MSP/EMHSD Publication 101c)	See Separate Plan
Recovery Support Plan (MSP/EMHSD Publication 101d)	See Separate Plan
Michigan Rapid Impact Assessment Team (MRIAT) Assignments and Standard Operating Procedures (MSP/EMHSD Publication 105)	See Separate Plan
Michigan Hazard Mitigation Plan (MSP/EMHSD Publication 106).....	See Separate Plan
Michigan Disaster Logistics and Donations Management Plan (MSP/EMHSD Publication 107).....	See Separate Plan
Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan (MSP/EMHSD Publication 109)	See Separate Plan
Michigan Continuity of Government Plan (MSP/EMHSD Publication 110)*	See Separate Plan
Michigan Emergency Repatriation Plan (MSP/EMHSD Publication 111)	See Separate Plan
Michigan Satellite Reentry Response and Recovery Plan (MSP/EMHSD Publication 115).....	See Separate Plan

***Note:** For security reasons, the Michigan Continuity of Government Plan will not be publicly distributed or web-posted.

THREAT AND HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT (THIRA)

Michigan Hazard Analysis (MSP/EMHSD Publication 103)	See Separate Study
2013 Michigan THIRA and State Preparedness Report (SPR).....	See Separate Study

FUNCTION-SPECIFIC GUIDANCE FOR STATE DEPARTMENTS / AGENCIES

State Departmental Emergency Management Coordinator Handbook (MSP/EMHSD Publication 104).....	See Separate Guide
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COUNTERPART LOCAL PLANNING OR FUNCTION-SPECIFIC GUIDANCE

Local Disaster Logistics and Donations Management Planning Handbook (MSP/EMHSD Publication 107a).....	See Separate Guide
Local Disaster Debris Management Planning Handbook (MSP/EMHSD Publication 109a).....	See Separate Guide
Local Continuity Planning Handbook (MSP/EMHSD Publication 110a)	See Separate Guide
Local Evacuation and Mass Care Planning Handbook (MSP/EMHSD Publication 113).....	See Separate Guide
Local Recovery Management Planning Handbook (MSP/EMHSD Publication 114)	Under Development
Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Handbook (MSP/EMHSD Publication 207)	See Separate Guide
Michigan Damage Assessment Handbook (MSP/EMHSD Publication 901)	See Separate Guide

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MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (MEMP) EXECUTIVE SYNOPSIS

PURPOSE: Provide an organizational and operational framework to enable the State of Michigan to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies, disasters, threats or incidents – actual, imminent or potential – that could adversely impact the State of Michigan. The MEMP also provides for enhanced coordination between and among governmental departments / agencies at all levels (federal, state, local), between the State and tribal governments, and between the State and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) involved in emergency management and homeland security activities. The ultimate purposes of the plan are to: 1) protect the safety, health and general well-being of Michigan's residents and visitors from natural, technological, weapon of mass destruction attack, and human-related hazards occurring in or otherwise impacting the State of Michigan; 2) protect property and the environment to the extent possible; and 3) ensure that critical services can be provided in a timely and unencumbered manner.

SCOPE: Activities related to the prevention and/or mitigation of, preparedness for, response to, and recovery from all natural, technological, weapon of mass destruction attack, and human-related hazards occurring in or otherwise impacting the State of Michigan.

STRUCTURE: The MEMP is structured around eight Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), 23 Disaster-Specific Procedures, and numerous Support Plans as follows:

ESFs are groupings of state department / agency capabilities into broad functional organizational structures to provide the support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely to be needed to prevent injuries, save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims and communities return to normal, when feasible, following a disaster or emergency. Capabilities can include but are not limited to personnel, equipment, material goods, professional knowledge and expertise, financial resources, legal authorities, and facilities. Each ESF is headed by a Lead Department / Agency, with one or more departments / agencies designated as Support Departments / Agencies based on their resources and capabilities to support the function. The ESFs serve as the primary operational-level mechanism through which state departments / agencies provide assistance to local communities. The eight ESFs in the MEMP include:

- Direction and Control ESF – Concerned with the activation, organization, and operation of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and other necessary emergency coordinating facilities.
- Warning and Communications ESF – Concerned with: 1) the alerting and notification of key officials and the dissemination of warnings and emergency information throughout the state; and 2) the establishment, maintenance, and coordination of communication protocols and links between the SEOC and other state coordinating facilities, local and federal officials, adjacent states, and the Province of Ontario, Canada.
- Information and Planning ESF – Concerned with information collection, compilation, analysis, dissemination, and strategic planning for potential or actual disasters or emergencies to facilitate rapid and effective incident response and recovery. The Information and Planning ESF includes both damage assessment and public information activities.
- Health and Human Services ESF – Concerned with incident-related issues that have the potential to impact, or have impacted public health and or the provision of human services.
- Environmental Protection ESF – Concerned with issues related to the environment.
- Resource Support ESF – Concerned with the provision of supplemental human, material, facility, equipment and financial resources to support emergency operations.
- Public Works and Engineering ESF – Concerned with issues pertaining to incident-related damage and impact to critical public facilities and infrastructure, including the transportation, communications, and energy distribution networks.
- Public Safety ESF – Concerned with public safety and law enforcement activities in emergency situations, including the safety of persons in state facilities.

Disaster-Specific Procedures address situations and task assignments that are unique to particular types of threats, hazards, or emergency conditions occurring in or affecting Michigan and build upon the general task assignments found in the ESFs. The Disaster-Specific Procedures in the MEMP are based on the natural, technological, human-related, and weapon of mass destruction attack threats and hazards identified and analyzed in the Michigan Hazard Analysis (MSP/EMHSD Publication 103) and include the following:

MEMP Disaster-Specific Procedures

Disaster Type	Disaster-Specific Procedures Addressing:
NATURAL DISASTERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought • Earthquakes • Flooding • Insect Infestation • Severe Storms / Tornadoes (includes hail, lightning, and severe wind hazards) • Severe Winter Weather • Widespread Plant or Animal Disease
TECHNOLOGICAL DISASTERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyber Attacks • Energy Emergencies • Large Fires • Hazardous Material Incidents • Infrastructure Failures • Nuclear Power Plant Accidents • Oil and Gas Well / Pipeline Accidents • Subsidence • Passenger Transportation Accidents
WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION ATTACKS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuclear Attack (Military) • Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear or Explosives Attack (Terrorism)
HUMAN-RELATED DISASTERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Disturbances • Emergency Repatriation • Extreme Temperatures • Public Health Emergencies • Resource Shortages

Support Plans address specific situational contingencies commonly found in incidents of significant magnitude and severity – possibly rising to the level of a “catastrophic” incident as described in the federal National Response Framework (NRF). Such incidents are often characterized by extensive evacuation, mass sheltering and care operations; the need to provide support for the care of animals; and comprehensive recovery efforts. The MEMP has three stand-alone Support Plans that address these specific situational contingencies:

- Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support (MSP/EMHSD Publication 101b)
- Animal Care Support (MSP/EMHSD Publication 101c)
- Recovery Support (MSP/EMHSD Publication 101d)
- Hostile Action Plan

Other Support Plans, Procedures and Guidance Documents provide detailed plans of action and job aids necessary to address specialized elements identified in the MEMP such as: 1) unique functions, processes or programs; 2) unique facilities; or 3) unique hazard situations. The MEMP has a wide array of other support plans (in addition to the three aforementioned plans), procedures and guidance documents that help implement many of these specialized activities or situations. Refer to the Table of Contents for a partial list.

INITIATING CONDITIONS: The MEMP may be implemented for any emergency, disaster, threat or incident – actual, imminent or potential – that could adversely impact the State of Michigan. Typically, the plan is implemented when coordination of activities involving several state departments / agencies is required and/or when significant public safety and/or health and/or property protection issues are identified requiring state-level involvement and resolution.

IMPLEMENTATION: The Michigan State Police, Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division (MSP/EMHSD) is responsible for plan implementation. The MSP/EMHSD may initiate plan implementation or it may be directed to do so by the State Director of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (SDEMHS – the MSP Director) and/or the Governor under 1976 PA 390, as amended (Michigan Emergency Management Act).

INVOLVED ENTITIES: All Michigan state departments have identified roles and responsibilities in the MEMP. In addition, the following also have assigned tasks related to their respective functional area(s) of responsibility:

- Michigan Legislature
- Michigan Judiciary
- Michigan Community Service Commission (MCSC) – housed within the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services-Human Services
- Michigan Economic Development Corporation (MEDC)
- Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC)

- Michigan Office of Services to the Aging (MOSA) – housed within the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services-Health
- Michigan Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (MIVOAD)
- American Red Cross (ARC) – Michigan
- Michigan Citizen Corps

INVOLVED FACILITIES: Depending on incident circumstances and operational needs, the following facilities may be activated / established when the MEMP is implemented:

- State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) or Alternate State Emergency Operations Center (ASEOC)
- Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) of affected local jurisdictions
- State department Emergency Coordination Centers (ECCs)
- Incident Command Posts – local and/or state selected / managed facilities
- Joint Information Center (JIC) – state selected / managed facility
- Joint Field Office (JFO) – federally-selected / managed facility with state representation (activated ONLY in the event of a federal Stafford Act emergency or major disaster declaration under PL 93-288, as amended)
- Field Team Center (FTC) – state selected / managed facility for radiological incidents
- Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC) – federally-selected / managed facility with state representation activated for radiological incidents
- Joint Operations Center (JOC) – federally-selected / managed facility with state representation activated for weapon of mass destruction attacks / terrorism incidents
- Disaster debris management facilities (i.e., Management Center in EOC, Collection Centers, Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction Sites, Landfills and Resource Recovery Facilities, Satellite Management Offices, Staging Areas, Base / Camps), as required – local and state selected / managed facilities
- Disaster logistics management facilities (i.e., Management Center in EOC, Federal Mobilization Center, Warehouses, Staging Areas, Points of Distribution, Base / Camps), as required – local and state selected / managed facilities
- Disaster donations management facilities (i.e., Management Center / Donations Intake and Processing Center in EOC, Control Check Points, Warehouses, Staging Areas, Points of Distribution, Base / Camps), as required – local and state selected / managed facilities
- Continuity facilities (i.e., Management Center in EOC, Alternate Seat of Government, department / agency Alternate Operating Facilities), as required – local and state selected / managed facilities
- Emergency Repatriation Center (ERC), as required – local and state selected / managed facility at Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County Airport and/or other federally-designated Port of Entry (POE) in Michigan

MISSION: Upon plan activation, the MSP/EMHSD and the aforementioned state departments / agencies and NGOs will provide direct assistance to affected local jurisdictions as specified in the plan and deemed necessary to protect public safety and/or health, property, and the environment, and/or to maintain critical public services. Such assistance may include but is not limited to the following:

- Personnel
- Equipment / vehicles
- Materials / supplies
- Use of state facilities
- Technical advice / assistance, including the mobilization of specialized response teams
- Regulatory waivers for emergency functions, to the extent allowed by law or regulation
- Management assistance for regional disaster debris, logistics, or donations management operations
- Coordination with FEMA/DHS and other federal agencies for the purpose of securing and administering federal assistance under the NRF and/or other authorities
- Coordination with other states for the purpose of securing assistance under the national Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or other aid agreements
- Coordination with NGOs for the purpose of securing assistance under available relief programs
- Coordination with private sector entities for the purpose of securing assistance – donated or compensated – and/or other operational need
- State financial assistance under MCL 30.419 or other sources, as deemed appropriate for incident circumstances and based upon available state financial resources

EXECUTION: As incident circumstances dictate and/or as directed by the Governor and/or State Director of Emergency Management and Homeland Security, the MSP/EMHSD will execute the MEMP. As appropriate, the State Emergency Operations Center and other facilities (as identified above in the “Involved Facilities” section) will be activated to coordinate incident-related activities and functions. The MSP/EMHSD and the various involved state departments / agencies and NGOs (as identified above in the “Involved Entities” section) will provide technical and/or materiel assistance to affected local jurisdictions as prescribed in the plan and required by incident circumstances. The MSP/EMHSD will contact and coordinate

with FEMA and other involved federal agencies for the purpose of obtaining supplemental assistance under the NRF, the federal Stafford Act, or other mechanisms.

As appropriate, the MSP/EMHSD will also coordinate with other states for the provision of assistance under the national Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), and/or other aid-providing organizations for assistance under separate aid agreements. The MSP/EMHSD will close the SEOC once the incident has stabilized and all appropriate measures have been taken to protect public safety / health, critical services, property and the environment. The MSP/EMHSD will initiate and coordinate an incident after-action reporting process to identify and resolve issues and concerns that arose during response and recovery operations. The MSP/EMHSD will revise the plan as required to address after-action report findings.

TIME FRAME: Typically, the MEMP will be implemented during the response phase of the incident (after the incident has occurred and the need for plan implementation is identified). In situations where incidents are imminent or have the potential to occur, the plan may be implemented prior to incident occurrence to allow for early deployment of resources. Many of the recovery-related tasks in the plan may continue for several weeks to possibly several months or years after incident occurrence, long after the SEOC has closed.

LOCAL COORDINATION: It is expected that all involved local emergency management program jurisdictions will have developed a counterpart local Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) based on guidance provided by the MSP/EMHSD. The organizational and operational structures, systems, and processes described in the local plans should be consistent with those described in the MEMP. This coordinated planning effort is critically important to the ultimate successful resolution of the incident. Affected local jurisdictions receiving state assistance under the plan will maintain control over their local incident management operations through their EOC and other relevant jurisdictional management mechanisms.

COMMAND AND CONTROL: The MSP/EMHSD is the primary coordinating agency for SEOC operations as prescribed in the Direction and Control ESF of the plan. State departments / agencies and NGOs will implement their assigned tasks, as prescribed in the various plan sections and as dictated by incident circumstances, under the general direction of the MSP/EMHSD. State departments / agencies maintain management control over their personnel and resources through their ECC and other relevant internal management mechanisms. Department / agency representatives in the SEOC have authority to carry out their prescribed roles and responsibilities as provided for in 1976 PA 390, as amended, MCL 30.408. Nongovernmental organizations providing assistance under the plan maintain management control over their personnel and resources through their own internal management mechanisms. The MSP/EMHSD will coordinate specialized incident management functions (e.g., disaster debris, logistics and donations management; continuity operations; emergency repatriation) from the SEOC and related support facilities in accordance with the appropriate support plan developed for each function. The MSP/EMHSD will coordinate the management and administration of activated federal disaster assistance programs (i.e., Public Assistance, Individual Assistance, and Hazard Mitigation Assistance) in accordance with the State Administrative Plan for each respective program and/or supplemental federal guidance documents provided by FEMA upon program activation.

CLOSEOUT: The MSP/EMHSD will close out incident management operations under the MEMP once the incident has stabilized and all appropriate measures have been taken to protect public safety / health, critical services, property and the environment. The MSP/EMHSD will coordinate any post-incident / declaration audit activities with federal and state auditors, as required.

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RECORD OF MAJOR REVISIONS TO THIS PLAN EDITION

Plan Section	Revision(s)
PROMULGATION PAGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NONE
ALL PLAN SECTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHANGED ALL INSTANCES OF MDCH TO MDHHS-HEALTH CHANGES ALL INSTANCES OF MDHS TO MDHHS-HUMAN SERVICES
PLANNING PRELIMINARIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UPDATED ACRONYM GUIDE WITH CHANGES AND A FEW NEW ACRONYMS
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NONE
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UPDATED ESF'S TO INCLUDE CHANGES FROM MDHHS UPDATED TO INCLUDE CHANGES FROM SEMC
DISASTER-SPECIFIC PROCEDURES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UPDATED TO INCLUDE CHANGES FROM SEMC
SUPPORT PLANS SUMMARY PAGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NONE
SUPPORT PLANS 101B, 101C, 101D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NONE

PLANNING PRELIMINARIES

Acronym Guide. The following acronyms are used in this document and/or in the separate MEMP Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan, Animal Care Support Plan, and Recovery Support Plan.

Note: Each Support Plan has an additional Acronym Guide for function-specific terms used in that document.

AAA	Area Agency on Aging
ACC	Alternate Care Center
ADM	Atomic Demolition Munitions
AOF	Alternate Operating Facilities
ARC/MI (or ARC)	American Red Cross – Michigan
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
ASEOC	Alternate State Emergency Operations Center
ASG	Alternate Seat of Government
ATF	U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives (Incendiary)
CC	Citizen Corps Program
CCP	Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant (Program)
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEM	Comprehensive Emergency Management
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CES	Cooperative Extension Service
CFDA	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance
CI	Critical Infrastructure
CIKR	Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources
CISM	Critical Incident Stress Management; also Crisis Intervention Stress Management
CMHSP	Community Mental Health Services Program
COTP	Captain of the Port (of the USCG)
CPG	Civil Preparedness Guide
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team (under the Citizen Corps Program)
COG	Continuity of Government
COOP	Continuity of Operations Planning (or Plan)
CSG	Counterterrorism Security Group
CSO	Chief Security Officer
CST	Civil Support Team
DCO	Defense Coordinating Officer
DEA	U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration
DECON	Decontamination
DEST	Domestic Emergency Support Team
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DMA	Disaster Mitigation Act (of 2000)
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DRG	Domestic Readiness Group
DSDEMHS	Deputy State Director of Emergency Management and Homeland Security
DUA	Disaster Unemployment Assistance
DVA	U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
EAC	Energy Advisory Committee
EAG	Emergency Action Guidelines
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EDA	Economic Development Administration
ECC	Emergency Coordination Center
EEMT	Energy Emergency Management Team (of the MPSC)
EHTR	Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation (Plan)
EIA	U.S. Energy Information Administration
EM	Emergency Management
EMC	Emergency Management Coordinator (a.k.a. – Emergency Manager)
EMS	Emergency Medical Service
EO	Executive Order
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOF	Emergency Operations Facility

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS – MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMAP	Emergency Management Accreditation Program
EMHSTC	Emergency Management and Homeland Security Training Center
EMP	Electromagnetic Pulse
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (also see USEPA)
EPZ	Emergency Planning Zone
ERC	Emergency Repatriation Center
ERT	Emergency Response Team (of the MDOC)
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FMAP	Flood Mitigation Assistance Program
FNAMS	Federal (or FEMA) National Message System
FNARS	Federal (or FEMA) National Radio System
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service (of the USDA)
FRA	Federal Railroad Administration
FRMAC	Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center
FSA	Farm Service Agency (of the USDA)
FTC	Field Team Center
FTS	Federal Telecommunications System
GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative
GIS	Geographic Information System
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
HPB	Homeland Protection Board (Michigan)
HMA	Hazard Mitigation Assistance
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HOB	Height of Burst
HPL	Health Physics Liaison
HPRT	Health Physics Response Team (a.k.a., "Field Team")
HPS	Health Physics Support
HSAC	Homeland Security Advisory Council (Michigan)
HSPC	Homeland Security Preparedness Committee (Michigan)
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
IA	Individual Assistance
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander (or Command)
ICE	U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IHP	Individuals and Households Program
IIMG	Interagency Incident Management Group
IMS	Incident Management System
IMT	Incident Management Team
IND	Improvised Nuclear Device
IRS	U.S. Internal Revenue Service
IT	Information Technology
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIT	Joint Information Team (a.k.a., Joint Public Information Team or JPIT)
JOC	Joint Operations Center
JTTF	Joint Terrorism Task Force
KI	Potassium Iodide
LEIN	Law Enforcement Information Network
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LPT	Local Planning Team
LSB	Legislative Service Bureau
MABAS	Mutual Aid Box Alarm System
MARS	Military Auxiliary Radio System
MCL	Michigan Compiled Laws
MCB	Michigan Commission for the Blind
MCCERCC	Michigan Citizen-Community Emergency Response Coordinating Council
MCDC	Michigan Commission on Disability Concerns
MCOGP	Michigan Continuity of Government Plan
MCRA	Michigan Crisis Response Association

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MCSC	Michigan Civil Service Commission; also Michigan Community Service Commission
MCTI	Michigan Career and Technical Institute
MDAG	Michigan Department of Attorney General
MDARD	Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
MDHHS-Health	Michigan Department of Health and Human Services-Health
MDHHS/MOSA	Michigan Office of Services to the Aging (housed within MDHHS)
MDCR	Michigan Department of Civil Rights
MDEQ	Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
MDHHS	Michigan Department of Health and Human Services-Human Services
MDIFS	Michigan Department of Insurance and Financial Services
MDLARA	Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs
MDMVA	Michigan Department of Military and Veterans Affairs
MDOC	Michigan Department of Corrections
MDOE	Michigan Department of Education
MDOS	Michigan Department of State
MDOT	Michigan Department of Transportation
MDT	Michigan Department of Treasury
MDNR	Michigan Department of Natural Resources
MDSS	Michigan Disease Surveillance System
MDTMB	Michigan Department of Technology, Management and Budget
MEDC	Michigan Economic Development Corporation
MEDDRUN	Michigan Emergency Drug Delivery and Resource Utilization Network
MEMAC	Michigan Emergency Management Assistance Compact
MEMP	Michigan Emergency Management Plan
MEMS	Modular Emergency Medical System
MEPPP	Michigan Emergency Preparedness Pharmaceutical Plan
MERIT	Michigan Epidemiologic Response and Investigation Team
MERS	Mobile Emergency Response Support
MHMP	Michigan Hazard Mitigation Plan
MHz	Megahertz
MIHAN	Michigan Health Alert Network
MI-MORT	Michigan Mortuary Response Team
MIPP	Michigan Infrastructure Protection Plan
MIOC	Michigan Intelligence Operations Center
MIOSHA	Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration
MI-TESA	Michigan Transportable Emergency Surge Assistance (Medical Units)
MIVOAD	Michigan Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
MNG	Michigan National Guard
MOA / MOU	Memorandum of Agreement / Memorandum of Understanding
MPSC	Michigan Public Service Commission
MPSCS	Michigan Public Safety Communication System
MRIAT	Michigan Rapid Impact Assessment Team
MRS	Michigan Rehabilitation Services
MSHDA	Michigan State Housing Development Authority
MSP	Michigan (Department of) State Police
MSP/EMHSD	Michigan (Department of) State Police / Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division
MSU	Michigan State University
MT	Megaton
MUSAR	Michigan Urban Search and Rescue (Team)
MVTF	Michigan Veterans Trust Fund
NAWAS	National Warning System
NCDC	National Climatic Data Center
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (a.k.a., "National Contingency Plan")
NCTC	National Counterterrorism Center
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NDRF	National Disaster Recovery Framework
NEHC	Neighborhood Emergency Help Center
NEMA	National Emergency Management Association
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NFEMP	Nuclear Facilities Emergency Management Plan
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NICC	National Infrastructure Coordination Center
NIFC	National Interagency Fire Center
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIPP	National Infrastructure Protection Plan
NJTTF	National Joint Terrorism Task Force
NLETS	National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
NMCC	National Military Command Center
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOC	National Operations Center

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NPP	Nuclear Power Plant
NRC	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission; also National Response Center
NRCC	National Response Coordination Center
NRF	National Response Framework
NSSE	National Special Security Event
NTAS	National Terrorism Advisory System
NTSB	National Transportation Safety Board
NUDET	Nuclear Detonation
NUREG	Nuclear Regulation
NVOAD	National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
NWS	National Weather Service
ONA	Other Needs Assistance
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
PA	Public Assistance; also Public Act
PAG	Protective Action Guide
PAGP	Public Assistance Grant Program
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PDMP	Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program
PEAS	Pollution Emergency Alerting System (of the MDEQ)
PF	Protection Factor
PFO	Principal Federal Official
PIO	Public Information Officer
PNP	Private Nonprofit (Organization or Facility)
POD	Point of Distribution
POE	Point of Entry; also Port of Entry
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSI	Pounds per Square Inch
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
RADEF	Radiological Defense
RCP	Regional Contingency Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation Recovery Act
RDD	Radiological Dispersion Device (a.k.a., "Dirty Bomb")
RDO	Radiological Defense Officer
REP	Radiological Emergency Preparedness
RETCO	Regional Emergency Transportation Coordinator (of the USDOT)
RFCP	Repetitive Flood Claims Program
RM	Radiological Monitor
RPHRT	Regional Public Health Response Team
RPL	Radiological Protection Laboratory
RRCC	Regional Response Coordination Center
RRT	Regional Response Team
RRTN	Regional Response Team Network
RSF	Recovery Support Function
SAC	Senior Agent-in-Charge (of the FBI)
SARA	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
SART	State Animal Response Team (Michigan)
SATERN	Salvation Army Team Emergency Radio Network
SBA	U.S. Small Business Administration
SCAO	State Court Administrative Office
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SCP	State Command Post
SDEMHS	State Director of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (MSP Director)
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SER	State Emergency Relief (Program)
SFLEO	Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official
SFMO	State Financial Management Officer
SHMO	State Hazard Mitigation Officer
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office; also State Historic Preservation Officer
SIAO	State Individual Assistance Officer
SIOC	Strategic Information and Operations Center
SNS	Strategic National Stockpile
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPAO	State Public Assistance Officer
SPIO	State Public Information Officer
SRLP	Severe Repetitive Loss Program
SRDO	State Radiological Defense Officer
SRFT	State Recovery Task Force
SRT	Smallpox Response Team
TAL	Technical Assistance Liaison
TDSR	Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction (Site)
TED	Talent and Economic Development

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THIRA.....	Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
TIA.....	Talent Investment Agency
TISM.....	Traumatic Incident Stress Management
TSA.....	Transportation Security Administration
TSPS.....	Telecommunications Service Priority System
USACE.....	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USCG.....	U.S. Coast Guard
USDA/FSA.....	U.S. Department of Agriculture / Farm Service Agency
USDA/NRCS.....	U.S. Department of Agriculture / Natural Resources Conservation Service
USDOT.....	U.S. Department of Transportation
USEPA.....	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (also see EPA)
USGS.....	U.S. Geological Survey
US&R.....	Urban Search and Rescue
USSS.....	U.S. Secret Service
VMAT.....	Veterinary Medical Assistance Team
WCAA / DTW.....	Wayne County Airport Authority / Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County (Airport)
WDA.....	Workforce Development Agency
WDC.....	Worker Decontamination Center
WMD.....	Weapons of Mass Destruction

Plan Approval, Maintenance and Distribution.

Approval. The Michigan Emergency Management Plan (MEMP) is prepared by the Michigan Department of State Police / Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division (MSP/EMHSD), in partnership with the departments, agencies and organizations identified in the plan. This plan is developed and maintained by the MSP/EMHSD as a requirement under 1976 PA 390, as amended (Michigan Emergency Management Act), MCL 30.407a. It has been approved by the Governor and State Director of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (SDEMHS) as being current and adequate for the State of Michigan, and all state departments and agencies are directed to follow the plan, to the extent practicable, when responding to incidents and providing relief assistance to local governments.

Maintenance. The MSP/EMHSD maintains this plan and revises it when required by changes in internal or external conditions, in conjunction with involved partners. The plan is reviewed and updated as soon as practicable after changes are identified. At a minimum, the MSP/EMHSD reviews the MEMP annually to determine if changes are required. Each partner department / agency and organization is responsible for reviewing their respective plan sections annually to certify completeness, currency, and accuracy. Required changes must be reported to the MSP/EMHSD, in writing, by the department, agency or organization Director or Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) as soon as the need for change is identified. The Governor and SDEMHS will review and approve the updated plan prior to its distribution.

Distribution. The MEMP is posted on the MSP/EMHSD web site for partners, stakeholders and other interested parties to review and download. The MSP/EMHSD maintains e-mail notification lists of representatives of departments, agencies and organizations that are responsible for implementation of the task assignments contained within the plan, or that otherwise need a copy for operational or reference purposes. These representatives are notified by e-mail when a revised plan edition is finalized and web-posted. The MSP/EMHSD provides hardcopy editions only to designated positions within the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC); all other stakeholders are required to use the electronic edition or print a hardcopy of the document themselves.

Plan Purpose and Scope. The MEMP provides an organizational and operational framework to enable the State of Michigan to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies, disasters, threats or incidents – actual, imminent or potential – that could adversely impact the State of Michigan. The MEMP also provides for enhanced coordination between and among governmental agencies at all levels (federal, state, local), between the State and tribal governments, and between the State and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) involved in emergency management and homeland security activities. The ultimate purpose of the plan is to protect the safety, health and general well-being of Michigan’s residents and visitors; protect property and the environment to the extent possible; and ensure that critical services can be provided in a timely and unencumbered manner.

In terms of scope, the plan addresses activities related to the mitigation of, preparedness for, response to, and recovery from all natural, technological, and human-related hazards occurring in or otherwise impacting the State of Michigan.

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Key Legal Authorities. The MEMP complies with the Michigan Constitution of 1963, the Michigan Emergency Management Act, and other applicable State of Michigan and federal laws, policies, rules, and regulations (see partial list below). It is also consistent and compliant with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and generally supports recommendations provided by the March 2009 U.S. Department of Homeland Security/FEMA publication “Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101: Developing and Maintaining State, Territorial, Tribal, and Local Government Emergency Plans.”

Federal Government:

- Public Law 81-920, as amended, the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950
- Public Law 83-703, as amended, the Atomic Energy Act of 1954
- Public Law 93-288, as amended, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
- The Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 2101-2114, of 1978
- Public Law 99-499, the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
- Public Law 106-390, the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
- Public Law 107-56, the USA Patriot Act of 2001
- Public Law 107-188, the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002
- Public Law 107-296, the Homeland Security Act of 2002
- The Animal Health Protection Act (AHPA), 7 U.S.C. 8310, of 2002
- The National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR § 300, of 2006
- Public Law 109-295, as amended, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act of 2006
- Public Law 109-295, Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA) of 2006
- Public Law 84-99, Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies Act of 2007
- The Economy Act, 31 U.S.C. §§ 1535-1536, of 2007
- The Restoration Act, 10 U.S.C. §§ 331-335, of 2007
- The Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 631-651e, of 2007
- The Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, 41 U.S.C. § 428a, of 2007
- Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 50 U.S.C. §§ 2301-2368, of 2007
- The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 9601-9675, of 2007
- The Public Health Services Act, 42 U.S.C. § 201, *et seq.*, of 2007
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 3, Homeland Security Advisory System, March 11, 2002
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5, Management of Domestic Incidents, February 28, 2003
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7, Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization and Protection, December 17, 2003
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8, National Preparedness, December 17, 2003
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 15, United States Policy and Strategy in the War on Terror, March 2006
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 20, National Continuity Policy, May 9, 2007
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 21, Public Health and Medical Preparedness, October 18, 2007
- Presidential Decision Directive 39, U.S. Policy on Counterterrorism, June 21, 1995
- Presidential Decision Directive 62, Combating Terrorism, May 22, 1998

Note: Refer to the National Response Framework, <http://www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/nrf/nrf-authorities.pdf>, Appendix 3 for a complete and detailed listing of federal legal authorities, including statutes, regulations, executive orders, and Presidential directives. The list above simply highlights some of the major legal authorities that might impact Michigan state departments / agencies in carrying out their emergency management and homeland security responsibilities. Additional legal authorities are also referenced in each Support Plan.

State Government:

- Act 175, Public Acts of 1927, as amended, the Code of Criminal Procedure (new terrorism provisions)
- Act 328, Public Acts of 1931, as amended, the Michigan Penal Code (new terrorism provisions)
- Act 247, Public Acts of 2001, the Interstate Emergency Management Assistance Compact
- Act 390, Public Acts of 1976, as amended, the Emergency Management Act (a.k.a., Michigan Emergency Management Act)
- Act 302, Public Acts of 1945, the Emergency Powers of the Governor Act
- Act 151, Public Acts of 1953, as amended, the Interstate Disaster Compact

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- Act 202, Public Acts of 1959, the Emergency Interim Executive Succession Act
- Act 203, Public Acts of 1959, the Emergency Interim Local Succession Act
- Act 227, Public Acts of 1963, the Emergency Interim Judicial Succession Act
- Act 207, Public Acts of 1941, the Fire Prevention Act
- Act 368, Public Acts of 1978, as amended, the Michigan Public Health Code
- Applicable Executive Orders and Executive Directives of the Governor

Local Government:

- Applicable paragraphs, Act 390, Public Acts of 1976, as amended
- Act 102, Public Acts of 1999, the School Safety Information Act
- Local ordinances and resolutions

Situation and Assumptions.

Situation. The MEMP may be implemented for any emergency, disaster, threat or incident – actual, imminent or potential – that could adversely impact the State of Michigan, as described under “Hazard Identification / Vulnerability” in the Emergency Management System section. Typically, the plan is implemented when coordination of activities involving several state departments / agencies is required and/or when significant public safety, health and/or property protection issues are identified requiring state-level involvement and resolution.

Michigan's Hazard Base. Because Michigan's hazard base is dynamic – constantly changing due to shifts in population and economic activity, land use changes, technological advances, and new, emerging threats – the State has built an equally dynamic and flexible emergency management system that is able to address the multitude of hazards prevalent in the state. Those hazards – natural, technological, and human-related – present a wide variety of challenges to Michigan governmental agencies, local communities, business and industry, and individual citizens.

Michigan's hazard base is derived from and heavily influenced by several factors, including: 1) geography and geographic location; 2) land use and land development patterns; and 3) the State's status as a national and international manufacturing, business, agricultural, mining, and education center. The Michigan Hazard Analysis, MSP/EMHSD Publication 103, identifies and analyzes 30 natural, technological, and human-related hazards that are present in Michigan or have the potential to occur within or otherwise impact the state. Those hazards include the following (in alphabetical order):

- Civil Disturbances
- Drought
- Earthquakes
- Energy Emergencies
- Extreme Temperatures
- Fire Hazards (Scrap Tire Fires; Structural Fires; and Wildfires)
- Flooding Hazards (Dam Failures; Riverine Flooding; and Great Lakes Shoreline Flooding, Erosion, and Recession)
- Fog
- Hazardous Material Incidents (Fixed Site and Transportation)
- Infrastructure Failures
- Invasive Species (Aquatic and Non-Aquatic)
- Nuclear Attack
- Nuclear Power Plant Accidents
- Oil and Natural Gas Well Accidents
- Petroleum and Natural Gas Pipeline Accidents
- Public Health Emergencies
- Sabotage / Terrorism (including WMD attacks)
- Subsidence (Land)
- Thunderstorm Hazards (Hail; Lightning; Severe Winds; and Tornadoes)
- Transportation Accidents (Passenger)

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- Severe Winter Weather Hazards (Ice and Sleet Storms; Snowstorms)

The MEMP and its various support plans – including the Michigan Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP) – are based on the identified hazards and risk and vulnerability assessments found in the Michigan Hazard Analysis. In addition, the Michigan Hazard Analysis provides the informational foundation for the development of hazard analyses at the local level, which in turn provide the basis for the development of local hazard mitigation and emergency operations plans.

Natural hazards are the primary emergency management concern of most of Michigan's local jurisdictions due to their prevalence and frequency of occurrence, as well as the exposure and vulnerability of the State's population to those hazards. The MHMP contains a detailed analysis of the major natural hazards in Michigan. Based on estimated annual probability and frequency of occurrence, the principal natural hazard threats to Michigan identified in the MHMP include: thunderstorm hazards (hail, lightning, severe winds, and tornadoes); flooding (urban, riverine, and dam failures); winter storms (ice, sleet, and snow); extreme temperatures; and wildfires.

Michigan's status as a national and international manufacturing, business, agricultural, and mining center virtually assures that it will remain vulnerable to a wide array of technological hazards. Michigan's principal technological hazard threats include: hazardous material incidents (fixed site and transportation-related) and other industrial accidents; fires (structural and scrap tire); nuclear power plant accidents (three nuclear power plants in the state, plus nuclear research facilities); major infrastructure failures; transportation accidents (land, air, rail, and marine); and petroleum and natural gas pipeline accidents.

Michigan is also vulnerable to a wide array of man-made hazards, including acts of sabotage and terrorism. The May 18, 1927 elementary school bombing in Bath, Michigan still ranks as the worst act of terrorism against a school in United States history. In recent years, Michigan has been subjected to various acts of eco-terrorism at several state universities, including arson attacks and other destructive acts against property and scientific research. Michigan has also had several other terrorism-related bombings and arson attacks, as well as a number of violent, premeditated school and workplace attacks that resulted in injuries and/or loss of life.

Michigan has experienced several large-scale public health emergencies in its recent past – including two incidents ranking among the worst ever in the U.S. The 1973 accidental mixing of Polybrominated Biphenyl (PBB) with livestock feed supplement caused an environmental and public health disaster in Michigan of unprecedented magnitude. In 1977, the worst outbreak of botulism in U.S. history was linked to home-canned jalapeno peppers served by an Oakland County restaurant. Michigan's large, diverse, and mobile population coupled with its international economic base, its large cities and universities, and its international border crossings make the state highly vulnerable to other public health emergencies such as disease epidemics and infestations caused by invasive plant or animal species.

Note: Refer to the Michigan Hazard Analysis, MSP/EMHSD Publication 103, for more detailed information regarding the historical and/or probable impacts associated with the hazards that provide the basis for the systems and capabilities developed in this plan.

Michigan Profile. Michigan contains a land area of 58,216 square miles with a population of roughly 9.9 million people (2010 Census), ranking it 8th largest in the United States in terms of population and 3rd largest in the Midwest behind Illinois and Ohio. Michigan has 83 counties and its major cities in descending order of population are Detroit, Grand Rapids, Warren, Sterling Heights, and Lansing. The city of Detroit is the 18th largest city in the United States, with a population of 717,777 people (2010 Census). Over 80% of Michigan's population resides in urban metropolitan areas, and slightly more than 39% resides in the southeast counties of Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb.

Michigan has a total of 2,893 local governmental units, ranking it 12th nationally in terms of number of local governments. This total includes 83 counties, 533 municipalities, 1,242 townships and 579 school districts. In addition, Michigan has another 456 special districts or authorities which are single function entities that provide a service of a governmental nature. (Examples include but are not limited to airport authorities, community mental health authorities, district libraries, and mass transit authorities.) Of Michigan's 1,775 subcounty units of government (cities, townships, and villages), nearly 2/3 of the state's population (64%) is concentrated in the largest 186 units (each over 10,000 in population), which represent slightly more than 10% of the total number of subcounty governmental units. Regionally, Michigan's total of 2,893 total local governmental units ranks it last

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among the six states in federal Region V, with 227 fewer local governmental units than the State of Wisconsin and less than half the number of the State of Illinois.

Geographically, Michigan is divided into Lower and Upper Peninsulas. The Lower Peninsula encompasses approximately 70% of Michigan's total land area, and 97% of the total population, while the Upper Peninsula accounts for about 30% of Michigan's total land area, but only about 3% of the State's population. The two peninsulas are divided by the Straits of Mackinac, which allow Lake Michigan to drain into Lake Huron. The southern half of the Lower Peninsula has a level to gently rolling surface, with hills rising to elevations between 1,000 and 1,200 feet. The northern half of the Lower Peninsula is composed largely of tableland capped by hilly belts of glacial origin reaching elevations of 1,200 and 1,700 feet. The eastern half of the Upper Peninsula is fairly level and the consistently swampy. The western half is higher and more rugged. Michigan has borders on four of the five Great Lakes and has the longest shoreline of any inland state – about 3,200 miles. Michigan also has over 10,000 inland lakes and 36,000 miles of streams.

Functional Needs Populations. The MEMP Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan includes a section that addresses functional needs populations during evacuation and mass shelter operations. Attached to that Support Plan is a table with functional needs population estimates, by county and municipal emergency management program jurisdiction (under 1976 PA 390, as amended). Included in that table are the following functional needs populations:

- Disabled individuals (with physical and/or sensory disability)
- Low income individuals (below poverty line)
- Non-English speaking individuals
- Children (five years and under)
- Elderly individuals (65 years and older)
- Transportation disadvantaged individuals (without a vehicle)
- Homeless individuals
- Institutionalized individuals (correctional facility)
- Institutionalized individuals (nursing home)
- Institutionalized individuals (juvenile facility)
- Institutionalized individuals (other types of institutions)
- Hearing loss individuals (deaf and hard of hearing)

This table, compiled using best available estimates from the U.S. Census and various other governmental agencies and functional needs advocacy organizations, reveals that approximately 1.9 million Michigan residents have a disability. That figure represents one of every five of Michigan's nearly 10 million residents. The functional needs population estimates also show that over one million Michigan residents are considered low income (below poverty level), 1.2 million are elderly (65 years and older), and nearly 900,000 are considered deaf or hard of hearing.

As might be expected, the greatest concentration of functional needs individuals reside in the State's large population counties of Wayne, Oakland and Macomb, as well as the city of Detroit. The counties of Genesee and Kent also have significant numbers of individuals with functional needs. (Refer to the MEMP Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan, Attachment 4, for the complete, statewide functional needs population estimates listed by county and municipal emergency management program jurisdiction.)

Assumptions. The following planning assumptions have guided the development of this plan:

Note: See additional, function-specific planning assumptions in the MEMP Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan, Animal Care Support Plan, and Recovery Support Plan. In addition, several other support plans developed by the MSP/EMHSD also have planning assumptions related specifically to the functions addressed in those plans. Refer to the following plans: Michigan Disaster Logistics and Donations Management Plan; Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan; Michigan Continuity of Government Plan; and Michigan Emergency Repatriation Plan.

- Most incidents that result in the need to implement the MEMP will be "no-notice" or "little-notice" incidents, meaning the State of Michigan will receive little if any warning or notification prior to incident occurrence. At best, the State may receive several days notice prior to a nuclear military attack, the outset of a major

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pandemic, or a strike or work stoppage; however, even that may not be possible. As a result, the decision regarding whether or not to implement the plan and implement response and recovery operations will normally be made when an incident is imminent or immediately after it has occurred.

- Incidents that create the need for MEMP implementation may be state-specific (i.e., affecting only Michigan), regional (i.e., affecting the Great Lakes region or Upper Midwest), or national (i.e., affecting much or all of the United States) in nature. Incidents that are regional or national in nature may adversely affect the ability of Michigan to draw upon outside resources (i.e., mutual-aid, federal assistance, or private sector assistance) to help support incident response and recovery operations and/or the affected population.
- A state declaration of emergency or disaster (under 1976 PA 390, as amended – the Michigan Emergency Management Act) may be necessary to mobilize the state department and agency resources required to rapidly and effectively respond to and recover from an incident. A declaration will be sought as early as possible during the incident, but generally not until assessment reports from the affected local jurisdictions and/or state facilities and/or the media indicate the need for such action.
- State-level response and recovery efforts must be rapid, well organized, and well publicized to ensure that public confidence in state government remains high. Lack of information regarding an incident and how it is being effectively dealt with may cause widespread misinformation, rumors, lack of social and economic stability, and loss of governmental credibility.
- To be effective, plan implementation requires the full and complete cooperation of all plan stakeholders (i.e., departments, agencies, and organizations with assigned tasks). The decision to implement the MEMP and activate response and recovery operations will be made by the Governor and/or SDEMHS (represented by the Deputy State Director of Emergency Management and Homeland Security and the MSP/EMHSD).
- During catastrophic incidents, the three branches of Michigan State Government (i.e., Executive, Judicial, and Legislative) will continue to provide essential functions and services for Michigan's citizens, to the extent possible under incident conditions, in accordance with their established Continuity of Operations Plans (COOPs) and the Michigan Continuity of Government Plan. This includes the activation of alternate facilities; orders of succession for key positions; vital records and resource preservation provisions; and other continuity measures as appropriate.
- If the Seat of Government (Lansing) is significantly threatened or rendered unusable for any reason, the Michigan Continuity of Government Plan – a support plan to the MEMP – will be implemented and an Alternate Seat of Government established in accordance with that plan. This may also require relocation of the SEOC to the designated Alternate State Emergency Operations Center (ASEOC), as prescribed in the Direction and Control ESF.
- A catastrophic incident that prompts the need for implementation of the MEMP may render portions, or all, of the State's information technology infrastructure unusable for a temporary period of time. This may be due to physical destruction of facilities and/or infrastructure; loss of system functionality due to lack of power, deliberate sabotage; lack of personnel to properly maintain and/or operate the system; or other causes. As a result, back-up systems and processes may have to be utilized during response and recovery operations for an extended period of time. (Such systems are described in the Warning and Communications ESF.)
- An incident that results in the need for MEMP implementation will also likely require implementation of Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs) / Emergency Action Guidelines (EAGs) in affected local jurisdictions. Local incident response and recovery operations will be implemented in accordance with local EOPs / EAGs. These plans will be consistent with planning guidance provided to local governments by the MSP/EMHSD in its Publication 201 – Local Emergency Planning Workbook (and/or other appropriate MSP/EMHSD guidance).
- Assistance under the national Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) will be sought as appropriate. However, it is recognized that many initiating disaster conditions may affect entire regions of the United States or even the entire country, rendering the EMAC useless in many cases as a vehicle for obtaining needed resources and/or technical assistance to support incident response and recovery operations.

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- If adequate resources and assistance to support incident response and recovery operations cannot be provided by state departments and agencies and partner nongovernmental stakeholders as prescribed in this plan, then supplemental resources will be sought. Potential sources of those supplemental resources include, in general order of consideration: 1) resources from signatory jurisdictions under the Michigan Emergency Management Assistance Compact (MEMAC); 2) donated (no-charge) resources from private or public sources; 3) resources available from other states (that can be procured in a time- and cost-effective manner) through the EMAC; and 4) resources provided by the federal government, through FEMA, under the umbrella of the National Response Framework (NRF) and Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.
- An incident that is sufficiently widespread, severe, or catastrophic to cause the need for MEMP implementation and significant response and recovery operations will likely result in a federal declaration of emergency or major disaster under the provisions of the Stafford Act. Such a declaration will be sought, upon request of the Governor, through the MSP/EMHSD to FEMA, in the manner prescribed in the MEMP Emergency Management System section and Information and Planning ESF.
- Michigan citizens affected by the incident will generally have, at best, basic provisions to be self-sufficient for no more than three days (72 hours). The vast majority of those affected will not even have this basic level of preparedness and will require immediate attention. This will result in considerable pressure on state and local government to provide for the basic life sustainment needs of its citizens, further reinforcing the need for implementation of appropriate response and recovery operations as prescribed in the MEMP and local EOPs / EAGs.
- Functional needs populations (e.g., the elderly, homebound individuals, persons with disabilities, severely impoverished individuals, institutionalized individuals, young children, pregnant women, persons with pets, etc.) are especially vulnerable in catastrophic incidents. These populations will require particular attention and must be quickly identified and appropriately dealt with in the incident response and recovery phases. These relief efforts will be addressed as prescribed in the MEMP Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan, Animal Care Support Plan, and Recovery Support Plan.
- In anticipation of a catastrophic incident, FEMA may elect (with or without a state request for assistance) to pre-stage resources at designated locations (i.e., Mobilization Centers or similar) to ensure the rapid distribution of needed life-sustaining commodities and/or provision of other assistance to Michigan's citizens in the immediate aftermath of the incident.
- The American Red Cross (a nongovernmental organization) is Congressionally-mandated to provide disaster relief assistance to persons and areas in need. It is expected, then, that the ARC (along with other nongovernmental relief organizations) will be able to meet some but not all of the life sustainment needs of the affected population and/or the resource needs of incident response and recovery operations.
- Nongovernmental organizations involved in the relief and/or operational support effort (e.g., ARC, MIVOAD) will coordinate their actions through the affected local Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) and the SEOC, or alternate facilities identified for each. Such coordination is necessary to ensure maximum efficiency and effectiveness of the relief / support effort.
- Commodities provided by the federal government, via the EMAC or other mutual-aid agreement, or through NGOs and/or the private sector to support incident response and recovery operations and/or the affected population, will be managed in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Michigan Disaster Logistics and Donations Management Plan – a support plan to the MEMP.
- Donated goods and services to support incident response and recovery operations and/or the affected population will be managed in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Michigan Disaster Logistics and Donations Management Plan – a support plan to the MEMP.

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- State-level support to and/or management of debris clearance, removal, storage, and processing operations will be in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan – a support plan to the MEMP.
- Whenever feasible, facilities used for state-level incident response and recovery operations will be government (ideally state) or university (public) owned and operated. This will ensure continuous access and allow for pre-planning of operations. Private facilities will only be used as a last resort, in the event suitable government or university owned and operated facilities are not available due to incident conditions or circumstances.
- The provisions set forth in the MEMP are consistent with, to the extent practicable, appropriate elements of the NRF.
- State response and recovery operations, as prescribed in the MEMP, will be implemented in accordance with the NIMS.

Logistics Support and Resource Requirements for Plan Implementation. The MEMP is implemented by the MSP/EMHSD when conditions require plan implementation – i.e., when an incident is imminent or after an incident has occurred which requires state assistance to affected local jurisdictions due to local resources and capabilities being overwhelmed, and/or when directed to do so by the State Director of Emergency Management and Homeland Security and/or the Governor. The determining factors for Annex implementation will include but are not limited to:

- The nature, scope, and severity of the incident
- The anticipated duration of the incident recovery
- The presence of problems or conditions which the State is uniquely qualified to address and/or is legally required to address
- The need for ongoing technical and/or materiel assistance to aid recovery
- The need to coordinate and monitor the recovery activities of multiple agencies and organizations
- The activation of federal or state recovery programs which require state-level management and oversight

As appropriate, the SEOC and other support facilities will be activated to coordinate incident-related activities and functions. The MSP/EMHSD and the various involved state agencies and NGOs will provide technical and/or materiel assistance to affected local jurisdictions as prescribed in the plan and required by incident circumstances. The resources required to provide this assistance will come from existing department / agency and/or organization stockpiles or capabilities and/or will be procured by the department / agency and/or organization if existing stockpiles or capabilities are not adequate to meet incident requirements. In addition, the State may also seek uncompensated donations of goods and services from business and industry or other private or public sector entities (including individuals) if required to fully implement the plan and provide needed assistance. In extreme circumstances, the Governor has the authority under 1976 PA 390, as amended, MCL 30.405 to “commandeer” private property (subject to appropriate compensation) if necessary to cope with a disaster or emergency.

As appropriate, the MSP/EMHSD will contact and coordinate with FEMA and other involved federal agencies for the purpose of obtaining supplemental assistance under the NRF, the federal Stafford Act, or other mechanisms. The MSP/EMHSD may also coordinate with other states for the provision of assistance under the national Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), and/or other aid-providing organizations for assistance (compensated or uncompensated) under separate aid agreements.

All resources required for plan implementation and delivery of assistance to affected individuals and communities will be provided through the SEOC and the resource conduits cited above. Logistics support will be provided through the SEOC Logistics Section, as prescribed in the Direction and Control ESF. State departments / agencies and NGOs will provide the personnel, facilities, technical expertise, equipment, materials, and financial resources necessary to implement their respective assigned tasks, as prescribed in the plan. If additional state financial resources are required to fully implement the plan, a supplemental appropriations request may be

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submitted to the Michigan Legislature by the Michigan Department of Technology, Management and Budget (MDTMB) in the manner and process prescribed in the Resource Support ESF.

Federal financial and/or materiel support of recovery functions will be managed by the MSP/EMHSD and other recipient state agencies in accordance with the appropriate federal laws, rules and regulations as prescribed in the Direction and Control ESF and/or supporting State Administrative Plans for the providing program (e.g., PAGP). Materiel support provided through the EMAC will be managed by the MSP/EMHSD in accordance with established EMAC procedures and processes.

Training and Exercise. The MSP/EMHSD coordinates the implementation of training activities, drills and exercises related to the MEMP and to homeland security and emergency management in general. The MEMP is exercised periodically, and the exercise may involve all or part of the plan as deemed appropriate by the MSP/EMHSD. A number of factors will influence exercise frequency including current operational conditions, federal and state exercise requirements, financial resources, availability of personnel, and competing priorities, among many others. In general, most functional elements of the MEMP are exercised on at least an annual basis as part of federally-required radiological emergency preparedness exercise requirements, homeland security and/or catastrophic incident exercise initiatives. Results of these exercises are evaluated. Recommended / required changes to the MEMP are incorporated when appropriate to keep the plan current, relevant and accurate. Refer to the Nuclear Power Plant Accident Procedures section for information on training requirements and programs for that hazard that also have general all-hazards applicability as well.

Support Plans and Procedures. The MSP/EMHSD has developed and maintains an extensive set of support plans and procedures that provide the mechanisms for implementing many of the functions assigned in this plan. Those plans and procedures are reviewed annually and are updated, at the discretion of the MSP/EMHSD, when significant changes have occurred. In general, support plans and procedures are updated every one to three years, depending on current conditions and available resources. Refer to “Support Plans and Procedures” in the Emergency Management System section for a complete list of plans and procedures developed and maintained by the MSP/EMHSD.

In addition, numerous support plans and procedures have been developed and are maintained by other government agencies and NGO partners. The update requirements and schedules for these support plans and procedures are determined by the authoring agency / organization and are not under the control of the MSP/EMHSD or necessarily influenced by updates made to the MEMP.

EMAP and NIMS Compliance. The MEMP is consistent with and meets key provisions related to emergency operations / response plans as prescribed in the September 2007 and September 2010 Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP) Standards 4.3 (Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment and Consequence Analysis) and 4.6 (Operational Planning). A number of other key EMAP provisions are addressed by the numerous support plans to the MEMP (e.g., Michigan Disaster Logistics and Donations Management Plan, Michigan Continuity of Government Plan, etc.) and function-specific support guidance documents (e.g., Michigan Damage Assessment Handbook, Michigan Emergency Management Assistance Compact).

In addition, relevant elements of the NIMS and NRF have been incorporated into the MEMP by the MSP/EMHSD, as recommended in NIMS guidance documentation for States and Territories provided by FEMA and found on the FEMA NIMS Resource Center web site. This includes FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 – “Developing and Maintaining State, Territorial, Tribal, and Local Government Emergency Plans,” FEMA’s

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Definitions of Key Terms Used in this Document.

ACCESS CONTROL POINT: A point established by law enforcement officials to control access to a hazardous or potentially hazardous area.

AIMING POINT: That area identified as the designated location of a nuclear detonation, also known as a target area.

ALTERNATE OPERATING FACILITY (AOF): Facilities, other than primary facilities, used to carry out Essential Functions under a Continuity of Operations Plan during a continuity incident.

Note: The terms “alternate location,” “alternate facility” and “alternate site” are commonly used in Continuity Plans in addition to or in place of the term “alternate operating facility.” These terms all represent the same type of facility. However, in the Michigan Continuity of Government Plan and this plan, the term “alternate operating facility or AOF” has been used consistently in place of these other terms.

ALTERNATE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT (ASG): A complete relocation of one or more branches of government outside of the Constitutionally-mandated seat of Michigan State Government in Lansing, Michigan.

ALTERNATE STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (ASEOC): The alternate center for coordination of state government response and recovery operations in time of disaster or emergency, activated in the event the primary State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) is rendered inoperable for an extended period of time due to incident conditions or other reason. The ASEOC is maintained and operated by the Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division of the Michigan Department of State Police.

AREA COMMAND (UNIFIED AREA COMMAND): An organization established to: 1) oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an Incident Command System (ICS) organization; or 2) oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams (IMTs) have been assigned. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) facility or at some location other than an Incident Command Post (ICP).

BIOLOGICAL AGENTS: Living organisms or the toxic materials derived from them that cause disease or harm to humans, animals or plants, or cause deterioration of material. Biological agents may be used as liquid droplets, aerosols, or dry powders. (Refer to the Weapons of Mass Destruction Attack Procedures for more detailed definitions of WMD agents.)

BLAST WAVE: A sharply defined wave of increased air pressure from the center of a nuclear detonation, measured in pounds per square inch (psi).

CATASTROPHIC INCIDENT (EVENT): Any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism, which results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions. A catastrophic incident could result in sustained national impacts over a prolonged period of time; almost immediately exceeds resources normally available to state, local, tribal and private sector authorities in the impacted area; and significantly interrupts governmental operations and emergency services to such an extent that national security could be threatened.

CBRNE WEAPONS: Weapons of Mass Destruction are also commonly referred to as “CBRNE” Weapons – an acronym for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives / incendiary devices. (Refer to “Weapon of Mass Destruction” for a more detailed definition.)

CHAIN OF COMMAND: A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority.

CHEMICAL AGENTS: A chemical substance that is intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate people through its physiological effects. The agent may be employed as a vapor, aerosol, or liquid;

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it can either be a casualty / toxic agent or an incapacitating agent. (Refer to the Weapons of Mass Destruction Attack Procedures for more detailed definitions of WMD agents.)

COLLECTION CENTER: Designated locations at which affected residents can dispose of their disaster-related debris. Collection Centers may be used when curbside debris collection is not practical (e.g., rural / sparsely populated areas or logistically difficult areas such as neighborhoods with steep hills). Residents transport their debris to the Collection Center and then place it in separate bins or piles for each particular type of debris.

COMMAND STAFF: In an incident management organization, the Command Staff consists of the Incident Command and the special staff positions of Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and other positions as required, who report directly to the Incident Commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.

COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (CEM): An integrated approach to the management of programs and activities that encompasses all phases (prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery) of incident management, all types of emergencies and disasters (natural, technological, human-related, and WMD attack), all levels of government (local, state, tribal, and federal), nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector. (Note: CEM was a commonly used term prior to development of the National Response Framework. Now, the term “domestic incident management” is preferred. However, CEM is still widely used in the emergency management field and the two terms mean essentially the same thing.)

CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT: Measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism.

CONTAMINATION: The deposit of chemical, biological or radioactive material on the surfaces of structures, objects, or persons following a nuclear incident / explosion or a hazardous material incident.

CONTINGENCY PLANNING: Planning that occurs before an incident, or in the pre-incident phase, and provides guidance for conducting operations.

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT and CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLANNING:

Important notes regarding Continuity of Government (COG) vs. Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP) definitions below: No universally agreed upon definitions for COG and COOP currently exist. For all intents and purposes, the two efforts (COG and COOP) attempt to achieve the same end result; that is, the continued effective functioning of government and governmental agencies. The primary difference between the two efforts is really a matter of degree. Continuity of Operations Planning is primarily concerned with the ability of individual departments and agencies to continue to operate and provide essential functions and services in time of emergency or catastrophe. Continuity of Government planning goes beyond the department / agency level and addresses the ability of the three branches of government (Executive, Judicial, and Legislative) to survive and effectively work together to ensure the continuation of Constitutional and legal governance. Continuity of Government planning builds upon and complements the COOP efforts of the three governmental branches: the individual departments and agencies within the Executive Branch, the courts within the Judicial Branch, and both chambers of the Legislature (i.e., Senate, House of Representatives) within the Legislative Branch. For the purposes of the Michigan Continuity of Government Plan and this plan, three definitions of COOP and COG are provided from three notable sources: 1) the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP); 2) Federal Continuity Directive 1 – “Federal Executive Branch National Contingency Program and Requirements,” January 2008; and 3) Federal Continuity Guidance Circular 1 – “Continuity Guidance for Non-Federal Entities,” January 2009. (It should be noted that the CGC-1 guidance for “non-federal entities” uses definitions that are clearly aimed at the federal government. However, because it is the federal government’s current continuity guidance for States it has been included here for reference.)

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT (COG):

EMAP Standard, September 2007 Edition, Chapter 2 – Definitions, 2.2 – Continuity of Government. Capability to ensure survivability of constitutional and democratic government and the continuity of essential government functions.

Federal Continuity Directive 1, “Federal Executive Branch National Contingency Program and Requirements,” January 2008, Continuity of Government. A coordinated effort within each branch of government (Executive, Judicial, and Legislative) to ensure the eight National Essential Functions as outlined in National Security

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Presidential Directive 51 / Homeland Security Presidential Directive 20 continue to be performed during a catastrophic emergency.

Federal Continuity Directive 1 also goes beyond the definition of COG and defines Enduring Constitutional Government as a cooperative effort among the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial branches...with proper respect for the Constitutional separation of powers among the branches, to preserve the Constitutional framework under which the Nation is governed and the capability of all three branches of government to execute their Constitutional responsibilities and provide for the orderly succession, appropriate transition of leadership, interoperability, and support of the National Essential Functions during a catastrophic emergency.

Federal Continuity Guidance Circular 1, "Continuity Guidance for Non-Federal Entities," January 2009, Continuity of Government. A coordinated effort within the Federal Government's executive branch to ensure that NEFs (National Essential Functions) continue to be performed during a catastrophic emergency.

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLANNING (COOP):

EMAP Standard, September 2007 Edition, Chapter 2 – Definitions, 2.3 – Continuity of Operations. Capability to continue essential program functions and to preserve essential facilities, equipment and records across a broad range of potential emergencies.

Federal Continuity Directive 1, "Federal Executive Branch National Contingency Program and Requirements," January 2008, Continuity of Operations. An effort within individual organizations to ensure that mission essential functions and primary mission essential functions continue to be performed during a wide range of emergencies, including localized acts of nature, accidents, and technological or attack-related emergencies.

Federal Continuity Guidance Circular 1, "Continuity Guidance for Non-Federal Entities," January 2009, Continuity of Operations. An effort within individual agencies to ensure they can continue to perform their MEFs (Mission Essential Functions) and PMEfs (Primary Mission Essential Functions) during a wide range of emergencies, including localized acts of nature, accidents, and technological or attack-related emergencies.

CONTINUITY INCIDENT / EVENT: Any incident that causes an agency, wholly or partially, to relocate to an alternate or continuity site in order to ensure continuance of its Essential Functions. Also may be known as "continuity event."

CONTROL CHECK POINT: Officially designated locations where trucks and other transport vehicles containing unsolicited donated goods can be inspected and directed to an appropriate volunteer agency or other location for processing, storage, and distribution. Unaffiliated volunteers from outside the disaster area wishing to provide services can also be interviewed at these locations. Examples of possible Control Check Point locations include toll booths, weigh stations, roadside parks, truck stops, state parks and recreation areas, county fairgrounds, highway rest areas, armories, and other governmental facilities (located in close proximity to major transportation routes) that have large parking areas for vehicle inspections.

COUNTY OR LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR (EMC): A person appointed pursuant to 1976 PA 390, as amended, to coordinate emergency management activities for a county or municipal emergency management program jurisdiction. Also commonly called County or Local "Emergency Manager." (Also see "State Emergency Management Coordinator.")

CRISIS MANAGEMENT: Measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism.

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE: Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

CYBER: Pertaining to computers and their support systems, such as servers, routers, and switches, which support critical infrastructure.

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DAMAGE ASSESSMENT: The systematic process of determining and appraising the nature and extent of the loss, suffering, or harm to a community resulting from a disaster or emergency.

DEBRIS: Scattered items and material broken, destroyed, or displaced by a natural or human-caused disaster. Examples include trees, construction and demolition material, and personal property.

DEBRIS CLEARANCE: Clearing of major road arteries by pushing debris to the roadside to accommodate emergency traffic.

DEBRIS DISPOSAL: Placing mixed debris and/or residue from volume reduction operations into an approved landfill or other approved location.

DEBRIS MANAGEMENT CENTER: The facility established at or near the Emergency Operations Center from which the debris management function is coordinated. (Note: Debris Management Centers can be established at both the local and state levels. The State's facility is called the "State Disaster Debris Management Center.")

DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SITE: A location where debris is temporarily stored until it is sorted, processed, reduced in volume and/or taken to a permanent landfill or other approved location. (Note: More commonly known as "Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction [TDSR] Site.")

DEBRIS MANAGEMENT TEAM: The team made up of representatives of governmental departments / agencies and nongovernmental relief organizations who are responsible for managing the clearance, separation, removal, transportation, storage, reduction, and disposal of disaster debris. The team's mission is to implement this Disaster Debris Management Plan, with the ultimate aim of protecting public health and safety and facilitating response and recovery operations by rapidly and efficiently managing disaster debris.

DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM: (See "State Debris Management System.")

DEBRIS REMOVAL: Picking up debris and taking it to a Debris Management Site (a.k.a., "Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction" [TDSR] Site) or permanent landfill or other approved location.

DECONTAMINATION: The reduction or removal of contaminating material from a structure, area, object, or person. Decontamination may be accomplished by: 1) treating the surface so as to remove or decrease the contamination; 2) letting the material stand so that the contamination is decreased as a result of natural decay; and 3) covering the contamination.

DECONTAMINATION CENTER: A location with shower facilities and a large parking area used to monitor evacuees for contamination and to decontaminate evacuees and their belongings, if necessary. Several of these centers may be established on the periphery of the hazard area. They may also double as reception centers.

DEFENSE COORDINATING OFFICER (DCO): The single point of contact for the Department of Defense (DOD) at the Joint Field Office (JFO) for requesting assistance from DOD. A designated DCO has been appointed in each of the 10 Federal Regions. Most requests for Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) originating at the JFO are coordinated with and processed through the DCO. Responsibilities of the DCO include processing requirements for military support, forwarding mission assignments to appropriate military organizations through designated channels, and assigning military liaisons to activated Emergency Support Functions (ESFs).

DEMOBILIZATION: The orderly, safe, and efficient return of a resource to its original location and status. Demobilization begins as soon as possible to facilitate accountability of the resources and to be fully coordinated with other incident management and response structures.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY (DHS): A Cabinet-level agency established within the federal government in 2002 to coordinate and report directly to the President on all issues related to domestic terrorism preparedness. The mission of the Department of Homeland Security is to oversee and coordinate a comprehensive national strategy to safeguard the country against terrorism and other homeland security threats, and to respond to any attacks that may occur.

DEPUTY STATE DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND HOMELAND SECURITY (DSDEMHS):

The Division Commander of the Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division, Department of State Police (MSP/EMHSD) is the designated Deputy State Director of Emergency Management and Homeland Security. The DSDEMHS is the authorized representative for the State Director of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (SDEMHS – the Director of the Department of State Police) for emergency management and homeland security functions.

DIRECT WEAPONS EFFECTS: The immediate emissions of a nuclear detonation considered most hazardous; namely, blast, heat, and initial nuclear radiation.

DISASTER: An occurrence or threat of widespread or severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property resulting from a natural or human-made cause, including, but not limited to, fire, flood, snowstorm, ice storm, tornado, windstorm, wave action, oil spill, water contamination, utility failure, hazardous peacetime radiological incident, major transportation accident, hazardous materials incident, epidemic, air contamination, blight, drought, infestation, explosion, or hostile military or paramilitary action, or similar occurrences resulting from terrorist activities, riots, or civil disorders, as defined in 1976 PA 390, as amended.

DISASTER COMMODITIES: Goods, materials, equipment, supplies, technical expertise, and other resources needed to assist in carrying out required disaster response and recovery operations, to make necessary and immediate repairs to damaged facilities, to protect the affected population from further harm, and/or to provide for the basic life-sustaining needs of the affected population.

DISASTER LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT: The process of planning, preparing, implementing, and evaluating all functions that support the determination of need and request for, and the assessment, procurement, receipt, transport, staging, storage, and distribution of needed disaster commodities to appropriate end-users in an efficient, time- and cost-effective, and coordinated manner. Logistics management functions may include materiel management, property management, facility management, and transportation management.

DISASTER MITIGATION ACT (DMA) OF 2000: Public Law 106-390, signed into law on October 30, 2000, which amended sections of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act – see separate definition) and placed new hazard mitigation planning requirements on states and local governments in order to obtain Stafford Act disaster relief assistance.

DISASTER RECOVERY CENTER (DRC): A facility established within or near a disaster area at which disaster victims (individuals, families or businesses) can apply for disaster aid, and that functions as a “one-stop” information source for disaster recovery and hazard mitigation related issues. DRCs are staffed by personnel from FEMA and other federal departments / agencies, and applicable representatives from state and local departments / agencies and private, voluntary relief organizations.

DISASTER RELIEF FORCES: All departments / agencies of state, county and municipal government, private and volunteer personnel, public officers and employees, and all other persons or groups of persons having duties or responsibilities under 1976 PA 390, as amended, or pursuant to a lawful order or directive authorized under this act.

DISTRIBUTION CENTER: A facility operated by a local government, local church or other faith-based organization, community-based organization, or voluntary agency for providing needed commodities (donated and/or procured) directly to disaster victims. Also commonly called “Point of Distribution” or POD.

DISTRICT COORDINATOR: The Michigan State Police, Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division employee serving at any of seven State Police District Headquarters, whose primary job is to work directly with local communities on emergency management and homeland security activities.

DOMESTIC READINESS GROUP (DRG): A federal interagency body convened on a regular basis to develop and coordinate preparedness, response, and incident management policy. This group evaluates various policy issues of interagency importance regarding domestic preparedness and incident management and makes recommendations to senior levels of the policymaking structure for decision. During an incident, the DRG may

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be convened by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to evaluate relevant interagency policy issues regarding incident management and response, and to develop recommendations as may be required.

DONATIONS MANAGEMENT CENTER: The facility established at or near the Emergency Operations Center from which the donations management function is coordinated. (If a disaster logistics management function has also been established, the Donations Management Center may be co-located with the logistics management operation.)

DONATIONS MANAGEMENT TEAM: The team made up of representatives of governmental departments / agencies and nongovernmental relief organizations who have a vested interest in the effective management of donated goods and voluntary services. The team's mission is to implement this Disaster Donations Management Plan, with the ultimate aim of effectively managing disaster donations and minimizing the influx of unsolicited, unneeded, and unwanted goods and services into the disaster area.

DOSIMETER: A radiation monitoring device that measures the amount of radiation to which the instrument has been exposed. It comes in both permanent record and self-reading types.

ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE (EMP): Energy radiated by a nuclear detonation in the medium-to-low frequency range that may affect or damage electrical or electronic components and equipment.

EMERGENCY: Any occasion or instance in which assistance is needed to supplement efforts to save lives, protect property and the public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a disaster or catastrophe.

EMERGENCY ACTION LEVEL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM: A system for classifying emergencies or disasters according to their level of severity. State and local emergency response organizations use this classification system as a basis for emergency actions in accordance with the appropriate emergency operations plan.

EMERGENCY COORDINATION CENTER (ECC): The site, established by each state department, where department officials gather to provide logistical support, policy direction and technical assistance to the department representative in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) or Alternate State Emergency Operations Center (ASEOC), and to strategically plan and implement the department's disaster response and recovery activities. Each state department is tasked to identify, develop and maintain an ECC as part of its emergency and business continuity planning efforts.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACT: Refer to "Michigan Emergency Management Act."

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE COMPACT (EMAC): The interstate agreement that streamlines the assistance one governor can lend to another after a natural, technological or human-caused disaster (including a terrorist attack) by providing a framework for flexible response. The EMAC was first introduced in 1993 and the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA) administers the program on behalf of the member states. The EMAC is an arrangement of the states, by the states, and for the states. It addresses all the issues associated with requesting assistance, reimbursement of services, workers' compensation insurance, and liability in advance of a disaster. (In January 2001, Michigan became the 43rd state to join the EMAC.)

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR (EMC): The person appointed pursuant to 1976 PA 390, as amended, to coordinate emergency management activities for an emergency management program or state department. Also commonly called "Emergency Manager." State Department Emergency Management Coordinators include representatives from the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Branches of Michigan State Government. (Also see "County or Local Emergency Management Coordinator" and "State Emergency Management Coordinator.")

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND HOMELAND SECURITY DIVISION (MSP/EMHSD): The division within the Department of State Police that coordinates the comprehensive emergency management and homeland security activities (prevention, mitigation, protection, preparedness, response and recovery) of state and local government and maintains the Michigan Emergency Management Plan.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACCREDITATION PROGRAM (EMAP): A standards-based, voluntary assessment and peer review accreditation process for government programs responsible for coordinating prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities for natural and human-caused disasters. Accreditation is based on compliance with collaboratively developed national standards (the “Emergency Management Standard”) by the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP), an independent non-profit organization. Accreditation is open to all U.S. states, territories, and local government emergency management programs.

Background Note: In April 2011, after several years of assessment and evaluation, Michigan gained full EMAP accreditation from the EMAP Commission, becoming only the 32nd state or local jurisdiction nationwide (at that time) to achieve such status.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM: The basic emergency planning and operational entity at the local government level. Each county has an appointed emergency manager (a.k.a., emergency management coordinator) and enabling legislation creating an emergency management program. In accordance with the provisions of 1976 PA 390, as amended, municipalities with a population of 10,000 or more may elect to also appoint an emergency manager and maintain a separate emergency management program from the county in which they are located.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC): The site at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary or permanent facility and may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., federal, state, regional, county, city or tribal), or by some combination thereof. (Also see “State Emergency Operations Center.”)

EMERGENCY OPERATING FACILITY (EOF): A nuclear power plant operator's emergency operating center, in which representatives from the plant owner / operator and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission gather.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (EOP): The plan developed and maintained by an emergency management program jurisdiction as a counterpart to the Michigan Emergency Management Plan for the purpose of organizing and coordinating the emergency management activities of the jurisdiction(s) under the plan. An EOP usually consists of a basic plan or other introductory section with various supporting annexes for each service or function.

EMERGENCY PLANNING ZONE (EPZ): The area around a nuclear power plant for which planning is required to assure that prompt and effective action will be taken to protect the public in the event of an incident. (Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents section for a diagram and narrative describing this concept.)

EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION: Information that is disseminated primarily in anticipation of an emergency or during an emergency.

EMERGENCY REPATRIATION CENTER (ERC): The primary onsite coordinating center at a designated Port of Entry (POE) for the processing of repatriates as they reenter the United States. Michigan's designated POE is the Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County (DTW) Airport. An ERC will be established at that location to process repatriates.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF): A grouping of department / agency capabilities into an organizational structure to provide the support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely to be needed to prevent injuries, save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims and communities return to normal, when feasible, following a disaster or emergency. Capabilities can include but are not limited to personnel, equipment, material goods, professional knowledge and expertise, financial resources, legal authorities, and facilities. Each ESF is headed by a Lead Agency, with one or more agencies designated as Support Agencies based on their resources and capabilities to support the function. The ESFs serve as the primary operational-level mechanism through which state departments and agencies provide assistance to local communities. The Michigan Emergency Management Plan (MEMP) has eight ESFs and the National Response Framework (NRF) has a total of 15 ESFs.

ENERGY ADVISORY COMMITTEE (EAC) AND ENERGY EMERGENCY DECLARATION: The committee formed pursuant to 1982 PA 191 (Declaration of State of Energy Emergency Act), under which the Governor may declare a State of Energy Emergency and order mandatory energy conservation actions following such a declaration.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTIVE 2005-9: A Michigan Executive Directive issued by Governor Jennifer Granholm on September 29, 2005 that adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as the state standard for incident management in Michigan.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 2003-6: A Michigan Executive Order issued by Governor Jennifer Granholm on April 15, 2003 that established: 1) the office of Assistant Adjutant General for Homeland Security (within the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs) to advise the Governor and state agency directors on the development of homeland security policies, programs and procedures; 2) the Michigan Homeland Protection Board (within the Department of State Police) to develop, implement and revise a state homeland security strategy; and 3) the Michigan Homeland Security Advisory Council to advise the Board and to provide input, advice and recommendations on homeland security issues. EO 2003-6 also abolished the Michigan Homeland Security Task Force established by Executive Directive 2002-1, re-affirmed the existing homeland security roles and responsibilities within the Department of State Police, and directed state agencies to actively participate in state homeland security efforts.

Note: EO 2003-6 was rescinded in its entirety and replaced by EO 2009-52, effective October 29, 2009. EO 2009-52 was necessary to address changes that had occurred in state governmental organizational structure. See EO 2009-52 definition below.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 2009-52: A Michigan Executive Order issued by Governor Jennifer Granholm on October 29, 2009 that rescinded Executive Order 2003-6 in its entirety, but reestablished and updated the Michigan Homeland Protection Board and Michigan Homeland Security Advisory Council to reflect organizational changes that had occurred in state government since EO 2003-6 was put in place. Executive Order 2009-52 also reaffirmed the roles of the State Director of Emergency Management and Homeland Security and Deputy State Director of Emergency Management and Homeland Security within the Department of State Police, as well as the emergency management and homeland security mission of the Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division of the Department of State Police.

ESSENTIAL RESOURCE: Any facility, supply, or piece of equipment considered vital to emergency operations and which should be protected either by movement away from a direct risk or securing it in place.

EVACUATION: A population protection strategy that provides for the orderly movement of people away from an actual or potential hazard.

FALLOUT (RADIOACTIVE): The process of the fallback to the earth's surface of radioactive particles. The term is also applied in a collective sense to the contaminated particulate matter itself. The early (or local) fallout is defined, somewhat arbitrarily, as those particles that reach the earth within 24 hours after a nuclear explosion. The delayed (or worldwide) fallout consists of the smaller particles that ascend into the upper troposphere and into the stratosphere and are carried by winds to all parts of the earth. The delayed fallout is brought to earth mainly by rain or snow, over extended periods ranging from months to years.

FALLOUT SHELTER (PUBLIC): A habitable structure used to protect its occupants from radioactive fallout. Such a shelter shall have a minimum protection factor of 40, a minimum of 10 square feet of floor space per person, 65 cubic feet of space per person, and at least 3 cubic feet of fresh air per minute when capacity is based on minimum space requirements. In unventilated underground space, 500 cubic feet of space per person is required. Other fallout shelter types include: 1) Expedient Shelter – A shelter constructed on a crash basis by individuals or families; and 2) Upgraded Shelter – Shelter space obtained by taking actions to improve fallout protection in existing facilities usually accomplished by adding mass overhead and to walls through use of earth and other materials.

FEDERAL COORDINATING OFFICER (FCO): The federal officer appointed by the President to manage federal resource support activities related to Stafford Act major disasters and emergencies – including the provision of individual assistance, public assistance, and hazard mitigation assistance. The FCO is responsible for

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coordinating the timely delivery of federal disaster assistance resources and programs to the affected state and local governments, individuals and families, and the private sector.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA): The primary federal agency that coordinates emergency planning, preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery within the federal government, and administers the President's Disaster Relief Program. FEMA is housed within the federal Department of Homeland Security.

FEDERAL-STATE AGREEMENT: The document that states the understandings, commitments, and conditions for assistance under which FEMA disaster assistance shall be provided. This agreement imposes binding obligations on FEMA, the State, and local governments in the form of conditions for assistance which are legally enforceable.

FIRST RESPONDER: Police, fire, and emergency personnel who in the early stages of an incident are responsible for the protection and preservation of life, property, evidence, and the environment, including emergency response providers as defined in section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101), as well as emergency management, public health, clinical care, public works, and other skilled support personnel (such as equipment operators) who provide immediate support services during prevention, response, and recovery operations. First responders may include personnel from federal, state, local, tribal, and nongovernmental organizations.

HAZARD MITIGATION: Any action taken to reduce or permanently eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from natural, technological and human related hazards.

HAZARDOUS WASTE: Material and products from institutional, commercial, recreational, industrial, and agricultural sources that contain certain chemicals with one or more of the following characteristics, as defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): 1) toxic; 2) flammable; 3) corrosive; and/or 4) reactive.

HEIGHT OF BURST (HOB): The height above the earth's surface at which a bomb is detonated in the air.

HOMELAND SECURITY PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE (HSPD)-5: A Presidential directive issued on February 28, 2003 that is intended to enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents (which include terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies) by establishing a single, comprehensive National Incident Management System (NIMS). Refer to the "National Incident Management System (NIMS)" and "National Response Framework (NRF)" definitions for additional information.

HOMELAND SECURITY PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE (HSPD)-7: A Presidential directive issued on December 17, 2003 that established a national policy for federal departments and agencies to identify and prioritize U.S. critical infrastructure and key resources and to protect them from terrorist attacks.

HOMELAND SECURITY PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE (HSPD)-8: A Presidential directive issued on December 17, 2003 that established policies to strengthen the preparedness of the United States to prevent and respond to threatened or actual domestic terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies by requiring a national domestic all-hazards preparedness goal, establishing mechanisms for improved delivery of federal preparedness assistance to states and local governments, and outlining actions to strengthen preparedness capabilities of federal, state and local entities.

HOT ZONE: The exclusion area around the hazardous material incident. The size of the "hot zone" will vary depending on the material involved. (Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures / Hazardous Material Incidents section for a diagram and narrative describing this concept.)

INCIDENT: An occurrence or event, natural or human-caused, which requires an emergency response to protect life or property. Incidents can include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks and terrorist threats.

INCIDENT ACTION PLAN (IAP): An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments, as

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well as attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.

INCIDENT COMMAND POST (ICP): The field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions are performed. The ICP may be co-located with other incident facilities and is normally identified by a green rotating or flashing light.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS) – a.k.a. INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (IMS): A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. The ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating with a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during an incident. The ICS is used for all types of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents.

Note: The State of Michigan follows an IMS in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) for all disasters and emergencies. Refer to the Direction and Control ESF for more information. The SEOC IMS is consistent and compatible with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Refer to the NIMS definition.

INCIDENT COMMANDER (IC): The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site. (Note: Within the SEOC, the IC is normally the MSP/EMHSD commander or another designated senior official from the MSP/EMHSD.)

INDIRECT WEAPONS EFFECTS: The less immediate effects of a nuclear detonation, mostly fallout, affecting areas where a direct nuclear explosion has not occurred.

INDUSTRIAL AGENTS: Chemicals developed or manufactured for use in industrial operations or research by industry, government, or academia. These chemicals are not manufactured for the specific purpose of producing human casualties or rendering equipment, facilities, or areas dangerous for use by humans. Hydrogen cyanide, cyanogen chloride, phosgene, chlorine, chloropicrin and many herbicides and pesticides are industrial chemicals that also can be chemical agents. (Refer to the Weapons of Mass Destruction Attack Procedures section for more detailed definitions of WMD agents.)

INFRASTRUCTURE: Manmade physical systems, assets, projects, and structures – publicly and/or privately owned – which are used by or provide benefit to the public. Examples of infrastructure include but are not limited to utilities, bridges, levees, drinking water systems, electrical systems, communications systems, dams, sewage systems, and roads.

IN-KIND DONATIONS: Donations other than cash (usually materials or professional services) for disaster victims.

IN-PLACE SHELTERING: A population protection strategy that provides for the sheltering indoors of people to prevent contact with a hazard.

INTERAGENCY INCIDENT MANAGEMENT GROUP (IIMG): A federal Department of Homeland Security (DHS) headquarters-level coordination entity staffed by a tailored group of senior federal interagency experts who provide strategic advice to the Secretary of Homeland Security during an actual or potential incident.

JOINT FIELD OFFICE (JFO): A temporary federal facility established locally (i.e., in or close to a federally-designated disaster area) to provide a central point for federal, state, local and tribal officials with responsibility for incident oversight, direction and/or assistance to effectively coordinate protection, prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery actions.

JOINT INFORMATION CENTER (JIC) – a.k.a. JOINT PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTER (JPIC): A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all

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news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies and organizations are co-located at the JIC. (Note: JIC is the preferred name; JPIC is now obsolete.)

JOINT OPERATIONS CENTER (JOC): A Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) facility established to manage a terrorist threat based upon a graduated and flexible response. The JOC is the focal point for all federal investigative law enforcement activities during a terrorist or potential terrorist incident or any other significant criminal incident. It is managed by the Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official (SFLEO) – normally the FBI Senior Agent-in-Charge (SAC). The JOC consists of four functional groups: Command; Operations; Support; and Consequence Management. The Consequence Management Group consists of representatives from federal, state and local consequence management organizations to address pre-release and post-release consequence operations. The JOC becomes a component of the Joint Field Office (JFO) when the National Response Framework (NRF) is activated.

LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY: A declaration by a county or municipality with an appointed emergency manager (pursuant to 1976 PA 390, as amended), when circumstances indicate that the occurrence or threat of widespread or severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property from natural or human-made cause exists.

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT CENTER: The facility established at or near the Emergency Operations Center from which the disaster logistics management function is coordinated. (If a disaster donations management function has also been established, the Logistics Management Center may be co-located with the donations management operation.)

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT TEAM: The team made up of representatives of nongovernmental organizations and governmental departments / agencies who have a vested interest in the effective management of disaster commodities. The team's mission is to implement the jurisdiction's Disaster Logistics Management Plan, with the ultimate aim of ensuring the efficient, time-effective, and cost-effective delivery of disaster commodities to those in need in the jurisdiction.

MAJOR DISASTER: Any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any flood, fire, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under the Stafford Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACT – a.k.a. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACT: Act 390, PA 1976, as amended, the basic state emergency management enabling legislation. This Act prescribes the power and duties of the Governor and certain state and local agencies and officials related to preparing for, responding to, recovering from, and mitigating disasters and emergencies; prescribes immunities and liabilities related to disaster relief work; and establishes the organizational framework for the emergency management system used in the state. (Note: Emergency Management Act is the official name; however, it is most often referred to as the Michigan Emergency Management Act.)

MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE COMPACT (MEMAC): The statewide mutual-aid assistance compact, authorized under 1976 PA 390, as amended, that allows participating jurisdictions to render or receive assistance in time of crisis and share vital public safety services and resources more effectively and efficiently. The MEMAC is designed specifically for those situations in which a participating jurisdiction has exhausted its local resources (including those available through local / regional mutual aid or reciprocal aid compacts or agreements), or its resources are inadequate or overwhelmed in response to a threat or event being faced, and it requires additional resources (provided in a timely manner) to protect public health and safety, property or the environment. (The MSP/EMHSD administers the MEMAC on behalf of the State of Michigan and is responsible for processing requests for resources by participating jurisdictions.)

MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (MEMP): The plan developed and continuously maintained by the Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division, Department of State Police (MSP/EMHSD), pursuant to 1976 PA 390, as amended, for the purpose of coordinating the emergency management and homeland security activities of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery within the state. The

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MEMP consists of two introductory sections (i.e., Planning Preliminaries; Emergency Management System), eight Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), 23 Disaster-Specific Procedures, and three Support Plans (i.e., Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support; Animal Care Support; Recovery Support). The MEMP is supported by numerous other state-level, function-specific plans, including but not limited to those that address: continuity of government and continuity of operations; disaster logistics and donations management; disaster debris management; hazard mitigation; emergency repatriation; damage assessment; and mass fatality management.

MICHIGAN HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN (MHMP): The plan developed and continuously maintained by the Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division, Department of State Police (MSP/EMHSD), in partnership with appropriate governmental and nongovernmental stakeholders and the public, which describes and coordinates the hazard mitigation activities of state departments / agencies designed to reduce or eliminate the effects of disasters and emergencies on Michigan citizens and communities.

MICHIGAN INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS CENTER (MIOC): The state “fusion center” established to provide 24-hour per day, statewide information sharing among local, state, tribal and federal public safety agencies and private sector organizations in order to facilitate the collection, analysis and dissemination of intelligence relevant to terrorism and public safety. The MIOC is operated by the Department of State Police in accordance with Executive Order 2012-5.

MICHIGAN VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN DISASTER (MIVOAD): The Michigan chapter of the National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (NVOAD), an umbrella organization of established and experienced voluntary organizations that provide disaster services in all phases of emergency management, but with emphasis on response and recovery. The MIVOAD fosters cooperation, communication, coordination, and collaboration among its Michigan-based voluntary organizations. In the response and recovery phases, each individual organization functions independently, yet cooperatively. The MIVOAD serves as a clearinghouse and coordinating body for the provision of support services to a variety of response and/or recovery operations, working in coordination and cooperation with other involved state departments / agencies and nongovernmental organizations in the State Emergency Operations Center or Alternate State Emergency Operations Center. The MIVOAD may also work directly with affected local government Emergency Operations Centers in incident response and/or recovery support activities.

MOBILIZATION: The process and procedures used by all organizations (federal, state, tribal, local, private) for activating, assembling, and transporting resources that have been requested to respond to and/or support an incident.

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL INCIDENT: An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that each have jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of an incident. In ICS, these incidents will be managed under Unified Command.

MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT: A written agreement between agencies, organizations, and/or jurisdictions that indicates that they will assist one another upon request by furnishing personnel, equipment, materials, and/or expertise in a specified manner.

NATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM CENTER (NCTC): The primary federal organization for analyzing and integrating all intelligence possessed or acquired by the U.S. Government pertaining to terrorism and counterterrorism. The NCTC may (consistent with applicable law) receive, retain, and disseminate information from any federal, state or local government or other source necessary to fulfill its responsibilities. The NCTC serves as the central and shared knowledge bank on known and suspected terrorists and international terror groups, as well as their goals, strategies, capabilities, and networks of contacts and support. The NCTC ensures that agencies have access to and receive all-source intelligence support needed to execute their counterterrorism plans or perform independent, alternative analysis.

NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM (NDMS): A coordinated partnership between the federal Departments of Homeland Security, Health and Human Services, Defense, and Veterans Affairs, established for the purpose of responding to the needs of victims of a public health emergency. The NDMS provides medical response assets and the movement of patients to health care facilities where definitive medical care is received when required.

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS): A system mandated by Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for federal, state, tribal, and local governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents (which includes terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies), regardless of their cause, size or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among federal, state and local capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the incident command system; multi-agency coordination systems; unified command; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualifications and certifications; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources. (Note: the Incident Management System [IMS] for the State Emergency Operations Center, as described in the Direction and Control ESF, is compatible with the NIMS as currently developed.)

NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE COORDINATION CENTER (NICC): A federal Department of Homeland Security facility that monitors the nation's critical infrastructure and key resources on an ongoing basis. In the event of an incident, the NICC provides a coordinating vehicle to share information with critical infrastructure and key resources information-sharing entities.

NATIONAL INTERAGENCY FIRE CENTER (NIFC): A federal facility located in Boise, Idaho that is jointly operated by several agencies and is dedicated to coordination, logistical support, and improved weather services in support of fire management operations throughout the United States.

NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND CENTER (NMCC): The nation's focal point for continuous monitoring and coordination of worldwide military operations. The NMCC directly supports combatant commanders, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Secretary of Defense, and the President in the command of U.S. armed forces in peace time contingencies and war. Structured to support the President and Secretary of Defense effectively and efficiently, the center participates in a wide variety of activities. The center alerts the Joint Staff and other national agencies to developing crises and will initially coordinate any military response required.

NATIONAL OPERATIONS CENTER (NOC): The primary national hub for domestic incident management operational coordination and situational awareness. The NOC is a standing, 24/7 interagency organization fusing law enforcement, national intelligence, emergency response and private sector reporting. The NOC facilitates homeland security information-sharing and operational coordination with other federal, state, local, tribal, and nongovernmental EOCs. (Note: Previously called the "Homeland Security Operations Center" or HSOC.)

NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER: A national communications center – located at the Department of Homeland Security / U.S. Coast Guard headquarters in Washington, DC – for activities related to oil and hazardous material substance response actions. The National Response Center receives and relays notices of oil and hazardous substances releases to the appropriate federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC).

NATIONAL RESPONSE COORDINATION CENTER (NRCC): As a 24/7 functional component of the National Operations Center, the NRCC serves as the Department of Homeland Security / Federal Emergency Management Agency primary operations center responsible for national incident response and recovery as well as national resource coordination. The NRCC monitors potential or developing incidents and supports the efforts of regional and field components.

NATIONAL RESPONSE FRAMEWORK (NRF): The plan developed by the federal Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to replace the National Response Plan (NRP) which had been in effect since January 6, 2005. The National Response Framework officially replaced the NRP on March 22, 2008. The National Response Framework provides the guiding principles by which all response personnel prepare for and provide a unified national response to disasters and emergencies.

NATIONAL SPECIAL SECURITY EVENT (NSSE): A designated event that, by virtue of its political, economic, social, or religious significance, may be the target of terrorism or other criminal activity.

NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (NGO): A private nonprofit entity that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions and that is not created by a government but may work cooperatively with

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government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.

NON-PERSISTENT AGENT: An agent that upon release loses its ability to cause casualties after 10 to 15 minutes. It has a high evaporation rate and is lighter than air and will disperse rapidly. It is considered to be a short-term hazard. However, in small, unventilated areas, the agent will be more persistent. (Refer to the Weapons of Mass Destruction Attack Procedures for more detailed definitions of WMD agents.)

OVERPRESSURE: The pressure, usually expressed in pounds per square inch (psi), manifested in the shock (or blast) wave from a nuclear explosion. The variation of the overpressure depends on the energy yield of the explosion, the distance from the point of the blast, and the medium in which the weapon is detonated.

PERSISTENT AGENT: An agent that upon release retains its casualty-producing effects for an extended period of time, usually anywhere from 30 minutes to several days. A persistent agent usually has a low evaporation rate and its vapor is heavier than air; therefore, its vapor cloud tends to hug the ground. It is considered to be a long-term hazard. (Refer to the Weapons of Mass Destruction Attack Procedures for more detailed definitions of WMD agents.)

PLUME: Airborne material spreading from a particular source; the dispersal of particles, gases, vapors, and aerosols into the atmosphere.

POINT OF DISTRIBUTION (POD): A facility operated by a local government, local church or other faith-based organization, community-based organization, or voluntary agency for providing needed commodities (donated and/or procured) directly to disaster victims. Also commonly called “Distribution Center.”

PORT OF ENTRY: The location designated in each state by the U.S. Department of Health and Human / Office of Refugee Resettlement (HHS/ORR) where repatriates will be transported for registration, evaluation, connection / reconnection with support services and systems, and onward transportation to their final destination. Michigan’s designated POE is Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County (DTW) Airport located in the City of Romulus in Wayne County. Michigan’s Emergency Repatriation Center (ERC) will be established at DTW Airport to process incoming repatriates.

PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT (PDA): An assessment conducted by teams of federal, state and local officials (and tribal, if affected) to determine the severity and magnitude of a disaster and also to identify capabilities and resources of state, local, tribal and other federal agencies.

PREPAREDNESS: The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process involving efforts at all levels of government and between government and private sector and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources.

PREVENTION: Actions taken to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions taken to protect lives and property by applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bring them to justice.

Note: Prevention is very similar to the traditional emergency management activity of *hazard mitigation*; however, prevention – as described in the NRF – focuses entirely on avoiding or preventing terrorist incidents whereas hazard mitigation focuses primarily on reducing the long-term risk to human life and property from other natural, technological and human related hazards.

PRINCIPAL FEDERAL OFFICIAL (PFO): The federal official designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security to act as his/her representative locally to oversee, coordinate and execute the Secretary’s incident management responsibilities under HSPD-5. The PFO ensures consistency of federal support as well as the overall

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effectiveness of federal incident management. The PFO interfaces with federal, state, tribal, local, and nongovernmental / private sector officials regarding the federal incident management strategy, and serves as the primary federal spokesperson for coordinating public communications related to the incident. The PFO position is normally only established for catastrophic or unusually complex incidents requiring extraordinary coordination.

PRIVATE SECTOR: Organizations and entities that are not part of any government structure. This includes for profit and not for profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce and industry, and private voluntary organizations.

PROTECTION FACTOR (PF): A number used to express the relationship between the amount of fallout gamma radiation that would be received by a person in a completely unprotected location and the amount that would be received by a person in a protected location.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS: Emergency measures taken to protect the population from the effects of a hazard. These may include in-place sheltering or evacuation, as well as specific measures aimed at protecting public health (e.g., vaccinations, agricultural embargoes, health advisories, etc.).

PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES (PAGs): Guides for protective action in the event of a nuclear incident based on the projected or committed dose values of individuals in the general population. Protective actions would be warranted provided the reduction in individual dose expected from these actions is not offset by excessive risks to safety in taking the protective actions.

RADIOLOGICAL MONITOR (RM): An individual trained to measure, record, and report radiation dose and dose rates; provide limited field guidance on radiation hazards associated with operations to which he/she is assigned; and perform operator's maintenance of radiological instruments.

RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING: The procedure or operation of locating and measuring radiation by means of survey instruments that can detect and measure (by means of exposure rates) ionizing radiation.

RADIOLOGICAL RELEASE: 1) An airborne release of radiological contaminants in gaseous or particulate form. This release could be instantaneous in the form of a single cloud or "puff," or it could be a prolonged release or "plume." 2) A liquid release of radiological contaminants that flow into a waterway or other surface or sub-surface distribution system.

RECEPTION CENTER: A center established to register evacuees and assess their disaster-related needs. This facility may also, under certain circumstances, be used to receive specific commodities such as food, water, clothes and building supplies.

RECOVERY: Emergency actions dedicated to the continued protection of the public and/or to promoting the resumption of normal activities in the affected area. Recovery involves the development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans for impacted communities and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs that: 1) identify needs and define resources; 2) provide housing and promote restoration; 3) address long-term care and treatment of affected persons; 4) implement additional measures for community restoration; 5) incorporate mitigation measures and techniques, as feasible; and 6) evaluate the incident to identify lessons learned.

RECOVERY PLAN: A plan developed by the state, with assistance from the affected local (and/or tribal) communities and responding federal departments / agencies, to restore an area affected by a disaster or emergency.

REGIONAL RESPONSE COORDINATION CENTER (RRCC): A standing facility at each FEMA regional office that is activated to coordinate regional response efforts and implement local federal program support until a Joint Field Office (JFO) is established.

REPATRIATION: The procedure where U.S. citizens and their families are officially processed back into the United States after an evacuation overseas. Evacuees are also provided various services to ensure their well-being and onward movement to their final destination.

RESOURCES: Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an EOC.

RESPONSE: Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of incident mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities may include but are not limited to: 1) applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; 2) increased security operations; 3) continuing investigations into the nature, source and magnitude of the threat; 4) ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; 5) immunizations, isolation or quarantine; 6) specific law enforcement operations aimed at saving lives, protecting property, isolating hazard areas, or preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending actual perpetrators; 7) emergency medical activities; 8) fire control and suppression activities; 9) emergency protective measures such as stabilizing or blockading unsafe structures, taking expedient flood control measures, etc.; 10) search and rescue activities; and 11) providing for basic human needs through emergency sheltering and feeding operations.

RISK AREA: An area considered likely to be affected by a hazard.

ROBERT T. STAFFORD DISASTER RELIEF AND EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT: (See “Stafford Act.”)

SENIOR FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIAL (SFLEO): The senior law enforcement official from the department / agency with primary jurisdictional responsibility as directed by statute, Presidential directive, existing federal policies, and/or the U.S. Attorney General. The SFLEO directs incident-related intelligence and investigative law enforcement operations and supports the law enforcement component of the Unified Command on-scene. For terrorist incidents, this official will normally be the FBI Senior Agent-in-Charge (SAC).

SENIOR FEDERAL OFFICIAL (SFO): An individual representing a federal department or agency with primary statutory responsibility for incident management.

SHELTER: A facility in an area safe from the effects of a hazard that may be used to house and care for evacuees.

SITUATIONAL AWARENESS: The ability to identify, process, and comprehend critical information about an incident. Situational awareness requires continuous monitoring of relevant sources of information regarding actual and developing hazards.

SPAN OF CONTROL: The number of individuals a supervisor is responsible for, usually expressed as the ratio of supervisors to individuals.

SPORE: A reproductive form some micro-organisms can take to become resistant to environmental conditions, such as extreme heat or cold, while in a “resting stage.”

STAFFORD ACT: The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, P.L. 100-707, signed into law November 23, 1988. The Stafford Act renamed and amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, P.L. 93-288. The Stafford Act was subsequently amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, P.L. 106-390 (October 30, 2000), as well as several Acts signed into law in October of 2006 (i.e., Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act of 2007, P.L. 109-295, October 4, 2006; Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006, P.L. 109-308, October 6, 2006; and Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006, P.L. 109-347, October 13, 2006).

STAGING AREA: A large parking lot or other suitable open area to provide a base for registration, unloading and transfer of resources, assembly of persons, and a rally point for mutual aid forces. For incident response / recovery operational purposes, a staging area could be officially designated points such as vacant commercial lots, warehouse facilities, armories, county fairgrounds, highway / public works maintenance garages, airports, parks and recreation areas, or possibly shopping center parking lots (providing there is written permission from the owner).

STATE COMMAND POST (SCP): A post established at or near the scene of an incident (or co-located / integrated with an established local or federal Command Post) and staffed by representatives of applicable state departments / agencies to coordinate state response activities.

STATE COORDINATING OFFICER (SCO): The person appointed by the Governor to manage all aspects of a federally-declared major disaster or emergency under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act). The Division Commander or Assistant Division Commander of the Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division, Department of State Police (MSP/EMHSD) is normally appointed to this position.

STATE DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM: The collection of personnel, facilities, technical expertise, and material resources which are designated to assist affected local governments in the clearance, removal, transport, sorting, storage, recycling, and ultimate disposal of disaster debris. The State of Michigan's debris management system consists of: 1) the State Disaster Debris Management Team; 2) the State Disaster Debris Management Center; 3) required support facilities such as Staging Areas and the Base / Camps; and 4) the available material resources and expertise of involved state departments / agencies and nongovernmental organizations that can be devoted to debris clearance, removal, reduction, and disposal operations.

STATE DEBRIS MANAGER: The MSP/EMHSD or other state department / agency employee that is responsible for managing a debris operation on behalf of the State.

STATE DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND HOMELAND SECURITY (SDEMHS): The Director of the Department of State Police or his/her authorized representative. The Division Commander of the Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division, Department of State Police (MSP/EMHSD) is the designated Deputy State Director of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DSDEMHS) for emergency management and homeland security functions.

STATE DISASTER DEBRIS MANAGEMENT CENTER: The facility established at or near the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) from which the debris management function is coordinated.

STATE DISASTER DEBRIS MANAGEMENT TEAM: Those state department / agency and nongovernmental organization representatives that are part of the State's debris management operation. Team members are involved in all phases of the debris management cycle, including planning and preparedness activities as well as the response and recovery phases. (Also see "Debris Management Team.")

STATE DISASTER LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT CENTER: The facility established at or near the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) from which the logistics management function is coordinated.

STATE DISASTER LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR: The MSP/EMHSD or other state department / agency employee that is responsible for managing a logistics operation on behalf of the State.

STATE DISASTER LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT TEAM: Those state department / agency and nongovernmental organization representatives that are part of the State's logistics management operation. Team members are involved in all phases of the logistics management cycle, including planning and preparedness activities as well as the response and recovery phases. (Also see "Logistics Management Team.")

STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (SEOC): The primary center for coordination of state government response and recovery operations in time of disaster or emergency. The SEOC is maintained and operated by the Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division, Department of State Police (MSP/EMHSD).

STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR (EMC): The person appointed pursuant to Act 390, PA 1976, as amended, to coordinate emergency management activities for a state department. Also commonly called "Emergency Manager." State Department Emergency Management Coordinators include representatives from the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Branches of Michigan State Government. (Also see "Emergency Management Coordinator.")

STATE HAZARD MITIGATION OFFICER (SHMO): The person appointed by the State Coordinating Officer to serve as the primary point of contact with FEMA, other federal and state departments / agencies, and local and tribal units of government in the planning and implementation of pre- and post-disaster hazard mitigation activities.

STATE HOMELAND SECURITY ADVISOR: The individual appointed by the Governor to serve as his/her counsel on homeland security issues and to serve as liaison between the Governor's office, the state homeland security structure, the federal Department of Homeland Security, and other governmental and nongovernmental organizations – both inside and outside of the state – that are involved in homeland security activities.

STATE INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE OFFICER (SIAO): The person appointed by the State Coordinating Officer to serve as the primary point of contact with FEMA, other federal and state departments / agencies, and private, voluntary (nongovernmental) agencies and organizations in the provision of disaster relief assistance to individuals and families.

STATE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM: The collection of personnel, facilities, technical expertise, and material resources which are designated to assist in the identification of need for, solicitation, procurement, storage, staging, registration / inventorying, transportation, distribution, and accounting of disaster commodities necessary to respond to and recover from disasters and emergencies. The State of Michigan's logistic management system consists of: 1) the State Disaster Logistics Management Team; 2) the State Disaster Logistics Management Center; 3) required support facilities such as Warehouses, Staging Areas, the Base / Camps, and Points of Distribution; and 4) the available material resources and expertise of involved state departments / agencies and nongovernmental organizations that can be devoted to disaster logistics management operations.

STATE OF DISASTER OR STATE OF EMERGENCY: A declaration by executive order or proclamation by the Governor under the provisions of 1976 PA 390, as amended, which activates the response and recovery aspects of state and local emergency operations plans.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE (SOP): Detailed written procedures that are unique to a specific incident, hazard, condition, situation, or function, that are developed by a department / agency or organization to implement the tasks assigned in an emergency operations plan.

STATE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE OFFICER (SPA0): The person appointed by the State Coordinating Officer to manage the Public Assistance Grant Program on behalf of the State.

STRATEGIC INFORMATION AND OPERATIONS CENTER (SIOC): A Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) headquarters facility that serves as the focal point and operational control center for all federal intelligence, law enforcement, and investigative law enforcement activities related to domestic terrorist incidents or credible threats, including leading attribution investigations. The SIOC serves as an information clearinghouse to help collect, process, vet, and disseminate information relevant to law enforcement and criminal investigation efforts in a timely manner. The SIOC supports the FBI's mission in leading efforts of the law enforcement community to detect, prevent, preempt, and disrupt terrorist attacks against the United States.

TASK FORCE: Any combination of resources assembled to support a specific mission or operational need. All resource elements within a Task Force must have common communications and a designated leader.

TEMPORARY DEBRIS STORAGE AND REDUCTION (TDSR) SITE: A location where debris is temporarily stored until it is sorted, processed, reduced in volume and/or taken to a permanent landfill or other approved location. (Note: Also called "Debris Management Site," although TDSR Site is more commonly used.)

TERRORISM: An intentional, unlawful use of force, violence or subversion against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political, social, or religious objectives.

TIERED RESPONSE: A key principle of the response doctrine from the National Response Framework that stresses that incidents must be managed at the lowest possible jurisdictional level and supported by additional capabilities when needed.

TOXICITY: A measure of the harmful effect produced by a given amount of a toxin on a living organism. The relative toxicity of an agent can be expressed in milligrams of toxin needed per kilogram of body weight to kill experimental animals.

TOXINS: A substance, produced in some cases by disease-causing micro-organisms, which is toxic to other living organisms. Toxins are produced by numerous organisms, e.g., bacteria, fungi, algae, and plants. Many of them are extremely poisonous with a toxicity that is several orders of magnitude greater than nerve agents. Since toxins have low volatility, they are dispersed as aerosols and then taken up foremost through inhalation.

TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS: The points along evacuation routes that are staffed by police or other designated personnel to direct an evacuation.

TRIBAL: Any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

UNAFFILIATED VOLUNTEER: Also known as a “spontaneous” or “emergent” volunteer; an individual who is not formally associated with a recognized voluntary disaster relief organization.

UNDESIGNATED GOODS: Largely unsolicited, donated items that are not addressed to a specific recipient.

UNIFIED COMMAND: An application of the Incident Command System (ICS) used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the Unified Command to establish their designated Incident Commanders at a single Incident Command Post (ICP) and to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan (IAP).

UNSOLICITED GOODS: Donated items offered by and/or sent to the incident area by the public, the private sector, or other source, that have not been requested by government or nonprofit disaster relief coordinators. (Note: the Michigan Disaster Donations Management Plan, MSP/EMHSD Publication 107 – a Support Plan to the Michigan Emergency Management Plan – addresses this and other donations management issues.)

VACCINE: A preparation of killed or weakened micro-organism products used to artificially induce immunity against a disease.

VALUE-ADDED DONATION: A disaster donation (goods or service) that has been properly prepared for shipping, receiving, distribution, and use. Generally, value-added donations are: 1) needed by the disaster-stricken community; 2) appropriate to the culture of the community; and 3) clearly sorted, packed and labeled for distribution and eventual use. Perishable food is not a value-added donation and should be discouraged.

VOLUNTEER: For emergency management and/or homeland security purposes, any individual accepted to perform services by an appropriate governmental agency which has authority to accept volunteer services, when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed.

WAREHOUSE: Any available, large enclosed storage area (ideally 25,000 – 200,000 square feet in size, located on a secured / fenced site) with sufficient area to park and unload trucks and other vehicles carrying disaster donations or commodities. Examples of facilities that can be used as warehouses include but are not limited to vacant commercial warehouse space, governmental and nongovernmental organization warehouse facilities, armories, county fairground buildings, ice arenas, highway / public works maintenance garages, airport hangers, community recreation centers, etc.

WARM ZONE: The contamination control area outside the “hot” zone around a hazardous material incident. (Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures / Hazardous Material Incidents section for a diagram and narrative describing this concept.)

WEAPON OF MASS DESTRUCTION (WMD): Under Title 18, U.S.C. § 2332a, “(1) Any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, or missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, or mine or similar device; (2) any weapon that is designed or intended to cause death or serious bodily injury through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals or their precursors; (3) any weapon involving a disease organism; or (4) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.” Weapons of Mass Destruction are also commonly referred to as “CBRNE” Weapons – an acronym for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives / incendiary devices.

YIELD: The total effective energy released in a nuclear explosion, usually expressed in terms of equivalent tonnage of TNT required to produce the same energy released in an explosion. The total energy yield is manifested as nuclear radiation, thermal radiation, and shock (blast) energy.

<p>NRF COUNTERPART ELEMENTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base Plan 	<p>EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM</p>	<p>PURPOSE</p> <p>The Emergency Management System section addresses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazard identification and vulnerability • Capabilities-based planning • Emergency management system description • Response procedures • Obtaining federal assistance / National Response Framework • Line of succession for Governor • Departmental general and assigned responsibilities • ESF descriptions and agency assignments • Definitions and acronyms
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Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA). The Michigan Hazard Analysis (MSP/EMHSD Publication 103) identifies and analyzes the potential for 30 different natural, technological and human-related threats, hazards and emergency situations in Michigan that could cause widespread or severe damage, injury, loss of life or property, or other adverse impacts. The MEMP addresses these and other identified threats, hazards and emergency situations in the following Disaster-Specific Procedures sections:

Disaster Type	Disaster-Specific Procedures Address:
<p>NATURAL DISASTERS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought • Earthquakes • Flooding • Insect Infestation • Severe Storms / Tornadoes (includes hail, lightning, and severe wind hazards) • Severe Winter Weather • Widespread Plant or Animal Disease
<p>TECHNOLOGICAL DISASTERS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyber Attacks • Energy Emergencies • Large Fires • Hazardous Material Incidents • Infrastructure Failures • Nuclear Power Plant Accidents • Oil and Gas Well / Pipeline Accidents • Subsidence • Passenger Transportation Accidents
<p>WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION ATTACKS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuclear Attack (Military) • Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear or Explosives Attack (Terrorism)
<p>HUMAN-RELATED DISASTERS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Disturbances • Emergency Repatriation • Extreme Temperatures • Public Health Emergencies • Resource Shortages

Note: Some hazards, threats and emergency situations identified in the Michigan Hazard Analysis are not addressed in the MEMP because they do not require an emergency response or recovery. Examples include invasive species and fog. Although these “hazards” do not necessarily cause damage by themselves, they do create conditions which can result in hazardous situations that adversely impact people, property and the environment. (For example, fog does not cause damage; however, heavy fog can and often does cause serious, multiple-car traffic accidents which result in mass casualties and considerable property damage.) These hazards are addressed in the Michigan Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP), MSP/EMHSD Publication 106, because they are more effectively dealt with through the application of measures aimed at preventing or mitigating their long-term negative impacts and consequences on people, property and the environment. The Michigan Hazard Analysis provides the planning foundation for both the MEMP and MHMP.

Emergency Management System Description. The general nature of most emergencies and disasters requires prompt response and effective action. This can best be obtained from existing departments / agencies of federal, state, tribal and local government. For this reason, such governmental entities constitute the basic framework of

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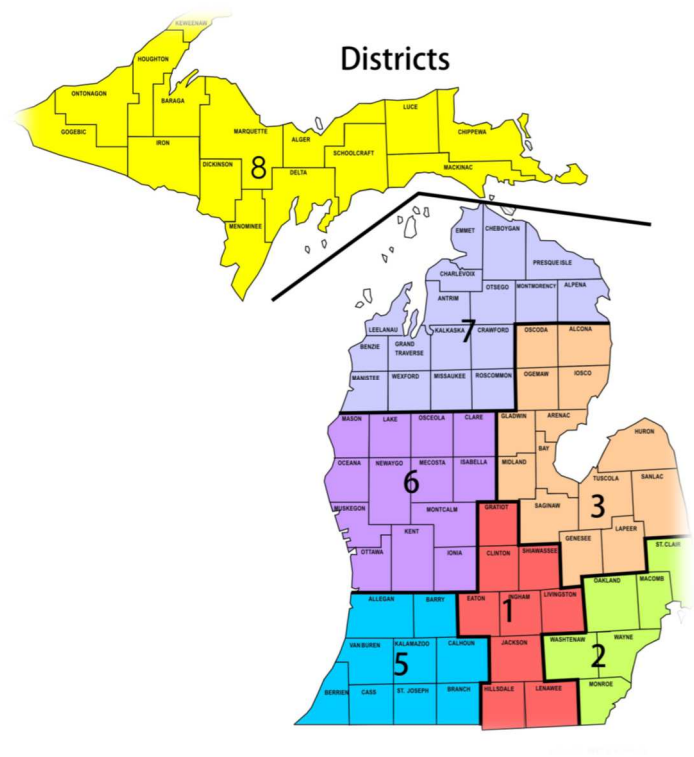
the emergency management system in Michigan. However, many departments / agencies do not normally operate in a manner directly suitable to emergency operations and must realign their structure and activities to meet emergency requirements. Special purpose units may be formed to perform activities related to incident response and recovery. Individuals designated to serve in such units are detached from their regular assignment when these units are mobilized. In those situations where government cannot accomplish all necessary emergency functions, NGOs and/or the private sector will augment existing forces.

State Framework. The Director of the Michigan (Department of) State Police (MSP) is the State Director of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (SDEMHS). The MSP Director maintains within the MSP the Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division (MSP/EMHSD). The Deputy State Director of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DSDEMHS) commands the MSP/EMHSD, which consists of headquarters staff and field District Coordinators. The MSP/EMHSD coordinates the emergency management and homeland security activities of state and local government. Each department of state government appoints an Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) – also commonly known as an Emergency Manager – to act as liaison between the department and the matters pertaining to emergency management and homeland security.

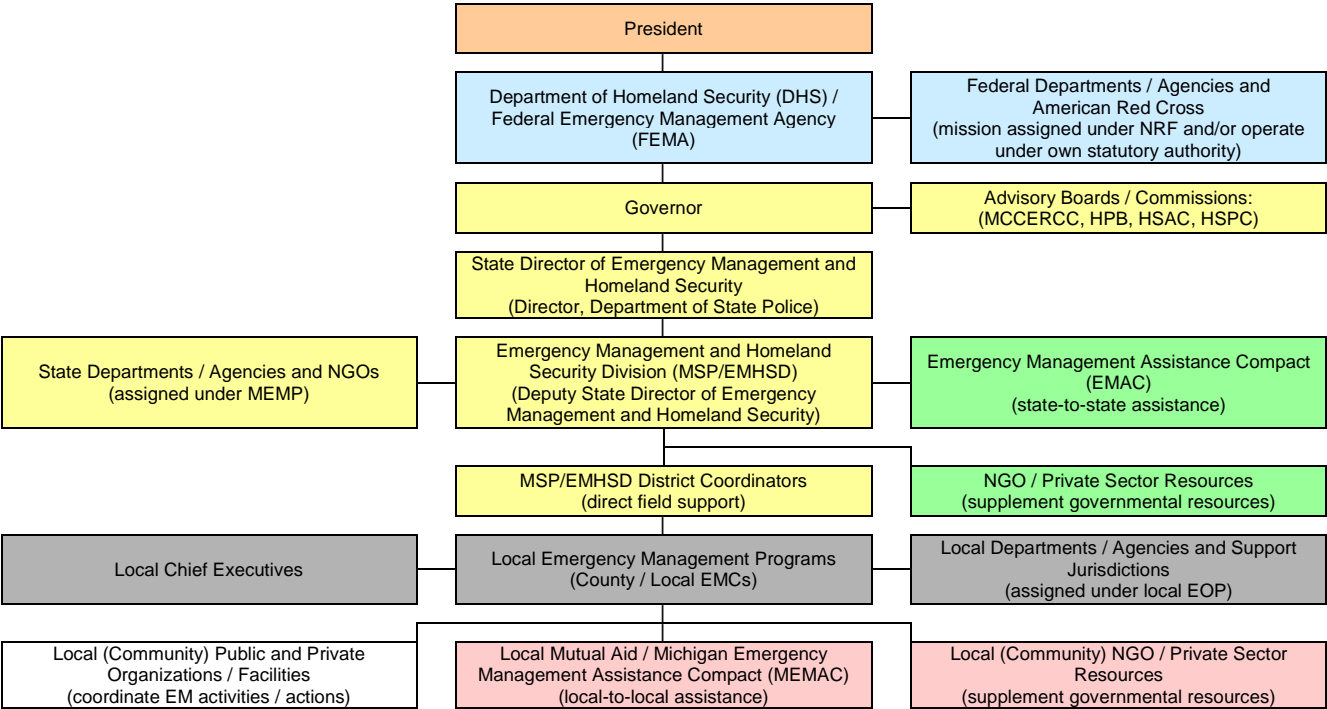
Local Framework. Each county has an appointed EMC (a.k.a., Emergency Manager) and enabling legislation creating an emergency management program. In accordance with the provisions of 1976 PA 390, as amended, some municipalities with a population of 10,000 or more have also elected to appoint an EMC. A jurisdiction must have an appointed EMC and meet certain MSP/EMHSD requirements to be recognized as an emergency management program. Coordination between the MSP/EMHSD and local emergency management programs is accomplished through a District Coordinator assigned to each of the seven MSP/EMHSD districts (a.k.a., regions) in the state (see map on following page). The MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator provides day-to-day administrative and technical support to local emergency management programs. The emergency management system is based on coordination between local emergency management programs, appointed state department EMCs, and the MSP/EMHSD. Hazard mitigation, prevention, preparedness, response and recovery activities are accomplished through these recognized single points of contact channels.

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Emergency Management and Homeland Security Districts (a.k.a., Regions)



Michigan's Emergency Management System



Supplemental Assistance Hierarchy for Incident Response / Recovery

Involvement	Request Direction	Assistance Direction	Level
The President authorizes supplemental federal assistance under the Stafford Act to address identified state, local and tribal needs.		▽	President
If state resources (including EMAC) are exhausted and/or specialized resources are required, supplemental federal assistance may be provided under the Stafford Act and/or other authorities. The federal government may, in certain circumstances, request supplemental assistance from EMAC-signatory states to aid federal response and/or recovery operations.	▲ ▼	▽	Federal Government
If state resources are exhausted and/or specialized resources are required, supplemental assistance from other states may be requested via the EMAC. Requests for assistance may be received from other EMAC-signatory states.	▼	△ ▽	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
If local resources are exhausted and/or specialized resources are required, supplemental state assistance may be provided. State government may request private sector assistance for response and/or recovery.	▲ ▼	△ ▽	State Government
Private sector entities may be affected by an incident, or may be requested to provide assistance for response and/or recovery.	▲ ▼	△ ▽	NGOs / Private Sector
Local resources are utilized to their maximum extent before outside assistance is requested.	▲	△	Local Government

Table Note: ▲ and ▽ symbols denote the direction in which assistance requests (black arrows) and assistance (white outlined arrows) generally flows. For example, the white outlined directional arrows in the “State Government” row indicate that the State may render assistance to local government, the private sector (e.g., for a nuclear power plant accident or hazardous material spill) or to the EMAC. State government requests for assistance may be routed to the EMAC, the federal government, the private sector or local government.

Response Procedures.

Local Response. When an incident occurs, local police, fire and emergency medical services, and public works crews are typically the first to respond. They initially assess the situation, determine its nature, scope, magnitude and anticipated duration, and determine if additional assistance is required. Additional departments / agencies may become involved depending on incident conditions. The local EMC is notified and monitors the situation. If the incident escalates to the point where coordination among several departments / agencies is required, the EMC will activate the local Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and notify key personnel. The EMC may also recommend that the chief executive of the county or municipality declare a local “state of emergency” under 1976 PA 390, as amended, thereby activating appropriate response and recovery aspects of the local government. Local response procedures will be followed as stated in local EOPs / EAGs. If conditions warrant, the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator will be notified and in conjunction with the local EMC, will assess the situation and recommend the personnel, services, and equipment needed.

Request for State Assistance. If the chief executive determines that the incident is beyond the control of the local government, he/she may request that the Governor declare a “state of emergency” or “state of disaster” under 1976 PA 390, as amended, and activate state assistance in accordance with the provisions set forth in the act. This request is made through the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator and forwarded to the MSP/EMHSD in Lansing, which in turn will notify the Governor of the nature, scope, magnitude, and anticipated duration of the situation.

Generally, before state assistance is requested, local emergency management programs must ensure that local disaster relief forces are utilized to the maximum extent possible, including the use of local contractors, activation of mutual aid under the Michigan Emergency Management Assistance Compact (MEMAC) and other standing agreements, and use of nearby resources. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF for more information on the MEMAC.) The MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator will help verify that local resources are exhausted. State

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disaster assistance is used to supplement local efforts and resources, and to help relieve extraordinary burden. It is not to be used for simple budgetary relief or to relieve hardship.

State Emergency or Disaster Declaration. Pursuant to 1976 PA 390, as amended, the Governor may declare a “state of emergency” or “state of disaster” and activate applicable relief forces if an emergency or disaster or imminent threat thereof exists. The SDEMHS, or the DSDEMHS as authorized representative, will implement the orders and directives of the Governor in the event of a “state of emergency” or “state of disaster” declaration. The SEOC will be activated as the primary point of direction and control for coordinating state response and recovery activities. In some situations, additional coordinating facilities may be established at or near the incident site. (Refer to the Direction and Control ESF for more information on the SEOC and other emergency coordinating facilities.)

Under 1945 PA 302 (Emergency Powers of the Governor Act), the Governor may also declare a “state of emergency” for the affected area and promulgate reasonable orders, rules and regulations deemed necessary to protect life and property or to bring the emergency situation under control.

Provision of State Assistance. If immediate actions are required, the SDEMHS may initiate temporary assistance to the affected area. The MSP/EMHSD will monitor the situation and maintain contact with the affected jurisdiction(s). Appropriate state departments / agencies and NGO partners will be notified and mobilized as necessary to provide direct assistance to the jurisdictions included in the Governor’s declaration. The MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator will coordinate state assistance activities at the scene through the local EOC. The MSP/EMHSD will keep the Governor informed of the situation, and if conditions warrant, recommend that supplemental assistance be sought from the sources listed in the “Supplemental Assistance Hierarchy for Incident Response / Recovery” table on the previous page. The Governor will take those actions he/she deems appropriate to respond to and recover from the emergency or disaster.

Heightened State of Alert Declaration. Under 1976 PA 390, as amended, the Governor may also declare a “heightened state of alert” if he/she believes that terrorists or members of terrorist organizations are within this state or that acts of terrorism may be committed in this state or against a vital resource. Such a declaration provides the Governor with many of the same authorities provided under a “state of emergency” or “state of disaster” declaration described above, and can be instituted to safeguard the interests of the state or a vital resource, to prevent or respond to acts of terrorism, or to facilitate the apprehension of terrorists or members of a terrorist organization and those acting in concert with them.

Obtaining Federal Assistance. Subsequent to declaring an emergency or disaster under 1976 PA 390, as amended, if the Governor determines that federal assistance is necessary to supplement the efforts and available resources of the state, he/she may request that the President of the United States declare a “major disaster” or “emergency” for the affected area under the provisions of Public Law 93-288, as amended, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. If the Governor requests a Presidential declaration, a joint FEMA / State Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) will be conducted to determine if the situation warrants a declaration.

Damage assessment teams composed of representatives from FEMA, the MSP/EMHSD and/or another state department / agency, and the affected local jurisdiction will be dispatched to the scene to survey the damage firsthand and to confirm the assessment reports submitted to the MSP/EMHSD by the local jurisdiction through the damage assessment process.

Governor’s Request for Federal Assistance. Based on the results of the PDA, FEMA will be able to conclude whether or not sufficient damage and impact has occurred to support a Presidential declaration and the provision of federal disaster relief assistance. The Governor will then make a determination as to whether to pursue such assistance. (Under the Stafford Act, a Governor’s request for a Presidential major disaster or emergency declaration is routed through the applicable FEMA Regional Office to FEMA headquarters in Washington, DC, and then on to the President. FEMA will conduct analyses of the request at both the regional and headquarters level before passing the request on to the President for his decision.) If the Governor decides to seek federal assistance, the local / state damage assessment information and the PDA findings will be used by the Governor’s office and the MSP/EMHSD (which actually prepares the letter and supporting materials) as the basis for the Governor’s request to the President for a declaration. The Governor’s letter of request is forwarded to the

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President through the FEMA Region V Administrator in Chicago, Illinois. The Regional Administrator will conduct an analysis of the request and make a recommendation to the FEMA Director in Washington, DC, who in turn will recommend a course of action to the President.

Presidential Declaration. Under the Stafford Act, the President has three options when a Governor's request for a declaration is submitted. First, if he does not find sufficient damage to warrant a declaration, he may deny the request outright. In those cases, some disaster assistance may still be obtained from specific federal departments / agencies and volunteer organizations. In situations where the full range of assistance available with a major disaster declaration is not required, the President may declare that an "emergency" exists. This type of declaration provides specialized assistance from federal departments / agencies and/or NGO partners to meet a specific need that the federal government is uniquely able to provide. (Examples of emergency assistance include but are not limited to: temporary housing; mass care; debris removal when in the public interest; emergency repairs to keep essential facilities operating; technical assistance with essential community services; public health and safety measures; and public information and warning.) Finally, in those situations where a full range of assistance is required to meet many different needs, the President may declare that a "major disaster" exists. This type of declaration can make available a variety of federal assistance programs to jurisdictions within the designated disaster area, including Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, and Hazard Mitigation Assistance.

Note: Refer to MSP/EMHSD Pub. 901, Michigan Damage Assessment Handbook, for details on available assistance under the three declaration options described above.

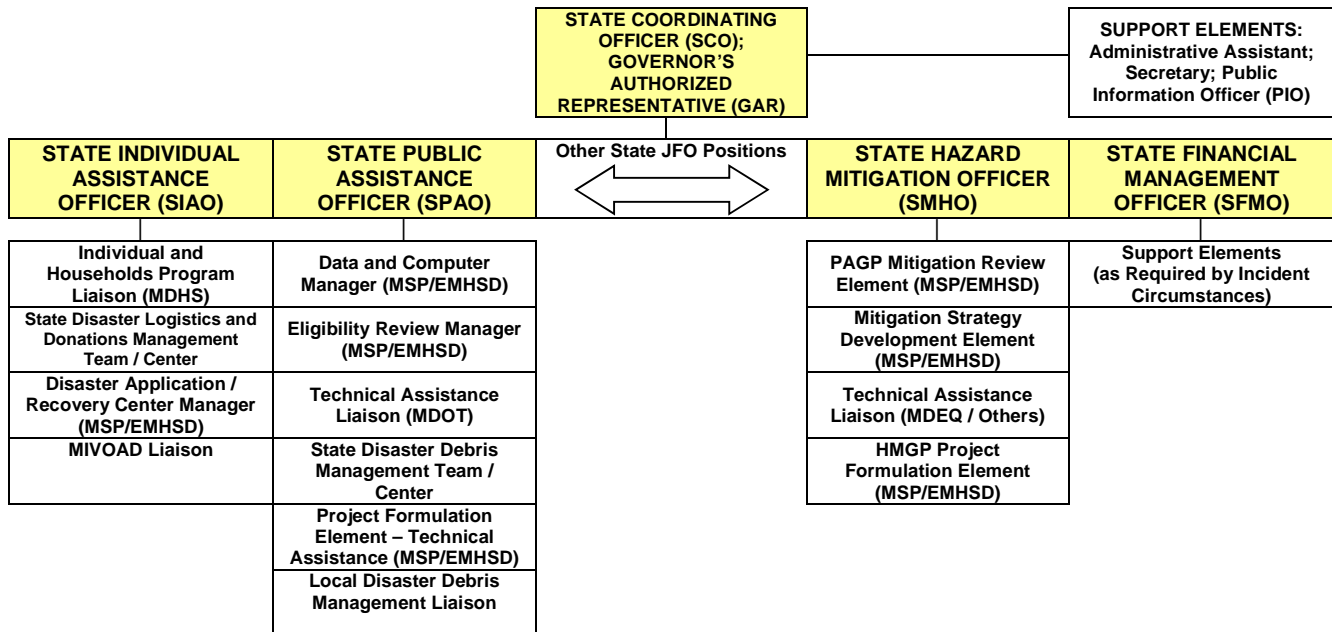
Provision of Federal Assistance. If the Governor's request for a Presidential declaration is approved, a number of activities will occur simultaneously to prepare for the delivery of federal disaster assistance. First, a unique organizational structure will be formed to coordinate disaster recovery operations. The President will appoint a FEMA representative to serve as Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) to coordinate the implementation and administration of federal disaster assistance programs. The Governor, in turn, will appoint a State Coordinating Officer (SCO) to coordinate state and local assistance efforts with those of the federal government. Generally, the DSDEMHS is appointed as SCO. Together, the FCO and SCO will select a location within the declared area for the establishment of a Joint Field Office (JFO), from which disaster relief and recovery operations are managed. The Governor will also appoint from within the MSP/EMHSD a Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) to execute, on behalf of the State, all documents for disaster assistance. Generally, the Assistant Division Commander of the MSP/EMHSD is assigned to this position.

A number of other state-level function- and program-specific disaster positions will be activated to perform disaster recovery tasks, as depicted in the "Typical Joint Field Office Organizational Structure for State Staff" chart on the following page. The extent of the disaster organization formed will depend on the specific needs of the situation, as determined by the SCO.

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Emergency / Disaster Declaration Process*

LEVEL	MAJOR ACTIONS
INCIDENT OCCURS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial incident intelligence collected / evaluated / reported by first responders. Incident Command established in accordance with situational circumstances. Initial life safety and property protection measures taken. Key officials notified.
LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM JURISDICTION; AFFECTED MSP POST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jurisdiction and affected MSP Post submit initial incident information and updates as necessary. Jurisdiction collects / compiles assessment information per local procedures; field inspection teams collect information; local response agencies provide information through EOC. Jurisdiction may activate local EOC to monitor situation and coordinate response. Jurisdiction may declare local "state of emergency" and request state and federal assistance. Local PIO issues media releases and public advisories per local procedures. Jurisdiction submits detailed damage assessment information within 72 hours of incident; updates initial incident information as necessary.
MSP/EMHSD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEOC may be activated to monitor situation and coordinate response. MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator assists jurisdiction in assessing and analyzing situation; determines scope and magnitude of event; determines supplemental resource needs. MRIAT may be activated to provide supplemental assessment assistance. SEOC Planning Section compiles, analyzes and synthesizes incoming assessment information. PIOs issue media releases and public advisories per MEMP; JIC may be activated. Governmental agencies and private relief organizations are alerted to standby status; may provide immediate support to address threats to public health, safety and welfare.
GOVERNOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May declare "State of Emergency" or "State of Disaster" under 1976 PA 390, as amended; state assistance rendered to supplement local efforts. May activate MEMAC / EMAC if appropriate. May request federal disaster relief assistance, if warranted, through FEMA Region V in Chicago, Illinois.
FEMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May provide direct response assistance under National Response Framework (NRF) to save lives, prevent injuries, protect property and the environment. Conducts Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA); state and local personnel assist in PDA process. FEMA Region V reviews and analyzes Governor's request; FEMA Headquarters (Washington, DC) makes recommendation to President.
PRESIDENT	<p>Issues Declaration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal disaster assistance programs are activated. <p>OR</p> <p>Denies Declaration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited federal assistance may still be available. Governor may provide assistance through State Disaster and Emergency Contingency Fund under 1976 PA 390, as amended, if sufficient state resources (financial and/or materiel) are available.

Typical Joint Field Office Organizational Structure for State Staff*

***Note:** This chart also appears in the Direction and Control ESF.

National Response Framework. The Stafford Act provides the authority for the federal government to respond to disasters and emergencies in order to provide assistance to save lives and protect public health, safety and property. The NRF, officially released in March 2008 by the federal Department of Homeland Security (DHS), guides how the nation conducts all-hazards incident response and how assistance is provided to states and affected local governments in the event of a terrorist attack or other natural or manmade disaster or emergency (or imminent threat thereof) that overwhelms state and local prevention, preparedness, response and recovery capabilities. The NRF describes federal capabilities and resources and prescribes the assumptions, policies, operational processes and protocols by which federal departments / agencies and allied private sector organizations will provide supplemental resources to help save lives; protect public health, safety, property and the environment; and reduce adverse psychological consequences and disruptions to the American way of life.

Resources available under the NRF include personnel, technical expertise, equipment, materials and supplies, and financial assistance. The NRF builds on the NIMS with its flexible, scalable, and adaptable coordinating structures. The NRF links all levels of government (local, tribal, state, federal), the private sector, and NGOs in a unified approach to emergency management. The NRF, which is always in effect, can be partially or fully implemented, and coordinates federal assistance without the need for a formal trigger.

National Incident Management System. The NRF uses the NIMS – published in March 2004 in accordance with Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5): Management of Domestic Incidents – to establish standardized training, organization, and communications procedures for multi-jurisdictional interaction and to clearly identify authority and leadership responsibilities. The NIMS aligns command, control, organization structure, terminology, communication protocols, and resources for all events.

The NIMS provides a nationwide template for incident management that enables all jurisdictional levels to work together effectively to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from domestic incidents regardless of cause, size or complexity. An extension and expansion of the Incident Command System (ICS) used successfully for several decades by emergency response organizations, the NIMS provides the nation with a common foundation for incident management for terrorist attacks, natural disasters and other emergencies.

Note: The NIMS has been fully integrated into the MEMP and its Support Plans to provide compliance with the requirements for state and local adoption of NIMS as set forth in HSPD-5.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS – MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Emergency Support Functions. Resources are provided under the NRF by one or more of the signatory federal departments and agencies and/or NGOs. Resources are grouped into 15 ESFs, tailored to reflect the unique organizational structure and mission of the federal government. Each ESF is headed by a primary agency, with one or more designated support agencies / organizations based on their resources and capabilities to support the function (see summary table below). The 15 ESFs serve as the primary mechanism through which federal response assistance is provided. ESF activities may be conducted at both the national and regional levels. Federal assistance is provided under the overall coordination of the FCO appointed by the President.

National Response Framework Emergency Support Functions

ESF#	ESF Name	Purpose	Primary Agency	Support Agencies / Organizations
1	Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aviation / airspace management and control Transportation safety Restoration and recovery of transportation infrastructure Movement restrictions Damage and impact assessment 	Department of Transportation	Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Energy, Homeland Security, Interior, Justice, State; General Services Administration; U. S. Postal Service
2	Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination with telecommunications and information technology industries Restoration and repair of telecommunications infrastructure Protection, restoration, and sustainment of national cyber and information technology resources Oversight of communications within the federal incident management and response structures 	Department of Homeland Security / National Communications System; Federal Emergency Management Agency	Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Homeland Security, Interior; Federal Communications Commission; General Services Administration
3	Public Works and Engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure protection and emergency repair Infrastructure restoration Engineering services and construction management Emergency contracting support for life-saving and life-sustaining services 	Department of Defense / U. S. Army Corps of Engineers; Department of Homeland Security / Federal Emergency Management Agency	Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, Interior, Labor, State, Transportation, Veterans Affairs; Environmental Protection Agency; General Services Administration; Nuclear Regulatory Commission; Tennessee Valley Authority; American Red Cross; Corporation for National and Community Service
4	Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of federal firefighting activities Support to wildland, rural, and urban firefighting operations 	Department of Agriculture / Forest Service	Departments of Commerce, Defense, Homeland Security, Interior, State; Environmental Protection Agency

(Table continued on next page.)

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS – MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

National Response Framework Emergency Support Functions (cont.)

ESF#	ESF Name	Purpose	Primary Agency	Support Agency / Organization
5	Information and Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of incident management and response efforts • Issuance of mission assignments • Resource and human capital • Incident action planning • Financial management 	Department of Homeland Security / Federal Emergency Management Agency	Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education Energy, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Justice, Labor, State, Transportation, Treasury, Veterans Affairs; Environmental Protection Agency; Federal Communications Commission; General Services Administration; National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Nuclear Regulatory Commission; Office of Personnel Management; Small Business Administration; Tennessee Valley Authority; U.S. Postal Service; American Red Cross
6	Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass care • Emergency assistance • Disaster housing • Human services 	Department of Homeland Security / Federal Emergency Management Agency	Departments of Agriculture, Defense, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Justice, Labor, Transportation, Treasury, Veterans Affairs; General Services Administration; Small Business Administration; Social Security Administration; U. S. Postal Service; Corporation for National and Community Service; National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster; other voluntary agencies and NGOs
7	Logistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive, national incident logistics planning, management, and sustainment capability • Resource support (e.g., facility space, office equipment and supplies, contracting services) 	General Services Administration; Department of Homeland Security / Federal Emergency Management Agency	Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services, Interior, Labor, Transportation, Veterans Affairs; National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Office of Personnel Management.
8	Public Health and Medical Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public health • Medical • Mental health services • Mass fatality management 	Department of Health and Human Services	Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Energy, Homeland Security, Interior, Justice, Labor, State, Transportation, Veterans Affairs; U.S. Agency for International Development; Environmental Protection Agency; General Services Administration; U. S. Postal Service; American Red Cross
9	Search and Rescue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life-saving assistance • Search and rescue operations 	Department of Homeland Security / Federal Emergency Management Agency and U.S. Coast Guard; Department of the Interior / National Park Service; Department of Defense	Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, Interior, Justice, Labor, Transportation; U.S. Agency for International Development; National Aeronautics and Space Administration
10	Oil and Hazardous Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil and hazardous materials (chemical, biological, radiological, etc.) response • Environmental short- and long-term cleanup 	Environmental Protection Agency; Department of Homeland Security / U.S. Coast Guard	Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, Interior, Justice, Labor, State, Transportation; General Services Administration; Nuclear Regulatory Commission
11	Agriculture and Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition assistance • Animal and plant disease and pest response • Food safety and security • Natural and cultural resources and historic properties protection • Safety and well-being of household pets 	Department of Agriculture; Department of the Interior	Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, Interior, Justice, Labor, State, Transportation; Environmental Protection Agency; General Services Administration; National Archives and Records Administration; U.S. Postal Service; Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; American Red Cross; Heritage Emergency National Task Force

(Table continued on next page.)

National Response Framework Emergency Support Functions (cont.)

ESF#	ESF Name	Purpose	Primary Agency	Support Agency / Organization
12	Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy infrastructure assessment, repair, and restoration Energy industry utilities coordination Energy forecast 	Department of Energy	Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Homeland Security, Interior, Labor, State, Transportation; Environmental Protection Agency; Nuclear Regulatory Commission; Tennessee Valley Authority
13	Public Safety and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facility and resource security Security planning and technical resource assistance Public safety and security support Support to access, traffic, and crowd control 	Department of Justice	All federal departments / agencies possessing a public safety and security capability
14	<i>Long-Term Community Recovery</i> Superseded by the National Disaster Recovery Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Social and economic community impact assessment</i> <i>Long-term community recovery assistance to States, tribes, local governments, and the private sector</i> <i>Analysis and review of mitigation program implementation</i> 	<i>Departments of Agriculture, Homeland Security, Housing and Urban Development; Small Business Administration</i>	<i>Departments of Commerce, Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services, Interior, Labor, Transportation, Treasury; Environmental Protection Agency; Corporation for National and Community Service; Delta Regional Authority; American Red Cross; National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster</i>
15	External Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency public information and protective action guidance Media and community relations Congressional and international affairs Tribal and insular affairs 	Department of Homeland Security / Federal Emergency Management Agency	All federal departments / agencies and allied NGOs / private sector organizations

Support and Incident Annexes. In addition to the 15 ESFs which provide the core of the plan, the NRF also has Support Annexes and Incident Annexes (see summary table below). The Support Annexes describe how federal departments and agencies, the private sector, volunteer organizations, and NGOs coordinate and execute the common support processes and administrative tasks required during an incident. The Incident Annexes describe the concept of operations to address specific contingency or hazard situations or an element of an incident requiring specialized application of the NRF. Both the Support Annexes and Incident Annexes have a designated coordinating agency (or agencies) and one or more cooperating agencies / organizations – similar in nature and function to the ESF primary agency (or agencies) and support agencies / organizations.

National Response Framework Support and Incident Annexes

Annex Name	Purpose	Coordinating Agency	Cooperating Agencies / Organizations
Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Support Annex	Assessment, prioritization, protection, and restoration of critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR) during actual or potential domestic incidents	Department of Homeland Security	Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Interior, Justice, Labor, State, Transportation, Treasury, Veterans Affairs; Environmental Protection Agency; Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; Intelligence Community; Nuclear Regulatory Commission; Office of Science and Technology Policy; U. S. Postal Service; Information Sharing and Analysis Center Council; Partnership for Critical Infrastructure Security; State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Government Coordinating Council

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EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS – MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

National Response Framework Support and Incident Annexes (cont.)

Annex Name	Purpose	Coordinating Agency	Cooperating Agencies / Organizations
Financial Management Support Annex	Financial management guidance for all participants in NRF activities, to ensure that funds are provided expeditiously and financial operations are conducted in accordance with established federal law, policies, regulations, and standards	Department of Homeland Security / Federal Emergency Management Agency (Stafford Act declarations)	All federal departments / agencies and allied NGOs / private sector organizations
International Coordination Support Annex	Guidance on carrying out responsibilities for international coordination in support of the federal government's response to a domestic incident with an international component	Department of State	Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, Justice, Transportation; U.S. Agency for International Development; Other Federal Agencies; American Red Cross
Private Sector Coordination Support Annex	Guidance for federal incident management activities involving the private sector during incidents requiring a coordinated federal response	Department of Homeland Security	All federal departments / agencies and allied NGOs / private sector organizations
Public Affairs Support Annex	Rapid mobilization of federal assets to prepare and deliver coordinated and sustained messages to the public in response to incidents requiring a coordinated federal response	Department of Homeland Security	All federal departments / agencies and allied NGOs / private sector organizations
Tribal Relations Support Annex	Effective coordination and interaction of federal incident management activities with those of tribal governments and communities during incidents requiring a coordinated federal response; facilitate the delivery of incident management programs, resources, and support to tribal governments and individuals	Department of Homeland Security	Departments of Agriculture, Health and Human Services, Interior; All Others
Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex	Support states to ensure the most efficient and effective use of unaffiliated volunteers, unaffiliated organizations, and unsolicited donated goods to support all ESFs for incidents requiring a federal response, including offers of unaffiliated volunteer services and unsolicited donations to the federal government	Department of Homeland Security / Federal Emergency Management Agency	Departments of Agriculture, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, State, Transportation; Corporation for National and Community Service; General Services Administration; U.S. Agency for International Development; USA Freedom Corps; National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
Worker Safety and Health Support Annex	Provide federal support to federal, state, tribal, and local response and recovery organizations to ensure response and recovery worker safety and health during incidents requiring a coordinated federal response	Department of Labor / Occupational Safety and Health Administration	Departments of Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security; Environmental Protection Agency
Biological Incident Annex	Guide response to a human disease outbreak of known or unknown origin requiring federal assistance, including naturally-occurring biological diseases (communicable and non-communicable) in humans as well as terrorist events; includes those biological agents found in the environment, or diagnosed in animals, that have the potential for transmission to humans (zoonosis)	Department of Health and Human Services	Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Energy, Homeland Security, Interior, Justice, Labor, State, Transportation, Veterans Affairs; Environmental Protection Agency; General Services Administration; U.S. Agency for International Development; U.S. Postal Service; American Red Cross
Catastrophic Incident Annex	Establishes the context and overarching strategy for the implementation and coordination an accelerated, proactive national response to a catastrophic incident	Department of Homeland Security / Federal Emergency Management Agency	All federal departments / agencies (and other organizations) with assigned primary or supporting ESF responsibilities
Food and Agriculture Incident Annex	Guide response to all actual or potential incidents involving the Nation's agriculture and food systems that require a coordinated federal response	Department of Agriculture; Department of Health and Human Services	Departments of Commerce, Defense, Energy, Homeland Security, Interior, Justice, Labor, State, Transportation, Veterans Affairs; Environmental Protection Agency; General Services Administration; U.S. Agency for International Development; U.S. Postal Service; American Red Cross

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National Response Framework Support and Incident Annexes (cont.)

Annex Name	Purpose	Coordinating Agency	Cooperating Agencies / Organizations
Mass Evacuation Incident Annex	Guide for the integration of federal, state, tribal, and local support in the evacuation of large numbers of people in incidents requiring a coordinated federal response	Department of Homeland Security / Federal Emergency Management Agency	Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, Justice, Transportation, Veterans Affairs; General Services Administration; American Red Cross, National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster; Corporation for National and Community Service
Nuclear / Radiological Incident Annex	Guide for the immediate response and short-term recovery activities for incidents involving release of radioactive materials to address the consequence of the event	Departments of Defense, Energy, Homeland Security; Environmental Protection Agency; National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, Interior, Justice, Labor, State, Transportation, Veterans Affairs; Environmental Protection Agency; Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Cyber Incident Annex	Guide preparation for, response to, and recovery from cyber-related incidents impacting critical national processes and the national economy	Department of Defense; Department of Homeland Security / National Cyber Security Division; Department of Justice	Departments of Commerce, Energy, Homeland Security, State, Transportation, Treasury; Intelligence Community; National Institute of Standards and Technology; Office of Management and Budget
Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex	Facilitate an effective federal law enforcement and investigative response to all threats or acts of terrorism with the U.S.	Department of Justice / Federal Bureau of Investigation	Departments of Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, State; Environmental Protection Agency

Key NRF Coordination Elements. Key coordination elements of the NRF put in place to facilitate more effective and efficient incident management under the NIMS, and in some cases to address “lessons learned” from recent major disasters or emergencies, include but are not necessarily limited to the following:

Note: Many of these elements are described in greater detail in other sections of this plan.

- The National Operations Center (NOC) serves as the primary national-level, multi- agency hub for domestic incident management operational coordination and situational awareness. The NOC is a standing, 24/7 interagency organization fusing law enforcement, national intelligence, emergency response and private sector reporting. The NOC facilitates homeland security information sharing and operational coordination with other federal, state, local, tribal and nongovernmental EOCs. The NOC also includes DHS functional components, such as the National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC) and National Response Coordination Center (NRCC). (Refer to separate descriptions below.)
- The National Infrastructure Coordination Center (NICC), a functional component of the NOC, monitors the nation’s critical infrastructure and key resources on an ongoing basis and has primary responsibility for coordinating communications with critical infrastructure and key resources information-sharing entities during an incident (e.g., Information Sharing and Analysis Centers and the Sector Coordinating Councils).
- The National Response Coordination Center (NRCC), another functional component of the NOC, is a multi-agency center that provides overall federal response coordination. The NRCC’s major functions include:
 - Monitoring the preparedness of national-level response teams and resources
 - Initiating mission assignments (in coordination with RRCCs) to activate federal assets
 - Activating and deploying national-level response teams such as the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS), Urban Search and Rescue Task Forces, and Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS)
 - Providing management of field facilities, supplies and equipment
 - Coordinating and sustaining the federal response to declared incidents
 - Tracking and managing federal resource allocations
 - Collecting, evaluating and disseminating information regarding incident response and status of resources

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- The Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) is a standing facility at each FEMA regional office that is activated to coordinate regional response efforts and implement local federal program support until a Joint Field Office (JFO) is established.
- The Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG) is a DHS headquarters-level coordination entity staffed by a tailored group of senior federal interagency experts who provide strategic advice to the Secretary of Homeland Security during an actual or potential significant incident.
- The Joint Field Office (JFO) is a temporary facility established locally in or near a federally-declared disaster area to provide a central point to coordinate resources in support of state, local and tribal authorities.
- The Principal Federal Official (PFO) is an individual that may be designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security during a potential or actual significant incident to work in conjunction with federal incident management officials to coordinate overall federal incident management efforts across the spectrum of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. The PFO helps to ensure that incident management efforts are maximized through effective and efficient coordination. The PFO provides a primary point of contact and situational awareness locally for the Secretary of Homeland Security. The PFO does not direct or replace the established incident command structure, nor does the PFO have direct authority over key federal and state officials (such as the FCO or SCO) who have pre-existing authorities by statute or directive.
- The Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC) is an FBI Headquarters facility that serves as the focal point and operational control center for all federal intelligence, law enforcement, and investigative law enforcement activities related to domestic terrorist incidents or credible threats, including leading attribution investigations. The SIOC serves as an information clearinghouse to help collect, process, vet, and disseminate information relevant to law enforcement and criminal investigation efforts in a timely manner. The SIOC maintains direct connectivity with the NOC and IIMG (described above). The SIOC supports the FBI's mission in leading efforts of the law enforcement community to detect, prevent, preempt, and disrupt terrorist attacks against the United States.
- The SIOC houses the National Joint Terrorism Task Force (NJTTF), the mission of which is to enhance communications, coordination, and cooperation among federal, state, local and tribal departments / agencies representing the intelligence, law enforcement, defense, diplomatic, public safety, and homeland security communities by providing a point of fusion for terrorism intelligence and by supporting Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs) throughout the country.
- The National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) serves as the primary federal organization for analyzing and integrating all intelligence acquired by the U.S. Government pertaining to terrorism and counterterrorism. The NCTC may receive, retain, and disseminate information from federal, state or local governments or other sources to fulfill its responsibilities. The NCTC serves as the central knowledge bank on known and suspected terrorists and international terror groups, as well as their goals, strategies, capabilities, and networks and support. The NCTC ensures that agencies have access to and receive all-source intelligence support needed to execute their counterterrorism plans or perform independent, alternative analysis.
- The Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) manages and coordinates federal resource support activities related to Stafford Act disasters and emergencies. The FCO assists the Unified Command and/or Area Command, and works closely with the PFO and other key senior federal officials. In Stafford Act situations where a PFO has not been assigned, the FCO provides overall coordination for the federal components of the JFO and works in partnership with the SCO to determine and satisfy state and local assistance requirements.
- The Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO), a regional asset (i.e., one assigned one to each FEMA region), serves as the single point of contact for the Department of Defense (DOD) at the JFO for requesting assistance from DOD. With few exceptions, requests for Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) originating at the JFO are coordinated with and processed through the DCO. The DCO may have a Defense Coordinating Element consisting of a staff and military liaison officers to facilitate coordination and support to activated ESFs.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS – MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

- The Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official (SFLEO) is the senior law enforcement official from the agency with primary jurisdictional responsibility as directed by statute, Presidential directive, existing federal policies, and/or the U.S. Attorney General. The SFLEO directs incident-related intelligence and investigative law enforcement operations and supports the law enforcement component of the Unified Command on-scene. For terrorist incidents, this official will normally be the FBI Senior Agent-in-Charge (SAC).
- Based on the complexity and type of incident and the anticipated level of DOD resource involvement, the DOD may elect to designate a Joint Task Force (JTF) Commander to command Federal (Title 10) military activities in support of incident objectives. If a JTF is established, consistent with operational requirements, its command and control element will be co-located with the senior on-scene leadership at the JFO to ensure coordination and unity of effort.
- The Joint Operations Center (JOC) is established by the Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official (SFLEO) – normally the FBI Special Agent-in-Charge (SAC) for terrorist incidents – to coordinate and direct law enforcement and criminal investigation activities related to the incident. The emphasis of the JOC is on prevention as well as intelligence collection, investigation, and prosecution of a criminal act. This emphasis includes managing unique tactical issues inherent to a crisis situation (such as a hostage situation or terrorist threat). The JOC may be included as a Branch under the Operations Section of the JFO for a terrorist incident.
- The National Military Command Center (NMCC) is the nation's focal point for continuous monitoring and coordination of worldwide military operations. It directly supports combatant commanders, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Secretary of Defense, and the President in the command of U.S. Armed Forces in peacetime contingencies and war. Structured to support the President and Secretary of Defense effectively and efficiently, the NMCC participates in a wide variety of activities, ranging from missile warning and attack assessment to management of peacetime contingencies.
- The Domestic Readiness Group (DRG) is an interagency body convened on a regular basis to develop and coordinate preparedness, response, and incident management policy. This group evaluates various policy issues of interagency importance regarding domestic preparedness and incident management, and makes recommendations to senior levels of the policymaking structure for decision.
- The Counterterrorism Security Group (CSG) is an interagency body convened on a regular basis to develop terrorism prevention policy and to coordinate threat response and law enforcement investigations associated with terrorism. This group evaluates various policy issues of interagency importance regarding counterterrorism and makes recommendations to senior levels of the policymaking structure for decision.
- The Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST) may be deployed to provide technical support for the management of potential or actual terrorist incidents. Based upon a credible threat assessment, the U.S. Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, may request authorization through the White House to deploy the DEST. The PFO may deploy with the DEST to enhance initial situational awareness. Upon arrival at the JFO or critical incident location, the DEST may act as a stand-alone advisory team to the FBI SAC providing required technical assistance or recommended operational courses of action.

State ESF – Federal ESF Coordination. Each MEMP ESF has a counterpart federal ESF for the purpose of providing assistance under the NRF. (Refer to the “Federal ESF – Counterpart State ESF Coordination Matrix” chart on the following page.) Federal members of the ESFs work directly with their state counterparts. Requests for assistance are channeled from local jurisdictions, through the SEOC, to the federal ESF. Federal assistance can be provided to the State, or at the State’s request, directly to the affected local jurisdiction. Initially, the Region V federal ESF representatives work out of a Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) established at the FEMA Regional Office in Chicago. Once the Joint Field Office (JFO) is established, these representatives relocate to that site to work directly with counterpart state representatives in the SEOC and/or JFO.

Federal ESF – Counterpart State ESF Coordination Matrix

<div style="text-align: right;">Federal ESF</div> <div style="text-align: left;">State ESF</div>	1 Transportation	2 Communications	3 Public Works And Engineering	4 Firefighting	5 Information And Planning	6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing And Human Services	7 Logistics	8 Public Health And Medical Services	9 Search And Rescue	10 Oil And Hazardous Materials Response	11 Agriculture And Natural Resources	12 Energy	13 Public Safety And Security	14 Long-Term Community Recovery	15 External Affairs
	Direction & Control	S			P									S	P
	Warning & Communications	P													
	Information & Planning				S		S							P	P
	Health and Human Services	S				P		P		P	P	S		S	
	Environmental Protection	S								P	P	S			
	Resource Support	P	S	S	S	S	P		S		P		S	S	
	Public Works & Engineering	S		P					S			P	S	S	
	Public Safety			S	P				P	S			P		

Table Notes: P = Lead State ESF, responsible for coordination with the Federal ESF; S = Support State ESF, responsible for supporting the Lead State ESF.

Line of Succession for Governor. If the Governor is unable or unavailable to exercise the powers and duties of his office (for emergency management / homeland security or any other purpose), the Michigan Constitution of 1963, 1959 PA 202 (Emergency Interim Executive Succession Act), and the Michigan Continuity of Government Plan (MCOGP) – MSP/EMHSD Publication 110, provide for the following line of succession:

- Lieutenant Governor
- Elected Secretary of State
- Elected Attorney General
- President Pro Tempore of the Senate
- Speaker of the House of Representatives
- Emergency Interim Successor highest in order of succession (per 1959 PA 202)
(See note below for further information.)

Note: Refer to the Direction and Control ESF, WMD Attack Procedures, MEMP Recovery Support Plan, and MCOGP for additional information on state-level continuity measures.

State Department/Agency General Responsibilities. Per 1976 PA 390, as amended, each state department / agency will:

- Appoint or employ an EMC
- Maintain appropriate sections to this plan
- Maintain a capability to carry out emergency tasks and assignments
- Develop appropriate internal standard operating procedures (including procedures to safeguard personnel and vital records and to relocate essential resources if necessary), resource lists and alerting procedures
- Participate in drills and exercises to test emergency plans and procedures
- Ensure that personnel assigned to emergency tasks are properly trained
- Ensure that the designated departmental representative promptly reports to the SEOC and/or other appropriate coordinating facility, as necessary to respond to an emergency or disaster
- If appropriate, establish a departmental Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) to provide continuous support to the departmental representative at the SEOC and/or other state emergency coordinating facility
- Provide for the delivery of emergency services (i.e., personnel, equipment, materials, technical advice / assistance, facilities and funding) when incidents occur, in accordance with this plan
- Provide damage assessment information to the MSP/EMHSD and participate on assessment teams when requested
- Coordinate with counterpart federal departments / agencies in the implementation of appropriate mitigation, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities under the NRF and other authorities

Note: These are the universal tasks that each state department / agency is responsible for implementing. In addition, state departments / agencies may have task assignments in the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and Disaster-Specific Procedures sections that follow, and in the various MEMP Support Plans.

Local Government General Responsibilities. Per 1976 PA 390, as amended, and applicable state and federal plans and guidance, local governments in Michigan will:

- Appoint an EMC pursuant to 1976 PA 390, as amended
- Develop and maintain an EOP or EAGs in accordance with policies and plans established by the MSP/EMHSD
- Develop appropriate standard operating procedures (including procedures to safeguard personnel and vital records and to relocate essential resources if necessary), resource lists and alerting procedures
- Participate in drills and exercises to test emergency plans and procedures
- Ensure that personnel assigned emergency tasks and responsibilities are properly trained
- Prepare and submit assessment information and other reports as requested or required
- When incidents occur, respond with all applicable and available resources to the maximum extent possible and appropriate, including the use of nearby resources and mutual aid
- If local resources and capabilities have been exhausted and unmet needs still exist, request supplemental assistance in accordance with the process established by the MSP/EMHSD

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EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESFs) DESCRIPTION

Emergency Support Functions, by formal definition, are groupings of state department / agency capabilities into broad, functional organizational structures to provide the support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely to be needed to prevent injuries, save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims and communities return to normal, when feasible, following a disaster or emergency. Capabilities can include but are not limited to personnel, equipment, material goods, professional knowledge and expertise, financial resources, legal authorities and facilities.

Basically, an ESF is a problem identifying, problem solving, and resource coordinating group whose aim is to rapidly assess a situation, determine issues to be resolved, determine appropriate responses, and then coordinate actions to ensure the issues are dealt with quickly, efficiently and effectively. ESFs are based on the premise that a consensus-based group approach and “synergistic” thinking will better identify problems, constraints and probable consequences of actions taken (or not taken).

Each ESF is headed by a Lead Department / Agency, with one or more departments / agencies designated as Support Departments / Agencies based on their resources and capabilities to support the function. The ESFs serve as the primary operational-level mechanism through which state departments / agencies provide assistance to local communities. The eight MEMP ESFs are:

- Direction and Control ESF – Concerned with the activation, organization, and operation of the SEOC and other necessary emergency coordinating facilities.
- Warning and Communications ESF – Concerned with: 1) the alerting and notification of key officials and the dissemination of warnings and emergency information throughout the state; and 2) the establishment, maintenance, and coordination of communication protocols and links between the SEOC and other state coordinating facilities, local and federal officials, adjacent states, and the Province of Ontario, Canada.
- Information and Planning ESF – Concerned with information collection, compilation, analysis, dissemination, and strategic planning for potential or actual disasters or emergencies to facilitate rapid and effective incident response and recovery. The Information and Planning ESF includes both damage assessment and public information activities.
- Health and Human Services ESF – Concerned with incident-related issues that have the potential to affect the provision of necessary health and human services and victims of the incident.
- Environmental Protection ESF – Concerned with issues that have the potential to impact, or have impacted the environment.
- Resource Support ESF – Concerned with the provision of supplemental human, material, facility, equipment and financial resources to support emergency operations.
- Public Works and Engineering ESF – Concerned with issues pertaining to incident-related damage and impact to critical public facilities and infrastructure, including the transportation, communications, and energy distribution networks.
- Public Safety ESF – Concerned with public safety and law enforcement activities in emergency situations, including the safety of persons in state facilities.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS – MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

<p>DIRECTION AND CONTROL ESF</p> <p>The Direction and Control ESF is concerned with the activation, organization and operation of the State Emergency Operations Center and other necessary emergency coordinating facilities, and the coordination of incident management, response and recovery efforts.</p> <p>NRF COUNTERPART ELEMENTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base Plan • ESF #5 (Information and Planning) • ESF #14 (Long-Term Community Recovery) 	<p>WARNING AND COMMUNICATIONS ESF</p> <p>The Warning and Communications ESF is concerned with the alerting and notification of key officials; the dissemination of warnings and emergency information throughout the state; and the establishment, maintenance, and coordination of communication protocols and links between the SEOC and other state coordinating facilities, local and federal officials, and adjacent states and the Province of Ontario, Canada.</p> <p>NRF COUNTERPART ELEMENTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF #2 (Communications) • ESF #15 (External Affairs) • Public Affairs Annex
<p>Lead Agency: MSP/EMHSD</p> <p>Support Agencies: Executive Office (Governor) Department of Attorney General (MDAG) Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (MDMVA) Department of State (MDOS) Department of Technology, Management and Budget (MDTMB) Michigan Judiciary / Michigan Legislature</p>	<p>Lead Agencies: MSP/EMHSD MSP Operations Department of Technology, Management and Budget (MDTMB)</p> <p>Support Agencies: MSP Criminal Justice Information Center (CJIC) MSP / Michigan Intelligence Operations Center (MIOC) Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (MDMVA)</p>
<p>INFORMATION AND PLANNING ESF</p> <p>The Information and Planning ESF is concerned with the collection, compilation, analysis, synthesis and dissemination of incident-specific data and information, as well as strategic incident planning to facilitate rapid and effective incident response and recovery. This ESF includes both damage assessment and public information activities.</p> <p>NRF COUNTERPART ELEMENTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF #5 (Information and Planning) • ESF #14 (Long-Term Community Recovery) • ESF #15 (External Affairs) • Public Affairs Annex 	<p>HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES ESF</p> <p>The Health and Environmental Protection ESF is concerned with incident-related issues that have the potential to impact, or have impacted public health, response workers and the provision of human services to disaster victims.</p> <p>NRF COUNTERPART ELEMENTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF #8 (Public Health and Medical Services) • ESF #6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services) • Worker Safety and Health Support Annex • Biological Incident Annex • Food and Agriculture Incident Annex • Nuclear / Radiological Incident Annex • Volunteer and Donations Management Annex • Mass Evacuation Incident Annex
<p>Lead Agencies: MSP/EMHSD Executive Office (Governor)</p> <p>Support Agencies: All State Departments / Agencies Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) Department of Health and Human Services-Health (MDHHS) Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (MDLARA) Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (MDMVA) Department of State Police (MSP) Department of Technology, Management and Budget (MDTMB) Department of Transportation (MDOT) Michigan Economic Development Corporation (MEDC)</p>	<p>Lead Agencies: MDHHS-Health (Michigan Department of Health and Human Services) MDHHS-Human Services (Michigan Department of Health and Human Services)</p> <p>Support Agencies: Office of Services to the Aging Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (MDLARA) Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (MDMVA) Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) Department of State Police (MSP) Department of Technology, Management and Budget (MDTMB) Michigan Economic Development Corporation (MEDC) Department of Civil Rights (MDCR) Department of Education (MDOE) Department of Insurance and Financial Services (MDIFS) Department of Treasury (MDT) American Red Cross (ARC)</p>
<p>ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ESF</p> <p>The Environmental Protection ESF is concerned with incident related issues that have the potential to impact or have impacted the environment.</p> <p>NRF COUNTERPART ELEMENTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF #10 (Oil and Hazardous Materials) • ESF #11 (Agriculture and Natural Resources) • Worker Safety and Health Support Annex • Biological Incident Annex 	<p>RESOURCE SUPPORT ESF</p> <p>The Resource Support ESF is concerned with the provision of supplemental human, material, facility, equipment and financial resources to support emergency operations.</p> <p>NRF COUNTERPART ELEMENTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF #6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services) • ESF #7 (Logistics) • ESF #11 (Agriculture and Natural Resources)

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS – MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and Agriculture Incident Annex Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex 	
<p>Lead Agency: MDHHS-Health (Michigan Department of Health and Human Services)</p> <p>Support Agencies: Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) Department of Health and Human Services-Health (MDHHS) Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (MDLARA) Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (MDMVA) Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) Department of State Police (MSP) Department of Technology, Management and Budget (MDTMB) Michigan Economic Development Corporation (MEDC)</p>	<p>Lead Agency: Department of Technology, Management and Budget (MDTMB)</p> <p>Support Agencies: MSP/EMHSD Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) Civil Service Commission (MCSC) Department of Health and Human Services-Health (MDHHS) Office of Services to the Aging (MOSA) Department of Corrections (MDOC) Department of Education (MDOE) Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) Department of Health and Human Services-Human Services (MDHHS) Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (MDLARA) Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (MDMVA) Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) Department of State (MDOS) Department of State Police (MSP) Department of Transportation (MDOT) Department of Treasury (MDT)</p>
<p>PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING ESF</p>	<p>PUBLIC SAFETY ESF</p>
<p>The Public Works and Engineering ESF is concerned with issues pertaining to incident-related damage and impacts to critical public facilities and infrastructure, including the transportation, communications and energy distribution networks.</p> <p>NRF COUNTERPART ELEMENTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESF #1 (Transportation) ESF #2 (Communications) ESF #3 (Public Works and Engineering) ESF #12 (Energy) ESF #14 (Long-Term Community Recovery) 	<p>The Public Safety ESF is concerned with public safety and law enforcement activities in emergency situations, including the safety of persons in state facilities.</p> <p>NRF COUNTERPART ELEMENTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESF #4 (Firefighting) ESF #9 (Urban Search and Rescue) ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security) Worker Safety and Health Annex Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex Cyber Incident Annex
<p>Lead Agency: Department of Transportation (MDOT)</p> <p>Support Agencies: MSP/EMHSD Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) Department of Health and Human Services-Health (MDHHS) Department of Corrections (MDOC) Department of Education (MDOE) Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) Department of Health and Human Services-Human Services (MDHHS) Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (MDLARA) Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (MDMVA) Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) Department of State Police (MSP) Department of Technology, Management and Budget (MDTMB) Michigan Economic Development Corporation (MEDC)</p>	<p>Lead Agency: Department of State Police (MSP)</p> <p>Support Agencies: Department of Health and Human Services-Health (MDHHS) Department of Corrections (MDOC) Department of Education (MDOE) Department of Health and Human Services-Human Services (MDHHS) Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (MDLARA) Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (MDMVA) Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) Department of Technology, Management and Budget (MDTMB) Department of Transportation (MDOT) Michigan Judiciary / Michigan Legislature</p>

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

NRF COUNTERPART ELEMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base Plan • ESF #5 (Information and Planning) • ESF #14 (Long-Term Community Recovery) 	DIRECTION AND CONTROL	PURPOSE The Direction and Control ESF is concerned with the activation, organization and operation of the SEOC and other necessary emergency coordinating facilities, and the coordination of incident management, response and recovery efforts.
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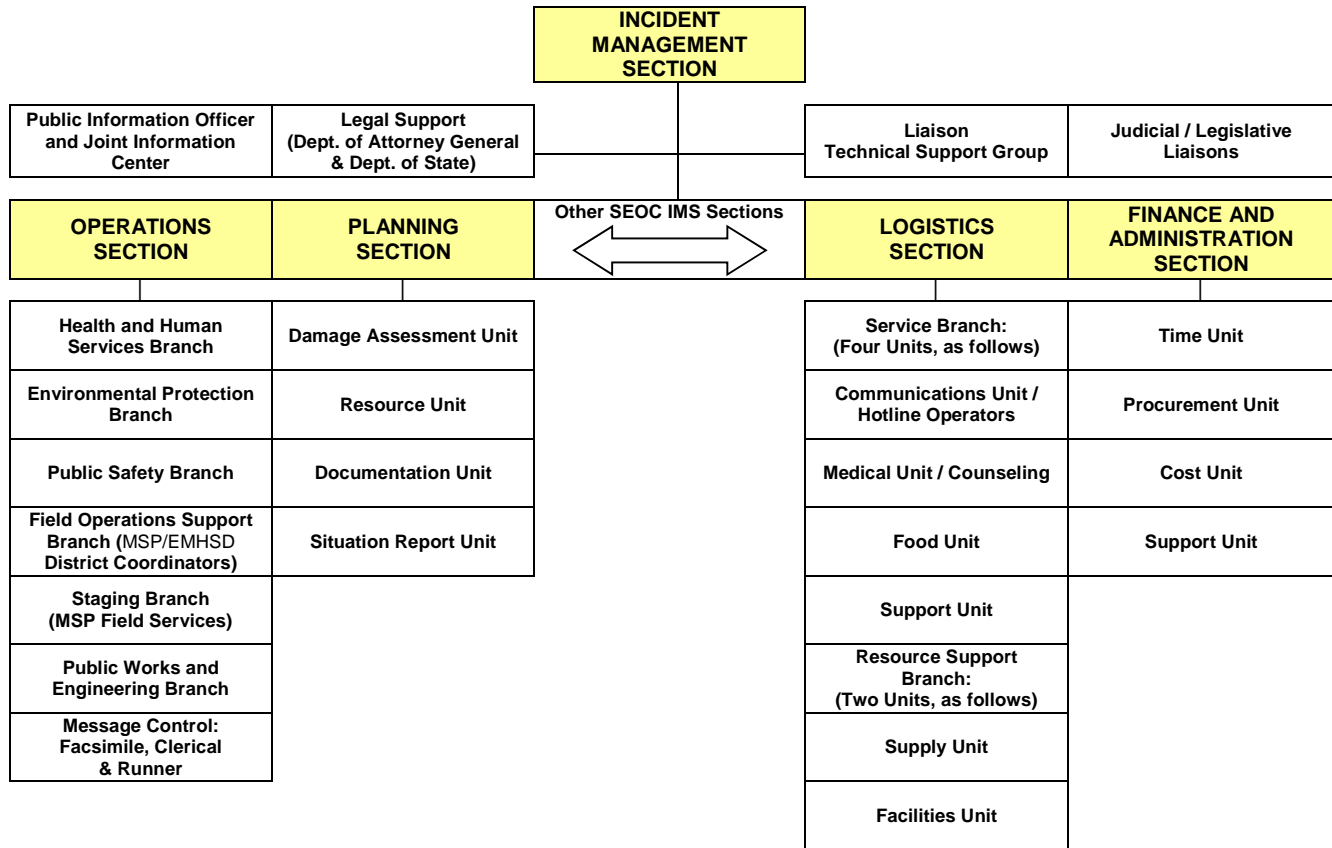
LEAD DEPARTMENT / AGENCY:	Task Assignments (page #s)
MSP/EMHSD	61-63
SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS / AGENCIES:	
Executive Office (Governor)	60-61
Department of Attorney General (MDAG)	63
Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (MDMVA)	63
Department of State (MDOS)	63
Department of Technology, Management and Budget (MDTMB)	63
Michigan Judiciary / Michigan Legislature	63-64

Notification and Mobilization. When an incident occurs or threatens to occur that may require state assistance, the MSP/EMHSD may partially activate the SEOC for information and coordination purposes. MSP/EMHSD personnel will collect information and monitor the situation to determine necessary response actions. Appropriate state departments / agencies and NGO partners will be notified and mobilized as necessary. If the incident escalates to the point where coordination among several departments / agencies and NGO partners is required, or if the Governor declares a “state of emergency,” “state of disaster” or “heightened state of alert” under 1976 PA 390, as amended, the SEOC may be fully activated. State departments / agencies and NGO partners with an emergency assignment will be notified to send an appropriate representative to the SEOC to coordinate response and recovery activities and to establish communications with field personnel. Generally, that representative is the EMC (a.k.a., Emergency Manager), who acts on behalf of the department or organization director. Other state emergency operations facilities may be activated as necessary. (Refer to the “Field Coordination Facilities” section below.)

State Emergency Operations Center. The SEOC is established and equipped for operations by the MSP/EMHSD. The SEOC, located at the MSP/EMHSD office in Lansing, has sufficient staffing and supplies to assure 24-hour operation for extended periods. The SEOC is the primary point of command for coordinating state emergency response and recovery activities. The Governor is kept informed of response and recovery activities from this facility. The DSDEMHS or his/her designee coordinates operations within the SEOC. In the event the SEOC is rendered inoperable for an extended period of time, emergency operations will be relocated to an Alternate State Emergency Operations Center (ASEOC) located at any one of several alternate facilities identified around the state. (For security reasons, information pertaining to these alternate facilities is suppressed in this plan. The MSP/EMHSD maintains this information and provides it to state, local, tribal and nongovernmental partners on a “need to know” basis.)

State Emergency Operations Center Organization. The MSP/EMHSD utilizes an Incident Management System (IMS) for the SEOC that is consistent and compatible with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), per federal requirement. As the diagram on the following page illustrates, the SEOC IMS consists of the five standard NIMS sections: Incident Management; Operations; Planning; Logistics; and Finance and Administration.

SEOC Incident Management System



The five SEOC IMS sections consist of a combination of ESFs and MSP/EMHSD support staff. The SEOC IMS can be modified as needed to address situational circumstances and incident size / type. The decision to activate or deactivate the various groups of the IMS structure rests with the Incident Manager (a.k.a., Commander). In many cases, the IMS structure may change several times during the different stages of an incident, based on the particular needs at that time.

Following are brief descriptions of the roles and responsibilities of the five sections of the SEOC IMS:

Incident Management Section. This section consists of the: 1) Governor and/or the Governor's representatives; 2) SDEMHS; 3) DSDMHS; 4) MSP/EMHSD Public Information Officer and Joint Information Center (JIC); 5) Department of Attorney General (for legal advice and assistance); 6) Department of State (as needed) for emergency rules promulgation; 7) as appropriate, liaisons to the Michigan Judiciary and Michigan Legislature; and 8) as appropriate, representatives from FEMA, other federal departments / agencies, and private sector response organizations. The Incident Management Section is responsible for the emergency response by implementing the Direction and Control ESF, the key activities of which include developing policy and strategic direction for incident management, disseminating information, and coordinating SEOC response and recovery operations. The Incident Management Section also assists the Operations Section and Planning Section in developing an Incident Action Plan (IAP). (Refer to the Planning Section description on the following page for more details on the IAP.)

Operations Section. This section consists of department / agency and NGO directors and/or their representatives (EMCs) who are responsible for directing and coordinating the personnel and resources of their department / agency or NGO to implement assigned tasks. An Operations Section Chief is responsible for directing and coordinating the actions of the section, and for ensuring that the assigned tasks for each department / agency and NGO are completed as required for the situation. The Operations Section has several branches that coincide with the ESFs outlined in this plan. Those branches include Health and Human Services, Environmental Protection, Public Works and Engineering, and Public Safety. (Each ESF has a Lead Agency and varying numbers of Support

Agencies to assist in implementing the ESF.) The Operations Section also participates in the development of an IAP (see Planning Section description below).

Planning Section. This section is responsible for collecting, compiling, analyzing, synthesizing and reporting on damage assessment information from local jurisdictions, tribal governments, state departments / agencies, federal departments / agencies, NGOs, private sector organizations and the media, and for making that information available to the other SEOC sections for their use in response and recovery decision making. The Planning Section also assists the Incident Management Section and Operations Section in developing an IAP, in which the strategic goals and objectives for incident response and recovery operations for a specified time period are identified. (Refer to the “Incident Action Plan” section below.) The Planning Section consists of MSP/EMHSD personnel, and where appropriate, representatives from other departments / agencies and NGOs – selected according to the needs of the situation. The Planning Section and the PIO / JIC from the Incident Management Section together serve as Lead Agency for the Planning and Information ESF, supported by all other departments / agencies and NGO partners as required.

Logistics Section. This section is responsible for providing for the logistical needs of the SEOC, including food, water, medical needs, information technology, communications and other necessary resources. The Logistics Section consists of the Warning and Communications ESF and the Resource Support ESF, as well as support staff from the MSP/EMHSD. Essentially, the Logistics Section keeps the SEOC and other field coordination facilities operating and handles issues that arise. The Logistics Section Chief coordinates all of the logistical support activities carried out by the Warning and Communications ESF and Resource Support ESF, and the MSP/EMHSD support staff.

Finance and Administration Section. This section is responsible for identifying, tracking and compiling incident related costs – including personnel costs, equipment and material costs, and contract costs. The Finance and Administration Section also works with the appropriate Incident Management Section staff to arrange for state and/or federal supplemental appropriations to cover the incident costs, up to and including a major disaster or emergency declaration request under the federal Stafford Act. The Finance and Administration Section, which consists of MSP/EMHSD financial management staff, is not a part of any particular ESF but works very closely with the Planning and Information ESF and other ESFs to track the financial management aspects of the incident.

Incident Action Plan. One of the primary responsibilities of the Direction and Control ESF, and more specifically the Planning, Incident Management, and Operations Sections, is the development and maintenance of an IAP to prioritize and guide SEOC response and recovery operations. The IAP is (ideally) a written document containing goals and objectives that reflect an overall strategy for managing an incident during a specified time period. (A written plan is preferable and more accountable and defensible, but circumstances may necessitate that the plan be quickly developed based entirely on oral discussion.)

The Planning Section will normally take the lead in the development of the IAP, using standard ICS IAP forms (i.e., ICS 201, 202, 203, etc.) as the foundation, supplemented (as deemed required) by the attachment of additional documentation not addressed on the standard ICS forms (e.g., photographs, diagrams, etc.). The IAP remains in effect for the specified time period or until it is revised to more accurately reflect changing incident conditions.

Compatibility with National Incident Management System.

National Incident Management System. The SEOC IMS described in the previous section is consistent and compatible with the NIMS, as prescribed by the federal Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The NIMS provides a consistent nationwide approach for federal, state and local governments to work together effectively and efficiently to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from domestic incidents (which includes terrorist attacks, major disasters and other emergencies) regardless of cause, size or complexity.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5, issued on February 28, 2003, mandated the development and use of the NIMS. HSPD-5 requires all federal departments / agencies to adopt and use the NIMS in their domestic incident management and emergency prevention, preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation activities, as well as those actions taken in support of state and local entities. The directive also requires federal departments / agencies to make adoption of the NIMS by state and local governments a condition for federal preparedness assistance.

Field Coordination Facilities. Depending on the situational circumstances, additional state field coordination facilities may be established through the SEOC and in accordance with the Incident Command structure in place. These facilities may include a State Command Post (SCP), Field Team Center (FTC), and a state presence in the federal Joint Field Office (JFO), Disaster Recovery Center (DRC), and Joint Operations Center (JOC).

State Command Post. Normally, responding state departments / agencies will operate out of the established Incident Command Post (ICP) for the incident, in accordance with the basic NIMS principles. This facility functions as a location where state response forces at the scene of an incident can gather with other local, tribal, federal, nongovernmental and private sector responders to share information, coordinate resources and activities, receive communications, and develop response and recovery strategies. However, in some cases it may be necessary to co-locate an SCP with the established ICP in order to adequately accommodate state response and/or recovery operations. Depending on the situational circumstances, the SCP could be anything from a vehicle to a mobile command trailer to a room in a nearby facility.

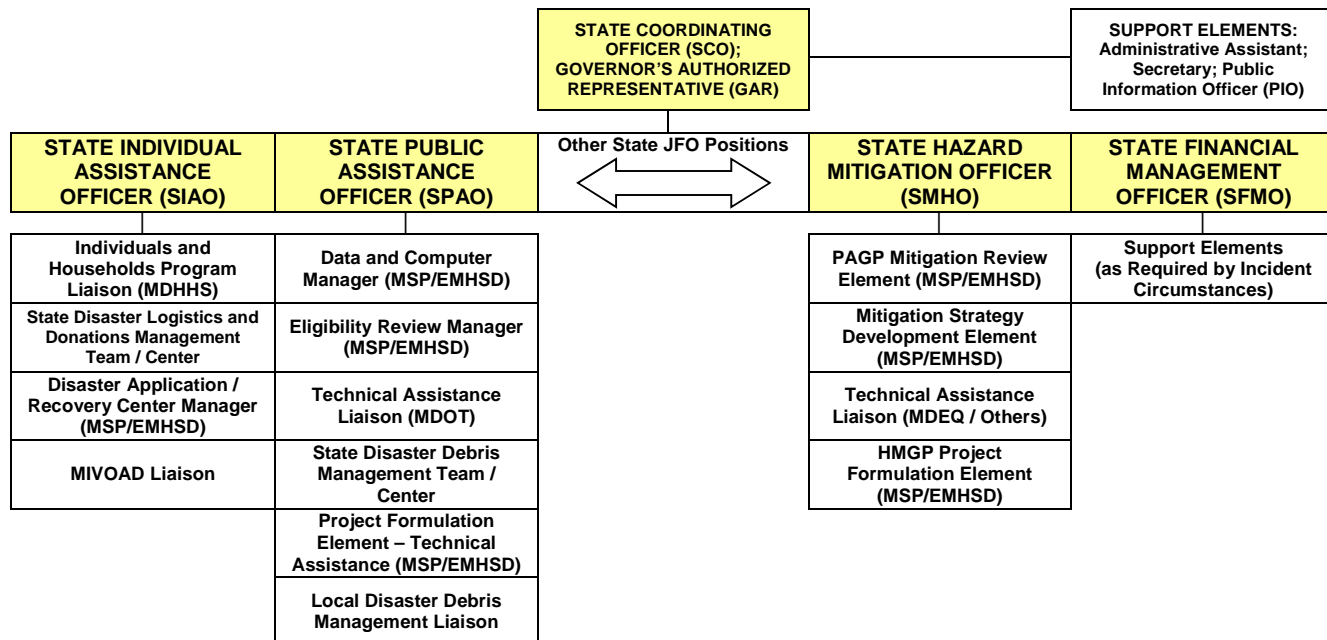
Field Team Center. An FTC is established for nuclear power plant incidents and other radiological incidents that require field monitoring teams to determine on- and off-site release measurements. The FTC locations for Michigan's nuclear power plants are identified in the Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents section. An FTC essentially functions as a dispatch, coordination and communications center for the field monitoring teams.

Joint Field Office. A JFO is a multi-agency coordination center established locally by FEMA. It provides a central location for the coordination of federal, state, local, tribal, nongovernmental and private sector organizations with primary responsibility for threat response and incident support. The JFO allows for effective and efficient coordination of federal incident-related prevention, mitigation, preparedness, and response and recovery actions. The JFO utilizes the scalable organizational structure of the NIMS ICS and may be activated for both pre-incident and post-incident management activities.

Although the JFO uses an ICS structure, it does not manage on-scene operations. Instead, the JFO focuses on providing support to on-scene efforts and conducting broader support operations that may extend beyond the incident site. The JFO may be activated for Stafford Act disasters and emergencies, or to support National Special Security Events (NSSEs) and other special events as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security. The JFO organizational structure will reflect the situational circumstances and requirements. (Charts depicting possible JFO organizational structures for various types of threat scenarios and incidents can be found in the NRF.)

In most cases, a JFO is established subsequent to a Presidentially-declared major disaster or emergency under the Stafford Act and functions as a center for federal and state damage survey teams and initial disaster assistance grant processing activities. Normally, FEMA physically locates the JFO somewhere within the declared disaster area, although circumstances may not always allow for that. A JFO may remain open for several weeks to several months, depending on the type, size and severity of the incident and the number of damage surveys that have to be conducted. State staffing at a JFO varies depending on need, but typically consists of the State Public Assistance Officer (SPA0) and State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO), as well as limited support staff to those two positions. In some cases, the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) or Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) and State Individual Assistance Officer (SIAO) may also work out of the JFO for short periods of time to ensure proper coordination with their federal counterparts from FEMA. In most cases, however, state staff will work out of the MSP/EMHSD office in Lansing and coordinate with their JFO counterparts via telephone, facsimile, e-mail and/or other online application. A chart illustrating a typical state staffing pattern for a JFO activated for a Stafford Act disaster or emergency can be found below as well as in the "Emergency Management System" section.

Typical Joint Field Office Organizational Structure for State Staff



Disaster Recovery Center. A DRC is a satellite component of the JFO and provides a central facility where individuals affected by a disaster can obtain information on disaster recovery and assistance programs from federal, state, local and tribal governmental agencies, and nongovernmental and private sector organizations. The DRC is established by FEMA, normally somewhere within the disaster area. In many cases, more than one DRC may be established.

The DRC is staffed by representatives of the departments / agencies and organizations providing recovery advice and assistance – which may include one or more state departments / agencies or NGO partners. (For example, in a flood disaster state floodplain management experts may be involved; in a tornado or severe storm disaster, state insurance industry specialists may be involved.)

The desired staffing pattern for the DRC is jointly determined by FEMA and the MSP/EMHSD and is based on: 1) the nature, scope, magnitude and anticipated duration of the disaster; 2) the size, makeup and anticipated needs of the affected population; 3) the availability of federal staff for DRC assignments; and 4) other situational circumstances determined to be relevant. The DRCs are kept in operation as long as required by the situation.

Joint Operations Center. A JOC – an FBI facility – functions as an interagency command and control center for managing multi-agency preparation for, and the law enforcement and investigative response to, a credible terrorist threat or incident. A JOC may be established and staffed in a pre-incident, pre-emptive role (“watch mode”) in support of a significant special event. This allows for rapid expansion to full operations if a critical incident occurs during the special event. Following the basic principles of the NIMS, the JOC is modular and scalable and may be tailored to meet the specific operational requirements needed to manage the threat, incident or special event.

As the chart on the following page indicates, the JOC consists of four main groups: the Command Group, the Operations Group, the Operations Support Group and the Consequence Management Group. Depending on the situational circumstances, state department / agency personnel may be requested to staff any or all of the JOC groups. The JOC Command Group may require senior law enforcement official representation from the MSP to coordinate with the FBI and other senior federal and local officials on law enforcement investigative and intelligence strategies, tactics and priorities. The Joint Information Center (JIC) will require the participation of the SPIO (or a designee) and possibly the PIOs from involved state departments / agencies and NGO partners to ensure a coordinated, unified dissemination of information to the media and general public.

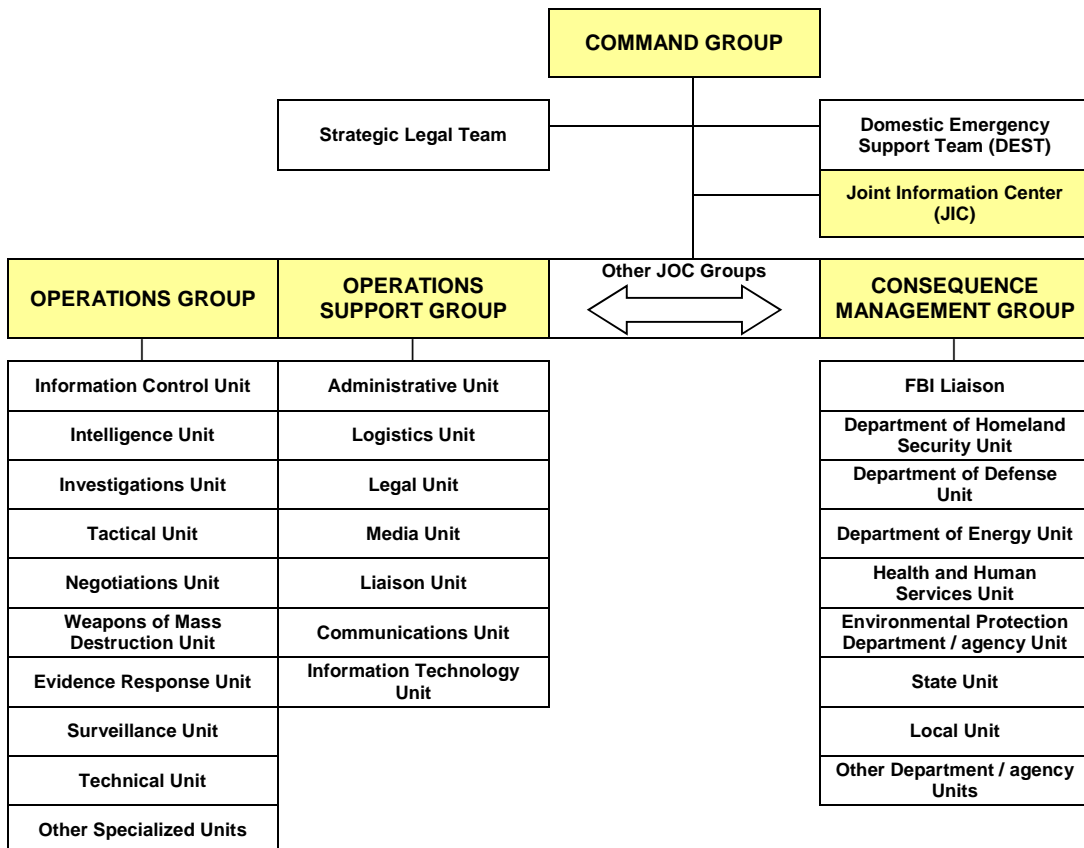
The JOC Operations Group, which handles all investigative, intelligence and operational functions related to the threat, critical incident or special event, coordinates with any local or state law enforcement specialty units

assigned to assist with field operations. The JOC Operations Support Group consists of subject matter experts in a number of specialized areas. The Operations Support Group units designated within the JOC are based on the specific needs of the threat, critical incident, or special event. The Operations Support Group / Liaison Unit consists of representatives from local and state departments / agencies (i.e., police departments / agencies, fire departments, utilities, public works departments / agencies, etc.) who assist the FBI with resolution of the threat, critical incident, or special event. Depending on the situational circumstances, it may be necessary for representatives from the MSP, MDMVA, MDOT or other departments / agencies to staff positions within the Operations Support Group / Liaison Unit.

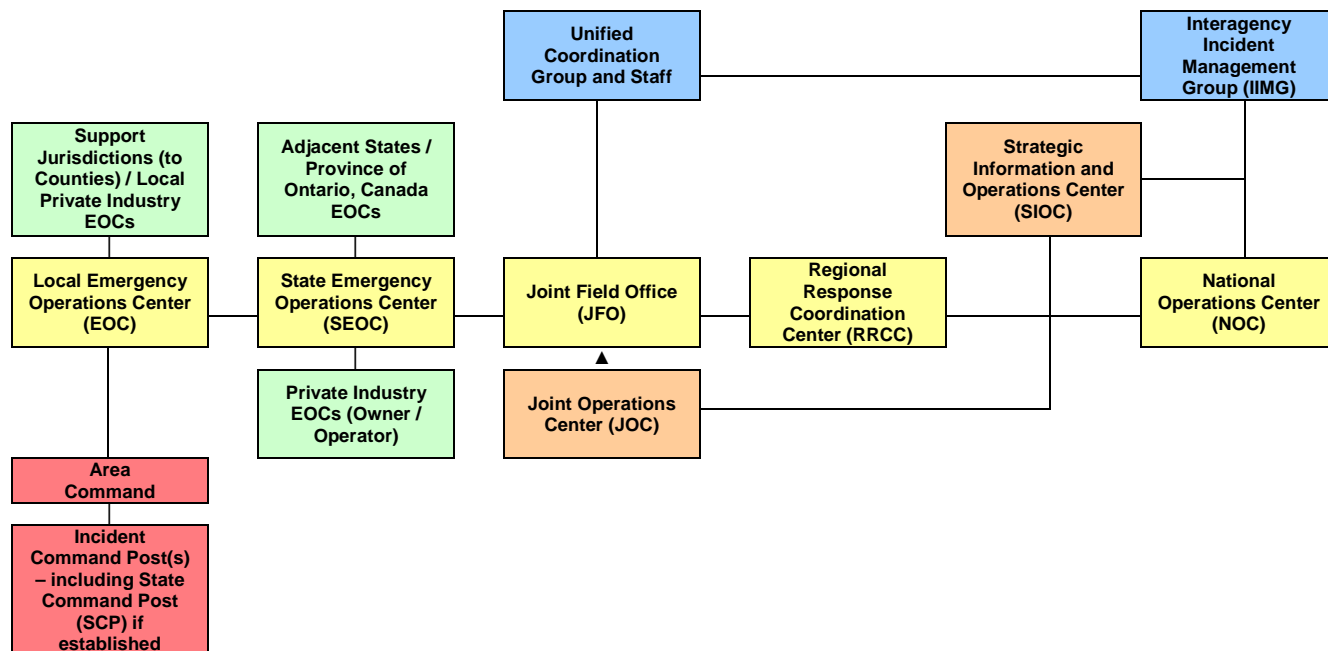
The Consequence Management Group consists of representatives of departments / agencies that provide consequence-focused expertise in support of law enforcement activities. Although the JOC does not manage consequence functions (the SEOC, JFO and local EOCs do that), it does ensure that law enforcement activities with emergency management and homeland security implications are communicated and coordinated to appropriate personnel in a complete and timely manner.

If a JFO is established, the JOC will be integrated into that organizational structure as a branch under the Operations Section. However, this will not significantly change the nature or focus of the staffing assignments of state department / agency personnel assigned to the JOC.

Typical Joint Operations Center Organizational Structure



National Structure for Incident Management



The color-coded boxes in this diagram represent the following elements in this national structure for incident management:

	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Incident Command Structures</u></p> <p>Responsible for directing on-scene emergency management and maintaining command and control of on-scene incident operations. Includes an Incident Command Post (ICP) and Area Command (established when the complexity of the incident and incident management span-of-control considerations so dictate).</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Multi-Agency Coordination Centers</u></p> <p>Provide central locations for operational information sharing and resource coordination in support of on-scene efforts. Includes the National Operations Center (NOC), Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC), Joint Field Office (JFO), SEOC and local EOCs.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Multi-Agency Coordination Entities</u></p> <p>Aid in establishing priorities among the incidents and associated resource allocations, resolving agency priority conflicts, and providing strategic guidance to support incident management activities. Includes the: 1) Unified Coordination Group and Staff which directs JFO activities and provides strategic guidance and resolution of conflicts in priorities for allocation of critical federal resources; and 2) national headquarters-level Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG) which facilitates strategic domestic incident management.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>State and Local Coordination / Support Entities</u></p> <p>Provide support to and coordinate with the SEOC and local EOCs on response and recovery operations. Consist of private industry, support jurisdictions (to county emergency management programs), adjacent states, and the Province of Ontario, Canada.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Terrorist Incident Coordination Elements</u></p> <p>At the field level, the FBI Joint Operations Center (JOC) coordinates criminal investigation and law enforcement-related activities. When a JFO is established, the JOC becomes a component of the JFO. At the headquarters level, the FBI Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC) coordinates criminal investigation and law enforcement-related activities and works in coordination with the NOC and IIMG. The SIOC functions as both a multi-agency coordination center and multi-agency coordination entity as defined in the NIMS.</p>

EXECUTIVE OFFICE (GOVERNOR):

- **Direct the incident response and recovery.** The Governor is responsible for meeting dangers to this state and to the people of this state caused by disasters, emergencies and other incidents which threaten public health, safety and general well-being. To meet this responsibility, the Governor may issue executive orders, proclamations, and directives having the force and effect of law to initiate and direct incident response and recovery, pursuant to applicable statute. The SDEMHS is responsible for implementing the orders and directives of the Governor and coordinates incident response and recovery, in accordance with 1976 PA 390, as amended.

Note: The DSDMHS is normally delegated this responsibility by the SDEMHS; see MSP/EMHSD assigned responsibilities below. The MSP/EMHSD also provides administrative and technical support in directing the incident response and recovery.

- **Declare a "state of emergency," "state of disaster" or "heightened state of alert."** Under 1976 PA 390, as amended, the Governor may declare a "state of emergency" or "state of disaster" and (if circumstances warrant) request a Presidential emergency or major disaster declaration under the federal Stafford Act for the political subdivision or area affected. In addition, the Governor may declare a "heightened state of alert" if good cause exists to believe that terrorists or members of a terrorist organization are within Michigan or that acts of terrorism may be committed in Michigan or against a vital resource.

Note: The MSP/EMHSD provides administrative and technical support to the Governor in this process by: 1) collecting, compiling, analyzing, synthesizing and reporting damage and impact assessment information; 2) making recommendations regarding specific actions to take; 3) developing executive orders, proclamations and directives, as needed; and 4) coordinating governmental and nongovernmental response and recovery actions.

- **Authorize the use of state resources.** The Governor may deploy and use any resources to which this plan or supporting plans may apply, including but not limited to the personnel, supplies, equipment, materials and facilities of state government to meet the needs of a particular situation. As necessary, the Governor may temporarily transfer the direction, personnel, or functions of state departments and agencies for the purpose of performing or facilitating emergency management and/or homeland security activities. Local government resources will be utilized to the maximum extent possible, consistent with local emergency operations plans. Resources from NGOs and the private sector may be activated as required to supplement state and local governmental resources. The Governor may also seek resources from the federal government (see related task below), from tribal governments, and/or from other states (under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact – EMAC). If necessary, the Governor may also commandeer or utilize private property (subject to compensation) to cope with the situation.
- **Seek assistance from the federal government.** Under 1976 PA 390, as amended, the Governor is authorized to seek assistance – financial or otherwise – from the federal government, pursuant to federal law or regulation, to cope with an emergency or disaster.

Note: The MSP/EMHSD provides administrative and technical support to the Governor with this task by: 1) alerting FEMA and other federal departments / agencies of the possible need for assistance; 2) collecting, compiling, analyzing, synthesizing and reporting damage and impact assessment information in support of a request; 3) developing the formal request documentation; 4) communicating unmet needs and required response actions to federal departments / agencies and officials; and 5) administering federal and state disaster relief funds once received.

- **Direct and compel evacuation.** The Governor may direct and compel the evacuation of all or part of the population from a stricken or threatened area, if necessary for the preservation of life or other purpose related to disaster prevention, mitigation, response or recovery. In doing so, the Governor may prescribe routes, modes, and destination of transportation in connection with the evacuation. (Refer to the MEMP Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan.)
- **Control access to the disaster area.** 1945 PA 302 and 1976 PA 390, as amended, authorize the Governor to control ingress and egress to and from a disaster area, and the removal of persons from and occupancy of premises within the disaster area. If necessary, the Governor may establish curfews in the affected area to control access and protect life and property. The MSP is primarily responsible for controlling access to disaster areas, in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies. As required, additional state resources

(e.g., from the MDNR, MDOC, MDOT, MDMVA, etc.) may be activated to assist the MSP in access control activities. (Refer to the MEMP Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan.)

- **Provide for temporary emergency housing.** If circumstances dictate, the Governor can provide for the availability and use of temporary emergency housing for persons that have been evacuated or rendered homeless. Temporary housing may be set up in available schools, armories, churches and similar local facilities, or in available state facilities as necessary. Longer-term temporary housing needs are provided for through available state and federal disaster assistance programs. The MSP/EMHSD assists the Governor in identifying and securing temporary housing, in coordination with the MDHHS, Michigan State Housing Development Authority (MSHDA), and other applicable departments / agencies.
- **Suspend regulatory statutes, orders, or rules.** Under 1976 PA 390, as amended, the Governor may suspend a regulatory statute, order or rule prescribing procedures for conduct of state business, when strict compliance with the statute, order or rule would prevent, hinder or delay necessary action in coping with a disaster or emergency. (This power does not extend to the suspension of criminal process and procedures.) If the Governor takes such action, an executive order or proclamation shall be disseminated promptly by means calculated to bring its contents to the attention of state departments / agencies and the general public. The MSP/EMHSD works with affected state departments / agencies in implementing the revised statutes, orders or rules as they relate to incident response and recovery efforts.
- **Authorize and control the release of public information.** The Governor's Press Secretary is designated the State Public Information Officer (SPIO). In a disaster, the SPIO (in coordination with the PIOs from the MSP/EMHSD, other state departments / agencies, and NGO partners) directs, coordinates and supervises the release of all information through the public information services. Depending on the situation, a JIC may be established to facilitate the joint issuance of information regarding an incident with affected local jurisdictions, federal departments / agencies, and other tribal, NGO, and private sector partner organizations. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF for more information on the JIC and issuance of public information.)
- **Direct other actions deemed appropriate to protect life and property.** In a disaster or imminent threat thereof, the Governor may promulgate other reasonable orders, rules and regulations deemed necessary to protect life and property and to respond to the situation. This includes the authority to suspend or limit the sale, dispensing or transportation of alcoholic beverages, explosives and combustibles.

Clarification Note: Under a "heightened state of alert" declaration the Governor is prohibited from suspending or limiting the sale, dispensing or transportation of alcoholic beverages.

MSP/EMHSD:

Note: In accordance with 1976 PA 390, as amended, the following tasks fall under the responsibility of the SDEMHS. However, the SDEMHS has delegated the responsibility for implementing these tasks to the DSDEMHS (the Commanding Officer of the MSP/EMHSD).

- **Implement the orders and directives of the Governor.** The DSDEMHS implements the orders and directives of the Governor and coordinates the emergency management and homeland security activities of federal, state and local government in Michigan. If directed by the Governor, the DSDEMHS shall direct and control all state response and recovery forces (except the Michigan National Guard). (The MDMVA, the jurisdictions requesting assistance and the MSP/EMHSD jointly determine missions for the Michigan National Guard, if activated.) The MSP/EMHSD provides for the administrative and technical support required to implement the Governor's orders and directives.
- **Activate the State Emergency Operations Center.** If circumstances dictate, the MSP/EMHSD will activate the SEOC to monitor an incident and to coordinate incident response and recovery activities. SEOC staffing is provided by the MSP/EMHSD, state departments / agencies, NGOs, and private sector organizations with an emergency assignment identified in this plan. In some cases, federal, tribal and local government staff will be requested to be present in the SEOC to coordinate activities with other responders and/or to provide technical assistance or other resources. Within the SEOC, the MSP/EMHSD conducts periodic briefings to keep SEOC personnel informed of the situation and to facilitate decision making. In addition, the MSP/EMHSD handles the logistical aspects of the SEOC to ensure that sufficient supplies, equipment and

materials are readily available to operate the SEOC for a two-week period if necessary. This includes basic life support items such as food, water, medical and sanitation supplies. The MSP/EMHSD also ensures that adequate security measures are maintained for the SEOC to assure continuous, uninterrupted operation.

The MSP/EMHSD may also activate other needed state emergency coordinating facilities such as an SCP or FTC, or arrange for an appropriate state presence in federal coordinating facilities such as a JFO, JOC or DRC. (Refer to the “Field Coordination Facilities” section above for details on each type of facility.)

- **Mobilize and direct state disaster relief forces.** The MSP/EMHSD mobilizes state disaster relief forces as necessary to cope with the situation, in accordance with the MEMP and its various support plans. The MSP/EMHSD is authorized to assign general missions to the Michigan National Guard when activated to assist in disaster relief operations. (The MDMVA is responsible for handling the implementation details of the general missions assigned by the MSP/EMHSD.) The disaster relief forces of state government consist of all state departments / agencies and the resources under their control. As necessary, supplemental resources will be sought from local and tribal governments, NGOs and private sector organizations. Assistance can also be requested from the federal government (through FEMA) and/or other states (via the EMAC). All state disaster relief forces and their respective response and recovery activities are coordinated through the SEOC and/or associated field coordination facilities.
- **Maintain liaison with affected local jurisdictions.** The MSP/EMHSD maintains primary liaison with affected local jurisdictions through: 1) hotlines established within the SEOC; 2) the web-based critical information management system within the SEOC (MI CIMS); and 3) the eight MSP/EMHSD District Coordinators located at MSP District Headquarters around the state. When an incident occurs, the affected MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator proceeds to the scene and together with the local EMC, monitors and assesses the situation and recommends the personnel, services and equipment needed for effective response and recovery. The MSP/EMHSD District Coordinators keep SEOC personnel informed of the status of the situation and offer technical and administrative support to officials in local EOCs and/or at the ICP (if established). Incident information is relayed to the SEOC by local officials primarily via the MI CIMS and/or dedicated hotline.
- **Review and evaluate assessment information.** Damage and impact assessment information is reported to the SEOC and compiled by MSP/EMHSD and other state department / agency personnel, in accordance with the Information and Planning ESF and MSP/EMHSD Publication 901 – Michigan Damage Assessment Handbook. This information provides a means of measuring the nature, extent, magnitude and anticipated duration of the incident. The MSP/EMHSD collects, compiles, reviews, analyzes, synthesizes and reports this information and makes recommendations to the Governor and other state officials regarding appropriate response and recovery actions.
- **Administer federal and state disaster relief funds.** The MSP/EMHSD is empowered to receive, administer and apportion federal and state funds received as a result of a disaster or emergency. For certain types of grants, other state departments / agencies may have the primary responsibility for administering funds. In those situations, the MSP/EMHSD will act as liaison between the department / agency involved and the grant recipient with regard to the application for and disbursement of disaster relief funds.
- **Activate the State Recovery Task Force (SRTF) to address short- and long-term recovery needs.** (Refer to the “State Recovery Task Force” section in the MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)
- **Coordinate continuity of government activities to facilitate recovery.** Continuity of government is the most essential governmental service because government's primary (and most critical) mission is the preservation of itself. Without a viable and functioning governmental organization, other essential governmental services that protect public health, safety and well-being, property and the environment cannot occur. Therefore, COG will always be the primary and most critical mission of state government. Without it, lives and property would be put in jeopardy, essential services would not be delivered as needed, and Constitutionally-mandated processes that provide governmental validity and viability would not occur.

If the incident results in the need for a state-level COG operation, the MSP/EMHSD will work with the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches of state government to implement the Michigan Continuity of Government Plan (MCOGP) early in the incident response. This may include the establishment and operation

of an Alternate Seat of Government (ASG). It is highly likely that COG operations will continue well into the incident recovery period. State departmental Continuity of Operations Plans (COOPs) will also be activated to provide for the continuation of critical state services by department support staff and preservation of viable departmental organizational structures. (Refer to the MDTMB task assignments below for information on this task.)

If incident conditions and resources allow, the MSP/EMHSD may be able to provide limited technical and coordination assistance to local government COG operations implemented simultaneously to state-level COG operations.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL (MDAG):

- **Provide legal assistance to state officials.** The MDAG may be requested to provide ongoing legal advice and assistance to the SEOC staff in matters pertaining to prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery activities, and in the interpretation of legislation and regulatory powers. Normally, this is handled directly through the departmental representative in the SEOC. In some cases, the Attorney General may elect to assign a dedicated staff person or cadre of staff to provide legal support to disaster response and recovery actions to ensure environmental protection, public health and welfare, and the maintenance of civil rights and law and order.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS (MDMVA):

- **Command and Control Support Task Assignments:**
 - Provide command and control for all military forces assigned a homeland defense (HLD) / homeland security (HLS) mission
 - Coordinate with federal military responders and federal agencies and perform appropriate liaison duties
 - Provide Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration (JRSOI) of all military forces
 - Operate a Joint Operations Center (JOC) 24/7
 - Provide information collection and threat recognition support; process intelligence data and information from all sources
 - Provide Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) support
 - Conduct hazard and vulnerability analyses as appropriate

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF STATE (MDOS):

- **Expedite the filing of emergency rules.** In an emergency or disaster, the MDOS may be requested to expedite the filing and promulgation of emergency rules within the process established by Michigan law and administrative procedure.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY, MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET (MDTMB):

- **Coordinate state department Continuity of Operations Plan implementation.** The MDTMB, as steward and coordinator of the State's COOP efforts, will oversee and monitor the implementation of individual department plans, either as an integral part of a larger state-level COG operation involving all state departments or in situations involving only a single department or small number of departments (i.e., an incident not requiring a full COG operation).

MICHIGAN JUDICIARY AND MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE (LIAISONS):

- **Serve as information conduits.** The liaisons appointed to represent the Michigan Judiciary and Michigan Legislature in the SEOC are responsible for: 1) disseminating information on disaster operations to their respective branches of government; and 2) relaying to SEOC staff the specific issues and concerns of, and disaster-related impacts to, those two branches of government.
- **Expedite judicial and legislative proceedings, as required, to facilitate emergency operations.** If circumstances dictate the need to expedite judicial and/or legislative proceedings in order to meet the requirements of state emergency operations, the Michigan Judiciary and Michigan Legislature liaisons in the

SEOC are responsible for working with their respective staffs to ensure that the necessary actions are taken and that the Governor and SEOC staff are informed of the nature and timing of those actions. Expedited proceedings may be required (for example) to enact and/or rule on emergency authorities or the implementation of emergency authorities, to provide emergency funding, to facilitate the processing of individuals accused of criminal activities, or to conduct hearings / fact-finding sessions on emergency-related issues.

- **Coordinate continuity of government activities (within each respective Branch) to facilitate recovery.** Continuity of government is the most essential governmental service because government's primary (and most critical) mission is the preservation of itself. Without a viable and functioning governmental organization, other essential governmental services that protect public health, safety and well-being, property and the environment cannot occur. Therefore, COG will always be the primary and most critical mission of state government. Without it, lives and property would be put in jeopardy, essential services would not be delivered as needed, and Constitutionally-mandated processes that provide governmental validity and viability would not occur.

If the incident results in the need for a state-level COG operation, the Michigan Judiciary and Michigan Legislature will work with the Executive Branch and the MSP/EMHSD to implement the Michigan Continuity of Government Plan (MCOGP) early in the incident response. This may include the establishment and operation of an Alternate Seat of Government (ASG). It is highly likely that COG operations will continue well into the incident recovery period. Branch Continuity of Operations Plans (COOPs) will also be activated to provide for the continuation of specific critical support functions by Branch staff. For the Michigan Judiciary, this includes the continued operation of courts (at all levels) in Michigan under the framework of the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO).

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NRF COUNTERPART ELEMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF #2 (Communications) • ESF #15 (External Affairs) • Public Affairs Annex 	WARNING AND COMMUNICATIONS	PURPOSE The Warning and Communications ESF is concerned with the alerting and notification of key officials; the dissemination of warnings and emergency information throughout the state; and the establishment, maintenance, and coordination of communication protocols and links between the SEOC and other state coordinating facilities, local and federal officials, and adjacent states and the Province of Ontario, Canada.
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LEAD DEPARTMENTS / AGENCIES:	Task Assignments (page #s)
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WARNING SYSTEMS

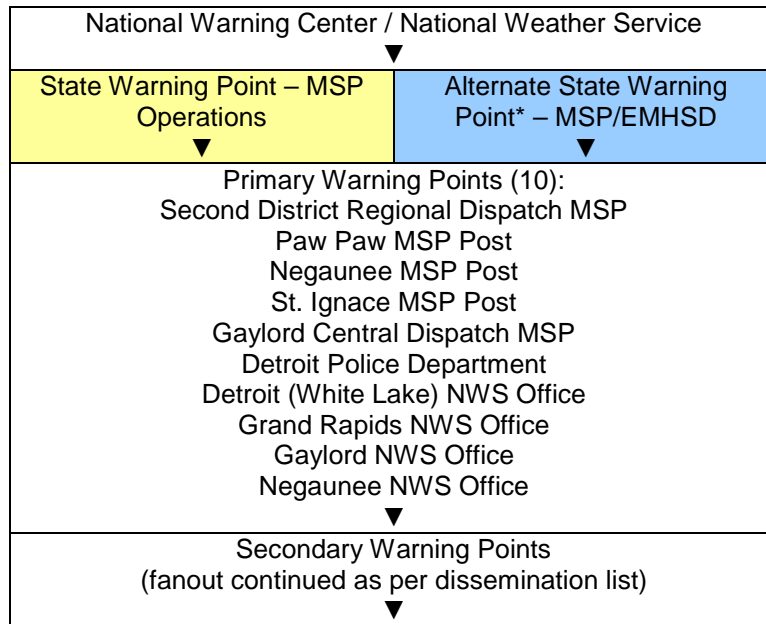
The **federal government** utilizes the following systems for disseminating warning or emergency information to the SEOC and other Michigan emergency facilities and personnel:

- **National Warning System.** The NAWAS is designed to alert government, industry, and the public to the threat of enemy attack and to report peacetime disasters such as severe weather conditions. The NAWAS is a voice communications system similar to a telephone party-line circuit, and warnings can be disseminated to all NAWAS warning points simultaneously. The NAWAS provides attack warning from the National Warning Center located at the North American Air Defense Headquarters in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and from the National Weather Service to governmental departments / agencies as warning points throughout the country.
- **National Weather Wire.** The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) transmits weather information, including watches and warnings, through leased wire service installations.
- **FEMA National Radio System.** The FNARS is a two-way, 1000-watt voice radio transceiver capable of transmitting between the SEOC and FNARS communication centers located throughout the country. This system is a support warning system when telephone lines are inoperable.
- **Telephone.** FEMA and other federal departments / agencies may notify the MSP/EMHSD duty officer by telephone of actual, imminent or potential disastrous situations that may occur in or affect Michigan.
- **Secure Communications.** The Department of Homeland Security, FEMA, FBI and other appropriate federal departments / agencies may communicate with the MSP/EMHSD and other state departments / agencies via secure facsimile, telephone, or video conferencing for the purpose of relaying information / warning on actual, imminent or potential terrorism situations.

MSP Operations utilizes the following systems for disseminating warning or emergency information to emergency facilities and personnel:

- **NAWAS.** MSP Operations is connected to 10 primary warning points located at selected MSP posts, city police departments, central dispatches, and National Weather Service offices within the state. Each warning point is equipped with the standard NAWAS equipment consisting of a telephone with a push button, bell and speaker. The primary warning points are responsible for disseminating emergency information to other local warning points. The dissemination of attack warning and other warning information via NAWAS is guided by MSP Official Order No. 3.

NAWAS Warning Points in Michigan



*The Alternate State Warning Point will relay warning in the event the primary State Warning Point is inoperable or otherwise unavailable.

- **National Weather Wire.** MSP Operations receives information on severe weather watches and warnings, travel advisories, and road closings via the NOAA Weather Wire. This information is forwarded to the affected areas via the Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN). Non-weather related emergency messages received at Operations via LEIN may be disseminated over the Weather Wire service to other Weather Wire subscribers for appropriate action.
- **Law Enforcement Information Network.** MSP Operations utilizes the LEIN for dissemination of warning and emergency information to other LEIN users throughout the state, including affected MSP divisions.
- **Telephone.** MSP Operations notifies, via telephone, the MSP/EMHSD Duty Officer, other appropriate departmental personnel, affected state departments / agencies, and others deemed necessary for the immediate situation.

The **MSP/EMHSD** utilizes the following systems in the SEOC for disseminating warning or emergency information to emergency facilities and personnel, and citizens:

- **NAWAS.** The MSP/EMHSD functions as the Alternate State Warning Point for the NAWAS. The MSP/EMHSD provides backup NAWAS facilities for MSP Operations during emergencies, and will disseminate warnings to the 10 primary warning points when needed.
- **Emergency Alert System.** The MSP/EMHSD activates the state EAS upon direction of the SDEMHS or his/her designee. The SEOC Emergency Communications Center has a remote pickup unit (RPU) with direct radio communication to the State Primary EAS Station. EAS messages are broadcast to warn citizens of imminent dangers and to advise what protective actions they can take to ensure the safety of themselves and their property. (The Michigan EAS SOP, located in the SEOC Emergency Communications Center, provides detailed procedures on activating the EAS.)
- **Telephone.** The MSP/EMHSD notifies, via telephone, the Executive (Governor's) Office, appropriate state departments / agencies (not already notified by MSP Operations), affected local governments, FEMA, and adjacent states and Canada as necessary.

- **MI CIMS.** The MSP/EMHSD utilizes the MI CIMS in the SEOC to broadcast information about imminent or actual threats or incidents to all MI CIMS users across the state.
- **Web / Social Media Sites.** As appropriate, threat / incident information can be posted on the MSP intranet site for viewing by all MSP work units. In addition, threat / incident information can also be posted on the MSP/EMHSD web site and MSP social media sites for dissemination to the public.

The **Michigan Intelligence Operations Center (MIOC)** utilizes the following systems for disseminating warning or emergency information on potential or imminent terrorism threats:

- **LEIN.** The MIOC utilizes the LEIN for dissemination of potential or imminent terrorist threat information to other LEIN users throughout the state, including affected MSP divisions.
- **Telephone.** The MIOC notifies, via telephone, the MSP/EMHSD command staff and/or Duty Officer, other appropriate MSP personnel, and others deemed necessary for the immediate situation, of potential or imminent terrorist threats.
- **E-Mail.** The MIOC can utilize e-mail to transmit information on potential or imminent terrorist threats to all appropriate MSP and other state or local emergency personnel.
- **Web / Social Media Sites.** As appropriate, threat information can be posted on the MSP intranet site for viewing by all MSP work units. In addition, threat information can also be posted on the MSP web site and social media sites for dissemination to the public.
- **Hardcopy.** The MIOC provides hardcopy terrorist threat information to all appropriate MSP staff and others deemed necessary for the immediate situation.

Local Government utilizes the following systems for disseminating warning or emergency information to emergency facilities and personnel, and citizens:

- **NAWAS.** Local (secondary) NAWAS warning points disseminate warning according to local NAWAS fan out procedures.
- **EAS.** Local Operational EAS Plans are activated when emergency information for the local area needs to be broadcast to the public.
- **Public Warning Sirens / Devices.** Sirens or other public warning devices are activated when there is an immediate threat to the public. Other methods of warning may be used in certain situations, depending on the type of emergency and the immediacy of the threat to public safety.
- **Telephone / Alert Monitor.** Local warning points disseminate information received over the Weather Wire, NAWAS or LEIN to local governmental departments / agencies, the local EMC, and special facilities (e.g., schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.), in accordance with the local EOP and SOPs. Notification is normally made via telephone, pager or alert monitor as appropriate.
- **MI CIMS.** Local governments that are connected to and trained in the MI CIMS can broadcast information about imminent or actual threats or incidents to all MI CIMS users across the state.

COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

Organization. The MSP/EMHSD is assigned general emergency communications responsibility. The MDTMB provides technical and maintenance support for MSP communications equipment.

All communications to and from the SEOC are coordinated through the Emergency Communications Center, an integral part of the SEOC. Communications for direction and control are established in conjunction with the MDTMB by means of telephone, MI CIMS, LEIN, radio, e-mail, facsimile and packet radio. A combination of

communication methods (i.e., voice and electronic communications, and hardcopy messages) is necessary to assure accuracy. Both primary and alternate means of communication are provided in the Emergency Communications Center. The MSP/EMHSD, in conjunction with the MDTMB, provides necessary staff to establish and maintain SEOC communications.

The MDTMB is responsible for assigning radio operators to staff the radio equipment in the Emergency Communications Center at the SEOC. This equipment is primarily used to direct and coordinate field personnel from the SEOC, and to provide backup communications capability.

Detailed procedures for communications are found in the SEOC Communications SOP (located in the SEOC Emergency Communications Center).

The following communications capabilities are available for direction and control and routine emergency communication purposes from the SEOC:

The **MSP/EMHSD** maintains the following communications systems in the SEOC to provide for direction and control of disaster relief forces, and to receive and disseminate emergency information:

- **Facsimile.** The SEOC has two facsimile machines to send hard copy communications over telephone lines. (Additional facsimile machines can be installed as needed to meet the demands of the situation.)
- **MI CIMS.** The SEOC is equipped with the MI CIMS which allows electronic messages to be sent to all MI CIMS users across the state.
- **Cellular Telephone.** The MSP/EMHSD maintains an inventory of cellular telephones that are available for use by MSP/EMHSD District Coordinators and other MSP/EMHSD personnel.
- **Pagers.** The MSP/EMHSD Duty Officers, District Coordinators and other key MSP/EMHSD personnel have alpha-numeric pagers that are accessible from a touch-tone telephone.
- **LEIN.** The SEOC has a LEIN station.
- **Michigan Public Safety Communication System Radio.** 800 MHz MPSCS radio consoles are located in the SEOC, at the MSP District Headquarters in Northville, and at the Emergency Management and Homeland Security Training Center (EMHSTC) in the State Secondary Governmental Complex in Dimondale. The MSP/EMHSD also maintains an inventory of portable 800 MHz MPSCS radios.
- **MDNR Radio Frequencies.** The MPSCS 800 MHz radio system has MDNR frequencies which allow direct communication with MDNR field staff and the MDNR Communications Center.
- **MDTMB Radio Frequencies.** The MPSCS 800 MHz radio system has DTMB frequencies which allow direct communication for all state department directors and the governor's office.
- **MDOT Radio Frequencies.** The MPSCS 800 MHz radio system has MDOT frequencies which allow direct communication with MDOT region offices and field staff.
- **Telephone.** Seventy-five (75) telephone lines are available in the SEOC for emergency use.
- **Satellite Telephone.** The SEOC Emergency Communications Center has a satellite telephone that can be used in a fixed or portable mode.
- **EAS.** The EAS serves as the primary means of disseminating emergency information to the public. Michigan currently has 12 EAS operational plans throughout the state with participating stations in every major city. The system can be activated by telephone or remote pickup unit (RPU) from the SEOC. The RPU provides a direct radio communications link to the State Primary Station. (The Michigan EAS SOP, located in the SEOC Emergency Communications Center, provides detailed procedures on activating the EAS.)

- **Auxiliary Communications (AUXCOM).** AUXCOMM consists of a number of volunteer communications providers including ARES/RACES, MARS, CAP and SATERN. There are eight ARES/RACES districts that coincide with the eight MSP districts. Each district has a District RACES Officer (who by agreement with MSP/EMHSD is also the ARES District Emergency Coordinator) who is responsible for activating and coordinating the activities of members within that district. District RACES Officers work directly with the State RACES Officer with regard to emergency assignments and needs. MARS provides circuits to the military, and is organized into Army and Air Force branches. The Civil Air Patrol can provide a platform for a high profile repeater for an incident site, as well as transporting communications assets. SATERN provides on site support to Salvation Army operations, but also has a world-wide health and welfare network. ARES/RACES, MARS and CAP communications equipment are located in the SEOC.

(Refer to the RACES Support Communications SOP, located in the SEOC Emergency Communications Center, for detailed procedures on activating RACES.)

The **MDTMB** maintains the following communications systems to support emergency operations. These systems are used as communications links from the SEOC, MSP Operations and other departmental facilities, to state and local emergency personnel, for the purposes of direction and control, warning, information receipt and dissemination, and assessment of emergency situations.

- **LEIN.** MSP Operations and the MSP/EMHSD utilize the LEIN for dissemination of emergency information to other LEIN users throughout the state, including affected MSP divisions.
- **MPSCS Radio.** MSP Operations uses MPSCS 800 MHz radio for communicating with MSP posts and other department facilities.
- **MSP Mobile Command Vehicle.** MSP Operations has a self-contained emergency command vehicle that can be used as an emergency communications center to support disaster response and recovery operations within the state. This vehicle is equipped to provide communications backup to all law enforcement departments / agencies in Michigan.
- **National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS).** The MSP utilizes the NLETS to exchange interstate law enforcement and public safety related information.
- **NAWAS.** See "Warning Systems" above.

The **MSP Criminal Justice Information Center** assists the MDTMB in maintaining the following communications systems for statewide communications support for emergency operations.

- **LEIN.** MSP Operations and the MSP/EMHSD utilize the LEIN for dissemination of emergency information to other LEIN users throughout the state, including affected MSP divisions.
- **NLETS.** The MSP utilizes the NLETS to exchange interstate law enforcement and public safety related information.

The **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)** maintains the following communications systems in the SEOC to provide communications links from the SEOC to FEMA for direction and control and warning.

- **Federal National Message System (FNAMS).** The FNAMS is a federal computer network with a dedicated link from the SEOC to all FEMA Regional Offices and other special federal facilities. The FNAMS is used to communicate with FEMA offices and other state emergency management agencies (through the FEMA offices).
- **Secure Telephone.** The SEOC has a federal telephone that provides secure voice and facsimile transactions to all FEMA Regional Offices, FEMA headquarters in Washington, D.C., and any other government location with a compatible telephone system.

- **Federal National Radio System (FNARS).** The FNARS is a federal radio system with a two-way, 100-watt voice radio transceiver capable of transmitting between the SEOC and any high-frequency (HF) radio throughout the country.
- **NAWAS.** NAWAS extensions are located at MSP Operations (MSP headquarters) and in the Emergency Communications Center at the SEOC. See “Warning Systems” above.

Telecommunications Service Priority System (TSPS). The TSPS is a regulatory, administrative and operational system authorizing and providing for priority treatment (i.e., restoration and provisioning) of National Security / Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) telecommunications. If an incident disrupts the telecommunications capabilities of the SEOC and other critical state / local emergency coordinating or communications centers, or necessitates the installation of additional telecommunications service at these facilities, the TSPS can be implemented to help expedite the restoration / installation process. FEMA is the federal sponsoring agency for state and local departments / agencies requesting to participate in the TSPS. Applications for the TSPS are forwarded through the MSP/EMHSD to FEMA for consideration.

The **MDMVA** can provide the following communications support to the SEOC and/or other emergency coordination facilities and/or field forces.

- **Communications Support Task Assignments:**
 - Provide secure and non-secure communications support (voice, video, data) for mobilizations of resources during existing or potential emergency conditions
 - Establish and maintain interoperable communications with local, state and federal agencies and volunteer organizations as necessary to respond to domestic operations
 - Layer-in unique equipment, as required, to allow interface with federal, state, and local emergency response agencies in support of domestic security missions and disaster response

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NRF COUNTERPART ELEMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF #5 (Information and Planning) • ESF #14 (Long-Term Community Recovery) • ESF #15 (External Affairs) • Public Affairs Annex 	INFORMATION AND PLANNING	PURPOSE The Information and Planning ESF is concerned with the collection, compilation, analysis, synthesis and dissemination of incident-specific data and information, as well as strategic incident planning to facilitate rapid and effective incident response and recovery. This ESF includes both damage assessment and public information activities.
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Initial Incident Reporting and Assessment. The MI CIMS “Incident Creation” board is used by state departments / agencies, local (county and municipal) emergency management program jurisdictions, and affected MSP Posts (per MSP Official Order No. 3) to initially report to the MSP/EMHSD disasters or emergency situations that have the potential to develop into a disaster. This information should be submitted as soon as possible after the local emergency management program jurisdiction, state department / agency or MSP Post becomes aware of the disaster or emergency. In those rare situations in which the MI CIMS is not available or is inoperable, a hardcopy of the Incident Creation board can be submitted via the LEIN, facsimile, e-mail or other appropriate means. The incident information must be submitted to the affected MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator and the MSP/EMHSD central office in Lansing. The information can also be submitted via telephone, with MI CIMS and/or hardcopy documentation sent as soon as possible afterward.

MI CIMS Incident Creation and EM Program Status Boards. The Incident Creation board is intended to provide notification and early information on the situation so that the nature, scope, magnitude, extent of damage, and anticipated duration of the disaster or emergency can be determined in case state resources have to be activated to assist local authorities. It also provides a basis for alerting applicable federal departments / agencies, NGOs and private sector organizations that might be called upon later to provide assistance. The “EM Program Status” board is used by local emergency management program jurisdictions to provide essential elements of information such as the status of their EOC, the availability and functionality of critical facilities and services, and the nature and extent of impacts to the population (to name just a few). These boards must be updated periodically (by the affected MSP Post, state department / agency, or emergency management program jurisdiction, as appropriate) as conditions change for better or worse.

Initial Public Information. Initial public information on immediate health and safety concerns (such as evacuation routes, shelter locations, the extent of damage, death and injury tolls, rescue efforts, etc.) is normally the responsibility of local government. A PIO is appointed from within the affected local government to coordinate the collection and dissemination of newsworthy information and act as official spokesperson for the jurisdiction. The PIO works closely with the local EMC and other local officials in collecting information from local EOC staff and from other sources.

Detailed Damage Assessment Report. While the MI CIMS Incident Creation and EM Program Status boards provide early notification and essential elements of information on the situation, detailed damage assessment information collected by emergency management program jurisdictions and state departments / agencies should be reported on the MI CIMS “Damage Assessment” board.

MI CIMS Damage Assessment Board. Local emergency management program jurisdictions use the Damage Assessment board to report: 1) physical damage to local homes, businesses, public facilities and infrastructure; 2) unresolved and/or emerging public health / safety threats; 3) impacts to critical public services and facilities; 4) impacts to specific community groups; and 5) other relevant socio-economic, environmental, historical, political or psychological impacts to the community. State departments / agencies use the Damage Assessment board to report: 1) physical damage to state facilities; 2) unresolved and/or emerging public health / safety threats; 3) impacts to critical state services provided to the public and to those under state care and supervision; 4) status of department / agency response and recovery capabilities; 5) critical resource status; and 6) the department / agency's perspective relative to other socio-economic, environmental, historical, political or psychological impacts to affected local communities.

Information Submittal Timeframe. If incident conditions allow, the Damage Assessment board information must be entered into the MI CIMS, in final format, within three days (72 hours) of incident occurrence. If incident conditions (e.g., lingering flood waters) do not allow for submittal of final assessment information within three days, then an initial report must be submitted within three days and the final assessment report submitted within seven days of incident occurrence. In rare cases, earlier submittal may be essential to ensure that the jurisdiction is eligible for the full range of assistance for which it may be entitled.

Backup Submittal Method. In those rare situations in which the MI CIMS is not available or is inoperable, a hardcopy of the Damage Assessment board can be submitted via the LEIN, facsimile, e-mail or other appropriate means. As a last resort, the information can also be submitted via telephone, with MI CIMS and/or hardcopy documentation sent as soon as possible afterward. Local emergency management program jurisdictions must submit their report to their MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator and to the MSP/EMHSD central office in Lansing. State departments / agencies must submit their report to the MSP/EMHSD central office in Lansing via their designated EMC.

SEOC Planning Section. The SEOC Planning Section collects, compiles, analyzes, synthesizes and reports on damage assessment information from local jurisdictions, state departments / agencies, federal departments / agencies, NGOs and private organizations, and the media. The SEOC Planning Section makes assessment information available to the other SEOC sections for their use in response and recovery decision making. The SEOC Planning Section consists of MSP/EMHSD personnel, supplemented where appropriate with representatives of other state departments / agencies and NGOs according to the needs of the situation.

The SEOC Planning Section maintains appropriate information within the SEOC to provide a comprehensive portrayal of the situation at all times. To the extent possible, the SEOC Planning Section is responsible for maintaining accuracy and uniformity of information as reported by local emergency management program jurisdictions, state departments / agencies, and other reporting entities. Depending on the needs of the situation, the SEOC Planning Section structure may be expanded (consistent with standard Incident Command practice) to form branches / units to: 1) collect, compile, synthesize and analyze assessment information; 2) develop strategic goals and objectives for incident response and recovery operations; 3) coordinate resource needs and track resources expended; and 4) develop formal written assistance requests.

A Planning Section Chief is appointed from within the MSP/EMHSD to coordinate the overall activities of the SEOC Planning Section. As various special purpose branches / units are established, MSP/EMHSD staff members will be appointed to coordinate the activities of those branches / units. Alternates will be appointed for each position to provide for round-the-clock operation if necessary.

State Public Information Officer. The Governor's Press Secretary, as the designated SPIO, is the principal point of contact at the state level for the news media. The SPIO coordinates the dissemination of information by the Joint Information Team (JIT), which consists of all PIOs from involved state departments / agencies, local jurisdictions, federal departments / agencies, NGOs and private sector organizations.

The SPIO is responsible for coordinating the establishment of the JIC in cooperation with the MSP/EMHSD, the affected local jurisdiction(s), and other members of the JIT. If the federal government becomes actively involved in the response or recovery, a Federal Public Information Officer (FPIO) is designated and becomes a key member of the JIT.

Joint Information Center. If an incident requires the dissemination of important public information, a JIC may be established in conjunction with all other governments and private organizations involved. The decision to activate a JIC is jointly made by the affected local government, the MSP/EMHSD, the SPIO, and other involved departments / agencies and partner organizations on the JIT. Generally, the following guidelines are utilized with regard to the establishment of a JIC:

- For most incidents, a JIC is established within or as close to the affected area as is practically possible. Specific placement depends on safety and access requirements.
- JIC locations for a nuclear power plant incident have been pre-determined. Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents section.
- In the event of a nuclear attack, a JIC will be established at or near the SEOC and statewide emergency information activities will be handled from that location. Refer to the Weapons of Mass Destruction Attack Procedures / Nuclear Attack (Military) section.

Within the JIC, each government and private organization involved designates a spokesperson (PIO) who exchanges information and issues news releases in order to assure accurate, non-conflicting coverage of the situation. Collectively, these PIOs and their support staff comprise the JIT. The JIC provides a central location for the JIT to disseminate to the news media accurate and current information on the situation, emergency instructions, and information on the types of assistance available. The JIC is the sole source of all authenticated and coordinated information compiled from all jurisdictions, departments / agencies, organizations and facilities involved.

Information and Planning ESF Lead Agency. The SEOC Planning Section and the PIO / JIC from the SEOC Incident Management Section together serve as Lead Agency for the Information and Planning ESF, supported by all other state departments / agencies and partner organizations as required

MSP/EMHSD:

- **Develop and maintain a statewide damage assessment system.** The MSP/EMHSD is responsible for developing and maintaining a statewide damage assessment system, consisting of state departments / agencies and NGO partners, and local emergency management program jurisdictions, to ensure the coordination and timely implementation of assessment activities. The MSP/EMHSD provides damage assessment planning and training assistance to state and local officials and NGO partners to ensure the timely and accurate development and submittal of damage assessment information. Pre-positioned forms and instructions are used (through the MI CIMS and MSP/EMHSD Publication 901, Michigan Damage Assessment Handbook) to facilitate standardization and uniformity in reporting damage and impacts.
- **Organize and coordinate damage assessment and public information functions in the SEOC.** The MSP/EMHSD is responsible for organizing and coordinating the SEOC Planning Section, which together with the PIO / JIC from the SEOC Incident Management Section, serves as Lead Agency for the Information and Planning ESF. The Information and Planning ESF is concerned with information collection, compilation, review, analysis, synthesis and dissemination, and strategic planning for potential or actual disasters or emergencies to facilitate rapid and effective incident response and recovery. The Information and Planning ESF includes both damage assessment and public information activities.

Specific responsibilities of the Information and Planning ESF within the SEOC include but are not necessarily limited to:

- Collecting, compiling, reviewing, analyzing, synthesizing and verifying incoming damage assessment information from local governments, state and federal departments / agencies, NGOs, private sector organizations, and the news media
- Displaying damage assessment information in the SEOC to provide a comprehensive portrayal of events, actions, and damage at all times (and thus ensuring that SEOC decision making is based on the most current information available)

- Making recommendations to the SEOC Incident Management and Operations Sections regarding specific actions or assistance needed based on the assessment information collected
 - Working with the SEOC Operations Section to compile and track available resources and resources expended or committed
 - Preparing documentation for a Governor's emergency, disaster, or heightened state of alert declaration
 - If appropriate, preparing documentation for the Governor's request for a Presidential emergency or major disaster declaration under the federal Stafford Act
 - Preparing daily damage assessment / emergency status reports
 - Assisting in the preparation of an after-action report once response and recovery operations are substantially completed
 - Coordinating JIC operations
 - Coordinating the release of state-level public information
 - Establishing and coordinating a system for information inquiries
- **Prepare Governor's emergency, disaster, or heightened state of alert declaration.** The MSP/EMHSD, working through the SEOC Planning Section, collects, compiles, analyzes and synthesizes assessment information to support a Governor's emergency, disaster, or heightened state of alert declaration under 1976 PA 390, as amended. Such a declaration authorizes specific actions and the deployment and use of state resources to provide assistance to the affected areas under the declaration. This includes all disaster relief forces under state authority as well as supplies, equipment, materials and facilities.
 - **Provide supplemental damage assessment assistance.** As required, the MSP/EMHSD can activate the Michigan Rapid Impact Assessment Team (MRIAT) to provide supplemental damage assessment assistance to local jurisdictions. The MRIAT consists of subject matter experts from 10 state departments / agencies and the American Red Cross (ARC). The MRIAT can provide supplemental assistance in assessing the nature, scope, magnitude, extent of damage and impact, and anticipated duration of emergencies and disasters. The MRIAT works in partnership with local officials to conduct the incident assessment, usually within 36-48 hours of arriving at the scene. Generally, the MRIAT will complete its work prior to the State requesting a Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) and a Presidential major disaster or emergency declaration under the federal Stafford Act. MRIAT activation is normally limited to those situations that are: 1) highly problematic from a technical standpoint; 2) large scale or widespread in nature; or 3) "high profile" due to intense citizen and/or media interest. (Refer to MSP/EMHSD Publication 105, MRIAT Assignments and Standard Operating Procedures, and 901, Michigan Damage Assessment Handbook, for detailed information on the activation and operation of the MRIAT.)
 - **Coordinate FEMA / State Preliminary Damage Assessment.** If initial assessment information indicates the situation is serious enough to consider a request for a Presidential emergency or major disaster declaration under the federal Stafford Act, a joint PDA is conducted with FEMA to determine if such a declaration is warranted. Damage assessment teams composed of FEMA, state, local, and tribal (as appropriate) representatives are dispatched to the scene to survey the damage and confirm initial assessment reports submitted by the affected local jurisdiction(s) and state departments / agencies through the MI CIMS.

Based on the results of the PDA, the damage assessment teams are able to conclude whether or not sufficient damage has occurred to support a Presidential emergency or major disaster declaration. The MSP/EMHSD and Governor's office use the information collected in the initial damage assessment and the PDA to develop the Governor's declaration request letter to the President. The PDA results are also used by FEMA to document the recommendations made to the President in response to the Governor's request.

- **Prepare Governor's request for Presidential emergency or major disaster declaration.** The MSP/EMHSD provides significant assistance to the Governor's office in preparing requests for a Presidential emergency or major disaster declaration under the federal Stafford Act. The SEOC Planning Section collects, compiles, analyzes and synthesizes assessment information along with population, resource, economic and social data to support the Governor's letter of request. The MSP/EMHSD drafts the letter on behalf of the Governor.

Note: It is not uncommon for a request letter to be 25-35 pages or more in length, as it must include detailed background information and statistical data to accurately portray the incident conditions and provide compelling support for the Governor's request.

Emergency Declaration. A Presidential emergency declaration provides specialized assistance to meet a specific need that the federal government is uniquely able to provide, such as temporary housing, mass care, debris removal, or emergency temporary repairs.

Major Disaster Declaration. A Presidential major disaster declaration can make available a wide array of federal disaster assistance programs, including Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, and Hazard Mitigation Assistance. Federal disaster assistance programs are coordinated through the FEMA Region V office in Chicago. Federal and State Coordinating Officers (FCO / SCO) are appointed to oversee and coordinate the delivery of disaster assistance to affected citizens and communities. A JFO is established in or near the declared area to coordinate the federal disaster relief and recovery effort. (Refer to the Direction and Control ESF for more information on a JFO.)

Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Assistance is administered by the MSP/EMHSD, in partnership with FEMA. Individual Assistance is administered by FEMA and other federal departments / agencies such as the Small Business Administration (SBA) and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). A state liaison is generally provided to each program to ensure the appropriate delivery of assistance.

- **Maintain disaster-related information.** The MSP/EMHSD routinely develops and maintains information on all facets of emergency management and homeland security to draw upon for pre-incident mitigation, preparedness, and public information and education efforts, and to provide guidance to responders and the public when incidents occur. The MSP/EMHSD has developed a wide array of planning and informational documents and visual presentations on these and other pertinent subjects. These materials are directly distributed to target audiences, web-posted, or made available at news briefings or other events to assist the media, the public, and partner agencies and organizations in gaining a better understanding of the EM/HS system and the actions taken when incidents occur.

The MSP/EMHSD also regularly participates in a number of pre-incident activities with local governments, state departments / agencies, and other partners to increase awareness of hazards and to recommend specific measures that can be taken by individuals and communities to reduce their overall risk. This includes annual hazard awareness campaigns, public official conferences, emergency preparedness events, web-posting of relevant information, and similar activities. These activities often include or are covered by the news media.

- **Coordinate Joint Information Center operations.** The MSP/EMHSD coordinates JIC operations in cooperation with the SPIO and other involved governments and private organizations. A representative from the MSP/EMHSD is normally appointed as moderator of the JIC. This person is responsible for:
 - Coordinating activities of the JIT
 - Conducting news briefings
 - Ensuring that information is received from state and local emergency coordinating facilities, and that it is properly displayed in the JIC
 - Providing timely information concerning the assistance programs available and the method(s) for registering for assistance
 - Other administrative functions as required to maintain JIC operations

The MSP/EMHSD also provides for a hotline operator at the JIC to communicate directly with the SEOC to ensure continuous, uninterrupted information regarding response and recovery actions being taken. Other support staff is provided as necessary. The affected local government provides logistical support in accordance with the local EOP / EAG.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, ACTING AS STATE PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER (SPIO):

- **Coordinate the release of state-level public information.** The SPIO, in coordination with the MSP/EMHSD PIO and the JIT, directs and authorizes the release of state-level, incident-related public information. The SPIO – as principal state contact for the news media – is responsible for the content and timing of state-level public information releases. Prior to activation of the JIC, the SPIO will work from the Governor's

Communications Office. When the need arises, the SPIO will work with the MSP/EMHSD PIO to establish the JIC, assemble the JIT, and develop an incident-specific public information strategy.

- **Establish and coordinate a system for information inquiries.** The SPIO is responsible for establishing and coordinating a system for responding to information inquiries received from:
 - The news media (e.g., requesting additional information beyond that already being supplied by the JIT; setting up interviews with officials in charge; requesting tours of the disaster area; etc.)
 - The general public (e.g., responding to rumors; requesting information on assistance programs; wanting to help through donations and/or volunteering; etc.)
 - Governmental officials (e.g., requesting information on response and recovery activities and/or assistance programs for their community; responding to inquiries from constituents; etc.)
 - Individuals or groups with time-sensitive and/or specific needs (e.g., owner of a business about to be flooded; a pet owner inquiring about pet sheltering options; a homebound individual requiring evacuation assistance; etc.)

Addressing Inquiries. Inquiries to the JIC (or SEOC) will be logged and forwarded to the SPIO for appropriate response. Inquiries of an urgent nature or that constitute rumor or misinformation will be handled on a priority basis. If the situation warrants, a "rumor control center" will be established in the JIC and/or made available on appropriate web and social media sites. Dedicated telephone lines and computers in the JIC will be reserved for rapid resolution of issues and concerns. The rumor control telephone number and web address will be widely publicized through the media. If numerous inquiries are received regarding a particular issue or subject, it can be specifically addressed at a news briefing or a special news release and/or web posting can be arranged.

SUPPORT STATE DEPARTMENTS / AGENCIES:

- **Provide appropriate personnel for assessment functions.** State departments / agencies may be requested by the MSP/EMHSD to assign, on a temporary basis, appropriate personnel to assist in assessment functions in the SEOC and/or on assessment teams in the field. Depending on the situation and the expertise needed, department / agency personnel may be assigned to:
 - Assist in the collection, compilation, analysis, synthesis, and reporting of damage assessment information
 - Provide technical assistance related to incident conditions and/or response and recovery actions
 - Perform other support functions as necessary
- **Provide assessment information on damaged state facilities and impacted state functions.** Information must be submitted on the MI CIMS Damage Assessment board, Situation Report (SEOC) board, and other applicable boards, and is normally submitted by the department / agency EMC.
- **Provide photographic documentation of emergency or disaster-related damage.**

Michigan State Police (MSP). The MSP Media Production Center is a valuable resource for the production of incident-related video and still photographs. The Media Production Center can provide video and photographic documentation of incidents for both assessment and training purposes. Working in conjunction with the MSP Aviation Section, the Media Production Center has the capability to produce detailed aerial photographs and videotape documentary films.

Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT). The MDOT can provide aerial documentation using standard contracts with fixed-wing vendors.

Note: Aerial disaster area photographs ("after" pictures) can be compared with baseline aerial photographs ("before" pictures – available from various online sources, the MSP/EMHSD GIS, the MDNR, etc.) in the SEOC to provide a highly accurate visual portrayal of the nature, extent and magnitude of physical damage incurred.

- **Provide current information on damaged tourist destinations in Michigan.**

Michigan Economic Development Corporation (MEDC). If an emergency or disaster strikes a tourist-oriented destination in Michigan, the Michigan Travel and Tourism Office (part of the MEDC) will provide potential tourists with up-to-date information on damaged areas, facilities or attractions if the damage and/or impacts will have a negative effect on the tourism experience. This information will (as appropriate) be posted on the Michigan Travel and Tourism Office web site and other appropriate web / social media sites, provided at Michigan Welcome Centers located across the state, and provided to the media for dissemination to the public.

Note: This is not an Executive Branch department or agency; rather, it is part of the MEDC, an autonomous agency which reports directly to the Michigan Legislature. Coordination with this agency will be handled through an appropriate agency representative, if available and provided. If not, then coordination with the agency will be provided through a designated SEOC Legislative Liaison.

- **Monitor and report damage and impacts to critical private sector facilities, infrastructure, and systems.** This may include but is not necessarily limited to the following departments / agencies:

Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD). The MDARD will monitor and report on damaged food and/or agricultural infrastructure, such that would constitute an emergency situation. This may include food processing and distribution operations, livestock operations, and fertilizer and pesticide operations. MDARD efforts will focus particularly on those key infrastructure elements in the food supply chain that are critical to the continued production, processing and distribution of food products to the public. The MDARD will work in conjunction with the food and agriculture industries, the USDA and other agricultural departments / agencies, and affected farmers and business owners in its assessment efforts.

Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (MDLARA). The MDLARA will monitor and report on damaged private energy infrastructure (all energy types – including oil and gas wells and pipelines) and telecommunications infrastructure, as well as private long-term care facilities (e.g., nursing homes). The Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC) is the primary state liaison to energy and telecommunications companies with regard to accidents, service disruptions and restoration, system damage, and impacts affecting (or potentially affecting) public health and safety and emergency services. The MDLARA Bureau of Health Care Services / Long-Term Care Division oversees the operation of private long-term care facilities and will report (through the MDLARA EMC) on the operational status of facilities affected by an emergency or disaster.

Michigan Department of Environmental Quality / Office of Oil, Gas, and Minerals (MDEQ/OOGM). The MDEQ/OOGM will monitor and report on private oil and gas well or pipeline (gathering line) accidents, such that would constitute an emergency situation. MDEQ/OOGM assessment efforts will focus on determining the cause of the accident and extent of damage, its expected duration and anticipated impacts, and the nature and scope of protective actions taken. The MDEQ/OOGM will work in conjunction with the owner / operator, the MDLARA/MPSC (if involved), local emergency officials, and involved federal departments / agencies such as the USDOT Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration (USDOT/PHMSA), as applicable, in its assessment efforts.

The MDEQ/OOGM will also assist in assessing damage to public or private facilities and/or infrastructure caused by land subsidence incidents. MDEQ/OOGM efforts will focus on determining the cause of the incident and extent of damage, its anticipated impacts, appropriate protective actions that must be taken, and potential threats to public safety due to residual subsidence at or near the incident site. Assistance can be provided in the field as part of an on-scene assessment team (e.g., MRIAT), and/or in the SEOC.

Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT). The MDOT will monitor and report on damage and/or negative impacts to private transportation infrastructure, facilities and systems, such that could constitute an emergency situation. This may include highway, rail, air, and marine transportation modes. The MDOT will work in conjunction with the affected owner / operator, the USDOT and other transportation agencies, and the affected local government(s), as applicable, in its assessment efforts.

Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS). The MDHHS-Health will monitor and report on damage and/or negative impacts to private health and medical care facilities (e.g., hospitals), such that

could constitute an emergency situation. The MDHHS-Health assessment will focus primarily on the potential public health and/or safety implications of the damage or impacts. The MDHHS-Health will work in conjunction with the affected owner / operator, the affected Regional Healthcare Coalition(s) and local health department(s), and the federal HHS and other public health agencies, as applicable, in its assessment efforts.

- **Prepare the Governor's request for a USDA Agricultural Disaster Designation.**

Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD). Severe weather can have serious, adverse impacts to agricultural operations in the state. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) maintains an emergency designation process, separate from that provided under the Stafford Act, for agricultural disasters in Michigan. This process is managed by the USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA) Michigan Office.

The MDARD maintains close liaison with the FSA Michigan Office. From a variety of sources, information is gathered about the effects of severe weather on crops. This weather can be extreme cold, late frost, drought, or natural disasters such as floods, windstorms or tornadoes. If severe weather causes at least a 30% reduction in production of a major crop in a county, the USDA Agricultural Disaster Designation process can begin.

Upon the occurrence of a weather-related incident that may significantly affect crops, the FSA will request County (Agricultural) Emergency Boards to submit "Flash Situation Reports," identifying potential crop or livestock damage. County Emergency Boards are comprised of the county directors of the FSA, Natural Resources and Conservation Service (NRCS), and Michigan State University Extension and Rural Development, all of which are USDA officers.

The Governor, if he/she intends to seek USDA disaster assistance, must notify the USDA in Washington, D.C. of the potential for a request for an agricultural disaster designation from the Secretary of the USDA within 90 days of the weather-related incident. Then, usually at harvest time, the FSA State Executive Director will request the County Emergency Board(s) to assess crop production in the affected county (or counties). If this assessment reveals a 30% crop loss as compared to the five-year average in that county, that information will be summarized on an agricultural "Damage Assessment Report" and forwarded to the USDA State Emergency Board in East Lansing for verification, summarization, concurrence, and distribution. If the 30% damage threshold is met, the State Emergency Board will make a recommendation for an agricultural disaster designation to the Secretary of the USDA.

The Secretary of the USDA will review the request and either grant or deny the request as supported by FSA documentation. If granted, the county and all contiguous counties are designated as eligible for disaster assistance. This assistance is provided in the form of low interest loans for eligible farmers who have lost at least 30% of their crop to the weather-related incident. The FSA administers this loan process in conjunction with other USDA offices in the counties affected.

This same agricultural disaster process is automatically included as part of a Presidential major disaster declaration (under the Stafford Act) if the situation warrants.

- **Assist in identifying structures, sites, facilities, items, artifacts, and geographic features of importance in disaster areas.**

Michigan Economic Development Corporation (MEDC). The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) within the Michigan State Housing Development Authority (MSHDA) has staff available (historians, archaeologists, curators, etc.) that can assist damage assessment teams in identifying historically or archaeologically significant structures, sites, facilities, items, artifacts, and geographic features within disaster areas. The SHPO staff can make identification by: 1) accompanying assessment teams in the field; 2) conducting searches of records related to the impacted area; or 3) doing both fieldwork and record searches. The MSP/EMHSD will keep the SHPO apprised of incidents which may impact important historical, cultural, archaeological, or natural resources. If the MSP/EMHSD is aware that such resources are present in a disaster area, it will contact the SHPO staff for follow up as appropriate.

- **Provide information collection, analysis and dissemination support.**

Michigan Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (MDMVA).

Support Task Assignments:

- Provide information collection and threat recognition support; process intelligence data and information from all sources
- Provide Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) support
- Conduct hazard and vulnerability analyses as appropriate

Michigan Department of Technology, Management and Budget (MDTMB). The MDTMB will work with the SPIO and JIT to develop and post evacuation-related information on the State of Michigan web site as soon as the need to evacuate is identified. (In addition, individual state departments may also post relevant information on their departmental web sites pertaining to evacuation impacts to their steward facilities, functions, or constituencies.)

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NRF COUNTERPART ELEMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF #6 (Mass Care Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services) • ESF #8 (Public Health and Medical Services) • Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex • Mass Evacuation Incident Annex • Worker Safety and Health Support Annex • Biological Incident Annex • Food and Agriculture Incident Annex • Nuclear / Radiological Incident Annex 	HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	PURPOSE <p>The Health and Human Services ESF is concerned with incident-related issues that have the potential to impact, or have impacted public health, response workers and the provision of human services to disaster survivors. The following Support Plans are related to this ESF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support • Recovery Support • Animal Care Support
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LEAD DEPARTMENTS / AGENCIES:	Task Assignments (page #s)
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Incident Lead. The lead department / agency assignment for an incident is determined by incident circumstances. The lead for public health and mental health issues is the MDCH. The lead for environmental contamination and protection issues is the MDEQ. The lead for food safety incidents, plant and animal diseases, and environmental contamination issues resulting from agricultural pesticides is the MDARD. If incident circumstances require more than one lead, then lead responsibilities will be shared. The departments / agencies not designated as lead for a particular incident will provide support to the lead, as appropriate.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-HEALTH (MDHHS):

- **Serve as lead state agency on human health issues including mental health.** The MDHHS-Health is responsible for properly safeguarding the public health and has general supervision of the interests of the health and life of the people of this state. The Public Health Code (1978 PA 368, as amended) provides the director of MDHHS with broad authority to protect the health, safety and welfare of the people of this state. By virtue of its powers and authorities, the MDHHS will serve as the lead state agency on human health issues (including mental health).
- **Coordinate the investigation and control of communicable disease.** The MDHHS-Health is responsible for coordinating the epidemiological investigation and control of communicable disease and for providing laboratory support for communicable disease diagnostics. Laboratory services are coordinated with local health departments and the MDARD and MDEQ, as appropriate. Resources available are those associated with performing standard laboratory tests. No field equipment is available. Personnel are available for consultation and onsite investigations as necessary. This includes surveillance, rapid identification, risk communication, and rapid response to public health threats and emergencies.
- **Coordinate the allocation of medications essential to public health.** In the event of a serious or widespread outbreak of a communicable disease, or an emergency or disaster that could trigger or contribute to an outbreak of communicable disease (e.g., hepatitis, enteric diseases caused by contaminated floodwaters, or more particularly a bioterrorism attack), the Chief Medical Executive is responsible for coordinating the procurement and distribution of medications (i.e., vaccines, antibiotics, etc.) to local health

departments to prevent the spread of disease. If deemed necessary, the Chief Medical Executive (in consultation with the MSP/EMHSD and the Governor's Office) is responsible for coordinating with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and U.S. Public Health Service (PHS) for the acquisition and delivery of federal medical counter measures / pharmaceutical stockpiles. During a catastrophic health incident, the objective is to dispense medical counter measures, such as vaccines, antiviral agents, anti-toxins, or other counter measures, to the affected population within 48 hours of receipt. The MDHHS-Health manages several plans and programs to help accomplish this:

- *Michigan Emergency Preparedness Pharmaceutical Plan (MEPPP)*. This plan contains information on local, regional, state and federal pharmaceutical caches. It provides critical information on the type of caches, target recipients, content, deployment, and availability to ensure prompt identification and distribution of resources during an incident. During a large-scale incident, these medical countermeasures will be dispensed through a coordinated local, regional, and state system that includes, but is not limited to, local health departments and hospitals.
- *Michigan Emergency Drug Delivery and Resource Network (MEDDRUN)*. This resource can be used in response to various bioterrorism agents, including cyanide, nerve agents, organophosphate pesticides, toxic industrial chemicals, radiological dispersion devices, and biological agents such as anthrax and plague.

This program provides standardized caches of medications and supplies, called Med-Packs. Each Med-Pack contains resources to treat approximately 50 casualties. Med-Packs are state resources that contain antibiotics, chemical antidotes, and other pharmacologic countermeasures; critical medical supplies; and personal protective equipment such as N-95 respirators and gloves.

Med-Packs are pre-distributed and stored at rotary air and select ground Emergency Medical Services (EMS) departments / agencies to minimize deployment time when needed during an incident. The goal of MEDDRUN is to rapidly deliver these medications and supplies to hospitals and/or to the scene of a mass casualty incident within one hour of a request. This is critical as the need to provide nerve agent antidotes and certain other medical resources is extremely time sensitive.

- *CHEMPACK*. This resource is supplied by the federal CDC and is managed by the MDHHS-Health. It is a supplemental source of pre-positioned nerve agent antidotes and anti-convulsive medications that are readily available for use when local supplies become depleted. CHEMPACK can be used to treat nerve agents and organophosphate exposures during a large-scale incident. It does not contain medical countermeasures to treat patients with other chemical exposures.
- *Strategic National Stockpile (SNS)*. The MDHHS-Health is the lead state department / agency for requesting and deploying the SNS. The SNS is a national repository of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies for response to public health disasters. It is a federal program operated by the federal CDC. The MDHHS-Health is responsible for maintaining the State of Michigan Strategic National Stockpile Plan. The plan addresses the procedures for requesting the SNS; receiving, staging and storing SNS materiel; and distribution to local distribution nodes and treatment centers. Local health departments are responsible for dispensing SNS materiel to the public.
- *Potassium Iodide (KI) Distribution*. The MDHHS-Health is responsible for issuing protective action guides on the use of thyroid blocking agents in the event of a radiological release, particularly KI. In addition, the MDHHS-Health maintains a plan for the pre-event distribution of a federal cache of KI to the populations residing within a 10-mile radius of the three operating nuclear power plants in the state. (Refer to the Nuclear Power Plant Incident Procedures.)

- **Issue health advisories and protective action guides to the public.** The MDHHS Director is responsible for the protection of the health of the people of the state. Depending on the situation, the Director may issue health advisories and protective action guides to local health departments and the general public regarding emergency health and medical care, disease control, development of temporary morgues and other health and medical related issues as deemed appropriate. All such advisories and protective action guides will be issued through the SEOC (if activated), in coordination with the MSP/EMHSD and the Governor's Office.

- **Coordinate a mental health needs assessment.** Community Mental Health Services Programs (CMHSPs) are responsible for ensuring that an adequate needs assessment is conducted to determine the psychological impact of the emergency or disaster on victims and response personnel, and to provide recommendations for appropriate action. Normally, personnel from the affected CMHSP will conduct this needs assessment. Whenever possible, the needs assessment will be conducted as part of the local government's initial disaster assessment. The MDHHS-Health will coordinate this process and provide technical assistance and support as requested and available.
- **Coordinate crisis counseling services with Community Mental Health Services Programs.** CMHSPs provide crisis counseling services for disaster victims and local emergency response personnel. This is done in cooperation with private sector mental health service providers and NGOs such as the ARC. The MDHHS-Health will provide technical consultation and supplemental assistance as requested and available. The MDHHS-Health also participates in the Traumatic Incident Stress Management (TISM) program that is coordinated by the MDTMB. The MDHHS-Health will call on the TISM program to address the needs of its own personnel during an emergency response. If necessary, the MDHHS-Health will work with the MSP/EMHSD to seek assistance from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), which may be able to provide funding for additional or extended crisis counseling services in the event of a Presidential major disaster declaration.
- **Coordinate participation on damage assessment teams.** MDHHS-Health personnel may be requested by the MSP/EMHSD to participate on damage assessment teams for the purpose of assessing the impact of an emergency or disaster on the physical and mental health of affected citizens. Team assignments will be made by the MSP/EMHSD. MDHHS-Health personnel might operate as a departmental unit or be assigned to a team or teams composed of other federal, state, tribal, and local government employees, depending on the needs of the situation.
- **Coordinate victim identification services.** If an emergency or disaster results in a mass casualty situation, the MDHHS-Health is responsible for coordinating victim identification services with local government and the MSP. Depending on the nature of the situation, coordination at the state level may involve any or all of the following individuals and organizations trained in the identification of disaster victims: the county medical examiner and staff; FBI victim identification teams; and the Michigan Mortuary Response Team (MI MORT). MDHHS-Health records and statistics, medical records, dental records, and fingerprint records or DNA may be used to assist in the identification process. The MDHHS-Health EMC is the primary contact person and coordinating official at the state level for disaster victim identification resources and services. Coordination with local emergency management personnel is accomplished through the SEOC and MSP/EMHSD.

Note: The Michigan Mass Fatality Management Plan identifies state resources as well as guidelines that can be utilized in the event of a mass fatality incident that exceeds local medical examiner capacity.

- **Provide liaison to federal emergency health and medical programs and services (including behavioral health).** The MDHHS Director, or his/her designee, is the primary liaison to federal HHS officials, which includes the CDC and the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR). In addition, the MDHHS-Health coordinates with the Veterans Health Administration (VHA) and other federal departments / agencies with programs addressing emergency public health and medical concerns. Departmental resources will be mobilized as necessary to assist federal departments / agencies in performing essential health and medical services in Michigan under the National Response Framework (NRF) or other authorities.

The MDHHS-Health and MSP/EMHSD maintain procedures for requesting federal assistance from the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS), particularly for these federal resources: Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs) and Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams (DMORTs). See the following task assignment.

- **Coordinate with the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS).** The MDHHS-Health, in collaboration with the MSP/EMHSD, is responsible for coordination of NDMS resources through FEMA. The two primary resources available through the NDMS include Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs) and Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams (DMORTs). These resources may be considered when casualties or fatalities in an incident exceed local, regional, and state resources.

Disaster Medical Assistance Teams. A DMAT may be requested at the state level (through the MDHHS-Health and MSP/EMHSD), or in some cases at the local level where agreements exist between regional DMATs and local governments. The NDMS staff must be provided with the following information prior to activation of a DMAT: 1) the number of patients to be cared for; 2) the types of injuries that likely will be encountered by the DMAT; 3) the incident location; and 4) the general conditions present at the incident site. This information will aid the NDMS in determining which (and how many) DMATs to deploy. If required, the U.S. Public Health Service / Office of Emergency Preparedness may also deploy a Management Support Unit (MSU) to provide managerial and logistical support to a group of three to five DMATs. The MSU and DMATs can function as a self-contained health and medical services provider as long as supplies and relief personnel last.

In Michigan, a DMAT is stationed at the Selfridge Air National Guard Base in Macomb County.

Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams. A DMORT may be activated by any one of the following four methods:

- Presidential Major Disaster or Emergency Declaration. Requests by local officials for DMORT assistance must be made through the SEOC for consideration under the federal declaration request process. The MDHHS-Health and MSP/EMHSD will work with FEMA Region V to request activation of appropriate DMORT resources as part of a Presidential major disaster or emergency declaration under the Stafford Act. The federal declaration will allow the DMORT(s) to be activated. The DMORT activation process may take up to 24-48 hours after the declaration is granted, although the NDMS goal is to have DMORTs activated within 12 hours.
- Aviation Disaster Family Assistance Act. Under this Act, the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) can request for the activation and assistance of a DMORT. The Act covers most passenger aircraft accidents in the U.S. and U.S. territories. The NTSB coordinates with the local medical examiner authority to assess local resources and capabilities and can activate a DMORT upon the request of the local authority.
- U.S. Public Health Act. Under this Act, the PHS can provide support to a state or locality that cannot provide the necessary response. The state or locality must pay for the services of a DMORT, including salary, expenses and other costs.
- Memorandum of Understanding with Federal Department / Agency. A DMORT may be requested by a federal department / agency to provide disaster victim identification. Under this mechanism, the requesting department / agency must pay for the cost of the DMORT deployment.

As with the DMATs, the following basic incident information must be provided to the NDMS so that appropriate DMORT resources may be deployed: 1) an estimate of the number of deaths that have occurred; 2) the condition of the bodies (if known); 3) the incident location; and 4) the general conditions present at the incident site.

Note: The Michigan Mass Fatality Management Plan more specifically addresses the role of DMORTs in a mass fatality incident impacting a local area or region of the state. See the following task assignment.

- **Support disaster fatality management.** The MDHHS-Health maintains the Michigan Mass Fatality Management Plan as a key support plan to the MEMP. In addition, the MDHHS-Health coordinates several state resources for response to a mass fatality incident:
 - *Michigan Mortuary Response Team (MI-MORT).* The mission of MI-MORT is to provide dignified and respectful fatality management services during disaster response. This team can assist and support county medical examiners and law enforcement officials with the identification of the dead, preservation of evidence, and return of remains to families.

The MI-MORT is organized under the auspices of the MDHHS-Health in cooperation with the Michigan Funeral Directors Association. The team is composed of volunteers from various professions, including

site recovery experts, forensic pathologists, dentists and anthropologists, funeral directors, x-ray technicians, DNA specialists, fingerprint specialists, photographers, data entry personnel, and others.

The MI-MORT does not have the capability to decontaminate deceased victims; therefore, incidents involving weapons of mass destruction will require additional support, such as the federal DMORT.

- *Disaster Assistance Recovery Team (DART).* The DART, a component of the MI-MORT, consists primarily of law enforcement professionals that are trained in all aspects of search and recovery of human remains at a mass fatality scene. The DART has been provided with the equipment necessary for search and recovery operations, including PPE, body bags, tags, flags, and other gridding and documentation equipment. The local medical examiner and emergency management office must arrange for the transportation of recovered remains to the morgue examination area.
- *Victim Ante-Mortem Data Collection Team.* This team, also a component of the MI-MORT, consists of professionals such as funeral directors, nurses, medical examiner investigators, and dental professionals that are trained to conduct interviews with potential victims' families to obtain information that will lead to successful identification of victims. The team utilizes the same data collection process as the NDMS D-MORTs to facilitate seamless integration with the federal teams should they be required to assist.

Note: Any component of the MI-MORT can be requested by a local medical examiner to augment local response to a mass fatality incident. Requests are made through local emergency management to the SEOC via pre-established procedures.

- *Disaster Portable Morgue Unit.* This unit, which is maintained by the MDHHS-Health in cooperation with the Michigan Funeral Directors Association, contains the equipment and supplies for a fully functional morgue that can initiate operations in support of the local medical examiner. All materials are segregated into kits by section of use and are readily accessible in trailers for transport. The unit is designed to be erected inside a usable facility.
- **Coordinate appropriate medical services.** The MDHHS-Health is responsible for providing support to hospitals, pre-hospital and alternate care settings in the medical management of potential or known injured persons in mass casualty incidents. This will be done consistent with established mechanisms such as Medical Control Authorities and Regional Healthcare Coalitions.
- **Provide technical assistance in the coordination of emergency medical services.** In an emergency or disaster, MDHHS-Health subject matter experts in Emergency Medical Services (EMS) will coordinate with the MDHHS-Health EMC to provide information on issues related to pre-hospital emergency care. This will be done consistent with regional initiatives to support pre-hospital medical management.
- **Conduct epidemiological surveillance and investigation.** The purpose of biosurveillance is to provide early warning and ongoing characterization of disease outbreaks in near real-time. The central element of biosurveillance is an epidemiologic surveillance system to monitor human disease activity across populations. This includes environmental monitoring, disease reporting by clinicians and laboratories, and syndromic surveillance systems to monitor changes in patterns of hospital emergency department visits.

The State Epidemiologist from the MDHHS-Health Bureau of Disease Prevention, Control and Epidemiology leads epidemiological surveillance and investigation. The MDHHS-Health operates or participates in the following epidemiologic surveillance systems in cooperation with federal, state and local partners:

- *Michigan Disease Surveillance System (MDSS).* The MDSS is a web-based communicable disease reporting system developed for the State of Michigan in conformance with national data standards. It facilitates coordination among local, state and federal public health departments / agencies. It provides for the secure transfer, maintenance and analysis of communicable disease surveillance information.
- *Emergency Department Syndromic Surveillance System (EDSSS).* This system enables the assessment of syndromic presentation of illness at emergency care facilities throughout the state. A virtual private network is used to transmit real time registration data, including chief presenting complaint. The information is machine-read, categorized, and automated aberrance detection algorithms are run against the data hourly.

- *Early Warning Infectious Disease Surveillance (EWIDS).* The MDHHS-Health participates in the Great Lakes Border Health Initiative, which involves states, the federal government, and Canadian partners to assure rapid and effective communications of urgent infectious disease information between jurisdictions.
- *Regional Epidemiologist Network.* Each of the eight emergency preparedness regions has a MDHHS regional epidemiologist who is housed at a local health department within the region. They work closely with the regional bioterrorism healthcare coordinators and local health departments to carry out epidemiological surveillance and investigation.

- **Conduct public health laboratory testing.** Public health laboratories identify the agents of disease. The MDHHS-Health Bureau of Laboratories (BOL) provides rapid diagnostic and analytical testing services for biological agents in human and environmental samples. The BOL also conducts rapid analytical testing for chemical agents in human samples due to an accidental, intentional or natural exposure. Laboratory services are coordinated with local health departments, the MDHHS-Health Bureau of Disease Prevention, Control and Epidemiology, the MDARD and MDEQ, and other state and federal departments / agencies.

This coordination includes a rapid response triage testing system for hazardous contaminants in air, water, soil, and waste spills, as well as foodborne illness outbreaks. The BOL provides laboratory support to several federal biosurveillance systems, including but not limited to the following:

- *BioWatch.* The MDHHS-Health supports the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) BioWatch initiative. BioWatch is an early warning system that can rapidly detect trace amounts of biological materials in the air whether they are naturally occurring or intentionally released. Other federal partners include the CDC (particularly the Laboratory Response Network), EPA and FBI. State partners include the MDARD, MDEQ, and MSP. Local health departments also participate in this system. The federal BioWatch Jurisdictional Coordinator, housed within the MDHHS-Health, maintains the State of Michigan BioWatch Response Plan.
- *U.S. Postal Service Biohazard Detection System (BDS).* The MDHHS-Health BOL assists the U.S. Postal Service with its BDS to detect anthrax in the mail.

- **Coordinate the state public health communication response.** Health communications figure prominently among the tools used to contain a public health emergency; therefore, the MDHHS-Health maintains a Crisis and Emergency Risk Communication (CERC) Plan. The public will be kept up to date through regular news releases. The MDHHS-Health PIO will participate in the SEOC JIC as appropriate to the situation. The MDHHS-Health will keep local health departments and health care providers abreast of the most up-to-date information for controlling a public health emergency. The Community Health Emergency Coordination Center (CHECC) serves as a single point of coordination for the communication response. The CHECC brings together communication staff, subject matter experts, and program decision-makers, as well as providing the tactical communication tools that are used to disseminate information to key partners and the public. The CERC Plan includes a variety of resources, including but not limited to:

- *Library of public information materials and pre-scripted messages on all hazards,* particularly bioterrorism agents. Many of these materials are translated into foreign languages that are prevalent in Michigan.
- *Public health emergency information, such as:*
 - Websites
 - www.michigan.gov/prepare
 - www.michigan.gov/flu
 - www.michigan.gov/ophp
 - www.michigan.gov/ebola
 - Social Media
 - Facebook
 - <https://www.facebook.com/michiganhhs>
 - Twitter
 - @MichiganHHS

➤ *Outreach tools* – the CERC Plan includes contact information and outreach strategies for educating the public, the media, stakeholders, and at-risk populations, including:

- Adult day care centers
- Child care centers
- Hearing impaired
- Homeless shelters
- Long term care facilities
- Native Americans
- Non-English speaking
- Severely mentally ill
- Visually impaired
- Developmentally disabled

- **Maintain the Michigan Health Alert Network (MIHAN).** The MDHHS-Health maintains the MIHAN as the backbone for communications and connectivity between public health departments / agencies, hospitals, long-term care facilities, life support agencies, health clinics, emergency management departments / agencies, and other partners. The MIHAN is a secure, Internet-based emergency notification system that serves as a platform for communicating health alerts, prevention guidelines, and other important public health information.
- **Maintain the tactical communication capability for public health emergencies.** The MDHHS-Health utilizes multiple modes of tactical communication in compliance with the National Incident Management System. During a response, the MDHHS-Health will utilize land line phones, cell phones, satellite phones, 800 MHz radios, 460 MHz radios, and e-mail as appropriate. The MDHHS-Health also maintains two audio controller units for tactical interface with partners that use different radio frequencies. In addition, the MDHHS-Health monitors the Public Health Radio Network (PHRN).
- **Coordinate medical surge for mass casualty care.** Medical surge is the capability to rapidly expand the capacity of the existing health care system in order to provide triage and subsequent medical care during an incident that overwhelms the day-to-day acute care capacity. The goals are to assure the injured or ill from the incident are rapidly and appropriately cared for, while maintaining continuity of care for non-incident related illness or injury.

Using federal Hospital Preparedness Program funds, the State of Michigan has adopted the Medical Surge Capacity and Capability Management System. This system of interdisciplinary coordination emphasizes the responsibility of each entity to manage its own operations, as well as integrating with other response entities in a tiered framework. The MDHHS-Health coordinates several plans and programs to provide for medical surge, including but not limiting to the following:

- *Regional Healthcare Coalitions.* The MDHHS-Health maintains operational guidelines for the eight coalitions and coordinates with them. In addition, MDHHS-Health facilitates the use of several resources to support medical surge, including:
 - EMSystem / EMResource. This Internet system has been adopted within healthcare systems statewide. It allows real time status of hospital bed capacity, the availability of ventilators, and other incident specific data as necessary.
 - Patient Tracking. Michigan has adopted a statewide triage tag that is compatible with electronic patient tracking initiatives that would be used during a mass casualty incident.
- *Alternate Care Site Plan (ACS).* This plan has replaced the Modular Emergency Medical System (MEMS) plan. The plan decreases the burden on hospital emergency departments by providing alternate Care Centers (ACCs). ACCs are designed to treat patients who need care such as hydration or pain management. Some patients may be admitted to an ACC for end of life care utilizing the hospice concept. Two types of expandable patient care modules are available:

- *Michigan Transportable Emergency Surge Assistance (MI-TESA) Medical Units.* The MDHHS-Health coordinates the deployment and recovery of two interoperable, self-sustained, mobile medical facilities that can augment a local hospital's surge capacity during an incident. A 100-bed unit is housed in Southeast Michigan and a 40-bed unit is stored in Southwest Michigan. They are stored in rapidly deployable trailers. Trained technical support teams will transport and erect them. Mobile field medical teams and support personnel will be deployed, through the Michigan Volunteer Registry, to support operations.

- **Facilitate the deployment of volunteer health professionals for emergency response.** The MDHHS-Health operates the Michigan Volunteer Registry, a system that enables health care professionals and other Michigan citizens to pre-register as volunteer emergency responders. The system verifies professional and educational credentials. It is a database of individuals who are willing to volunteer their professional services as part of the state's disaster relief forces pursuant to the Emergency Management Act (1976 PA 390, as amended).

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS (MDLARA):

- **Provide supportive radiation safety assistance.** MDLARA radiation safety staff will support MDEQ staff in responding to major incidents involving radiological materials. This includes participation with the MDEQ and other departments / agencies in emergency drills and exercises for nuclear power plant incidents or other radiological incidents. The MDLARA can also provide health physicists and technical expertise in support of a radiological monitoring Field Team Center (FTC), radiological plume monitoring field teams, a JIC, and a worker decontamination center – all of which may be activated during drills, exercises or actual radiological emergencies.
- **Ensure health care facilities have emergency procedures.** In the course of conducting facility surveys, the MDHHS-Health is responsible for ensuring that health care facilities have an emergency response plan that is integrated with its local emergency management program jurisdiction.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS (MDMVA):

- **Medical Support Task Assignments:**
 - Support emergency medical systems during mass casualty operations to include emergency lifesaving steps, evacuation, etc.
 - Provide Crisis Intervention Stress Management (CISM) support
 - Assist / support the MDCH and local health departments in the distribution and administration of vaccines and antidotes to the public
 - Provide assistance in the transportation and/or distribution of potable water
- **CBRNE Support Task Assignments*:**
 - Identify CBRNE agents / substances
 - Assess current and projected consequences
 - Provide medical and consequence management advice
 - Advise responders on assessment and mitigation measures to take
 - Provide critical protection to the force
 - Assist with requests for additional military support personnel

(*Also refer to the WMD Attack Procedures.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (MDNR):

- **Minimize damage to natural resources.** The respective MDNR resource management divisions are responsible for protecting and preserving the natural resources of the state that are under departmental jurisdiction. In an emergency or disaster, each respective MDNR division will take those reasonable actions necessary to prevent or minimize damage to Michigan's natural resources. These may include but are not limited to:

Wildlife Division.

- Identify wildlife and wildlife habitat that may be affected by the incident and recommend and/or take appropriate mitigation / protective actions
- Coordinate wildlife rehabilitation, in accordance with signed agreements with private wildlife rehabilitators

Fisheries Division.

- Identify unique aquatic life and aquatic habitat that may be affected by the incident and recommend and/or take appropriate mitigation / protective actions
- Obtain fish samples for laboratory analysis

Parks and Recreation Division.

- Identify state parks and recreation areas and other facilities under department stewardship that are (or may be) affected by the incident and take appropriate actions to clear persons from and control access to the affected area(s)
- Direct parks personnel to assist in recovery and restoration efforts as appropriate

Note: Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan for more information and additional task assignments related to this environmental protection mission.

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE (MSP):

- **Provide critical incident aftermath services for disaster responders.** The MSP Office of Behavioral Science has licensed psychologists available to assist in the planning, coordination, and delivery of critical incident aftermath services to emergency responders. The Office of Behavioral Science can provide on-scene critical incident debriefings to involved police officers, both during and after disasters and emergencies. The Office of Behavioral Science psychologists can be activated, as needed, by the MSP/EMHSD to serve as part of the State's disaster response team. In the event that additional psychological support personnel are required to address law enforcement needs during a disaster or emergency, these support personnel will be responsible to, and under the general direction of, the Office of Behavioral Science psychologists. In addition to providing critical incident aftermath services, the Office of Behavioral Science psychologists are also trained hostage negotiators, available to assist the MSP Emergency Support Team and local law enforcement officials in hostage situations or incidents involving paramilitary action.
- **Assist in victim identification.** If an incident results in mass casualties, the MSP Forensic Science Division can assist the MDCH in identifying victims, securing victims' personal effects, and in conjunction with the county medical examiner, establishing a temporary morgue detail.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY, MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET (MDTMB):

- **Through the Office of the State Employer, provide post-incident counseling assistance to affected state employees.** State employees involved in or affected by stressful and oftentimes traumatic events such as a major disaster or mass casualty incident may need personal or group counseling at some point after the situation has occurred. The Office of the State Employer can provide this type of assistance in either individual or groups settings through its various employee assistance programs. This is a regular benefit open to all state employees, and all programs are strictly voluntary. Whenever an incident occurs that involves or affects state employees, or upon request of the MSP/EMHSD or other appropriate state department / agency officials, the Office of the State Employer will provide informational literature on available employee services to all involved or affected state employees. In emergency situations, the Office of the State Employer may provide direct assistance or may procure sources to obtain needed services.

MICHIGAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (MEDC):

- **Assist in identifying structures, sites, facilities, items, artifacts, and geographic features of importance in disaster areas.** Protection, restoration and recovery of important historical, cultural, archaeological, and natural resources are critical parts of the environmental restoration process. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) within the Michigan State Housing Development Authority (MSHDA) coordinates state historic preservation and archaeological services in Michigan. SHPO subject matter experts will be relied upon to identify (early in the recovery period) relevant resources in the affected areas, and to

recommend and/or implement appropriate measures to ensure the safety and survival of those resources. In addition, other recovery operational elements should be made aware of the resources and the need to consider them in their own recovery operations planning. (Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)

- **Coordinate the issuance of grants for the restoration of disaster damaged historic properties and sites.** The SHPO / MSHDA will coordinate grants related to the preservation and/or restoration of historic properties and sites. This includes working with the MSP/EMHSD and FEMA to coordinate the historic preservation aspects of public or private nonprofit building repair and restoration activities funded through the Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP) and/or the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) as part of a Presidential major disaster declaration under the Stafford Act. (Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-HUMAN SERVICES (MDHHS):

Note: The MDHHS central office in Lansing provides overall direction, coordination and assistance in the planning and preparation for providing human services to disaster victims. The MDHHS-Human Services EMC in Lansing is the primary liaison to MDHHS county offices for emergency management activities. MDHHS county offices are responsible for the actual implementation of human service programs for disaster victims, in coordination with the affected local governments and the departments / agencies and organizations providing assistance. The MDHHS-Human Services EMC maintains liaison with county directors to assist them in fulfilling their responsibilities in emergencies and disasters, and to keep them apprised of changes in laws, policies, procedures and resources. The MDHHS-Human Services EMC also works with county offices to ensure they participate in state and local emergency management activities (i.e., plan development, exercises, training, etc.), and that program implementation is consistent in all areas of the state.

MDHHS county offices provide assistance to local jurisdictions upon request from the local jurisdiction. The MDHHS will absorb staff time costs; however, all other expenses incurred as a result of the emergency or disaster response must be assumed by the local jurisdiction requesting assistance. If the MDHHS responds as a result of a Governor's emergency or disaster declaration, all department / agency costs are absorbed through state disaster procedures.

- **Coordinate an individual assistance needs assessment.** The MDHHS-Human Services EMC is responsible for ensuring that an adequate assessment is conducted to determine the individual assistance needs of disaster victims. Normally, the ARC and other NGOs (working with MDHHS county offices) will conduct this needs assessment as part of the initial disaster assessment by local government. The MDHHS-Human Services county office director or a designee will forward the needs assessment information to the MDHHS-Human Services EMC in the SEOC in Lansing for compilation, analysis and follow up. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF for more details on this process.)

If the Governor requests a Presidential major disaster or emergency declaration under the federal Stafford Act, a more detailed needs assessment is conducted as part of the Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) process. If such a declaration is granted, a Federal Individual Assistance Officer (FIAO), from FEMA, and a State Individual Assistance Officer (SIAO), from the MSP/EMHSD, is appointed to coordinate the provision of Individual Assistance (IA) to disaster victims. The FIAO and SIAO will work closely with the MDHHS-Human Services EMC, the ARC and other NGOs to determine which IA programs must be implemented. The MDHHS-Human Services EMC works in conjunction with the MDHHS county office directors to determine overall needs for the affected area and mobilize the necessary assistance to meet those needs.

- **Coordinate and monitor the provision of human services to disaster victims.** During incidents that require only a local and state level response, the MDHHS-Human Services EMC is responsible for monitoring the provision of human services to disaster victims to ensure that basic needs are being adequately met. However, if a Presidential major disaster declaration is granted and federal individual assistance programs are activated, the primary responsibility for monitoring the provision of assistance rests with the SIAO from the MSP/EMHSD. In those situations, the MDHHS-Human Services EMC assumes the role of liaison to the federal Individuals and Households Program (IHP) and may work out of the JFO once it is established. (Refer to the IHP liaison task assignment below.)

The alternate MDHHS-Human Services EMC or a designee will report to the SEOC for as long as it remains operational (or as long as an MDHHS presence is required) to coordinate with MDHHS county offices and other state departments / agencies. If additional resources are required to meet the needs of disaster victims, the MDHHS-Human Services EMC will notify the SIAO, who in turn will identify the departments / agencies and organizations that can best accomplish the necessary tasks.

Local Response Operations. MDHHS county offices are responsible for coordinating the activities of the departments / agencies and organizations involved in the provision of human services to disaster victims. If the county / local EOC is activated, the MDHHS county office director or a designee will report there per local procedure to identify and coordinate with departments / agencies and organizations that can best accomplish disaster tasks. The MDHHS county office director will keep the MDHHS-Human Services EMC in the SEOC in Lansing apprised of the local response activities completed, underway or planned, as well as resources used or planned for use. MDHHS county office directors must be knowledgeable of the resources and capabilities of the local departments / agencies and organizations involved, and thoroughly familiar with the local procedures for mobilizing assistance.

In the absence of federal disaster relief assistance for individuals or families, or if the basic needs of disaster victims cannot be met by NGOs or by other means, the MDHHS county director may utilize the State Emergency Relief (SER) Program (see related task below) or other appropriate assistance programs as a last resort to help qualified low-income disaster victims in meeting basic needs. Qualification for benefits is determined on a case-by-case basis.

Bilingual Needs. Interpreter / translator services for functional needs evacuees may be arranged through several state departments / agencies, the ARC and/or NGOs. The MDHHS-Human Services can arrange for interpreters / translators for non-English speaking evacuees through its internal staff with bilingual capabilities and/or through the use of contracted or volunteer services. The Michigan Community Service Commission in the MDHHS-Human Services may be able to arrange for interpreters / translators through its cadre of volunteers. The MDCR Division on Deaf and Hard of Hearing (DDHH) can arrange for interpreters for deaf / hard of hearing evacuees. The Bureau of Services for Blind Persons within the LARA can provide services to assist blind / visually impaired evacuees. The Michigan Volunteer Registry of the MDHHS-Health can be searched to identify potential volunteers with bilingual capabilities. The MDCR and the Hispanic / Latino Commission of Michigan (formerly Michigan Commission on Spanish Speaking Affairs) and Michigan Asian Pacific American Affairs Commission may also have bilingual staff available for service or may be able to assist in identifying other appropriate individuals that can provide bilingual services.

In addition, the ARC and others NGOs such as the MIVOAD may also be able to provide or locate individuals with bilingual capabilities to assist in a shelter setting. During federally-declared incidents under the Stafford Act, FEMA may be able to provide bilingual interpreters / translators or individuals to assist in communicating with other functional needs evacuees through its cadre of disaster workers and/or via mission assignment to a federal agency that has such resources available.

- **Identify individuals and families requiring assistance under the State Emergency Relief Program.** The MDHHS-Human Services, through its county office case management work and/or incident-related outreach, can assist in identifying individuals and families potentially in need of assistance under the SER Program. The SER Program provides immediate help to individuals and families facing conditions of extreme hardship or for emergencies that threaten health and safety. Through a combination of direct financial assistance and contracts with nonprofit organizations, the SER Program helps low income households meet emergency needs such as heat and utilities, home repairs, relocation assistance, home ownership services, and burial services. The SER Program can be accessed in concert with other forms of assistance to meet the post-incident emergency recovery needs of individuals and families. (Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)
- **Identify individuals and families in need of crisis counseling assistance.** The MDHHS-Human Services, through its county office case management work and/or incident-related outreach, can assist in identifying individuals and families potentially in need of crisis counseling assistance. Referrals will be made for the provision of crisis counseling services through local Community Mental Health Services Programs (CMHSP) and/or other mental health service delivery mechanisms established for the incident. (Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)
- **Coordinate with the American Red Cross to assist in family reunification.** The MDHHS county offices will work with the American Red Cross and other human service organizations to reunify families temporarily separated due to incident conditions and/or response actions. The ARC Family Reunification System will provide the primary means for reunification services. Reunification assistance by MDHHS county offices will

commence early in the incident recovery and continue throughout the recovery period, until all reunification issues have been satisfactorily addressed. (Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)

- **Maintain liaison with local government and volunteer human service agencies.** MDHHS county office directors are responsible for maintaining liaison with the local emergency management office and with local chapters of private / voluntary human service agencies and organizations (e.g., ARC, MIVOAD, etc.) to establish lines of communication, share relevant information and resources, and facilitate emergency management activities. County directors should be actively involved in local emergency management activities (i.e., planning, training, exercises, etc.) to ensure that responsibilities assigned in local EOPs will be carried out in a coordinated and effective manner.
- **Implement and administer the Disaster Food Stamp Program.** In the event of a Presidential major disaster declaration, the MDHHS-Human Services may be required to implement and administer the Disaster Food Stamp Program as provided under Section 412 of the federal Stafford Act. Under this program, disaster food stamps can be distributed to eligible low income households in the declared area to enable them to purchase adequate amounts of food. The MDHHS Director has designated the MDHHS-Human Services EMC to serve as liaison to the USDA Food and Nutrition Service for the purpose of implementing this program.
- **Provide liaison to the federal Individuals and Households Program.** If a Presidential major disaster declaration is granted and federal IA programs are activated, the primary responsibility for monitoring the provision of IA rests with the SIAO from the MSP/EMHSD. In those situations, the MDHHS-Human Services EMC assumes the role of liaison to the federal IHP and may work out of the JFO once it is established. The IHP Liaison position serves as an advocate for the State of Michigan and Michigan's disaster victims, and is a source of state-specific information for federal officials responsible for implementing the program in a timely manner.
- **Assist in identifying available housing resources.** The MDHHS-Human Services, through its network of county offices, can assist in identifying available housing resources in their respective service areas. MDHHS-Human Services staff routinely assists clients with housing-related needs as part of their normal case management work, and this expertise can be tapped during incident recovery to identify housing resources for those made homeless due to a disaster or emergency. (Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)
- **Provide vocational rehabilitation services.** Michigan Rehabilitation Services (MRS) provides a wide array of assistance services to persons with disabilities to enable them to gain employment and function independently. The MRS also operates the Michigan Career and Technical Institute (MCTI) for eligible adults who have a physical, mental, or emotional disability. The MCTI provides vocational and technical training programs and supportive services to prepare persons with disabilities for gainful employment. Any of these programs would be available to long-term evacuees with qualifying disability status. MRS counselors are also available at the 25 Michigan Works! Service Centers located around the state.
- **Identify and make available shelter space at the Michigan Career and Technical Institute, as required.** The MCTI in Plainwell could potentially have space available in dormitories or other non-instructional areas of the facility to temporarily house evacuees until more appropriate space is identified in other locations. (Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)

MSP/EMHSD:

- **Provide technical assistance to the MDHHS in the application for federal crisis counseling assistance.** If incident assessments reveal the need for supplemental crisis counseling assistance, the MSP/EMHSD will work early in the recovery period with the MDHHS (Michigan's designated State Mental Health Authority) in the application for and implementation of the Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program (CCP) subsequent to a Presidential major disaster declaration.
- **Post recovery information on the State of Michigan web site and appropriate social media outlets.** The MSP/EMHSD PIO will work with the SPIO and other involved department PIOs to post relevant recovery information for individuals, families, businesses and communities on the State of Michigan web site and

appropriate social media outlets. This will be done early in the recovery period and will continue for as long as is required to ensure a coordinated and effective recovery effort.

MSP/EMHSD (STATE INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE OFFICER):

- **Monitor the provision of human services in Presidentially-declared disasters.** The SIAO is responsible for monitoring the provision of human services to ensure that disaster victims are being provided with the full range of services required to meet their basic needs. The SIAO monitors the provision of human services from the SEOC in Lansing and/or from the JFO located within the declared area. The SIAO coordinates extensively with the FIAO, the MDHHS-Human Services EMC and the involved MDHHS county office directors in carrying out this disaster assignment.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MDARD):

- **Develop an inventory of food and feed resources within Michigan in cooperation with the food industry and other governmental departments / agencies.** This is an ongoing activity of the MDARD. The MDARD maintains a list of dairy plants and milk transfer stations in Michigan and surrounding states, as well as a list of all food processing establishments and retail and wholesale food outlets in the state. These lists are organized by county, with each establishment and outlet assigned an independent identification number to facilitate reference and retrieval. The USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) also maintains a list of food, feed and seed facilities for each county in the state, which can be used to locate large sources of food and warehouse facilities.
- **Assist in food procurement, safety and sanitation, and the identification and establishment of warehousing and feeding facilities.** The MDARD will coordinate with the USDA regarding the identification of private sector warehousing and food processing facilities for potential redistribution of safe and sanitary food supplies to sustain the affected population following an emergency or disaster. Major wholesale food warehouses and distribution centers are located in several Michigan communities. The major wholesale / distribution center servicing the Upper Peninsula is located in Green Bay, Wisconsin. Upon the declaration of a major disaster and/or national emergency by the President, food supplies from these centers could be redistributed to needed areas in conjunction with the USDA and other federal authorities. The FSA food, feed and seed facility listing for each Michigan county can be used to locate large sources of food and warehouse facilities.

The MDARD, in coordination with the MDHHS and MDOE, will direct requests for additional food supplies to meet the needs of the affected population to the USDA Food and Nutrition Service, in accordance with the procedures outlined by the USDA and ESF #11 (Agriculture and Natural Resources) in the National Response Framework. The MDARD can also coordinate with the MDHHS for additional food supplies and distribution through the ARC and other NGOs, as well as the MDOE for distribution and use of federal food earmarked for the school lunch program. The Human Services ESF in the SEOC will work with affected local jurisdictions (through their EOC) to coordinate distribution of food to the public.

- **Assist with and coordinate animal care and animal health in shelters.** Local resources to handle animals that disaster victims bring with them to shelters may be quickly overwhelmed; therefore, the MDARD will, as required, provide supplemental assistance – including mobilization of the State Animal Response Team (SART). MDARD staff can provide advice and guidance on animal care and health, and will coordinate with local shelters and national animal emergency care organizations to provide additional resources to meet animal care and health needs.

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MICHIGAN OFFICE OF SERVICES TO THE AGING (MOSA):

Note: The Michigan Office of Services to the Aging (MOSA) administers programs that benefit older persons in the state. In addition to serving as an advocate and umbrella agency for programs for older persons, the MOSA assists local governmental agencies and NGOs in the development of services for older persons. There are 16 regional Area Agency on Aging (AAA) offices that contract with local service providers to provide social and nutrition services to older persons. The AAAs have control over their substantive responsibilities and are supervised by the MOSA Director in matters of area plan implementation. In an emergency or disaster, AAA directors will consult with the MOSA EMC in the SEOC (if activated) to determine appropriate actions based on incident needs and conditions. In addition, AAA directors that are part of the local emergency management network may be involved in response activities from the local EOC. In those situations, the involved AAA director will maintain regular contact with appropriate MOSA program staff and the MOSA EMC to ensure coordination of response actions.

- **Maintain liaison with local government and volunteer human service agencies.** Area Agency on Aging (AAA) directors are responsible for maintaining liaison with the local emergency management office and with local chapters of private / voluntary human service agencies and organizations (i.e., American Red Cross, MIVOAD, etc.) to exchange information on services provided, operational procedures, client needs, etc. By integrating into the local emergency management network, the AAAs can help ensure that the unique needs of elderly disaster victims will be adequately addressed. The AAAs can also serve as conduits for the dissemination of incident-related information to the elderly population through special outreach efforts. The AAAs should be actively involved in local emergency management activities (i.e., planning, training, exercises, etc.) to ensure that responsibilities will be carried out in a coordinated manner.

The MOSA EMC is the primary liaison to the AAAs for emergency management activities. The AAAs are responsible for the actual delivery of assistance to elderly disaster victims. The MOSA EMC must maintain liaison with AAA directors to assist them in fulfilling their responsibilities in an emergency or disaster, and to keep them apprised of changes in emergency management laws, policies, practices, procedures and resources. The MOSA EMC must also ensure that the AAAs participate in local emergency management activities to ensure that the basic needs of elderly disaster victims can be adequately met.

- **Conduct a needs assessment of, and coordinate and monitor the provision of assistance to, elderly disaster victims.** Area Agencies on Aging are responsible for assisting in the identification of elderly disaster victims with functional needs, and coordinating the provision of assistance to meet those needs. Normally, this needs assessment is conducted in conjunction with the ARC and other human service NGOs, MDHHS county offices, and community-based organizations as part of the initial disaster assessment by local government. The MOSA EMC is ultimately responsible for ensuring that an adequate needs assessment of elderly disaster victims is conducted. Resources from the affected AAAs and other human service organizations will be mobilized as necessary (through the local EOC) to meet identified functional needs. Services may include but are not limited to:

- Emergency sheltering
- Provision of food, clothing, medicines and other needed supplies
- Crisis counseling (coordinated with the MDHHS-Health EMC)
- Emergency transportation
- Temporary and long-term housing
- Disaster unemployment assistance
- Legal assistance

If local resources are not sufficient to meet identified functional needs, supplemental assistance may be available from other state departments / agencies or private sector organizations through the SEOC.

Preliminary Damage Assessment. If the Governor requests a Presidential major disaster or emergency declaration under the federal Stafford Act, a more detailed needs assessment of the functional and unique needs of the elderly will be conducted as part of the PDA process. The MOSA EMC is the primary state-level contact for obtaining this information. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF for more information on the PDA process.)

Individual Assistance under a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration. If a Presidential major disaster declaration is granted, a Federal Individual Assistance Officer (FIAO), from FEMA, and a State Individual Assistance Officer (SIAO), from the MSP/EMHSD, is appointed to coordinate the provision of Individual

Assistance to disaster victims. The FIAO and SIAO will work closely with the MOSA EMC and AAA directors in identifying eligible elderly applicants, and ensuring that they receive the assistance to which they are entitled.

- **Provide assessment information on damaged home- and community-based services for senior citizens (i.e., senior centers, meal sites, and in-home service providers).** Area Agency on Aging directors are responsible for reporting information on damaged facilities under their jurisdiction (i.e., senior centers, feeding sites, etc.) to the local EMC for inclusion in the initial disaster assessment submitted to the MSP/EMHSD as part of the disaster declaration process. Damaged facilities may be eligible for federal assistance if a Presidential major disaster declaration is granted and if certain eligibility requirements can be met. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)
- **Assist in identifying available housing resources.** The MOSA and its AAA network may be able to assist in identifying senior or senior-compatible housing resources in various regions around the state. (Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL RIGHTS (MDCR):

- **Ensure equal access to disaster-related services.** The MDCR is responsible for ensuring equal access to disaster-related services provided by government departments / agencies and private relief organizations, to the extent applicable under law. MDCR jurisdiction includes anti-discrimination enforcement in areas of employment, housing, education, public accommodation and public service. Departmental representatives will be dispatched as appropriate to investigate alleged discrimination, denial of equal opportunity or treatment, or other civil rights problems under MDCR jurisdiction.
- **Monitor and advocate for the recovery needs of individuals with disabilities.** The MDCR Division on Deaf and Hard of Hearing (DDHH) provides services to and advocates on behalf of deaf / hard of hearing individuals. The DDHH can provide advice and assistance regarding the general recovery needs of deaf / hard of hearing individuals. This is an ongoing activity of the DDHH which will continue as required into the long-term recovery period. (Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)
- **Intervene in tension-creating situations involving alleged civil rights violations.** The MDCR Crisis Response Team will, as appropriate, assist in resolving complaints about civil rights violations through informal, voluntary methods.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (MDOE):

- **Authorize the use of USDA commodities for feeding disaster victims.** Existing USDA food supplies within school facilities may be used to feed disaster victims if other food resources are not available or have been exhausted. At the direction of the Governor, the MDOE EMC may request intermediate school districts to arrange with local school districts for additional food supplies to feed disaster victims on a temporary basis until more appropriate sources are available.

In addition, the USDA Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) can provide donated food assistance to the MDOE upon request. The USDA may authorize the release of USDA foods from existing inventories, or if those inventories are not sufficient it can acquire food from other existing inventories or through direct market procurement. The USDA can also arrange for transportation of the food to staging areas anywhere in the state. The MDOE is responsible for requesting the food and arranging for its receipt, allocation and distribution to preparation or distribution sites, in coordination with the MDARD.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES (MDIFS):

- **Provide insurance information to disaster victims.** The MDIFS staff will assist in providing insurance information to disaster victims using whatever means are determined to be most appropriate given incident needs and circumstances. (This decision will be made after consultation with SEOC staff.) MDIFS assistance may include, but is not necessarily limited to, responding to questions and inquiries from disaster victims, providing pertinent information, helping victims contact their insurance company or agent, and providing

assistance in settling disputed claims. Assistance could be provided remotely through web and/or social media sites and/or the telephone from the MDIFS office, or onsite at the JFO, Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs) or similar facilities established in or near incident-affected areas.

- **Implement appropriate economic stabilization measures.** The MDIFS has responsibility for programs and regulatory areas that can potentially contribute to the stabilization of Michigan's economy in the event of a catastrophic incident. The MDIFS will implement these stabilization measures as required by conditions during the incident recovery.

Note: Refer to the Economic Stabilization section of the MEMP Recovery Support Plan, and MSP/EMHSD Publication 110 – Michigan Continuity of Government Plan, for additional details pertaining to MDIFS responsibilities related to economic stabilization.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS (LARA):

- **Coordinate the establishment of group mobile home sites for temporary disaster housing.** The LARA Building Division and Mobile Home Housing Commission regulate mobile home park construction, operation and management in cooperation with local government. If FEMA-provided mobile homes must be brought into the state for use as temporary housing for disaster victims, the LARA will coordinate with the MSP/EMHSD in the establishment of group mobile home sites in or near the disaster area. The LARA and the affected local governments must approve the sites selected for temporary placement of mobile homes. The LARA will issue the final construction permit upon compliance with all applicable regulations.

The MSP/EMHSD will work closely with FEMA, other applicable departments / agencies, and the affected local governments in selecting the sites. In addition, the MSP/EMHSD will coordinate with the MDOT with regard to the transportation of the mobile homes within the state, as well as the MDEQ for compliance with health / sanitation standards for the group sites. Under certain circumstances, it may be necessary for an LARA Building Division or Mobile Home Housing Commission representative to report to the SEOC on a temporary basis to work directly with federal, state, and local officials involved in the process of establishing the group sites.

- **Provide licensing information to disaster victims.** Upon request, the LARA can provide the following information to aid the incident recovery effort:
 - Lists of licensees and their addresses in specific occupations and professions
 - Lists of parties prohibited from practicing specific occupations and professions due to suspension, revocation or other disciplinary action
 - Contact information for trade and professional associations affiliated with licensed occupations and professions
- **Provide unemployment assistance to disaster victims (through the U. S. Department of Labor's Disaster Unemployment Assistance Program).** The federal Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) Program provides assistance to individuals whose employment has been lost or interrupted as a result of a major disaster. The U.S. Secretary of Labor is authorized to administer DUA; the LARA Unemployment Insurance Agency (UIA) takes and processes applications and disburses payments. (These funds are federally appropriated and are not derived from employer payroll taxes used to finance the regular unemployment insurance program.) Disaster victims are also entitled to employment assistance from the Michigan Works! Agencies to aid them in finding new employment. To be eligible for federal benefits DUA claimants must register with FEMA, and work with Michigan Works! to actively seek employment.
- **Provide rehabilitation services for the blind.** The Bureau of Services for Blind Persons can provide a comprehensive range of rehabilitation services (including counseling, medical exams, vocational testing, provision of aids and appliances, employment assistance, etc.) for blind or visually impaired victims of a disaster, and to those who lose their sight or suffer substantial visual impairment due to the disaster. The Bureau does not provide emergency services as such, but could provide certain urgently needed services within existing staff resources and can aid in identifying the recovery needs of blind / visually impaired individuals. This is an ongoing activity of the Bureau.

- **Provide interpreter / translator services, as required.** The Bureau of Services for Blind Persons can provide translator services for blind / visually impaired individuals. The LARA EMC can arrange for these services upon request through the SEOC.
- **Implement appropriate economic stabilization measures.** The LARA has responsibility for programs and regulatory areas that can potentially contribute to the stabilization of Michigan's economy in the event of a catastrophic incident. The LARA will implement these stabilization measures as required by conditions during the incident recovery.

Note: Refer to the Economic Stabilization section of the MEMP Recovery Support Plan, and MSP/EMHSD Publication 110 – Michigan Continuity of Government Plan, for additional details pertaining to LARA responsibilities related to economic stabilization.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS (MDMVA):

- **Medical Support Task Assignments:**
 - Support emergency medical systems during mass casualty operations to include emergency lifesaving steps, evacuation, etc.
 - Provide Crisis Intervention Stress Management (CISM) support
 - Assist / support the MDHHS-Health and local health departments in the distribution and administration of vaccines and antidotes to the public
- **Sheltering and Logistics Task Assignments:**
 - Identify and make available shelter space at MDMVA facilities, as required
 - Conduct warehousing operations
 - Provide security support at shelters
 - Provide mass feeding support at shelters
 - Provide supplemental transportation support at shelters
 - Provide assistance in the transportation and/or distribution of potable water
 - Identify / mobilize shelter volunteers from the Michigan Volunteer Defense Force
- **Provide emergency grants for veterans.** The MDMVA administers the Michigan Veterans Trust Fund (MVTF) to provide grants (but not loans) for emergencies or hardships experienced by eligible wartime veterans, and their families, residing in Michigan. Although by law the MVTF cannot provide assistance for long-term problems or chronic financial difficulties, when an eligible applicant is unable to temporarily provide the basic necessities of life without causing a hardship, a situation for a possible MVTF grant exists. The MVTF provides a potential avenue of temporary assistance for eligible wartime veterans and their families to aid in recovering from incidents which cause them significant hardship. During the post-incident recovery period, potentially eligible applicants for MVTF grants will be identified and referred to the MVTF county committee serving the applicant's county of residence. (Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (MDNR):

- **Provide security support at shelters.** As required, MDNR conservation officers will assist law enforcement and/or private security resources in providing security at mass shelter facilities.
- **Identify and provide shelter space at state parks and recreation areas, if required.** Though very basic in terms of amenities and accommodations, state parks and recreation camping areas could (if available) be used to temporarily house evacuees until arrangements could be made for more permanent housing options. Shelter options include 160 modern and rustic cabins and lodges (of various sizes and capacities), modern campgrounds with shower / restroom buildings, and primitive campgrounds (without such facilities). The Ralph A. MacMullen Conference Center in Roscommon could potentially provide temporary housing for up to 135 evacuees in its six lodge houses.

State park cabins and lodges may be particularly suited for families or certain functional needs individuals that would not necessarily work well in a mass shelter environment. (Note: Long-term availability of these facilities is not likely, as they are extremely popular and typically are booked well in advance by park visitors and organized groups.) Refer to the MEMP Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY (MDT):

- **Provide tax assistance to disaster victims.** As required, the MDT can assign staff to assist disaster victims with state tax form submission, casualty loss claims, and state tax return regulations. The MDT can provide these services through the closest MDT district office to the disaster site, or if necessary alternate office space can be located if the district office is not convenient to disaster victims. Appropriate information can also be posted on the MDT web site for viewing and downloading. If DRCs are established (under a federal Stafford Act declaration) in the disaster area, MDT staff may be assigned to work out of those facilities if space and staff are available. The MDT central office located in Lansing will also be alerted and prepared to receive the increase in telephone calls relating to tax issues should they arise. (Refer to the MEMP Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan and MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)
- **Issue emergency payments.** As required, and in the event primary and backup state payment processing functions are unavailable, the MDT will facilitate a process with a bank to allow the issuance of emergency payments.

MICHIGAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (MEDC):

- **Provide job training assistance to disaster victims.** The various job training units within the Workforce Development Agency (WDA) can provide job training assistance to disaster victims whose livelihood was severely impacted or destroyed by the disaster. Assistance can include job retraining and counseling, occupational information, and rehabilitation services. The WDA does not provide emergency services as such, but could provide certain urgently needed services within existing staff and program resources.
- **Provide housing assistance to low and moderate income disaster victims.** The Michigan State Housing Development Agency (MSHDA) administers programs which create and preserve safe and decent affordable housing and address homeless issues. The MSHDA can, in certain circumstances, offer home improvement loans or other housing assistance on a priority basis to low and moderate income families in a disaster area. (Refer to the MEMP Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan and MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)
- **Provide temporary housing assistance for functional needs populations.** The MSHDA can provide assistance to functional needs individuals in obtaining temporary (or permanent) housing. This includes individuals who are mentally and/or physically challenged as well as individuals who are homeless due to pre-incident circumstances or incident-related impacts. (Refer to the MEMP Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan.)
- **Assist in the identification and procurement of additional temporary housing resources.** The MSHDA can assist the MSP/EMHSD in identifying additional appropriate temporary housing resources through its online "Michigan Housing Locator" database (a rental housing search tool) or by working with community-based organizations to identify and make available various types of housing options to meet evacuee needs. (Refer to the MEMP Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan and MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)

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NRF COUNTERPART ELEMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF #11 (Agriculture and Natural Resources) • Mass Evacuation Incident Annex • Worker Safety and Health Support Annex • Biological Incident Annex • Food and Agriculture Incident Annex • Nuclear / Radiological Incident Annex 	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	<p style="text-align: center;">PURPOSE</p> <p>The Environmental Protection ESF is concerned with incident-related issues that have the potential to impact, or have impacted response workers, and/or the environment.</p>
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LEAD DEPARTMENT / AGENCY:	Task Assignments (page #s)
MDEQ	99-102
MDHHS-Health	102
MDARD	102-103
SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS / AGENCIES:	
MDAG	102
MDNR	103-104
MSP/EMHSD	104-105

Incident Lead. The lead department / agency assignment for environmental contamination and protection issues is the MDEQ. The lead for food safety incidents, plant and animal diseases, and environmental contamination issues resulting from agricultural pesticides is the MDARD. If incident circumstances require more than one lead, then lead responsibilities will be shared. The departments / agencies not designated as lead for a particular incident will provide support to the lead, as appropriate.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (MDEQ):

- **Minimize environmental damage and contamination.** The MDEQ is responsible for providing assistance in minimizing threats to public health and safety, and damage to the environment from a disaster or emergency (such as flooding or the release, or threat of release of hazardous materials), according to each MDEQ division's area of responsibility and expertise. Appropriate mitigation actions are recommended where possible to minimize the impact on public health and safety and/or the environment.

Significant environmental concerns may have to be addressed as the result of a disaster or emergency, including (but not limited to):

- Proper management of disaster debris (some of which may be hazardous)
- Concern for flood-related surface water contamination
- Contamination of sites due to the release of polluting or hazardous materials
- Contamination of public drinking water supplies
- Severe shoreline erosion caused by high Great Lakes water levels and/or storm surge / wave action

Disaster Debris Management. Storage, reduction and disposal of disaster debris is regulated by the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act (1994 PA 451) under the following subsections: Part 55 (Michigan Air Pollution Act); Part 111 (Michigan Hazardous Waste Management Act); and Part 115 (Michigan Solid Waste Management Act). The MDEQ is responsible for implementation of these regulations through its various environmental protection divisions. Normally, disaster debris disposal is a function that can be adequately managed by the affected local jurisdiction(s) under the provisions set forth in these statutes.

If the situation is such that the type and/or amount of debris becomes (or has the potential to become) an environmental issue, the respective MDEQ environmental protection divisions will become involved out of necessity. In those situations, the MSP/EMHSD – as coordinator of statewide emergency management activities – will serve as liaison between the affected local jurisdiction(s), the involved MDEQ environmental protection divisions, and involved federal departments / agencies such as FEMA (which may be paying for debris management activities under a Presidential major disaster declaration).

Requests for MDEQ services pertaining to disaster debris management will be handled through the MDEQ EMC, who in turn will contact the proper departmental staff to make determinations regarding the most appropriate storage, reduction and disposal methods based on incident needs and circumstances. In some

cases, local officials will contact MDEQ regional or central office environmental staff directly to request technical assistance with disaster debris management.

Note: Refer to the Environmental Restoration section of the MEMP Recovery Support Plan, and MSP/EMHSD Publication 109 – Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan, for additional details pertaining to MDEQ responsibilities related to disaster debris management.

Surface Water Contamination. Riverine, Great Lakes and urban flooding may result in the spilling of pollutants (i.e., chemicals and/or raw sewage) into surface waters or land. If the source of the contamination can be identified, the appropriate MDEQ environmental protection divisions will work directly with the responsible party (parties) in containing the release (if possible), monitoring the effects, and taking other mitigation actions as necessary to help ensure that a similar incident does not recur. (Refer to the Natural Disaster Procedures / Flooding.)

Hazardous Material Release. Hazardous material releases may occur as a secondary effect of natural disasters (e.g., floods and tornadoes) or as a primary effect of a technological disaster (i.e., hazardous material incident at a fixed site or from a transportation accident). In either case, the MDEQ is the lead for environmental contamination and cleanup issues related to the release. If the hazardous material is a pesticide, the MDEQ will share lead responsibilities with the MDARD. (Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures / Hazardous Material Incidents.)

Contamination of Drinking Water Supplies. Public drinking water supplies may be impacted by both natural and technological disasters. As appropriate, the MDEQ will provide advice on actions needed to protect drinking water supplies and assess the need for emergency provision of alternate drinking water supplies. (Refer to the Natural Disaster Procedures / Drought and Flooding.)

Shoreline Erosion. During periods of high water on the Great Lakes, shoreline flooding and erosion are more frequent, often causing serious damage to homes and businesses, roads, water and wastewater treatment facilities, and other structures in coastal communities. One of the primary concerns involves high-risk erosion areas – those shorelines identified by the MDEQ as an area where erosion studies have indicated the erosion hazard line is receding at an average of one foot or more per year over a minimum 15-year period. If significant Great Lakes shoreline erosion occurs (or threatens to occur) due to flooding, wave action or storm surge, the MDEQ can provide advice and assistance to local officials and SEOC staff on ways to minimize the erosion and the accompanying negative impacts to public facilities, private development, and sensitive environmental areas. (Refer to the Natural Disaster Procedures / Flooding.)

- **Manage the Pollution Emergency Alerting System.** The MDEQ has established the Pollution Emergency Alerting System (PEAS), a 24-hour answering service, to facilitate reporting of hazardous material spills and other releases to the environment. During business hours, the PEAS operator has the option of referring the caller directly to the appropriate MDEQ district office or taking the pertinent information and relaying that information to the district office. During non-business hours, the PEAS operator takes the information and contacts the MDEQ on-call PEAS Coordinator, who decides if immediate action is necessary and contacts the district staff for appropriate response.
- **Provide monitoring, sampling and analysis services.** The MDEQ is responsible for establishing monitoring methods and procedures appropriate to the incident to determine the scope of environmental impact, as well as provide for sample collection and laboratory analysis of contaminated resources. MDEQ staff is not available to install environmental controls; rather, such measures must be taken by responders, a site owner / operator, or through the use of contractor resources. MDEQ assistance is limited to providing advice and expertise on which environmental issues to address and how best to address them.
- **Minimize risks from radiological exposure.** As the State's radiological control agency, the MDEQ coordinates radiation control programs of state departments / agencies acting within their statutory authorities and has general authority for controlling radioactive materials and sources of radiological contamination. The MDEQ advises state and local authorities on all radiological matters, including contamination control, population protection actions, emergency worker exposure control, recovery and reentry, quality of food and water, countermeasures to minimize radiation exposure, and long-term monitoring and sampling. When a radiological incident occurs, the MDEQ works in conjunction with other involved authorities to implement

appropriate post-incident radiological emergency recovery activities in accordance with the Nuclear Facilities Emergency Management Plan (NFEMP) and the MEMP. (Refer to the following MEMP sections for more details regarding MDEQ roles and responsibilities: Technological Disaster Procedures / Hazardous Material Incidents; Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents; and WMD Attack Procedures.)

- **Monitor and regulate potential scrap tire fire hazards.** The State's Scrap Tire Management Program is implemented by the MDEQ under the authority of Part 169 of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act (1994 PA 451, as amended). Policies and regulations established under this law provide the basis for the MDEQ to implement and administer an effective scrap tire management program. The goal of the program is to promote development of an acceptable scrap tire management system that minimizes environmental, public health and nuisance concerns, and maximizes the resource recovery of scrap tire materials. To accomplish this, the following were initiated:
 - A compliance and enforcement program was implemented
 - A scrap tire policy recycling hierarchy was established
 - Special uses of scrap tires were approved
 - A grant program was established to address abandoned tires

Note: In 1997, Part 169 was amended to require that a statewide emergency response plan be developed and implemented by the MDEQ to address response to fires at collection sites. Also addressed in the legislation were: 1) increased scrap tire regulations – including fire lane widening from 20 to 30 feet; 2) minimum bonding requirements for all scrap tire storage sites; and 3) authorization of local fire department inspections of storage / disposal sites. Additional amendments covering other program elements took effect in December 2006.

- **Coordinate hazardous material safety programs.** In Michigan, the SARA Title III program is jointly administered and implemented by the MSP/EMHSD and MDEQ. However, not all facilities with hazardous materials fall under the requirements of SARA Title III. The MDEQ also regulates thousands of other small and large hazardous waste generators under the federal Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA). The RCRA provides the MDEQ with the authority to control hazardous waste from “cradle to grave,” which includes the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. These two regulatory programs (i.e., SARA and RCRA) are designed to reduce the likelihood of a hazardous material incident, and if one happens to occur, to minimize the negative impacts of the incident.
- **Monitor and regulate subsidence threats.** The MDEQ Office of Oil, Gas, and Minerals (OOGM) monitors and regulates mining activity in Michigan under Parts 631, 635 and 637 of the Michigan Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act (1994 PA 451, as amended). MDEQ/OOGM activities include issuing permits for surface mining operations and regulating mine restoration and reclamation activities. In terms of mine subsidence, the MDEQ/OOGM works with local officials and the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE), U.S. Department of the Interior, to mitigate mine subsidence problems through special projects aimed at properly sealing mine shafts and otherwise ensuring the structural integrity of underground coal mined areas.

Note: Funding for subsidence mitigation projects in Michigan comes from the federal government. The primary federal funding source is the Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) Reclamation Fund in the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA), PL 95-87, administered by the U.S. Department of Interior's OSMRE. The OSMRE is responsible for prioritizing and selecting mitigation and reclamation projects for funding requests. Normally, priority is given to those emergency projects that involve mine lands that present an immediate danger to the public health, safety or general welfare. Typically, such emergencies include landslides near homes and across roads, subsidence occurring under houses and public buildings, mine and coal waste fires, and open mineshafts discovered near populated areas.

Michigan Department of Environmental Quality / Office of Oil, Gas, and Minerals (MDEQ/OOGM). The MDEQ/OOGM will monitor and report on private oil and gas well or pipeline (gathering line) accidents, such that would constitute an emergency situation. MDEQ/OOGM assessment efforts will focus on determining the cause of the accident and extent of damage, its expected duration and anticipated impacts, and the nature and scope of protective actions taken. The MDEQ/OOGM will work in conjunction with the owner / operator, the LARA/MPSC (if involved), local emergency officials, and involved federal departments / agencies such as the USDOT Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration (USDOT/PHMSA), as applicable, in its assessment efforts.

The MDEQ/OOGM will also assist in assessing damage to public or private facilities and/or infrastructure caused by land subsidence incidents. MDEQ/OOGM efforts will focus on determining the cause of the incident and extent of damage, its anticipated impacts, appropriate protective actions that must be taken, and potential threats to public safety due to residual subsidence at or near the incident site. Assistance can be provided in the field as part of an on-scene assessment team (e.g., MRIAT), and/or in the SEOC.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-HEALTH (MDHHS):

- **Conduct public health laboratory testing.** Public health laboratories identify the agents of disease. The MDHHS-Health Bureau of Laboratories (BOL) provides rapid diagnostic and analytical testing services for biological agents in human and environmental samples. The BOL also conducts rapid analytical testing for chemical agents in human samples due to an accidental, intentional or natural exposure. Laboratory services are coordinated with local health departments, the MDHHS-Health Bureau of Disease Prevention, Control and Epidemiology, the MDARD and MDEQ, and other state and federal departments / agencies.
- **Coordinate food and environmental testing services.** If food or environmental samples need to be tested for radiological or other contamination (to prevent possible laboratory contamination), the MDHHS-Health will coordinate with the MDARD, MDEQ and other appropriate agencies to facilitate testing of samples prior to their arrival at a laboratory facility.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL (MDAG):

- **Provide legal assistance to state officials.** The MDAG may be requested to provide ongoing legal advice and assistance to the SEOC staff in matters pertaining to prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery activities, and in the interpretation of legislation and regulatory powers. Normally, this is handled directly through the departmental representative in the SEOC. In some cases, the Attorney General may elect to assign a dedicated staff person or cadre of staff to provide legal support to disaster response and recovery actions to ensure environmental protection, public health and welfare, and the maintenance of civil rights and law and order.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MDARD):

- **Coordinate with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and other appropriate departments / agencies in the assessment of damage and impact to agricultural resources and enterprises.** (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF for information on the MDARD role in agricultural damage assessment.)
- **Coordinate and conduct monitoring, sampling, inspection and regulatory services to protect human and animal food supplies and the agricultural environment.** In an emergency or disaster that affects or potentially impacts human and/or animal food supplies or the agricultural environment, the various MDARD food, environmental, laboratory, plant and animal regulatory divisions will: conduct investigations and assessments of the situation; institute appropriate monitoring, sampling, and inspection efforts; and implement those regulatory actions deemed necessary to mitigate potential harm and bring the incident to a close. Incidents that affect, or potentially affect, the public health will be coordinated with / through the MDHHS-Health and affected local health department(s). Incidents that primarily affect the physical agricultural environment (i.e., fields, orchards, crops and livestock, commercial forests, drains, buildings and equipment, irrigation ponds, etc.) will be coordinated with / through the MDEQ, USDA, MSU Extension or other appropriate state or federal department / agency.

Sampling may occur on farms, in processing plants, and in retail and wholesale outlets (assuming conditions are safe for monitoring). Milk, vegetables, fruits, grains, forage, soils, and water sampling may be required to identify levels of contamination. USDA county offices will provide technical support, guidance and assistance, and communication linkages with agriculture producers and processors. Samples will be submitted to the MDARD laboratory or another state laboratory for analysis. Contaminated milk, food, and feed will be excluded from the commercial supply. Regulatory controls of contaminated food and feed crops will be enforced by MDARD inspectors and will be consistent with protection guidance provided by appropriate federal and state departments / agencies. The MDARD will coordinate these activities with federal

counterparts, i.e., USDA and the Food and Drug Administration of the U.S. Department of Human Services (FDA/HHS), and with local health departments, which are delegated regulatory authority over food service establishments (i.e., restaurants and schools) in Michigan.

- **Issue agricultural advisories and protective action guides.** The MDARD is ultimately responsible for protecting the public from contaminated food resources resulting from an emergency or disaster. To ensure the integrity of the food supply, the MDARD will issue agricultural advisories and protective action guides, immediately after authorities become aware of an incident, regarding potential contamination of food and animal feed. These advisories and protective action guides will be issued to food and feed operators, processing plants, retail and wholesale outlets, and the general public. The principal concern is ingestion of contaminated water or foods such as milk, fresh fruits or vegetables, and animal feeds. All such advisories and protective action guides will be issued through the SEOC, in coordination with the MSP/EMHSD and the MDEQ and MDHHS-Health. Region or area-specific information will be issued from the SEOC, in coordination with the affected local EOCs.
- **Provide on-scene technical assistance for pesticides and fertilizers.** In response to an incident involving the release or potential release of pesticides or fertilizers into the environment, MDARD personnel with expertise in the use and handling of these materials will, as required, provide on-scene technical advice and assistance on minimizing human and environmental hazards. The MDARD will also provide technical advice and assistance in the containment, detoxification, and cleanup of the pesticides or fertilizers following the incident.
- **Coordinate with federal authorities in administering federal assistance related to agricultural damage, farmers and related food enterprises.** The MDARD interacts regularly with the USDA and its various operating agencies and its many programs. Federal assistance may be provided under the umbrella of a Presidential major disaster declaration under the Stafford Act, under a separate USDA agricultural disaster designation, or through individual department / agency statutory authorities. The State Executive Director of the Farm Service Agency (FSA) is the Chair of the State Emergency Board and thus the point of contact for USDA emergency assistance within the state prior to activation of the National Response Framework (NRF).
- **Assist in post-incident wildlife care services.** As required, the MDARD will coordinate with the State Animal Response Team (SART) and MDNR to assist in post-incident wildlife care and rehabilitation services as part of environmental restoration operations. The MDARD's primary roles will be in the coordination of SART resources and arranging (as needed) for the assistance of MDARD veterinarians and other animal care support staff. The MDNR has primary stewardship over wildlife in Michigan so the MDARD role will strictly be supportive in nature and likely will not go beyond the initial stages of incident recovery. (Refer to the MEMP Animal Care Support Plan.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (MDNR):

- **Minimize damage to natural resources.** The respective MDNR resource management divisions are responsible for protecting and preserving the natural resources of the state that are under departmental jurisdiction. In an emergency or disaster, each respective MDNR division will take those reasonable actions necessary to prevent or minimize damage to Michigan's natural resources. These may include but are not limited to:

Wildlife Division.

- Identify wildlife and wildlife habitat that may be affected by the incident and recommend and/or take appropriate mitigation / protective actions
- Coordinate wildlife rehabilitation, in accordance with signed agreements with private wildlife rehabilitators

Fisheries Division.

- Identify unique aquatic life and aquatic habitat that may be affected by the incident and recommend and/or take appropriate mitigation / protective actions
- Obtain fish samples for laboratory analysis

Parks and Recreation Division.

- Identify state parks and recreation areas and other facilities under department stewardship that are (or may be) affected by the incident and take appropriate actions to clear persons from and control access to the affected area(s)
- Direct parks personnel to assist in recovery and restoration efforts as appropriate

Note: Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan for more information and additional task assignments related to this environmental protection mission.

- **Provide maps and enhanced mapping capability for state emergency operations.** The MDNR can provide digitized maps of areas that are environmentally sensitive, have certain types of resources, or are vulnerable to certain types of hazards, to supplement the GIS capabilities available in the SEOC. These resources include both in-house products and those available through the MDTMB Center for Shared Solutions and Technology Partnerships (CSSTP). The MDNR also has a statewide aerial imagery archive which can provide imagery to supplement that which is available through the SEOC GIS and/or online through various aerial imagery web sites (e.g., Google Earth, Bing Maps, etc.). Requests for technical mapping assistance and/or map and/or aerial imagery products will be made through the MDNR EMC.

MSP/EMHSD:

- **Coordinate the development of hazardous material response plans.** On October 17, 1986 the federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) was signed into law. A major SARA provision is Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act, also known as SARA Title III), which establishes hazardous material emergency planning, reporting and training requirements for federal, state and local governments, and private industry. In Michigan, the SARA Title III program is jointly administered and implemented by the MSP/EMHSD and MDEQ. Nearly 3,000 facilities across the state have been identified as being subject to the Title III emergency planning provisions. A facility is subject to SARA Title III provisions if extremely hazardous substances (as determined by the USEPA) are present at the facility in quantities at or above the minimum threshold quantities established in Section 302 of the Act.

Each Section 302 site must be covered by a community response plan that addresses the emergency planning requirements found under SARA Title III. The MSP/EMHSD coordinates the SARA Title III / Section 302 plan development effort, working in conjunction with LEPCs established pursuant to the Act. (Michigan has designated LEPCs in each county and in several major municipalities.) The LEPCs are responsible for developing emergency response plans for communities that have facilities in their jurisdiction subject to the SARA Title III emergency planning requirements.

Planning Assistance. The MSP/EMHSD provides technical planning assistance to the LEPCs to facilitate the development and maintenance of those required plans. That assistance typically includes provision of written planning guidance, interaction with the planning team, plan reviews, and limited financial assistance via federal grant funds to offset the costs of preparing the plans. In a support capacity, the MDEQ and MDARD provide technical information and planning assistance in the areas of community-right-to-know, material safety data sheets, chemical inventories, incident reporting, and on a limited basis, incident cleanup.

Note: Each facility plan required under SARA Title III must address the following critical areas:

- A hazard identification (to include chemical inventories, locations, release detection, and chemical-specific response information)
- A vulnerability analysis and map (to include a vulnerability zone, special populations affected, and other facilities and areas that may contribute to risk)
- Population protective actions (to include warning, access control, evacuation and in-place sheltering)
- Response procedures (to include both on-site and off-site expertise and equipment)
- Training and plan exercising programs.
- The plan must be reviewed and commented upon by the Michigan Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Commission, commonly known as the State Emergency Response Commission or SERC. In Michigan, the SERC was abolished by Michigan Executive Order 2007-18, dated May 2, 2007, and replaced by the 19-member Michigan Citizen-Community Emergency Response Coordinating Council (MCCERCC). The MCCERCC now functions as Michigan's SERC.

- **Coordinate the State Emergency Response Commission.** The Michigan Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Commission, commonly known as the State Emergency Response Commission

or SERC, was originally established per federal mandate in 1987 and then reorganized in 1994 and 1995. On May 2, 2007, pursuant to Michigan Executive Order 2007-18, the SERC was abolished and replaced by the Michigan Citizen-Community Emergency Response Coordinating Council (MCCERCC). The 19-member MCCERCC includes representatives of several state departments / agencies as well as representatives of a variety of other groups and professional disciplines involved in emergency response, volunteerism, and hazard mitigation (the Council's three primary mission areas). The MCCERCC is chaired and administered by the MSP/EMHSD, representing the MSP Director. The MCCERCC's primary function as replacement of the SERC is to monitor SARA Title III activities in the state and develop policy and overall direction for program administration. The MSP/EMHSD and MDEQ provide professional staff to assist the MCCERCC in carrying out its federally-mandated Title III planning, training, exercising and reporting activities.

- **Provide a statewide hazardous material training program.** The MSP/EMHSD provides a comprehensive hazardous material response training program through the Michigan Emergency Management and Homeland Security Training Center (EMHSTC). The EMHSTC provides training courses for individuals and companies responsible for planning, inspection, response, mitigation, and cleanup activities involving hazardous materials. Specific subjects include but are not limited to:
 - Computer-aided management
 - Hazardous materials chemistry
 - Hazardous materials emergency response
 - Hazardous waste worker compliance
 - Incident management
 - Hazardous materials monitoring / sampling
 - Other specialized hazardous materials-related courses such as highway and rail cargo tanker handling, confined space entry, emergency medical services, and technical rescue

Courses are conducted by MSP/EMHSD and other state agency and contract staff at the EMHSTC in Lansing and at various other locations throughout the state.

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NRF COUNTERPART ELEMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF #6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services) • ESF #7 (Logistics) • ESF #11 (Agriculture and Natural Resources) 	RESOURCE SUPPORT	PURPOSE The Resource Support ESF is concerned with the provision of supplemental human, material, facility, equipment and financial resources to support emergency operations.
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LEAD DEPARTMENT / AGENCY:	Task Assignments (page #s)
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MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY, MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET (MDTMB):

- **Review and submit special supplemental appropriation requests to the Legislature.** The various MDTMB budget offices (in conjunction with the Office of the State Budget) are responsible for submitting appropriations transfers to the Michigan Legislature for disaster and emergency contingency fund expenditures (pursuant to Section 19 of 1976 PA 390, as amended), and for other appropriate expenses related to disaster response and recovery. Requests for supplemental appropriations for the disaster and emergency contingency fund are made through the Governor's office, in conjunction with the MSP/EMHSD.
- **Coordinate the use of state facilities and equipment to support emergency operations.** The MDTMB can provide a wide array of facilities and equipment support to state emergency operations:
 - The MDTMB warehouses large quantities of **office equipment and materials** for state government operations. These items can be made available to support emergency needs, provided reimbursement is made.
 - The MDTMB operates the **governmental surplus warehouses**, which house federal and state surplus property. At any given time, these warehouses may have on hand materials that might be useful or necessary during incident response and/or recovery.
 - The MDTMB is responsible for mail and warehouse operations for state government. These operations involve the supply and delivery of merchandise using a large fleet of delivery trucks. These transport vehicles (along with their trained drivers) can be utilized for **distribution of needed materials** during incident response and/or recovery.
 - The MDTMB has an inventory of **passenger vehicles, trucks, and construction equipment** that can be made available during incident response and/or recovery to supplement other state transportation / equipment resources. The majority of these resources are located in the Lansing area (Capitol Complex and Secondary Complex) and at various other state government locations across the state. Use of departmental vehicles, equipment and operators is coordinated through the MDTMB EMC, in conjunction with the MSP/EMHSD.
 - The MDTMB has **operational authority over the use of all state facilities** (except state hospitals and institutions). It also has a limited inventory of equipment for construction and general maintenance

purposes. Requests for the use of state facilities and equipment to support emergency operations are made through the MDTMB EMC, in conjunction with the MSP/EMHSD. These resources may be used to provide: 1) shelter space for disaster victims; 2) storage space in warehouses for food supplies or other emergency resources; 3) space and equipment for emergency coordinating facilities; 4) staging areas for emergency equipment, supplies, and transportation; 5) vehicles for transporting emergency workers and supplies; 6) equipment for debris clearance; and 7) other similar and necessary functions.

- **Identify access control issues relative to the continued operation of critical state functions at state office facilities.** Critical state functions (at state office facilities) located within the designated evacuation area may or may not be evacuated – depending on initiating conditions, anticipated consequences, and the anticipated evacuation timeframe. Facilities and functions that remain operational will require access by facility staff at designated shift change intervals. The MDTMB EMC will work with the MSP and other appropriate SEOC staff to develop access protocols for MDTMB (or facility contractor) staff (with proper identification) so that they can pass through access control points in an expedient manner. (Refer to the MEMP Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan.)
- **Provide information on state-contracted supplies and services (for emergency procurement).** The MDTMB has extensive listings of private sources with goods and services that may be required during incident response and/or recovery. Because many of these commodities and services are contracted at any given time, the MDTMB may be able to reduce the time it takes to obtain needed supplies and services.
- **Provide state-contracted supplies and services to support functional needs population sheltering operations.** If required, the MDTMB will contract for needed supplies and services to support functional needs populations through established vendor lists and procurement processes. This may include but is not limited to the following:
 - Personnel and/or vehicles to transport physically challenged individuals
 - Furniture (e.g., cots / beds, tables, etc.) for physically challenged individuals in temporary shelters
 - Interpreter / translator services for non-English speaking, deaf / hard of hearing, or blind individuals
 - Health / medical service practitioners for specific, targeted populations
- **Coordinate requests for supplemental office space to support emergency operations.** The MDTMB maintains information on properties that are available in specific areas, in the event that supplemental space is needed to accommodate incident response and/or recovery operations. Requests for space are made by the MSP/EMHSD, through the MDTMB EMC. The MSP/EMHSD provides specifications related to square footage, type of space, and desired location of the space. The MDTMB, in turn, locates space that meets the criteria and provides the information to the MDTMB EMC for follow-up with the MSP/EMHSD.
- **Provide technical assistance, as required, to support the information technology aspects of state emergency operations.** MDTMB technical personnel will assist in setting up radio systems, computers and computer networks, and telecommunications equipment required to support state emergency operations. This includes the SEOC and other emergency coordination facilities, as well as state owned / managed shelters that may be established. The MDTMB will provide this service in accordance with the Warning and Communications ESF.

In addition, the MDTMB Center for Shared Solutions and Technology Partnerships (CSSTP) can provide digitized maps of areas affected by incidents, to supplement the GIS capabilities available in the SEOC. Requests for technical assistance and/or products will be made through the MDTMB EMC.

- **Activate the State's donations management web site, as required.** Upon direction of the Governor and/or MSP/EMHSD, the MDTMB will activate a state donations management web site, with links from the State of Michigan web site and/or social media site(s), to provide specific guidance to potential donors of goods, services, or financial gifts in support of the sheltered population.

Note: This web site will generally espouse the donation of financial gifts to established disaster relief organizations to meet identified incident-specific needs and circumstances. Donations of goods and services will be directed to a centralized Donations Intake and Processing Center (with telephone and online capabilities) for vetting, registration, and further instruction in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Michigan Disaster Logistics and Donations Management Plan, MSP/EMHSD Publication 107.

- **Monitor the reentry of evacuated MDTMB owned / managed facilities.** The MDTMB will monitor and track the reentry of evacuated state facilities under MDTMB authority. The MDTMB will provide periodic updates to SEOC staff and for incident status reports.
- **Assist in the procurement of additional drinking water supplies, as required.** The MDEQ has primary responsibility for this recovery task, but the MSP/EMHSD and MDTMB will assist as necessary. (Refer to the Human-Related Disaster Procedures / Resource Shortages and MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)
- **Provide space for vital records storage.** The MDTMB provides space for and logs the collection of vital records as an ongoing, day-to-day process.
- **Secure additional mass transportation resources.** The MDTMB may be able to contract with private sector transportation providers for the provision of intercity transit buses if sufficient lead time is available prior to evacuation implementation.

MSP/EMHSD:

- **Conduct web searches and resource inventory searches to fill anticipated or identified resource needs.** The Planning Section, Operations Section, or Logistics Section in the SEOC can search the Internet and the MI CIMS resource inventories to identify resources that are (or may be) needed to support state and/or local emergency operations. In some cases, resource information may also be obtained via standard telephone and/or industrial firm directories.
- **Procure resources through the EMAC / MEMAC, as appropriate.**

EMAC. The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) is an interstate agreement that streamlines the assistance one governor can lend to another after a natural, technological or human-caused disaster (including a terrorist attack) by providing a framework for flexible response. The EMAC was first introduced in 1993 and the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA) administers the program on behalf of the member states. The EMAC is an arrangement of the states, by the states, and for the states. It addresses all the issues associated with requesting assistance, reimbursement of services, workman's compensation insurance, and liability in advance of a disaster.

In January 2001, Michigan became the 43rd state to join the EMAC. The MSP/EMHSD continuously monitors the EMAC and is responsible for processing requests to Michigan for resource deployment, as well as from Michigan to other EMAC states to supplement available in-state resources.

MEMAC. The Michigan Emergency Management Assistance Compact (MEMAC) is a statewide mutual-aid assistance compact, authorized under 1976 PA 390, as amended, that allows participating jurisdictions to render or receive assistance in time of crisis and share vital public safety services and resources more effectively and efficiently. The MEMAC is designed specifically for those situations in which a participating jurisdiction has exhausted its local resources (including those available through local / regional mutual aid or reciprocal aid compacts or agreements), or its resources are inadequate or overwhelmed in response to a threat or event being faced, and it requires additional resources (provided in a timely manner) to protect public health and safety, property or the environment.

The MSP/EMHSD administers the MEMAC on behalf of the State of Michigan and is responsible for processing requests for resources by participating jurisdictions. Requests for assistance under the MEMAC by a participating jurisdiction are communicated to MSP Operations, which then notifies the MSP/EMHSD of the request. The MSP/EMHSD will process the request by conducting a search of available and relevant resources, contacting other participating jurisdictions or mobilizing state assets for assistance, and coordinating the mobilization of the assistance. The MSP/EMHSD also administers the reimbursement process between the requesting and assistance-providing jurisdictions in accordance with the procedures established in the Compact. Other roles and responsibilities of the MSP/EMHSD pertaining to the MEMAC include:

- Coordinating all exercises, planning and training related to the MEMAC
 - Maintaining and updating files or databases of participating jurisdictions and relevant documents
 - Gathering data on personnel, training, skills, equipment and other resources available from participating jurisdictions, and serving as the central repository for files or databases of those resources
 - Fulfilling the duties of notification, reimbursement, etc. when the State of Michigan is the requesting party under the MEMAC
- **Implement the Michigan Disaster Logistics Management Plan, as required.** If the circumstances of the incident are such that federally-provided commodities are required to meet the basic sustenance and life sustenance needs of affected individuals and families, the MSP/EMHSD will implement the logistics management elements of the Michigan Disaster Logistics and Donations Management Plan (MSP/EMHSD Publication 107) early in the recovery period.

Note: Refer to the Individual and Family Services and Essential Governmental Services sections of the MEMP Recovery Support Plan, and MSP/EMHSD Publication 107 – Michigan Disaster Logistics and Donations Management Plan, for additional details pertaining to MSP/EMHSD responsibilities related to disaster logistics management.

- **Provide technical assistance to the MDHS for disaster donations management, as required.** If the donations management elements of the Michigan Disaster Logistics and Donations Management Plan (MSP/EMHSD Publication 107) are implemented by the MDHS (see MDHS task assignment), the MSP/EMHSD will provide technical assistance to the MDHS as prescribed in the plan. (Refer to MSP/EMHSD Publication 107 for details regarding this role.)
- **Assist in the procurement of additional drinking water supplies, as required.** The MDEQ has primary responsibility for this recovery task, but the MSP/EMHSD and MDTMB will assist as necessary. (Refer to the Human-Related Disaster Procedures / Resource Shortages and MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)
- **Coordinate the identification and procurement of additional temporary housing resources, as required.** If an incident results in a large displaced population and a widespread shortage of housing resources, the MSP/EMHSD will work with applicable state departments / agencies, FEMA and other federal agencies, and NGOs to identify and procure the temporary housing resources required to accommodate the displaced population. (The “Resource Shortage Decision Matrix for Basic Life Support Commodities” found in the Human-Related Disaster Procedures / Resource Shortages identifies a wide array of potential housing resources that could be used on a temporary basis until rebuilding of damaged structures is completed and/or the affected area is safe for reentry.)

Note: The type(s) of housing resources procured will depend largely on the situational circumstances. Factors for consideration include but are not limited to the: 1) type and severity of the incident; 2) size and nature of the displaced population; 3) area affected; 4) anticipated timeframe until reentry / resettlement; 5) time of year; 6) general availability of housing resources; 7) social and economic ramifications; and 8) availability of federal assistance for temporary housing. The SEOC Operations Section is primarily responsible for addressing this function.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MDARD):

- **Mobilize and coordinate the SART.** As the steward agency of the State Animal Response Team (SART), the MDARD will mobilize the team, coordinate its activities, and keep SEOC staff apprised of the status of assistance provided. (Refer to the MEMP Animal Care Support Plan.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL (MDAG):

- **Monitor and investigate incidents of price gouging associated with a shortage.** The Michigan Consumer Protection Act (1976 PA 331, as amended, MCL 445.901-445.922) prohibits a Michigan retailer from charging a price that is “grossly in excess of the price at which similar property or services are sold.” This practice is commonly known as “price gouging” and it often occurs in situations where a particular resource is in short supply such as during disasters or emergencies. The MDAG is primarily responsible for monitoring and investigating incidents of price gouging, and for following up with appropriate state and local law enforcement agencies and prosecuting offices in bringing civil and/or criminal charge in cases where documented price gouging has occurred.

MICHIGAN CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION (MCSC):

- **As necessary, modify Civil Service Rules to allow temporary hiring, re-direction or alteration of working hours and conditions.** Upon request from the Governor (and in coordination with the Office of the State Employer), the MCSC may, at its discretion, modify Civil Service Rules to allow expedient hiring of temporary relief workers or to temporarily alter the working hours and/or conditions of state employees to cope with an emergency or disaster.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-HEALTH (MDHHS):

- **Provide resources to support emergency operations.** State mental health inpatient facilities located in or near an area affected by an incident may be requested to support state and local relief efforts by providing temporary housing assistance and emergency food and clothing to disaster victims. The facility director or his/her designee, in cooperation with the MDHHS-Health EMC, will coordinate with state and local emergency management personnel in the provision of this assistance.

Note: MDCH facility resources will only be used when other sources of assistance either are not available or have been exhausted. Facility needs must be adequately met before MDCH resources will be used to supplement relief efforts.

- **Identify volunteer opportunities for emergent volunteers.** The MDHHS-Health Volunteer Registry can be used to match emergent volunteers (who desire to assist in the incident recovery effort) with volunteer opportunities through established NGOs seeking volunteers for such purposes. This need will normally occur early in the recovery when interest in the incident is greatest. The MDHHS-Health will also refer potential volunteers to the MDHHS-Human Services / Michigan Community Service Commission as appropriate. (Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)
- **Coordinate the procurement of additional medical countermeasures, as required.** If a significant shortage of medicine occurs, the MDHHS-Health will procure additional pharmaceutical supplies to meet the basic needs of the affected population. The MDHHS-Health will consider (in conjunction with the MSP/EMHSD and MDTMB) all appropriate procurement avenues, including direct federal assistance under the NRF (including activation of the Strategic National Stockpile), assistance from other state health departments under the EMAC, and direct procurement through the private sector. The procurement strategy employed will be determined in large part by the nature, scope, magnitude and expected duration of the shortage.

Note: If the shortage is caused by market forces such as excessive pricing or excessive demand, the MDCH may seek assistance through the federal government and/or EMAC to obtain needed supplies. If the shortage is nationwide and all states are in essentially the same situation, then attempts to procure additional supplies through the EMAC and the private sector will likely prove fruitless. In that situation, federal assistance (i.e., through the Strategic National Stockpile) may be the only viable option. If the shortage is regional (Midwest) in nature or only affecting Michigan, then procurement through the federal government and/or EMAC may be a viable strategy. Regional (in-state) shortages can likely be met through the network of local / district health departments and/or the Michigan Emergency Management Assistance Compact (MEMAC).

MICHIGAN OFFICE OF SERVICES TO THE AGING (MOSA):

- **Identify and coordinate volunteer resources for recovery operations.** As required, the MOSA will work with AAAs to identify and mobilize senior volunteers for essential governmental service recovery operations. Roles may include but are not necessarily limited to the following functional areas: 1) assisting in logistics and/or donations management operations at local Points of Distribution (for general commodities distribution) and/or providing for direct distribution to functional needs populations (e.g., homebound frail seniors) through established networks such as Meals on Wheels, AAAs, and senior centers; 2) assisting in state COG operations at or in support of the Alternate Seat of Government (ASG); and 3) assisting in donations management operations at the Donations Intake and Processing Center or other allied facilities.

Note: Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan, MSP/EMHSD Publication 107 – Michigan Disaster Logistics and Donations Management Plan, and MSP/EMHSD Publication 110 – Michigan Continuity of Government Plan, for additional details pertaining to MOSA and AAA responsibilities related to disaster logistics and donations management, and state continuity operations.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS (MDOC):

- **Provide resources to support emergency operations.** State correctional facilities located in or near an area affected by an incident may be requested to support state and local relief efforts by providing emergency

food and clothing to disaster victims, and personnel (inmate work crews) for debris clearance and other essential emergency tasks. Personnel resources are obtained through correctional camps and other minimum security facilities, in accordance with department procedures for utilization of inmate labor as part of normal work programs already in effect. The facility warden or his/her designee, in cooperation with the appropriate Regional Prison Administrator and the MDOC EMC, will coordinate with state and local emergency management personnel in the provision of this assistance.

In addition, Correctional Industries has an extensive inventory of vehicles, equipment, and materials that could be made available to supplement state disaster relief efforts, if other sources are not available or have been exhausted. In addition, Correctional Industries has manpower resources and capability that could be utilized for such things as expedient sign production, emergency clothing and shoes, furniture, etc., which could be used in response and/or recovery efforts.

Note: MDOC facility resources will only be used when other sources of assistance either are not available or have been exhausted. Facility needs must be adequately met before MDOC resources will be used to supplement relief efforts.

- **Support law enforcement activities.** The MDOC, through its Emergency Response Team (ERT) framework, can provide corrections officers to assist state and local law enforcement departments / agencies with; security; crowd control; traffic and access control; search and recovery operations; disseminating warning to citizens; staffing emergency facilities; and other tasks necessary to protect public safety and maintain order. The MDOC ERTs are strategically located throughout Michigan and are self-sufficient, highly-equipped, and arrive prepared to engage any given situation. The MDOC ERTs can be mobilized through the designated MDOC EMC in the SEOC.

Note: The MDOC ERT primary responsibility is to protect the safety and security of state correctional facilities and that will always be its first-order mission. Providing support to state and local law enforcement activities is a secondary mission that is dependent on need and staff availability.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (MDEQ):

- **Coordinate the procurement of additional drinking water supplies, as required.** Because Michigan's local communities obtain their drinking water supplies from many different sources, it is doubtful that there will be a drinking water shortage that cannot be adequately addressed with in-state water resources. The exception might be a prolonged, severe drought in Michigan and the upper Midwest that significantly taxes the surface and subsurface water sources here and in surrounding states. If additional drinking water supplies are required due to a statewide or regional (Midwest) water shortage, the MDEQ will (in conjunction with the MSP/EMHSD and MDTMB) consider all appropriate procurement avenues, including federal assistance under the NRF, assistance from other states under the EMAC, and direct procurement through the private sector (i.e., bottled water companies, beer or soft drink bottlers, water-related trade associations). The procurement strategy employed will be determined in large part by the nature, scope, magnitude and expected duration of the shortage. (Refer to the Natural Disaster Procedures / Drought and MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-HUMAN SERVICES (MDHHS):

- **Identify and coordinate volunteer resources for recovery operations.** As required, the Michigan Community Service Commission will assist in identifying and coordinating volunteer resources to assist in essential governmental service recovery operations – specifically in the areas of continuity of government and disaster debris, donations and logistics management (but not necessarily limited to those functional areas).

Note: Refer to the following MEMP Support Plans for more specificity regarding MDHHS-Human Services / Michigan Community Service Commission task assignments and responsibilities related to disaster logistics, donations, and debris management, and state continuity operations: Recovery Support Plan; MSP/EMHSD Publication 107 – Michigan Disaster Logistics and Donations Management Plan; MSP/EMHSD Publication 109 – Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan; and MSP/EMHSD Publication 110 – Michigan Continuity of Government Plan.

- **Identify volunteer opportunities for emergent volunteers.** The Michigan Community Service Commission can assist in matching emergent volunteers (who desire to assist in the incident recovery effort) with volunteer opportunities through established NGOs seeking volunteers for such purposes. This need will normally occur early in the recovery when interest in the incident is greatest. The Commission will also refer potential volunteers to the MDHHS-Health Volunteer Registry as appropriate. (Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)

- **Implement the Michigan Disaster Donations Management Plan, as required.** If the circumstances of a disaster or emergency are such that unsolicited donations are (or are likely to become) a significant management and logistical issue, the MDHHS-Human Services will (at the direction of the MSP/EMHSD and/or Governor's Office) implement the donations management elements of the Michigan Disaster Logistics and Donations Management Plan, MSP/EMHSD Publication 107. This plan provides a detailed framework for establishing and implementing a donations management operation for a disaster or emergency of any size or complexity. Because most local jurisdictions in Michigan have not developed detailed local disaster donations management plans, state assistance in donations management will likely be required in situations of widespread and/or severe damage and/or significant human impact. Implementation of the donations management elements of the Michigan Disaster Logistics and Donations Management Plan will be done in coordination with the MSP/EMHSD and the other partner agencies and organizations included in the plan.
- **Identify access control issues relative to the continued operation of the Michigan Career and Technical Institute.** The MCTI may or may not be evacuated during an evacuation involving the Plainwell and Detroit areas – depending on initiating conditions, anticipated consequences and the anticipated evacuation timeframe. If either facility remains operational, access will be required by facility staff at designated shift change intervals. The MDHHS-Human Services EMC will work with the MSP and other appropriate SEOC staff to develop access protocols for MDHHS (or facility contractor) staff (with proper identification) so that they can pass through access control points in an expedient manner. (Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS (MDLARA):

- **Implement appropriate economic stabilization measures.** The MDLARA has responsibility for programs and regulatory areas that can potentially contribute to the stabilization of Michigan's economy in the event of a catastrophic incident requiring activation of the Michigan Continuity of Government Plan (MCOGP). The MDLARA will implement these stabilization measures as required by conditions during the incident recovery. (Refer to MSP/EMHSD Publication 110 – Michigan Continuity of Government Plan.)
- **Coordinate and monitor local fire service mutual aid assistance.** The State Fire Marshal will monitor and coordinate local fire service assistance requests and offers made under the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) in support of incident recovery efforts. The State Fire Marshal will also monitor and track the status of local fire service recovery efforts and provide periodic status reports in the MI CIMS and to the SRTF, as required. (Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)
- **Coordinate use of Bureau of Services for Blind Persons (BSBP) Training Center resources to support emergency operations.** The MDLARA EMC is responsible for the following tasks related to the use of these resources:
 - Maintaining a log of all key decisions, activities, and conversations related to the need for BSBP Training Center resources
 - Coordinating the use of the BSBP Training Center property to support emergency operations (i.e., as a shelter, staging area, emergency coordinating facility, etc.)
 - Providing for the use of BSBP Training Center equipment, materials and supplies, as appropriate

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS (MDMVA):

- **Transportation Support Task Assignments:**
 - Transport heavy equipment
 - Provide assets to transport personnel from the affected area (very limited)
 - Provide assets to transport cargo (i.e., bulk, palletized, water, petroleum, oil and lubricants)
- **Logistics Support Task Assignments:**
 - Identify and make available shelter space at MDMVA facilities, as required
 - Conduct warehousing operations
 - Provide security support at shelters
 - Provide mass feeding support at shelters
 - Provide supplemental transportation support at shelters
 - Provide assistance in the transportation and/or distribution of potable water

- Identify / mobilize shelter volunteers from the Michigan Volunteer Defense Force
- Provide procurement, management, re-supply, distribution operations
- **Maintenance Support Task Assignments:**
 - Provide and sustain operational equipment in support (either direct or general) of state missions
- **Communications Support Task Assignments:**
 - Provide secure and non-secure communications support (voice, video, data) for mobilizations of resources during existing or potential emergency conditions
 - Establish and maintain interoperable communications with local, state and federal agencies and volunteer organizations as necessary to respond to domestic operations
 - Layer-in unique equipment, as required, to allow interface with federal, state, and local emergency response agencies in support of domestic security missions and disaster response
- **Engineering Support Task Assignments:**
 - Infrastructure damage assessment
 - Debris removal
 - Rapid road and bridge construction
 - Construction of emergency housing facilities / base camps
 - Power generation
 - Ground firefighting
 - Explosive ordinance disposal
 - Search and rescue
 - Aid in stemming or limiting the flow of flood waters
 - Provide engineering assistance in unblocking the disruption of water flow
 - Perform expedient construction (temporary repairs) to damaged facilities and/or to stem the flow of flood waters
- **Aviation / Airlift Support Task Assignments:**
 - Provide aircraft to transport personnel and cargo
 - Provide military aircraft to facilitate reconnaissance, command and control and communications
 - Provide airborne firefighting support
 - Assist in airborne medical evacuation
 - Provide air search and rescue
- **Security Support Task Assignments:**
 - Provide organized, trained and equipped military force capable of supporting civilian law enforcement agencies in maintaining law and order, including non-lethal capability
 - Provide general security, area, point, route, and critical infrastructure protection (CIP)
 - Provide a military force capable of conducting security operations and providing deterrence by presenting a viable military presence

Note: Refer to the following MEMP Support Plans for more specificity regarding some of the above MDMVA task assignments: Recovery Support Plan; Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan; MSP/EMHSD Publication 107 – Michigan Disaster Logistics and Donations Management Plan; MSP/EMHSD Publication 109 – Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan; MSP/EMHSD Publication 110 – Michigan Continuity of Government Plan; and the Michigan Mass Fatality Management Plan (MDCH publication).

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (MDNR):

- **Supplement transportation and equipment resources.** The MDNR has an extensive statewide inventory of vehicles, construction equipment and related items that can be made available to supplement other state transportation and equipment resources during incident response and/or recovery operations. MDNR transportation and equipment resources may be used for a wide array of functions, including but not limited to: evacuation and mass sheltering; environmental restoration; wildland fire management; disaster debris, donations and logistics management; continuity of government; and mass fatality management. Most of the transportation and equipment resources are located at MDNR field offices. The MDNR EMC will work with the appropriate field and department management staff to mobilize required resources once the need is identified and quantified through the SEOC.

- **Provide maps and enhanced mapping capability for state emergency operations.** The MDNR can provide digitized maps of areas that are environmentally sensitive, have certain types of resources, or are vulnerable to certain types of hazards, to supplement the GIS capabilities available in the SEOC. These resources include both in-house products and those available through the MDTMB Center for Shared Solutions and Technology Partnerships (CSSTP). The MDNR also has a statewide aerial imagery archive which can provide imagery to supplement that which is available through the SEOC GIS and/or online through various aerial imagery web sites (e.g., Google Earth, Bing Maps, etc.). Requests for technical mapping assistance and/or map and/or aerial imagery products will be made through the MDNR EMC.
- **Provide security support at shelters.** (Refer to the Human Services and Public Safety ESFs.)
- **Identify and provide shelter space at state parks and recreation areas, if required.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF and MEMP Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan.)
- **Provide space for vital records storage and manuscript depository.** The Michigan Historical Center provides space for and logs the collection of vital records and manuscripts as an ongoing, day-to-day continuity of government measure. The Center's emergency preparedness plan has detailed procedures for protecting, salvaging and restoring all types of vital records within their collection – including electronic records, paper records, books and photographs.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF STATE (MDOS):

- **Provide branch office facilities for use as Disaster Recovery Centers.** In rare cases, Secretary of State (SOS) branch offices may be used as DRCs to provide incident and recovery information directly to disaster victims. The MDOS EMC will arrange for use of SOS branch offices upon request of the SEOC.

Note: This will only be done if the DRC activities do not preclude or interfere with normal SOS branch office functions.

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE (MSP):

- **Coordinate with the transportation industry for additional resources to support emergency operations.** If additional mass and/or freight transportation resources (i.e., intercity buses, trucks) are required to support emergency operations, the MSP (Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Division, Office of Highway Safety Planning, etc.) may be able to arrange for these resources through its regular management contacts in the private transportation industry. This could also include the provision of technical advice and assistance from truck industry officials in support of response and/or recovery efforts for significant hazardous material transportation incidents involving trucks.
- **Provide specialized resources to support emergency operations.** The following MSP units can provide specialized technical support to search and rescue operations, laboratory analysis, hostage negotiations, structural fire investigations, and bomb identification and removal:
 - The **Canine Unit** has considerable technical expertise in search and rescue site management and has tracking dogs that are trained to follow human scent. The Canine Unit can be utilized to locate missing or lost persons in vegetated areas and collapsed buildings, and deceased persons believed to be underwater. The Canine Unit also has bomb detection dogs for use in bomb threat situations.
 - The **Underwater Recovery Unit** specializes in underwater search and recovery operations and has sonar and side scan sonar for locating submerged objects and bodies. In an emergency or disaster, the Underwater Recovery Unit has limited ability to respond as a rescue unit. Generally, rescue operations are only feasible in those incidents where victims trapped underwater have an air supply.
 - The **Emergency Support Team** can provide assistance with rescue operations. The Emergency Support Team has the necessary equipment and training for most types of rescue situations, and is equipped with climbing and rappelling gear and individual communication systems. The Emergency Support Team is also the primary MSP response unit for hostile paramilitary action, hostage negotiations, and all other high-risk situations.

- The **Aviation Unit** can provide a variety of support functions in an emergency or disaster. Aircraft transportation can be provided for MSP personnel and other state government officials upon receipt of authorization. MSP aircraft can also be used to assist in the collection of aerial imagery (photographs and video) of a disaster area and to monitor vehicle traffic flow in incidents requiring evacuation, with video downlink capability for an incident commander. In addition, MSP aircraft can assist in search and rescue operations while working in conjunction with MSP and other law enforcement personnel.
- The **Forensic Science Division** can provide laboratory analysis of substances or evidence through the MSP regional crime laboratories. The Forensic Science Division can also provide support to the MDCH and local authorities in managing a mass fatality incident scene, establishing a temporary morgue, and securing and identifying victims in the aftermath of a mass fatality incident.
- MSP **fire investigators** can assist local government in the investigation of structural fires.
- In situations where a bomb threat has been received or a bomb is suspected, the **Bomb Squad** can be activated for removal and destruction of the explosive material.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (MDOT):

- **Provide air services for emergency transport and documentation.** MDOT air resources support may include but is not limited to:
 - Maintaining MDOT aircraft and trained pilots
 - Scheduling and carrying out assignments for MDOT aircraft
 - Providing lists of airports (from MDOT Aeronautics at www.michigan.gov/mdot), to include:
 - Contact information
 - Level of service
 - Detailed maps
 - Providing lists of Michigan licensed / registered:
 - Aircraft dealers
 - Flight schools
 - Aircraft
 - Assisting in the removal of airspace hazards at airports
 - Providing aerial damage documentation using standard contracts with fixed-wing vendors
 - Coordinating use of the Civil Air Patrol with MSP, as activated through MSP Operations
 - Coordinating with the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) / Federal Transit Administration (FTA), including restriction requests

(Refer to the Information and Planning ESF, Public Works and Engineering ESF, and the MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)
- **Secure additional mass transportation resources for evacuations.** As local resources, such as school buses and local transit are overwhelmed, the MDOT may arrange for additional mass transportation resources through its regular management contacts with passenger transportation providers such as:
 - Intercity bus carriers
 - Amtrak passenger rail service
 - Local transit authorities not already locally deployed
 - USDOT / FTA

(Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF, MEMP Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan, and MEMP Animal Care Support Plan.)
- **Provide commercial marine transportation information.** Through its standard operating relationships with marine transportation organizations, the MDOT will, as required:
 - Coordinate with the MDEQ, MDNR, U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Great Lakes shipping associations, and marine transportation companies to monitor lake levels and navigation channel depths as they relate to commercial shipping
 - Provide contact lists of ferry operators
 - Provide contact lists of marine terminals

- Provide other inventory information
- Coordinate with USDOT, including marine traffic restriction requests

(Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF and the Natural Disaster Procedures.)

Note: The USCG, under the authority of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), is the regulatory agency for all commercial mariners and vessels.

- **Provide resources to support emergency operations.** The MDOT may be requested to provide the following types of resources and assistance in support of assessment, logistics, donations, and debris management operations:

- Technical assistance (e.g., engineering services, damage assessment, debris clearance, etc.)
- Additional liaison with local road agencies
- MDOT facilities, prepared for emergency use
- Transportation of commodities and donated goods
- Equipment, materials and supplies
- Assistance in loading, unloading, inventorying, and distributing commodities to end users
- Assistance in managing facility operations

Note: Refer to the following MEMP Support Plans for more specificity regarding use of the MDOT resources and assistance listed above: Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan; Animal Care Support Plan; Recovery Support Plan; MSP/EMHSD Publication 107 – Michigan Disaster Logistics and Donations Management Plan; and MSP/EMHSD Publication 109 – Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY (MDT):

- **Provide immediate and long-term economic development and recovery assistance.** The Michigan Finance Authority, an autonomous entity within the MDT, is one of 10 public finance authorities that issues loans to Michigan local units of government for various public purposes. The Authority's Local Government Loan Program provides loans for equipment purchases, building improvements, and public infrastructure needs (among other uses). This also includes coordinating with the Michigan Economic Development Corporation (MEDC), which has resources that can supplement the MDT's various programs to aid in economic recovery. (For example, the Rural Housing and Economic Development [RHED] Program, administered by the Michigan State Housing Development Authority [MSHDA], provides capacity-building and program grants to PNPs and public agencies supporting housing and community development in rural areas.) These programs, individually or in tandem, can help stabilize and enhance the economic posture of a Michigan community or region trying to recover from a major disaster or emergency. (Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)

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NRF COUNTERPART ELEMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF #1 (Transportation) • ESF #2 (Communications) • ESF #3 (Public Works and Engineering) • ESF #12 (Energy) • ESF #14 (Long-Term Community Recovery) 	PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING	PURPOSE The Public Works and Engineering ESF is concerned with issues pertaining to incident-related damage and impacts to critical public facilities and infrastructure, including the transportation, communications and energy distribution networks.
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LEAD DEPARTMENT / AGENCY:	Task Assignments (page #s)
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SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS / AGENCIES:	
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MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (MDOT):

- **Maintain, repair, and restore the state highway / trunkline system.** MDOT Region Offices, through direct forces or contracted agencies, maintain, repair, and restore the state highway / trunkline system. With assistance (as appropriate) from the MDOT EMC and other MDOT support areas, specific responsibilities include but are not necessarily limited to:
 - Assessing and reporting damage to the MDOT EMC
 - Coordinating the mobilization and operation of direct forces, contracted agencies, and/or private contractors
 - Providing equipment and personnel for snow, ice and debris clearance; traffic control; barricading; diking or confinement measures; and heavy rescue
 - Repairing and restoring roads, bridges, drains, traffic control signs and devices, and related highway elements
 - Implementing traffic management tools to facilitate repair and restoration work and other emergency measures
 - Issuing permits for oversize and overweight vehicles
 - Providing assistance off the state highway / trunkline system, as requested through the SEOC
 - Providing engineers and specialists to assess damage as part of the MRIAT and for technical assistance
 - Assisting in monitoring and coordinating federal highway repair and restoration grants (i.e., FEMA and FHWA)

Note: Refer to the Information and Planning ESF and the following MEMP Support Plans for more specificity regarding the MDOT task assignments and responsibilities listed above: Recovery Support Plan; MSP/EMHSD Publication 105 – Michigan Rapid Impact Assessment Team Assignments and Standard Operating Procedures; MSP/EMHSD Publication 107 – Michigan Disaster Logistics and Donations Management Plan; and MSP/EMHSD Publication 109 – Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan.

- **Maintain, repair, and restore state-owned rail lines.** Specific responsibilities include but are not necessarily limited to:
 - Maintaining state-owned rail lines (687 track miles) using standard long-term contracts and MDOT Emergency Construction / Maintenance Contracting Procedures
 - Providing liaison with Amtrak, the passenger rail operator (three routes with 22 stations)
 - Inspecting grade level and bridge crossings
 - Providing permits for clearance
 - Providing contact lists of freight rail line owners / operators

- Providing liaison with freight rail line owners / operators (24, with 3,600 track miles)
- Coordinating with the USDOT / Federal Rail Administration (FRA), including restriction requests

(Refer to MEMP Recovery Support Plan and Natural Disaster Procedures.)

Note: Most freight rail track and right-of-way in Michigan is privately owned and operated. Primary liaison is with the USDOT / FRA.

- **Provide technical assistance to FEMA Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP) and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP).** As coordinated by the MDOT EMC, MDOT subject matter experts may be requested to:
 - Assessing and/or confirming local reports of damage to roads, bridges, and other transportation system infrastructure (and possibly other types of public infrastructure and/or facilities) as part of the PDA process
 - Developing projects and project worksheets
 - Assisting in the review of project worksheets to determine facility, work and cost eligibility, and to ensure the State's and applicant's best interests are being represented
 - Monitoring repair and restoration work
 - Inspecting projects upon completion
 - Providing engineering advice and assistance
 - Serving on post-incident hazard mitigation survey teams to formulate recommendations to help reduce or eliminate losses from future similar events. (Findings may be reviewed for inclusion in the Michigan Hazard Mitigation Plan for possible future implementation.)

MDOT technical assistance responsibilities:

The MSP/EMHSD State Public Assistance Officer (SPAO) will determine the number of MDOT engineers and specialists needed to provide technical assistance. This information will be provided to the MDOT EMC, also serving as the Technical Assistance Liaison (TAL).

- The TAL is responsible for coordinating, training, and supervising MDOT technical assistance personnel (staff or contracted).
- MDOT technical assistance personnel will assist federal, state, and local agencies in developing and/or reviewing projects as the JFO or other location.

Note: Refer to the Natural Disaster Procedures and the following MEMP Support Plans for more specificity regarding the MDOT task assignments and responsibilities listed above: Recovery Support Plan; MSP/EMHSD Publication 005 – State of Michigan Administrative Plan for the Public Assistance Grant Program; MSP/EMHSD Publication 007 – State of Michigan Administrative Plan for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; and MSP/EMHSD Publication 106 – Michigan Hazard Mitigation Plan.

- **Coordinate Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Emergency Relief Program.** The MDOT will coordinate with the FHWA Michigan Division Office to provide assistance for the repair and restoration of local and state roads, bridges and standard right-of-way elements on the Federal Aid System (FAS). Program activation is dependent on eligible road damage costs within a Governor's or Presidential declaration. (Refer to the Natural Disaster Procedures and MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)
- **Provide funding for transportation system development and maintenance.** The MDOT administers several other federal and state (non-disaster focused) transportation programs which may be used in certain circumstances to provide assistance with critical transportation infrastructure repair and restoration. Detailed at www.michigan.gov/dot, these programs include but are not limited to the following:
 - Michigan Transportation Fund (receiving fund for several programs dedicated to highway purposes)
 - Transportation Related Trust Fund (combined trust fund for several dedicated highway and bridge trust funds)
 - Surface Transportation Program and Small Urban Program
 - Highway Trust Fund
 - Railroad Rehabilitation and Repair Program
 - Michigan Rail Loan Assistance Program
 - State Infrastructure Bank

- **Provide air services for emergency transport and documentation.** (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF and Resource Support ESF.)
- **Assess damage to and impact of failed transportation infrastructure and accidents (road, air, rail, mass transit, and marine).** The MDOT can provide technical assistance to aid in:
 - Determining impacts on the involved mode of transportation and/or transportation facilities
 - Assessing property, environmental, and transportation infrastructure damage
 - Estimating response and recover resources, their duration of use, and associated costs
 - Providing liaison with the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB), which is responsible for investigating significant transportation accidents
 - Assisting in determining the probable cause of accidents or damage
 - Issuing safety recommendations to prevent future similar accidents

(Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures and the MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)

- **Coordinate with the USDOT for transportation response activities, including limiting or restricting air, rail, water, and vehicular traffic.**
 - The MDOT EMC will coordinate with the USDOT Regional Emergency Transportation Coordinator (RETCO) or Regional Emergency Transportation Representative (RETRep)
 - The RETCO / RETRep will coordinate response actions of the applicable federal transportation departments / agencies, such as the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), FHWA, and Federal Railroad Administration (FRA)
 - The RETCO / RETRep will liaison with the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) and Transportation Security Administration (TSA), which are under the authority of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security
 - The MDOT EMC may also establish direct contact with applicable federal transportation agencies

(Refer to the Resource Support ESF, Public Works and Engineering ESF, Technological Disaster Procedures, MEMP Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan, and MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)

- **Implement the Michigan Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation (EHTR) Plan.** The MDOT and MSP will jointly implement this plan during the post-nuclear attack recovery period to regulate and control traffic on segments of federal, state, county, and local road systems and facilities, which may include permitting priority movement of materials, equipment, and personnel. (Refer to the WMD Attack Procedures, MEMP Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan, and MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)
- **Provide state highway / trunkline traffic control measures, evacuation routing, and access control and perimeter points in coordination with the MSP and local jurisdictions.** Assistance by the affected MDOT Region Office, MDOT support areas, and the MDOT EMC may include but is not limited to:
 - Implementing / adjusting traffic signals, barricades, signage, message boards (fixed and portable), and other traffic management measures
 - Implementing road closure plans and emergency routing
 - Providing directions and information
 - Selecting evacuation routes with consideration of emergency needs, road capacity and condition, road design / geometry, bridge height clearances, potential choke points, and direction of evacuation
 - Identifying access control and perimeter points based on a range of factors, such as roadway design, functionality and capacity, speed of onset, hazards, impacts, etc.
 - Addressing route hazards and determining detours around or removing potential impediments (e.g., construction zones)
 - Assigning staff to access control and perimeter points in support of law enforcement
 - Providing maintenance services to support traffic mobility
 - Assessing conditions and monitoring traffic flow

(Refer to the Natural Disaster Procedures, Technological Disaster Procedures, Human-Related Disaster Procedures, WMD Attack Procedures, MEMP Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan, MEMP Animal Care Support Plan, and MEMP Recovery Support Plan)

MSP/EMHSD:

- **Coordinate and administer the federal Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP) to provide funding to repair, restore or replace damaged public facilities.** The MSP/EMHSD will administer the PAGP in accordance with the provisions set forth in the State of Michigan Administrative Plan for the PAGP – a plan annually reviewed and approved by FEMA. The State Public Assistance Officer (SPO) from the MSP/EMHSD is primarily responsible for program implementation and grants management activities. The MDOT and other state departments / agencies provide assistance as appropriate. (Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan, Natural Disaster Procedures, and MSP/EMHSD Publication 005 – State of Michigan Administrative Plan for the Public Assistance Grant Program.)
- **Coordinate and administer federal Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) to provide funding for cost-effective mitigation measures to reduce the long-term risk to public facilities from disaster damage.** The MSP/EMHSD administers federal HMA in Michigan in accordance with the provisions set forth in the State of Michigan Administrative Plan for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), MSP/EMHSD Publication 007, and each HMA program's respective federal implementation guidelines. The State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) from the MSP/EMHSD is primarily responsible for program implementation and grants management activities. The Michigan Citizen-Community Emergency Response Coordinating Council (MCCERCC) is responsible, under Michigan Executive Order 2007-18, for making recommendations regarding the identification, solicitation, review, prioritization and selection of hazard mitigation projects for funding under the HMA programs. All of the HMA programs except the HMGP are annual funding programs. The HMGP is only available subsequent to a Presidential major disaster declaration. In addition to the assistance provided to the MSP/EMHSD by the MCCERCC, other state departments such as the MDOT, MDEQ, and MDARD may provide supplemental technical assistance as appropriate. (Refer to the Natural Disaster Procedures, MSP/EMHSD Publication 007 – State of Michigan Administrative Plan for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, MSP/EMHSD Publication 106 – Michigan Hazard Mitigation Plan, and the MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)
- **Coordinate and administer state public assistance funding under Section 19 of 1976 PA 390, as amended.** Under Section 19 of 1976 PA 390, as amended, funding may be available for eligible counties and municipalities severely affected by a disaster or emergency when federal disaster relief assistance is not available. Assistance grants under Section 19 come from the state disaster and emergency contingency fund, which is funded annually by the Michigan Legislature. The MSP/EMHSD administers Section 19 funding on behalf of the Governor.

Section 19 assistance grants are limited to \$100,000 or 10% of the total annual operating budget of the county or municipality for the preceding fiscal year, whichever is less. Section 19 funds are only available in the absence of federal Public Assistance funding, and the county or municipality applying for the funds must be included in the Governor's emergency or disaster declaration under 1976 PA 390. The governing body of the county or municipality applies for funding by adopting a resolution according to format specified in the Section 19 Administrative Rules, and by completing form EMD-19 (Application for Disaster Assistance). The resolution and completed EMD-19 form are submitted to the appropriate MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator for processing. The Governor makes the final determination for funding.

- **Coordinate disaster debris clearance and management activities, as required.** Most disaster debris clearance and management operations are adequately handled by local officials, with technical support and assistance provided by the MDEQ and MSP/EMHSD. However, particularly severe storms, tornadoes and other disasters that cause widespread damage (involving multiple jurisdictions) or that hit densely populated urban areas often generate such large amounts of debris that state assistance is required to set up and manage the debris operation. (When this has occurred in the past, the MSP/EMHSD has established its "Tree Central" debris management operation within the SIOC in Lansing.) Working directly with selected debris removal contractors, local officials, and involved state departments such as the MDARD, MDOC, MDEQ, MDMVA, MDNR, and MDOT, the MSP/EMHSD will:
 - Determine debris clearance and removal priorities
 - Establish work schedules and communication protocols
 - Develop and implement contracts
 - Manage the flow of paperwork
 - Review and approve cost documentation

- Supervise work activities
- Ensure that all involved parties are completing the required work on time and in accordance with local, state and federal regulations

If necessary, the MSP/EMHSD may establish a coordination center within or with direct interface to the SEOC, and one or more on-scene satellite offices to allow for greater coordination and a more efficient and effective delivery of services. Generally, such debris management operations take several months to complete and closeout. (Refer to the Natural Disaster Procedures, MSP/EMHSD Publication 005 – State of Michigan Administrative Plan for the Public Assistance Grant Program, MSP/EMHSD Publication 109 – Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan, and the MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MDARD):

- **As necessary, assist local jurisdictions with the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged inter-county drains.** If an inter-county drain is damaged in an emergency or disaster, MDARD inspectors may be requested by the local jurisdiction and/or the SEOC to assist local officials in assessing physical damage to the system, potential loss of service, potential public safety impacts, and requirements for repair and restoration. This assessment information, as well as any recommendations made by the MDARD and local inspectors, will be submitted to the SEOC (through the Information and Planning ESF) as part of the incident assessment effort. The MSP/EMHSD will coordinate with the MDARD and other involved local, state and federal departments / agencies in developing and implementing appropriate response and recovery actions to address specific issues related to the drain damage. The MDARD will also provide advice and technical assistance, within staff resources, to aid local officials in taking the steps necessary to repair and restore damaged inter-county drains to meet legal requirements and/or generally accepted engineering standards. If a Presidential major disaster declaration is granted, the MDARD EMC will work with MSP/EMHSD staff to secure federal disaster relief funding for the repair and restoration of damaged facilities under the PAGP or other available programs (e.g., under the USDA). (Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)

Note: MDARD staff will focus primarily on inter-county drains (their area of expertise and stewardship) but can assist with intra-county drain assessments if staff resources are available and an urgent need exists.

Background notes on Michigan's drainage system and drain management and improvement program: The Michigan Drain Code provides for the maintenance and improvement of the vast system of intra-county and inter-county drainage facilities in the state. Each drain has a corresponding special assessment district (watershed), a defined route and course, an established length, and is conferred the status of a public corporation with powers of taxation, condemnation, ability to contract, hold, manage and dispose of property, and to sue and be sued. Drainage districts and drains are established by petition of the affected landowners and/or municipalities. County drains, with a special assessment district entirely within the county (intra-county), are administered by the locally elected county drain commissioner. Inter-county drains, with a special assessment district in more than one county, are administered by a drainage board that consists of the drain commissioners of the affected counties, and is chaired by the MDARD Director or a designee. The MDARD coordinates the inter-county drain management program in Michigan.

The drainage program administered by county drain commissioners (intra-county and inter-county) and the MDARD (inter-county) operates, maintains and improves water conveyance and treatment systems ranging from small agricultural drains to urban storm drains and/or sanitary drains. (Some drains are constructed of pipes that range in size from 12 inches in diameter to over 16 feet in diameter, with massive pumping stations carrying storm and/or sanitary sewage which serve thousands of residents. Other drains are open channels or ditches that vary from several feet in width and are dry during part of the year, to large river channels in excess of 100 feet in width. Flood water retarding dams, flood pumps, erosion control structures, storage basins and wastewater treatment structures are also part of the infrastructure constructed under the Michigan Drain Code.) Statewide, there are over 18,000 established drainage districts with an estimated combined length of over 40,000 miles of channel. These facilities vary from rural agricultural open channels with drainage areas of several hundred acres to large river systems with drainage areas of several hundred square miles.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-HEALTH (MDHHS):

- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged state mental health facilities.** The MDHHS-Health has statutory responsibility for and maintains stewardship over state in-patient mental health facilities in Michigan. If a facility is damaged in an emergency or disaster, the MDHHS-Health EMC will work directly with the involved facility manager to collect damage assessment information and then report it to the SEOC (through the Information and Planning ESF) for compilation and follow-up action. If a Presidential major disaster declaration is granted under the federal Stafford Act, the MDHHS-Health EMC will work with the MSP/EMHSD to secure federal disaster relief funding for the repair and restoration of damaged facilities under the PAGP or other available programs. If a Presidential major disaster declaration is not granted, the MDHHS-Health EMC will work with appropriate MDHHS staff to secure a state appropriation for the repair and restoration of damaged facilities through the MDTMB and the Michigan Legislature. (Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS (MDOC):

- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged state correctional facilities.** The MDOC has statutory responsibility for and maintains stewardship over all state correctional facilities and institutions in Michigan. If a correctional facility is damaged in an emergency or disaster, the MDOC EMC will work directly with the involved facility warden and regional prison administrator to collect damage assessment information and then report it to the SEOC (through the Information and Planning ESF) for compilation and follow-up action. If a Presidential major disaster declaration is granted under the federal Stafford Act, the MDOC EMC will work with the MSP/EMHSD to secure federal disaster relief funding for the repair and restoration of damaged facilities under the PAGP or other available programs. If a Presidential major disaster declaration is not granted, the MDOC EMC will work with appropriate MDOC staff to secure a state appropriation for the repair and restoration of damaged facilities through the MDTMB and the Michigan Legislature. (Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (MDOE):

- **Assess damage to and impact on public schools.** Although the MDOE has no direct authority over public school buildings, school buses, or school equipment and supplies (local public school districts are autonomous), the MDOE does maintain regular management contact with local public school districts for operational purposes and therefore can assist in assessing incident impacts to public school facilities and operations. This information will come primarily from local damage and impact assessment reports reported via the MI CIMS, but will be supplemented by MDOE contacts and observations. MDOE input will be particularly relevant during the early stages of the recovery period after a significant or catastrophic incident during the school year, when rapid decisions may have to be made regarding the establishment of alternate school facilities to temporarily replace damaged primary facilities. MDOE public school damage / impact information will be submitted to the State Recovery Task Force (SRTF) through the MDOE EMC in the SEOC or another designated MDOE staff person. (Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)
- **Coordinate public school facility and operations restoration.** During the long term recovery period, the MDOE will coordinate with impacted local public school facilities and systems regarding the restoration of damaged facilities and the continuation of school operations to ensure that students have the opportunity to continue their education without significant interruption. The MDOE may be required to provide technical assistance regarding operational conditions and/or schedules, and it may also assist local school officials in locating and determining the appropriateness of temporary school facilities while repairs are made to primary facilities. If necessary, the MDTMB may be able to assist the affected local school district and the MDOE in locating suitable temporary school facilities using available state facility space and/or leased space in a private facility. The MDOE representative on the SRTF or another designated MDOE staff person will coordinate these assistance and advocacy roles throughout the long term recovery period. (Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (MDEQ):

- **Coordinate petroleum and natural gas pipeline safety activities.** Pipeline jurisdiction and oversight in Michigan is complex, determined primarily by the type and function of a pipeline and its location. Involved governmental agencies include the: 1) MPSC; 2) USDOT Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration (USDOT/PHMSA) in Kansas City, Missouri; and 3) MDEQ Office of Oil, Gas, and Minerals (MDEQ/OOGM). As the table below indicates, the MDEQ/OOGM has jurisdiction over the safety of certain gathering lines in the state:

Pipeline Safety Regulation in Michigan

Pipeline Type	Jurisdiction	Applicable Code	Inspected By
Inter-state Natural Gas	USDOT/PHMSA	49 CFR Part 192	MPSC
Intrastate Natural Gas	State of Michigan / MPSC	Michigan Gas Safety Standards	MPSC
Liquid Petroleum	USDOT/PHMSA	49 CFR Parts 193/195	USDOT/PHMSA
Gathering Lines*	MDEQ/OOGM	Oil/Gas Administrative Rules under Part 615, 1994 PA 451	MDEQ/OOGM

*Note: Gathering lines run from a production facility (i.e., well) to a pre-processing plant (i.e., dehydration facility, separator, compression station). Source: Michigan Public Service Commission, Gas Safety Office

Gathering Lines. The issue of gathering line jurisdiction is even more complex. Gathering lines in non-rural areas fall under the jurisdiction of the Michigan Gas Safety Standards. Gathering lines that serve as common carriers fall under the jurisdiction of the MPSC, but may not necessarily fall under the Michigan Gas Safety Standards.* All other gathering flow lines fall under the jurisdiction of the MDEQ/OOGM.

***Note:** Even though gathering lines in rural areas do not fall under the direct jurisdiction of the Michigan Gas Safety Standards, the MPSC requires all common carrier pipelines to be designated, constructed and operated under the requirements of the Standard.

(Refer to the MDLARA task assignments below for additional details on the pipeline safety activities of the MPSC.)

- **Regulate health and safety issues related to oil and gas well drilling and production.** Part 615, Supervisor of Wells and the Administrative Rules, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act (1994 PA 451, as amended) regulates oil and natural gas well drilling in Michigan. Revisions to the statute in 1999 clarified the Supervisor's authority to address public health and safety issues. (The Supervisor of Wells is the MDEQ, and ultimately the MDEQ Director.) The Part 615 Administrative Rules govern: 1) well location, spacing and construction; 2) well drilling, operations and production functions; 3) waste disposal for environmental protection; 4) well plugging; 5) prevention measures for fire, accidental release and explosion hazards; and 6) hydrogen sulfide management. All of these regulated areas help protect public health, safety and property from drilling and/or production-related hazards, including the release of extremely poisonous hydrogen sulfide gas.

(Refer to the notes box below for information on well classification and hydrogen sulfide contingency planning required to protect the public. Also refer to MSP/EMHSD Publication 103 – Michigan Hazard Analysis, and MSP/EMHSD Publication 106 – Michigan Hazard Mitigation Plan, for additional information.)

Notes: The Part 615 Administrative Rules require classification of wells using the concept of radius of exposure (RoE). A simple formula is used to calculate the distance, in feet, from the point of release at which the hydrogen sulfide concentration in air reaches 100 ppm. This is the 100 ppm RoE. Wells with more than 300 ppm hydrogen sulfide in the gas stream are classified according to the 100 ppm RoE.

Contingency plans for public protection are required for wells at which the 100 ppm RoE is greater than 100 feet. The plans are divided into two parts. Part I contains general procedures that must be implemented by company personnel in an emergency when hydrogen sulfide is released. This includes emergency contacts and their assigned duties and responsibilities, notification and evacuation procedures for the general public, and procedures for igniting the well. Part II contains site-specific information and must be filed with the application for a drilling permit. Well owners have the option of working with the local EMC instead of preparing a required site map and list of residences. This option can be used in highly-populated areas.

Other hydrogen sulfide Administrative Rules address special equipment requirements for drilling, testing and production of hydrogen sulfide-bearing wells. The Rules are intended to provide for public protection and nuisance odor mitigation.

- **Provide debris management technical and operational assistance.** If a large-scale disaster debris management operation becomes necessary, the respective MDEQ environmental protection divisions will provide technical assistance to the MSP/EMHSD and the affected local jurisdictions regarding proper debris reduction, storage and disposal methods. Requests for MDEQ services pertaining to disaster debris disposal will be routed through the MDEQ EMC, who in turn will contact the appropriate departmental staff to provide assistance. (Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan, the Health and Environmental Protection ESF, and MSP/EMHSD Publication 109 – Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan.)
- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged dams, water supply systems, and wastewater collection and treatment facilities.** If any of these facilities and/or systems is damaged or negatively impacted in an emergency or disaster, inspectors from the MDEQ will be dispatched to the scene (through the MDEQ EMC) to help local (and federal, if involved) officials in assessing the physical damage, operational impacts, and potential public health and safety consequences. This assessment information, as well as any emergency recommendations made by the MDEQ or other involved inspectors, will be submitted to the MSP/EMHSD through the MDEQ EMC. The MSP/EMHSD will coordinate with the MDEQ and other involved local, state, and federal departments / agencies in developing and implementing appropriate response and recovery actions to address the specific issues related to the damaged facility and/or system. If a Presidential major disaster declaration is granted under the federal Stafford Act, the MDEQ EMC will work with the MSP/EMHSD to determine if federal disaster relief funding for the repair and restoration of the facility

and/or system under the PAGP or other available programs might be applicable. (In the case of a dam, the ownership – public vs. private – will determine, in large part, if funding might be made available.)

Background notes on dam safety requirements. Both the MDEQ and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) classify and regulate dams in Michigan. Approximately 70 dams fall under the federal requirement, and approximately 240 come under Michigan regulations administered by the MDEQ.

Part 315, Dam Safety, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act (1994 PA 451), as amended, provides for the inspection of dams. This statute requires the MDEQ to rate each dam as either "high," "significant," or "low" hazard potential, according to the potential downstream impact if the dam were to fail (not according to the physical condition of the dam). The MDEQ has identified and rated over 2,400 dams. Dams over six feet in height that create an impoundment with a surface area of more than five acres are regulated by this statute. Dam owners are required to maintain an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for "high" and "significant" hazard potential dams. Owners are also required to coordinate with local emergency management officials to assure consistency with local emergency operations plans. Dams regulated by FERC, such as hydroelectric power dams, are generally exempt from this statute.

The FERC licenses water power projects (including dams) that are developed by non-federal entities, including individuals, private firms, states and municipalities. Under provisions of the Federal Power Act and federal regulations, the licensee of the project must prepare an EAP. This plan must include a description of actions to be taken by the licensee in case of an emergency. Inundation maps showing approximate expected inundation areas must also be prepared. Licensees must conduct a functional exercise at certain projects, in cooperation with local emergency management officials.

Background notes on the regulation of water supply systems. The MDEQ regulates public and private water supply systems, including facilities related to the collection, storage, treatment and distribution of drinking water. Michigan's public water supplies are regulated under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. The MDEQ, as a primacy agency for the federal government, provides supervision and control of Michigan's public water supplies (including their operation and physical improvements) under the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act (1976 PA 399).

The MDEQ regulates, through a permit process, the design, construction and alteration of public water supply systems. Water supply construction must be conducted within the framework of the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, as well as the Architecture, Professional Engineering and Land Surveying Act (1937 PA 240, which requires professional engineering preparation of construction documents for water works construction costing over \$15,000). Most communities in Michigan have, in conjunction with the MDEQ, developed water system master plans that conform to the requirements of the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act. (From a hazard mitigation standpoint, this is important because it helps ensure that all new water system construction and alterations to existing systems will conform to the minimum standards set in the Act. While not making water infrastructure "disaster-proof," the standards provide at least a basic level of design, structural and operational integrity to new or renovated portions of a community's water supply system.)

Background notes on the regulation of wastewater collection / treatment systems. The Federal Clean Water Act regulates the discharge from community wastewater collection and treatment systems. The regulatory aspects of the Act that pertain to municipalities have been delegated to the MDEQ for surface water and groundwater discharge facilities. Authority for the oversight of planning, facility design review, and construction permitting of sewerage systems collection, transportation and treatment facilities, is derived from Part 41 of the Michigan Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act (1994 PA 451) and Administrative Rules promulgated under authority of Part 41. The MDEQ assists communities with the development and maintenance of their wastewater collection and treatment systems, and monitors and regulates these systems to ensure pollution abatement and health conditions are met. Although the regulatory authority vested in the MDEQ is primarily aimed at preventing water pollution, there are requirements in place under 1994 PA 451 regarding the design, construction, and operational integrity and reliability of wastewater collection and treatment systems.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Technology Transfer Program, the "Recommended Standards for Sewage Works" developed by the Great Lakes-Upper Mississippi River Board of State Sanitary Engineers, and other technical references provide important technical information to MDEQ personnel about the design and operation of wastewater collection and treatment system components. This information is used extensively by the MDEQ to review designs and operation procedures for the municipal wastewater program. Included within this guidance are basic minimum standards that help ensure an adequate level of structural and operational integrity for wastewater systems.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-HUMAN SERVICES (MDHHS):

- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged state training and rehabilitation (juvenile justice) facilities, and the MCTI.** If a facility is damaged in an emergency or disaster, the MDHHS-Human Services EMC will work directly with the involved facility manager to collect damage assessment information and then report it to the SEOC (through the Information and Planning ESF) for compilation and follow-up action. If a Presidential major disaster declaration is granted, the MDHHS-Human Services EMC will work with MSP/EMHSD staff to secure federal disaster relief funding for the repair and restoration of damaged facilities under the PAGP or other available programs. If a Presidential major disaster declaration is not granted, the MDHHS-Human Services EMC will work with appropriate MDHHS staff to secure a state appropriation for the repair and restoration of damaged facilities through the MDTMB and the Michigan Legislature. (Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS (MDLARA):

- **Promote and require electrical infrastructure reliability enhancement measures to minimize storm-related electrical outages.** The MPSC monitors power system reliability to help minimize the scope and duration of power outages. Regulated electric utilities must comply with the MPSC's Service Quality and Reliability Standards for electric distribution systems (R 460.701 to R 460.752). If necessary, the MPSC can order regulated electric utilities to undertake reliability enhancement measures through its established enforcement process in order to meet these Standards. (See note below.)

Note: One of the major problems associated with ice storms and severe winds from tornadoes and thunderstorms is the loss of electric power caused by trees falling on power lines. Michigan has had numerous widespread and severe electrical power outages caused by severe winds, ice and other weather events. Several of those outages have resulted in upwards of 500,000 or more electrical customers being without power for several hours to several days at a time. Storm-related damage to electric power facilities and systems is a concern that is regularly addressed by utility companies across the state. DTE Energy, Consumers Energy and other major electric utility companies have active, ongoing programs to improve system reliability and protect facilities from damage by tornadoes, severe straight-line winds, ice and other hazards. Typically, these programs focus on trimming trees to prevent encroachment of overhead lines, strengthening vulnerable system components, protecting equipment from lightning strikes, and placing new distribution lines underground.

- **As appropriate, work with the MSP/EMHSD to communicate restoration priorities to electrical service providers to facilitate statewide incident recovery.** (Refer to the "Restoration Priorities" section of the MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)
- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged energy and telecommunications infrastructure.** The Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC) is the primary state liaison to energy and telecommunications companies with regard to service disruptions and restoration, system damage, and impacts affecting (or potentially affecting) incident response and recovery and emergency services. The MPSC investigates significant service disruptions that may negatively impact public health and safety, and coordinates efforts to reduce the impact on critical facilities, services and populations. Depending on whether the disruption involves energy, telecommunications, or both, the appropriate MPSC division will:
 - Monitor energy supply, demand, prices, and the distribution system to identify potential shortages or disruptions
 - Notify appropriate governmental departments / agencies of a potential service disruption and/or shortage and coordinate efforts to reduce the impact
 - Maintain contact with energy and/or telecommunications company representatives, emergency contacts in other states, and appropriate federal oversight / regulatory agencies
 - Coordinate voluntary or mandatory actions designed to reduce demand and assure supplies to critical public services
 - Assist the SEOC Planning Section with the collection of energy and/or telecommunications system damage information through management contacts with involved companies

Normally, this work will be conducted from the MPSC office and/or MDLARA ECC. If necessary, program representatives may be assigned to work from the SEOC to keep state officials advised of the situation and provide recommendations for appropriate actions to take.

- **Coordinate petroleum and natural gas pipeline safety activities.** Pipeline jurisdiction and oversight in Michigan is complex, determined primarily by the type and function of a pipeline and its location. Involved governmental agencies include the: 1) MPSC; 2) USDOT Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration (USDOT/PHMSA) in Kansas City, Missouri; and 3) MDEQ Office of Oil, Gas, and Minerals (MDEQ/OOGM). The table below provides a breakdown of jurisdictional and inspection responsibilities for the various types of pipelines present in Michigan:

Pipeline Safety Regulation in Michigan

Pipeline Type	Jurisdiction	Applicable Code	Inspected By
Inter-state Natural Gas	USDOT/PHMSA	49 CFR Part 192	MPSC
Intrastate Natural Gas	State of Michigan / MPSC	Michigan Gas Safety Standards	MPSC
Liquid Petroleum	USDOT/PHMSA	49 CFR Parts 193/195	USDOT/PHMSA
Gathering Lines*	MDEQ/OOGM	Oil/Gas Administrative Rules under Part 615, 1994 PA 451	MDEQ/OOGM

*Note: Gathering lines run from a production facility (i.e., well) to a pre-processing plant (i.e., dehydration facility, separator, compression station). Source: Michigan Public Service Commission, Gas Safety Office

Gathering Lines. The issue of gathering line jurisdiction is even more complex. Gathering lines in non-rural areas fall under the jurisdiction of the Michigan Gas Safety Standards. Gathering lines that serve as common carriers fall under the jurisdiction of the MPSC, but may not necessarily fall under the Michigan Gas Safety Standards.* All other gathering flow lines fall under the jurisdiction of the MDEQ/OOGM.

*Note: Even though gathering lines in rural areas do not fall under the direct jurisdiction of the Michigan Gas Safety Standards, the MPSC requires all common carrier pipelines to be designated, constructed and operated under the requirements of the Standard.

Following are the major programs and initiatives coordinated by the MPSC to help ensure petroleum and natural gas pipeline structural integrity, reliability and safety in Michigan:

Michigan Gas Safety Standards. Pipeline operators are regulated under the Michigan Gas Safety Code, 1969 PA 165, and its implementing Administrative Rules – the Michigan Gas Safety Standards, to ensure public safety is protected to the extent possible in the transportation of gas by pipeline. Under the Code, which is administered by the MPSC, gas pipeline companies (operators) must develop and maintain written procedures to minimize the hazard resulting from a gas pipeline emergency. The procedures must provide for the following:

- Identification and classification of events
- Notification of and communication with local response agencies and public officials
- Response to all types of gas emergencies, including emergency shutdown and pressure reduction procedures
- Coordination of response actions with the local jurisdiction(s)
- Restoration of service

Operators must also ensure that personnel are properly trained and knowledgeable of emergency procedures. If an incident occurs, the operator must review response actions to determine if procedures were followed, and if necessary, take samples of the failed facility or equipment for laboratory examination to determine the cause of the failure. Actions to mitigate the possibility of a recurrence are taken as necessary.

MPSC Pipeline Safety Inspections. MPSC safety engineers are trained by the USDOT/PHMSA to conduct inspections on gas pipelines to ensure structural and operational integrity of the systems. If violations are found, the pipeline company can be ordered to take corrective actions, and the pipeline operator may be fined. MPSC safety engineers also respond to accidents involving natural gas or petroleum pipelines (to ensure compliance with federal and state law and to offer technical assistance to emergency responders).

USDOT/PHMSA. Additional pipeline safety requirements are contained in the Federal Safety Standards (Parts 191, 192, 193 and 195), as administered by the USDOT/PHMSA. Interstate gas and liquid petroleum pipeline operators must develop and maintain written emergency procedures similar to those required under the Michigan Gas Safety Standards. In addition, they are required to coordinate both planned and actual response actions with local officials and response departments / agencies. Part 195 also has a continuing education requirement to keep local officials and the general public informed about the risks associated with the transportation of hazardous liquids via pipeline.

Protection of Underground Facilities Act / MISS DIG Program. Michigan's first line of defense against pipeline and other utility line breaks from construction excavation is the "MISS DIG" Program established with the passage of 1974 PA 53 – The Protection of Underground Facilities. MISS DIG System, Inc., is a 24-hour utility communications system that helps contractors comply with Act 53, which requires notification of utilities at least three working (but not more than 21 calendar) days before commencing excavation, tunneling, demolishing, drilling or boring procedures, or discharging explosives for a project. When properly administered and followed, the MISS DIG safety system does an excellent job of minimizing pipeline and utility line accidents.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS (MDMVA):

- **Coordinate / provide military support to civil authorities.** MDMVA support is provided by mission and may include but is not necessarily limited to providing personnel (soldiers), vehicles, materials and supplies,

technical assistance, communications equipment, and MNG facilities (as available and required) to support recovery operations. Specific public works and engineering functions that may require MDMVA support include but are not limited to: disaster debris management; decontamination support; and public facility damage assessment, restoration and engineering. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF, MEMP Recovery Support Plan, and MSP/EMHSD Publication 109 – Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan.)

- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged state military facilities.** If a facility is damaged in an emergency or disaster, the MDMVA EMC will work directly with the involved facility manager to collect damage assessment information and then report it to the SEOC (through the Information and Planning ESF) for compilation and follow-up action. If a Presidential major disaster declaration is granted, the MDMVA EMC will work with MSP/EMHSD staff to secure federal disaster relief funding for the repair and restoration of damaged facilities under the PAGP or other available programs (e.g., under the U.S. Department of Defense). If a Presidential major disaster declaration is not granted, the MDMVA will work to secure a state appropriation for the repair and restoration of the damaged facilities through the MDTMB and the Michigan Legislature, and/or a federal appropriation through the U.S. Department of Defense. (Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (MDNR):

- **Provide debris management technical and operational assistance.** In the Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan (MSP/EMHSD Publication 109), the MDNR is tasked with providing several forms of technical and/or operational assistance (in addition to providing vehicles, equipment and facilities) to state and local disaster debris management operations during incident recovery. That assistance includes but is not limited to: 1) coordinating forest and wildlife debris disposal and management operations; and 2) providing (within staffing limitations) forestry crews for direct vegetative debris clearance and removal assistance to local and/or state managed debris operations. (Refer to MSP/EMHSD Publication 109 – Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan; the MEMP Recovery Support Plan; the Health and Environmental Protection ESF; and the Disaster-Specific Procedures for Flooding, Insect Infestation, Severe Storms / Tornadoes, Severe Winter Weather, Widespread Plant or Animal Disease, and Wildfire.)
- **Promote urban forestry measures to minimize storm-related tree damage.** The MDNR Urban and Community Forestry (UCF) program promotes the establishment and implementation of urban forestry programs within local governments in Michigan. Although the primary purpose of the MDNR UCF program is not storm damage prevention, it nonetheless is a major benefit that contributes greatly to reducing the scope and magnitude of the post-storm tree debris problem in Michigan. (See note below.)

Note: Urban forestry programs can be very effective in minimizing storm damage caused by falling trees or tree branches. In almost every severe storm, tornado, and ice storm, falling trees and branches cause power outages and clog public roadways with debris. However, a properly designed, managed and implemented urban forestry program can help keep storm-related damage and impacts to a minimum. To be most effective, an urban forestry program must address tree maintenance in a comprehensive manner, from proper tree selection, to proper placement, to proper tree trimming and long-term care. Every power company in Michigan has a tree trimming program, and most local communities have some type of tree maintenance program. The electrical utility tree trimming programs are aimed at preventing encroachment of trees and tree limbs within power line rights-of-way. Typically, professional tree management companies and utility work crews perform the trimming operations. At the local government level, only a handful of Michigan communities have actual urban forestry departments or agencies. Rather, crews from the public works agency or county road commission perform the bulk of the tree trimming work. When proper pruning methods are employed, and when the work is done on a regular basis with the aim of reducing potential storm-related damage, these programs can be quite effective.

- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged state parks, state recreation areas, and other state recreation lands.** The MDNR has statutory responsibility for and maintains stewardship over all state parks, state recreation areas, and related state recreation lands. If any of these facilities under MDNR stewardship is damaged in an emergency or disaster, the MDNR EMC will work directly with the involved facility officials and program / regional administrative staff to collect damage assessment information and then report it to the SEOC (through the Information and Planning ESF) for compilation and follow-up action. If a Presidential major disaster declaration is granted under the federal Stafford Act, the MDNR EMC will work with the MSP/EMHSD to secure federal disaster relief funding for the repair and restoration of damaged facilities under the PAGP or other available programs. If a Presidential major disaster declaration is not granted, the MDNR EMC will work with appropriate MDNR staff to secure a state appropriation for the repair and restoration of damaged facilities through the MDTMB and the Michigan Legislature. (Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE (MSP):

- **Coordinate with the MDOT on traffic control measures.** The affected MSP district will coordinate with the appropriate MDOT Region Office and local law enforcement and public works in the formulation and implementation of traffic control measures on designated evacuation routes and in evacuation areas and/or other incident-affected areas. This includes control of traffic signals and other devices, detours around potential impediments (e.g., construction zones) and/or mitigation of impediments, signage and message boards, and other appropriate measures. (Refer to the MEMP Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan and MEMP Recovery Support Plan, the Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents, and the WMD Attack Procedures.)
- **Implement the Michigan Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation (EHTR) Plan.** The MSP and MDOT will jointly implement this plan during the post-nuclear attack recovery period to regulate and control traffic on segments of federal, state, county, and local road systems and facilities, which may include permitting priority movement of materials, equipment, and personnel. (Refer to the WMD Attack Procedures, MEMP Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan, and MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY, MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET (MDTMB):

- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged state facilities.** The MDTMB has statutory responsibility for and maintains stewardship over state owned and operated facilities (except certain facilities and institutions owned and managed by other state departments). If any of the facilities under MDTMB stewardship is damaged in an emergency or disaster, the MDTMB EMC will work directly with the involved facility managers and other appropriate MDTMB staff to collect damage assessment information and then report it to the SEOC (through the Information and Planning ESF) for compilation and follow-up action. If a Presidential major disaster declaration is granted under the federal Stafford Act, the MDTMB EMC will work with the MSP/EMHSD to secure federal disaster relief funding for the repair and restoration of damaged facilities under the PAGP or other available programs. If a Presidential major disaster declaration is not granted, the MDTMB EMC will work with appropriate MDTMB staff to secure a state appropriation for the repair and restoration of damaged facilities through the Michigan Legislature. (Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)

Notes: The MDTMB assessment report will include damage to state buildings, building contents, and equipment. (Assessments of damaged state vehicles will be collected and handled separately.) The MDTMB can also provide loss analysis and adjusting support in the assessment of damaged state facilities. Staff support is available internally, or through outside contracted services, to assist in adjusting loss situations and providing loss control recommendations. The MDTMB also coordinates insurance coverage and loss reporting activities for those state properties that are covered by insurance programs. MDTMB staff will contact insurance carriers, assist in obtaining adjusting personnel, and provide coordination between the State and appropriate insurance carrier staff.

MICHIGAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (MEDC):

- **Coordinate the issuance of grants for the restoration of disaster damaged historic properties and sites.** The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) within the Michigan State Housing Development Authority (MSHDA) will coordinate grants related to the preservation and/or restoration of historic properties and sites. This includes working with the MSP/EMHSD and FEMA to coordinate the historic preservation aspects of public or private nonprofit building repair and restoration activities funded through the PAGP and/or HMGP as part of a Presidential major disaster declaration under the Stafford Act. Activities associated with the PAGP will likely occur earlier in the recovery when project worksheets are written and/or required environmental reviews (i.e., NEPA) are conducted for identified projects. Activities associated with the HMGP will likely occur later in the recovery period when specific projects (involving historic properties and sites) are developed and/or required environmental reviews (i.e., NEPA) are conducted for identified projects. (Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan and the Health and Environmental ESF.)

NRF COUNTERPART ELEMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF #4 (Firefighting) • ESF #9 (Urban Search and Rescue) • ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security) • Worker Safety and Health Annex • Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex • Cyber Incident Annex 	PUBLIC SAFETY	PURPOSE The Public Safety ESF is concerned with public safety and law enforcement activities in emergency situations, including the safety of persons in state facilities.
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MICHIGAN STATE POLICE (MSP):

- **Coordinate law enforcement and fire investigation activities within the affected area.** In an emergency or disaster, the MSP is responsible for coordinating with local, tribal, and federal (if involved) law enforcement agencies for the protection of life and property and the maintenance of law and order within the affected area. MSP uniformed personnel will be mobilized as necessary to ensure this need is met. The MSP can also assist the MDNR and local and tribal governments in the investigation of fires related to an emergency or disaster – including as part of the State Fire Team for wildfires.

Per federal law, the FBI will be the lead investigatory agency for terrorist attacks involving a WMD. In such incidents, the MSP will initiate and coordinate state and local criminal investigation of the attack, in cooperation with the FBI, DHS, and other involved investigatory agencies.

- **Enforce the Governor’s emergency authorities.** In an emergency or disaster, the Governor’s authority in responding to the situation is primarily vested in 1976 PA 390, as amended, the Michigan Emergency Management Act. Section 7 of the Act stipulates that the MSP Director “...shall implement the orders and directives of the Governor in the event of a disaster or emergency...” Section 5 of the Act stipulates that, “A person who willfully disobeys or interferes with the implementation of a rule, order, or directive issued by the Governor pursuant to this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.” Section 21 of the Act, which addresses a “heightened state of alert” caused by actual or potential acts of terrorism, further provides that, “A person shall not willfully disobey or interfere with the implementation of a rule, order, or directive issued by the Governor under this section. A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days or a fine of not more than \$100.00, or both...” As the primary law enforcement agency of state government, the MSP is responsible for enforcing the provisions of 1976 PA 390 and other emergency authorities, in cooperation and coordination with involved local, tribal and federal law enforcement agencies.
- **Assist in evacuating areas, controlling traffic, and providing security in the affected area.** The MSP, in cooperation and coordination with involved local, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies, other state law enforcement personnel, and the appropriate MDOT Region Office, is responsible for rerouting traffic around the disaster area and for directing and controlling traffic flow if an evacuation is ordered. Emergency traffic control measures on the state highway / trunkline system, including road closures, must be carried out in cooperation with the appropriate MDOT Region Office.

The MSP is also responsible for working with involved local, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies and other state law enforcement personnel to provide perimeter control of the affected area, security within the disaster area, staffing at key facilities, and other security measures necessary to maintain law and order.

Disaster area passes may be issued to assist in identifying those individuals with a legitimate reason for entering the disaster area, in accordance with Official Order No. 3.

(Refer to the MEMP Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan and MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)

- **Assist in search and rescue operations.** The MSP has considerable expertise in search and rescue operations and has several resources that can be deployed to assist local, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies in locating lost persons and/or rescuing persons in dangerous situations:

Canine Tracking Resources. The MSP Canine Unit has considerable technical expertise in search and rescue site management and has tracking dogs that are trained to follow human scent. The Canine Unit can be utilized to locate missing or lost persons in vegetated areas and collapsed buildings, and deceased persons believed to be underwater. The Canine Unit also has bomb detection dogs for use in bomb threat situations.

Aerial Resources. The MSP Aviation Unit has fixed wing aircraft and a helicopter which can provide aerial support to search and rescue operations involving MSP and/or other law enforcement personnel.

Underwater Rescue. The MSP Underwater Recovery Unit specializes in underwater search and recovery operations and has sonar and side scan sonar for locating submerged objects and bodies. In an emergency or disaster, the Underwater Recovery Unit has limited ability to respond as a rescue unit. Generally, rescue operations are only feasible in those incidents where victims trapped underwater have an air supply.

Emergency Support Team. The MSP Emergency Support Team can provide assistance with rescue operations. The Emergency Support Team has the necessary equipment and training for most types of rescue situations, and is equipped with climbing and rappelling gear and individual communication systems. The Emergency Support Team is also the MSP primary response unit for hostile paramilitary action, hostage negotiations, and all other high-risk situations.

Urban Search and Rescue. Emergencies or disasters that result in collapsed buildings and structures may require specialized urban search and rescue (US&R) capabilities. If needed, the Michigan Urban Search and Rescue (MUSAR) Team can be activated through MSP Operations to provide those services anywhere in the state. The MUSAR Team serves as the State's primary US&R supplemental resource for incidents involving structural collapse which cannot be adequately handled using local resources alone.

Note: The MUSAR Team is a privately funded organization working in cooperation with the fire service, local emergency management, MSP, and the private sector to provide a statewide capability for response to structural collapse emergencies and incidents requiring specialized training in search and rescue. MUSAR is actually comprised of four specialized teams – a Search Team, a Rescue Team, a Medical Team, and a Technical Team.

Supplemental Federal US&R Resources. If the incident has been declared a major disaster under the federal Stafford Act (or such a declaration is impending or likely) and local and MUSAR resources are not adequate to address urban search and rescue needs, the MSP SEOC representative will work with the MSP/EMHSD to request supplemental national US&R resources through FEMA Region V. FEMA has developed, equipped and trained a cadre of 28 National US&R Task Forces, strategically located in 19 states around the country, to provide supplemental assistance to states in incidents involving structural collapse. Any of the 28 Task Forces can be deployed by FEMA to a major disaster area to provide supplemental assistance in structural rescue.

The US&R Task Forces can help locate, extricate, and provide onsite medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures. These Task Forces are staffed primarily by local fire department and emergency services personnel who are experienced and trained in collapsed structure search and rescue operations. Many of the Task Forces also have capabilities to respond to hazardous material / WMD incidents, swift water rescue calls, and specialized technical rescue emergencies. Although Michigan does not have a certified Task Force within its borders, Task Forces located in Miami Valley, Ohio and Marion County, Indiana can be mobilized quickly to respond to incidents in Michigan.

- **Coordinate school bus safety inspections.** The MSP (Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Division) inspects all school buses and other school pupil transportation vehicles (17,800+/- units) on an annual basis to ensure that school children are transported to and from school in a safe manner. Vehicles that have been inspected and found to be acceptable are identified with a sticker placed on the right front windshield. These inspections

are conducted to meet federal and state laws and guidelines pertaining to school bus and pupil transportation safety.

Note: School bus safety programs and initiatives fall into two categories: 1) driver skill enhancement, competency training and medical certification, which fall under the purview of the Michigan Department of Education (MDOE); and 2) physical inspection of bus mechanical and safety equipment, which falls under the purview of the MSP. (Refer to the MDOE task assignment below for additional details on the driver safety element of the State's school bus safety efforts.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (MDHHS):

- **Protect patients, staff and visitors in state mental health facilities.** State mental health facilities under MDHHS-Health stewardship must develop and maintain internal facility emergency procedures for the protection of patients, staff and visitors in an emergency or disaster. These procedures should be consistent with the local jurisdiction's EOP to ensure timely local emergency response support, if necessary, and be tested on a regular basis to ensure they are adequate. In an emergency or disaster, affected state mental health facilities must coordinate response and recovery operations with the local EOC, and may need to utilize local resources to maintain adequate care for patients and ensure that staff is able to maintain facility operations at a reasonable level.
- **Provide expedited post-disaster licensed facility inspections.** As necessary, the MDCH can conduct expedited inspections of licensed health care facilities damaged in an emergency or disaster, to ensure the facilities can reopen safely and in a timely manner.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS (MDOC):

- **Protect prisoners, staff and visitors in state correctional facilities.** State correctional facilities must develop and maintain internal facility emergency procedures for the protection and security of prisoners, staff, and visitors in an emergency or disaster. These procedures should be consistent with the local jurisdiction's EOP to ensure timely local emergency response support, if necessary, and be tested on a regular basis to ensure they are adequate. In an emergency or disaster, affected state correctional facilities must coordinate response and recovery operations with the local EOC, and may need to utilize local resources to maintain adequate institutional operations and security.
- **Support law enforcement activities.** The MDOC, through its Emergency Response Team (ERT) framework, can provide corrections officers to assist state and local law enforcement departments / agencies with security, crowd control, traffic and access control, search and recovery operations, disseminating warning to citizens, staffing emergency facilities, and other tasks necessary to protect public safety and maintain order. The MDOC ERTs are strategically located throughout Michigan and are self-sufficient, highly equipped, and arrive prepared to engage any given situation. The MDOC ERTs can be mobilized through the designated MDOC EMC in the SEOC.

Note: The MDOC ERT primary responsibility is to protect the safety and security of state correctional facilities and that will always be its first-order mission. Providing support to state and local law enforcement activities is a secondary mission that is dependent on need and staff availability.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (MDOE):

- **Protect residents, staff and visitors at the Michigan School for the Deaf.** The Michigan School for the Deaf in Flint must develop and maintain internal facility emergency procedures for the protection of residents (students), staff and visitors in an emergency or disaster. These procedures should be consistent with the local jurisdiction's EOP to ensure timely local emergency response support, if necessary, and be tested on a regular basis to ensure they are adequate. In an emergency or disaster, the School for the Deaf must coordinate response and recovery operations with the local EOC, and may need to utilize local resources to maintain adequate care for residents (students) and ensure that staff is able to maintain operations at a reasonable level.
- **Coordinate school bus driver safety initiatives.** The MDOE administers school bus driver training, education and medical certification programs aimed at enhancing driver knowledge and skills and certifying their competency to operate a school bus. Under these programs, all school bus drivers in Michigan must take and pass a bus driver education and training program, and then take regular refresher courses to

maintain their certification to operate a school bus. School bus drivers must also pass an annual medical examination. (Like the MSP school bus inspection program referenced above, these MDOE initiatives are designed to meet federal and state laws and guidelines pertaining to school bus and pupil transportation safety.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-HUMAN SERVICES (MDHHS):

- **Protect residents, staff and visitors in state training and rehabilitation facilities.** State training schools and rehabilitation centers must develop and maintain internal facility emergency procedures for the protection of residents, staff and visitors in an emergency or disaster. These procedures should be consistent with the local jurisdiction's EOP to ensure timely local emergency response support, if necessary, and be tested on a regular basis to ensure they are adequate. In an emergency or disaster, affected training / rehabilitation facilities must coordinate response and recovery operations with the local EOC, and may need to utilize local resources to maintain adequate care for residents and ensure that staff is able to maintain operations at a reasonable level.
- **Protect residents, staff and visitors at the Michigan Career and Technical Institute.** The Michigan Career and Technical Institute (MCTI) in Plainwell must develop and maintain internal facility emergency procedures for the protection of residents (students), staff and visitors in an emergency or disaster. These procedures should be consistent with the local jurisdiction's EOP to ensure timely local emergency response support, if necessary, and be tested on a regular basis to ensure they are adequate. In an emergency or disaster, the MCTI must coordinate response and recovery operations with the local EOC, and may need to utilize local resources to maintain adequate care for residents (students) and ensure that staff is able to maintain operations at a reasonable level.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS (MDLARA):

- **Provide expedited post-disaster licensed facility inspections.** As required, the MDLARA can conduct expedited inspections of licensed facilities, businesses, amusement rides, and ski areas damaged in an emergency or disaster to ensure they can reopen safely, and as quickly as possible. The MDLARA will determine inspection priorities based on requests from licensees and/or the SEOC.
- **Provide Construction Code inspection services.** The MDLARA Bureau of Construction Codes is responsible for uniform statewide administration of the State Construction Code and related legislation. The Bureau promulgates rules relating to the construction, alteration, demolition, occupancy and use of buildings and structures. In addition, it enforces structural, electrical, mechanical, and plumbing codes, which address such critical areas as fire safety measures, wind and snow load requirements, sanitation measures and other requirements to protect the health, safety and welfare of persons occupying buildings.

After a disaster, electrical, plumbing, mechanical, and boiler inspection personnel can be dispatched as necessary to assess structural damage to buildings, make recommendations for repairs, and determine the feasibility to safely occupy or reuse the structure. Elevators and other mechanical equipment can also be inspected to ensure operational safety. The Bureau can also provide lists of licensed electricians, plumbers, mechanical contractors and boiler installers / repairers that can be contracted for emergency repairs. In addition, the Bureau helps protect consumer rights to quality work by promptly investigating complaints against licensees and taking appropriate action.

- **Conduct workplace safety inspections and protect emergency response workers.** The Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MIOSHA) administers and enforces the provisions of the Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Act (1974 PA 154, as amended) to ensure that employees are provided with safe and healthful work environments that are free of recognized hazards. To implement the Act, MIOSHA representatives may inspect places of employment (including those affected by an emergency or disaster) to determine if they are in compliance with the provisions of the Act, and to help assure the safety and health of emergency response workers and provide support in all phases of emergency operations.

MIOSHA Disaster Response Team. Under the direction of the MDLARA EMC, the MIOHSA Disaster Response Team (DRT) will assist in efforts to ensure the safety and health of emergency response workers during an incident that has been declared a disaster or emergency by the Governor under the Michigan Emergency Management Act. The primary role of the MIOSHA DRT will be to provide technical assistance

to the site Safety Officer under the ICS. MIOSHA DRT representatives will not assume the role of site Safety Officer. The Incident Commander may assign MIOSHA resources to the Planning or Operations Sections of the ICS to assure that information needed for hazard analysis and risk assessment is communicated to the site Safety Officer.

Where needed, and as applicable and appropriate, the MIOSHA will support emergency response and recovery operations for declared incidents by providing the following services:

- Conducting hazard analyses
 - Recommending hazard controls and safe work practices
 - Providing expertise in safety and health risk assessments
 - Offering technical assistance and consultation
 - Providing guidance on the selection and use of personal protective equipment (PPE), including respirator fit testing
 - Conducting onsite safety surveys and conducting atmospheric monitoring where it can be accomplished without risk to MIOSHA personnel
 - Answering questions related to MIOSHA regulations
 - Assisting in the development of site health and safety plans
 - Collecting and assembling safety and health data related to the incident
- **Coordinate statewide fire mitigation and preparedness efforts.** The MDLARA Bureau of Fire Services, in conjunction with local fire departments across the state, coordinates a variety of activities designed to reduce or eliminate structural fire hazards in the state. The Bureau implements statewide public education programs aimed at preventing fires, and collects, compiles and analyzes fire related data (through the Michigan Fire Incident Reporting System) to determine fire frequency, causes and impacts. The Michigan Fire Fighters Training Council, housed within the Bureau, performs a number of tasks aimed at developing, improving and enhancing the training of fire fighters in Michigan. This includes but is not limited to:
 - Developing standards for training and fire fighter selection
 - Establishing courses of study and instructor qualifications and certification
 - Evaluating instructors and schools
 - Assisting fire departments with training

All of these functions contribute to structural fire mitigation and preparedness by enhancing the skills of fire fighters in preventing and suppressing fires.

- **Conduct fire safety and prevention inspections.** The MDLARA Bureau of Fire Services is responsible for fire safety and prevention inspections in state regulated facilities and certain other facilities. Services provided by the Bureau include but are not limited to:
 - Fire safety inspections of adult foster care, correctional and health care facilities, hotels and motels
 - Plan review and construction inspections of those regulated facilities, as well as schools, colleges and universities, and school dormitories
 - Coordination of fire inspector training programs
 - Coordination of fire alarm and fire suppression system installation in regulated facilities

These activities are important pre-disaster mitigation activities designed to save lives and protect property from structural fire hazards. The Bureau of Fire Services also can (as appropriate) assist in the inspection of buildings being used as temporary shelters and mass care facilities for disaster victims.

- **Provide fire investigation services.** As required, the MDLARA Bureau of Fire Services will assist MSP fire investigators and local fire departments in the investigation of structural fires.
- **Ensure health care facilities have emergency procedures.** In the course of conducting surveys and inspections of licensed health care facilities, the MDLARA Bureau of Health Care Services will ensure that such facilities have an emergency response plan with procedures for addressing emergency functions.
- **Protect residents, staff and visitors at the Bureau of Services for Blind Persons (BSBP) Training Center.** The BSBP Training Center in Kalamazoo must develop and maintain internal facility emergency

procedures for the protection of residents (students), staff and visitors in an emergency or disaster. These procedures should be consistent with the local jurisdiction's EOP to ensure timely local emergency response support, if necessary, and be tested on a regular basis to ensure they are adequate. In an emergency or disaster, the BSBP Training Center must coordinate response and recovery operations with the local EOC, and may need to utilize local resources to maintain adequate care for residents (students) and ensure that staff is able to maintain operations at a reasonable level.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS (MDMVA):

- **Protect patients / residents, staff and visitors at the Jacobetti and Grand Rapids Homes for Veterans.** These two state care facilities must develop and maintain internal facility emergency procedures for the protection of patients / residents, staff and visitors in an emergency or disaster. These procedures should be consistent with the local jurisdiction's EOP to ensure timely local emergency response support, if necessary, and be tested on a regular basis to ensure they are adequate. In an emergency or disaster, the two facilities must coordinate response and recovery operations with the local EOC, and may need to utilize local resources to maintain adequate care for patients / residents and ensure that staff is able to maintain operations at a reasonable level.
- **Security Support Task Assignments:**
 - Assist civilian law enforcement agencies in maintaining law and order (e.g., controlling crime and detaining persons that have committed crimes; controlling looting, vandalism, arson, and disturbances; enforcing curfews; and providing non-lethal deterrence by presenting a viable military presence, i.e., "show of force")
 - Provide general security and area, point, route, and critical infrastructure protection
 - Protect firefighters, emergency medical personnel, and other first responders
 - Provide reconnaissance and situation intelligence

Note: MNG forces mobilized to provide security support to civil authorities will remain under the command of the MDMVA and the Governor. It is unlikely that MNG forces will be activated to provide support in the event of a prison uprising, unless it is a major uprising that clearly exceeds the response capabilities of the MDOC and local / MSP law enforcement personnel.

- **Public Safety Task Assignments:**
 - Serve on the State Fire Team for wildfires and provide fire suppression assistance and support as required

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (MDNR):

- **Support law enforcement activities.** The MDNR can provide conservation officers to assist with restoration of civil order, backup communications, security, traffic control, dissemination of warning to citizens and boaters, search and rescue, staffing of emergency facilities, and other activities necessary to protect public safety and maintain order.
- **Protect visitors at state parks and recreation areas.** The MDNR is responsible for the general safety and well-being of visitors to state parks and recreation areas (to include the Michigan Library and Historical Center, other historic facilities / sites, campgrounds, managed hunting areas, state game areas and other public facilities under MDNR stewardship). These facilities must develop and maintain internal emergency procedures for the protection of visitors and staff in an emergency or disaster. These procedures should be consistent with the local jurisdiction's EOP to ensure timely local emergency response support, if necessary, and be tested on a regular basis to ensure they are adequate.
In an emergency or disaster, facility managers are authorized to utilize all appropriate methods to warn and protect visitors from harm, including the use of protective sheltering and/or evacuation. Park rangers, conservation officers and other support staff will be mobilized as necessary to accomplish this mission. Facility managers must ensure that employees are properly trained and knowledgeable of their role in an emergency or disaster.
- **Coordinate wildfire mitigation, prevention, and suppression activities.** The MDNR coordinates a multi-jurisdictional, intergovernmental, interagency wildfire mitigation and prevention effort in Michigan. The MDNR actively works to reduce the State's vulnerability to wildfires by:
 - Participating in multi-state and interagency mitigation and prevention efforts
 - Aiding local communities in developing zoning and subdivision control ordinances that adequately address wildfire mitigation and prevention
 - Regulating the time and amount of permits that are given for prescribed burns

- Conducting research on wildfire mitigation, prevention, containment and suppression activities
- Developing wildfire hazard assessments to aid community and property owners in determining their vulnerability to wildfires

The MDNR is also responsible for containing and suppressing wildfires on forestland that falls under MDNR jurisdiction. Some of this forestland is located in close proximity to developed areas (i.e., primary or secondary homes, camps, tourist facilities, etc.), necessitating the need to incorporate population protection strategies in the planning and management of wildfire operations. The MDNR will direct and coordinate grass, brush and forest fire containment and suppression activities, pursuant to 1969 PA 329 (the Forest Preservation and Forest Fires Act), and the FEMA / MDNR Forest Fire Suppression Agreement.

Note: Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures / Large Fires for additional background information on the MDNR's wildfire response actions. Refer to MSP/EMHSD Publication 103 – Michigan Hazard Analysis, and MSP/EMHSD Publication 106 – Michigan Hazard Mitigation Plan, for additional background information on the MDNR's wildfire mitigation and prevention activities.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY, MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET (MDTMB):

- **Protect employees and visitors at MDTMB owned / managed facilities.** The MDTMB must develop and maintain facility emergency procedures for the protection and safety of employees and visitors at state facilities, under MDTMB authority, in an emergency or disaster. These procedures should be consistent with the local jurisdiction's EOP to ensure timely local emergency response support, if necessary, and be tested on a regular basis to ensure they are adequate. Facility managers are responsible for ensuring that personnel are properly trained and knowledgeable of emergency procedures.

Facility Closures. If incident circumstances are such that closure of MDTMB owned / managed facilities is required, the MDTMB Director is authorized to close the affected facilities and grant administrative leave to the affected state employees. The authority to temporarily close facilities and provide administrative leave to state employees due to building closure rests exclusively with the MDTMB Director, after appropriate consultation with the Governor's Office, pursuant to 1984 PA 431, as amended (Management and Budget Act), and the MDTMB Administrative Manual, "General or Isolated Emergencies."

Note: This authority, however, does not extend to state correctional facilities and state institutions, which fall under the administrative purview of their respective department directors. State offices in leased buildings may be ordered closed by the MDTMB Director and the affected state employees may be granted administrative leave; however, the MDTMB Director does not have the authority to close a privately-owned building if there are other non-state tenants in the building. If state employees are the only tenants in a privately-owned, leased building, then the MDTMB may have the authority to close and secure the building.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (MDOT):

- **Coordinate air, bus, and rail transportation safety programs.**

Air Transportation Safety. The MDOT (Michigan Aeronautics Commission) safety programs include: 1) registering aircraft dealers, aircraft, and engine manufacturers; 2) licensing airports and flight schools; 3) inspecting surfaces and markings on airport runways; and 4) assisting in removal of airspace hazards at airports. The Commission's airport development program includes providing state funds for airport development and airport capital improvements. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) contracts with the MDOT for the inspection of the state's public-use airports on an annual basis. The FAA has regulatory jurisdiction over operational safety and aircraft worthiness.

Bus Transportation Safety. The MDOT Office of Passenger Transportation (OPT) administers passenger transportation programs, including local transit, intercity bus, rail passenger and for-hire passenger regulation, to provide a safe and balanced statewide network of passenger transportation services. The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (of the USDOT) exercises jurisdiction over the interstate operations of for-hire motorcoach companies. Michigan has adopted the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations by reference. Interstate companies based in Michigan, and intrastate-only companies must register for passenger transportation with the MDOT. All for-hire motorcoaches based in Michigan must receive an annual MDOT inspection and be certified for operation, in accordance with the Motor Bus Transportation Act (1982 PA 432).

Local transit bus safety is handled on a partnership basis with the local service providers. The MDOT provides oversight of the initiatives undertaken by the providers to ensure mechanical and operational safety.

Railroad Transportation Safety.

- Railroad Crossing Enhancements. The MDOT is the State's regulatory agency for railroad-highway grade crossing safety issues. This includes onsite crossing reviews for maintenance deficiencies and diagnostic study team reviews at selected crossings for potential warning device enhancement needs. In addition, a January 2001 amendment (2000 PA 367) to the Michigan Vehicle Code allows the MSP, MDOT, or specified local officials to install video cameras at railroad crossings to deter motorists from violating activated warning devices.
- Education Campaigns. Michigan's "Operation Lifesaver" Coalition is part of a national, non-profit education and awareness program dedicated to ending collisions, fatalities and injuries at highway-rail grade crossings and on railroad rights-of-way. The Operation Lifesaver Coalition in Michigan is spearheaded by the MDOT and MSP and is comprised of state and local government officials, law enforcement personnel, and employees of the railroad companies operating in Michigan.
- Railroad Infrastructure Improvements. The MDOT Michigan Rail Loan Assistance Program, established under 1997 PA 117, can help finance capital improvements on Michigan's rail infrastructure. Although the program is designed primarily to help preserve and improve rail freight service, improvements made to the rail infrastructure that also serves passenger rail service can only help improve passenger rail safety. Track rehabilitation is one of the eligible projects that can be funded under this program, and the safety value of a project is one of the primary selection criteria.

Water Transportation Safety. Water transportation safety does not fall under the purview of the MDOT; rather, it is handled by the U.S. Coast Guard. All marine passenger ferries operating on the Great Lakes must pass regular inspections by the USCG for vessel safety and worthiness. In addition, all personnel operating marine passenger ferries must be trained to USCG standards and meet annual certification requirements. The passenger ferries must also be equipped with individual life preservers and other rescue gear on board, and have a marine radio to request help should the need arise.

MICHIGAN JUDICIARY AND MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE:

- **Protect employees and visitors at judicial and legislative facilities.** The Michigan Judiciary and Michigan Legislature are responsible for developing and maintaining emergency procedures for the protection and safety of employees and visitors at state judicial and legislative facilities under their respective jurisdictions. These procedures should be consistent with the local jurisdiction's EOP to ensure timely local emergency response support, if necessary, and be tested on a regular basis to ensure they are adequate. Facility managers must ensure that employees are properly trained and knowledgeable of emergency procedures and their role in an emergency or disaster. When the SEOC is activated, the Michigan Judiciary and Michigan Legislature liaisons are responsible for working directly with affected facilities to ensure that facility emergency procedures are implemented in a timely and appropriate manner.

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Disaster-Specific Procedures

Disaster-Specific Procedures address situations and task assignments that are unique to particular types of hazards occurring in or affecting Michigan and build upon the general task assignments found in the ESFs. The Disaster-Specific Procedures in the MEMP are based on the natural, technological, human-related, and weapon of mass destruction attack threats and hazards identified and analyzed in the Michigan Hazard Analysis (MSP/EMHSD Publication 103) and include the following:

Disaster Type	Disaster-Specific Procedures Addressing:
NATURAL DISASTERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought • Earthquakes • Flooding • Insect Infestation • Severe Storms / Tornadoes (includes hail, lightning, and severe wind hazards) • Severe Winter Weather • Widespread Plant or Animal Disease
TECHNOLOGICAL DISASTERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyber Attacks • Energy Emergencies • Large Fires • Hazardous Material Incidents • Infrastructure Failures • Nuclear Power Plant Incidents • Oil and Gas Well / Pipeline Accidents • Subsidence • Passenger Transportation Accidents
WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION ATTACKS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuclear Attack (Military) • Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear or Explosives Attack (Terrorism)
HUMAN-RELATED DISASTERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Disturbances • Emergency Repatriation • Extreme Temperatures • Public Health Emergencies • Resource Shortages

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NATURAL DISASTER PROCEDURES

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<p>DISASTER-SPECIFIC PROCEDURES: NATURAL DISASTERS</p>	<p>DROUGHT</p>	<p>COORDINATION</p> <p>In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESFs, consider the following tasks and procedures in the event of a drought that occurs in and/or adversely affects Michigan.</p>
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Notification of Drought. The multi-faceted nature of drought makes it difficult to define and to assess when and where one is likely to occur. It is difficult to determine the exact beginning and end of a drought, since its effects may accumulate slowly and linger even after the event is generally thought of as being over. Also, the lack of a clear-cut definition of drought can make it difficult to determine whether one actually exists, and if it does, its degree of severity.

A plethora of federal agencies monitor drought conditions and may issue notification of a drought in Michigan. The MSP/EMHSD and MDARD maintain regular management contact with many of these agencies and regularly monitor drought reports issued by the various agencies. In addition, the MSP/EMHSD monitors the National Drought Mitigation Center (NDMC) web site (maintained by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln), considered the preeminent drought research and information center in the United States. Other state departments such as the MDEQ, MDNR and MDHHS-Health also monitor various aspects of drought and will notify the MSP/EMHSD when drought conditions have become problematic, or have the potential to become problematic.

Generally, a coordinated, multi-agency state response to drought will not occur until drought conditions begin to significantly impact individuals and communities and supplemental state assistance is required. Local governments may take appropriate preventive actions on their own (e.g., issuing water usage restrictions) to address local conditions as required. Once the drought conditions affect the entire state or a major portion of the state and a state-level response is required, the MSP/EMHSD will notify appropriate state departments / agencies to report to the SEOC to develop, implement and coordinate that response.

Assessment of Drought. Drought is the consequence of a natural reduction in the amount of precipitation expected over an extended period of time, usually a season or more in length. The severity of a drought depends not only on its location, duration, and geographical extent, but also on the water supply demands made by human activities and vegetation. Droughts are difficult to assess because drought conditions and impacts are often less obvious than other natural hazards, and they are typically spread over a much larger geographic area. Significant technical knowledge is often required to understand the intricacies of drought and its many and often far-reaching effects.

Multi-Agency Assessment. For these reasons, state-level drought assessment and response will normally be accomplished by a multi-agency task force coordinated by the MSP/EMHSD. In most instances, this will also involve activation of certain elements of the MRIAT to assist in collecting and compiling incident-related information and assessment information. The MRIAT's efforts will assist the task force in determining the nature, scope, magnitude and expected duration of the drought, the potential impacts to the affected population (with emphasis on those groups at greatest risk), anticipated economic and social consequences, potential / anticipated impacts to critical facilities and services, and anticipated state and federal assistance requirements.

MRIAT representatives will collect and compile relevant assessment information from their own respective departments / agencies, as well as counterpart federal agencies and private organizations. In addition, affected local governments will provide much of the information regarding specific local impacts (actual / potential / anticipated) in the MI CIMS. The SEOC Planning Section will collect, compile, synthesize and analyze the incoming assessment information from the MRIAT and local governments. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF for more details on reporting forms and processes and the MRIAT.)

Critical Drought Response and Recovery Actions

MSP/EMHSD:

- **Convene a state task force to address drought-related conditions and impacts.** Because of the multi-faceted nature of drought and the complexity of its impacts, it is best addressed from a multi-disciplinary approach. As indicated in the “Multi-Agency Assessment” section above, the MSP/EMHSD will (as appropriate) convene a multi-agency task force to investigate and assess the impacts of the drought, and to develop appropriate response and recovery strategies and actions for the given circumstances. The MSP/EMHSD will also (as appropriate) activate certain elements of the MRIAT to assist in collecting and compiling incident-related information and assessment information. The task force will work out of the SEOC, if activated. The MRIAT will work out of whatever location is deemed by SEOC staff to be most advantageous to the accomplishment of its assigned mission.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MDARD):

- **Assess the impact of drought on the state’s agricultural industry.** The various MDARD divisions can provide information on drought-related impacts to agricultural crops, livestock and general agricultural operations, for the purpose of assessing the extent and magnitude of a drought emergency. The MDARD may obtain its information from a variety of sources including direct field observations and assessments, federal agricultural agencies, agricultural organizations, and affected elements of the agricultural industry. MDARD assessment information will be provided to the MDARD EMC for submittal to the MSP/EMHSD.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-HEALTH (MDHHS-HEALTH):

- **Support local assessments of mental health needs of farmers and others severely impacted by drought.** Community Mental Health Services Programs (CMHSPs) are responsible for ensuring that an adequate needs assessment is conducted to determine the psychological impact of drought on farmers and others severely impacted by drought, and to provide recommendations for appropriate action. Normally, personnel from the affected CMHSP will conduct this needs assessment. Whenever possible, the needs assessment will be conducted as part of the local government’s initial disaster assessment process. The MDHHS-Health will provide technical assistance and support as requested and available.
- **Support the provision of crisis counseling services for farmers and others severely impacted by drought.** CMHSPs will provide crisis counseling services for farmers and others severely impacted by drought. This will be done in cooperation with private sector mental health service providers and NGOs such as the American Red Cross. The MDHHS-Health will provide technical consultation and supplemental assistance as requested and available. The MDHHS-Health also participates in the Traumatic Incident Stress Management (TISM) program that is coordinated by the MDTMB. The MDHHS-Health will rely on the TISM program to address the mental health needs of its own personnel adversely impacted by the drought and/or drought response and recovery operations.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (MDEQ):

- **Assess the impact of drought on the state’s public water distribution systems.** Prolonged periods of extreme drought can cause severe water shortages and adversely affect the quantity and quality of both surface and subsurface drinking water sources. As appropriate, the MDEQ will work with local health departments and water utilities to monitor and assess the impacts of drought on public water distribution systems. Special emphasis will be placed on those systems that are experiencing significant water shortages or have the potential to experience such shortages because of the water source involved, a large service population, or other pertinent factors. MDEQ assessment information will be provided to the MDEQ EMC for submittal to the MSP/EMHSD.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (MDNR):

- **Monitor wildfire threats during periods of extreme drought.** The MDNR continuously monitors wildfire threats in the state – especially during prolonged periods of extreme drought when wildfire danger may be at its highest. The MDNR widely publicizes wildfire threat information at state parks and other MDNR facilities, at MDOT tourist welcome centers, online, and through the media.

If necessary, the MDNR will request the Governor to issue an outdoor burning ban to mitigate the potential for wildfire in all or part of the state. Such a ban restricts smoking, fireworks, and outdoor burning activities to approved locations.

- **Provide assessment information on the impacts of extreme drought on wildlife and other natural elements.** The various MDNR divisions can provide information to the MSP/EMHSD on the impacts of extreme drought on wildlife, trees and vegetation, waterways and other natural elements, for the purpose of assessing the extent and magnitude of a drought emergency. The MDNR may obtain its information from a variety of sources including direct field observations and assessments, federal agencies, private organizations, and affected elements of relevant industries. MDNR assessment information will be provided to the MDNR EMC for submittal to the MSP/EMHSD.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (MDOT):

- **Provide commercial marine transportation information.** Prolonged drought may cause a significant decrease in Great Lakes and connecting waterways water levels, severely impacting the Great Lakes shipping industry and other forms of maritime transportation. The MDOT will coordinate with the USCG and USACE, Great Lakes shipping associations, and maritime transportation operators to monitor and assess drought-related impacts to these vital water transportation systems. MDOT assessment information will be provided to the MDOT EMC for submittal to the MSP/EMHSD. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)

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<p>DISASTER-SPECIFIC PROCEDURES: NATURAL DISASTERS</p>	<p>EARTHQUAKES</p>	<p>COORDINATION</p> <p>In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESFs, consider the following tasks and procedures in the event of an earthquake that occurs in and/or adversely affects Michigan.</p>
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Earthquake Threats. Although there are fault lines in the bedrock of Michigan, they are now considered relatively stable and not much of a threat for causing earthquakes. The greatest earthquake threat for Michigan lies in distant earthquakes that may occur in the New Madrid Seismic Zone, and in upstate New York. The New Madrid Seismic Zone poses the most significant threat. Based on recent scientific studies, portions of southern Michigan may be affected should a major earthquake occur in the New Madrid Zone. However, the impacts to structures would likely be minimal at best and mostly cosmetic in nature in well designed and constructed buildings. Poorly designed and constructed buildings could suffer some damage under the right circumstances.

The greatest impact on the state would probably come from damage (that occurs outside of Michigan) to natural gas and petroleum pipelines that originate in the Gulf of Mexico region of the U.S. and enter Michigan along its southern border. Such infrastructure failures could cause temporary, but severe fuel shortages – especially during the winter heating months. During the hot summer months, a temporary cutoff of natural gas and petroleum supplies could cause a widespread reduction in the availability of air conditioning, which could adversely impact at-risk groups such as young children, the elderly, and persons in poor health.

Notification of a Significant Earthquake. MSP/EMHSD notification of a significant earthquake in the New Madrid Seismic Zone will likely come first from media reports. Early notification may also come from FEMA through existing notification channels, and possibly from affected local governments (if damaged occurred) via direct contact with the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator and/or submittal of information in the MI CIMS. If natural gas or petroleum pipelines are damaged, notification of that may come from the MDLARA (Michigan Public Service Commission – MSPC) or from the utility or pipeline company (directly or via MSP Operations). In all likelihood, notification will be received through a combination of these sources.

A seismic event can also trigger a nuclear power plant emergency classification (i.e., Unusual Event; Alert; Site Area Emergency; General Emergency) and thus notification may come via MSP Operations under that system. (Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents.)

Assessment of Earthquakes. As previously indicated, earthquake damage in Michigan is expected to be minimal should a major earthquake occur in the New Madrid Zone. Damage to natural gas and petroleum pipelines could occur, and some poorly designed and constructed buildings in the extreme southern portions of the state could suffer physical damage if the earthquake is particularly severe. Assessment information will come from the affected local communities and involved state departments / agencies – i.e., MPSC for pipelines and interface with utilities / pipeline companies; MDEQ/OOGM for general geological information and United States Geological Survey (USGS) information – through the established emergency management system. The primary means of transmitting assessment information is the MI CIMS. The SEOC Planning Section will collect, compile, synthesize and analyze the incoming assessment information, per established procedure. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF for more details on reporting forms and processes.)

Critical Earthquake Response and Recovery Actions

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS (MDLARA):

- **Monitor and assess natural gas and petroleum pipelines for earthquake damage.** The Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC), through its regular management contacts with natural gas utilities and petroleum pipeline companies, will monitor the impacts of an earthquake on natural gas and petroleum pipelines located in or providing product to Michigan. The MPSC has staff on the MRIAT and can assist in assessing damage to natural gas and petroleum pipelines. The MPSC inspectors can provide technical advice and assistance in determining the nature of the damage, its expected duration and anticipated impacts, appropriate protective actions, and the approximate cost of damage that may have occurred to the pipeline and/or related infrastructure. Assistance can be provided in the field as part of the MRIAT or other on-scene

assessment team, in the SEOC as part of the Planning Section, or both. (Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures – Oil and Gas Well / Pipeline Accidents.)

- **Convene the State’s Energy Advisory Committee.** If an earthquake significantly damages natural gas and petroleum pipelines leading into the state to such a degree that there is a potential for significant disruption of energy supplies in Michigan, the MPSC Chair may convene the State’s Energy Advisory Committee (EAC) to determine if a “State of Energy Emergency” should be declared. If such a declaration is made, the Governor can order a variety of mandatory energy conservation actions. (Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures / Energy Emergencies.)
- **Coordinate a State of Energy Emergency declaration.** The Governor may declare a “State of Energy Emergency” if he/she believes there is a potential for significant disruption of energy supplies in Michigan due to earthquake damage to natural gas and petroleum pipelines leading into or located in Michigan. Under such a declaration, the Governor may restrict the use and sale of energy resources and direct supplies to meet essential services, among other actions. (Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures / Energy Emergencies.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (MDEQ):

- **Coordinate with the USGS regarding earthquake damage and impacts.** The MDEQ/OOGM will coordinate with the USGS (the primary federal geological agency and federal counterpart to the OOGM) to determine the nature, scope, magnitude, damage and impact of an earthquake in the New Madrid Seismic Zone or elsewhere that affects Michigan. The MDEQ/OOGM can also assist in assessing earthquake damage to oil and gas wells and gathering lines (pipelines that run from an oil / gas production facility to a pre-processing plant). The MDEQ/OOGM inspectors can provide technical advice and assistance in determining the nature of the damage, its expected duration and anticipated impacts, appropriate protective actions, and the approximate cost of any property damage that may have occurred. Assistance can be provided in the field as part of the MRIAT or other on-scene assessment team, in the SEOC as part of the Planning Section, or both.

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<p>DISASTER-SPECIFIC PROCEDURES: NATURAL DISASTERS</p>	<p>FLOODING</p>	<p>COORDINATION In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESFs, consider the following tasks and procedures in the event of flooding that occurs in and/or adversely affects Michigan.</p>
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Flooding Threats. In Michigan, the primary flooding hazards are: 1) dam failures that result in downstream flooding; 2) riverine flooding (i.e., the overflowing of rivers, streams, drains and lakes due to excessive rainfall, rapid snowmelt or ice); 3) Great Lakes shoreline flooding caused by high Great Lakes water levels, storm surges or winds; and 4) urban flooding caused by failure of storm drainage infrastructure. This section addresses dam failures, riverine flooding, and Great Lakes shoreline flooding. Urban flooding is addressed in the Infrastructure Failures section.

Notification of Flooding. MSP/EMHSD notification of a flood normally comes from local government via direct contact with the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator, and/or submittal of information in the MI CIMS. In some cases, notification may come directly from an involved state and/or federal department / agency (e.g., MDNR, USACE, NWS, etc.).

Assessment of Flooding. Assessment of flooding will focus primarily on determining the: 1) location, scope, magnitude and expected duration of the flood event; 2) number of injuries and deaths; 3) property, environmental and agricultural damage incurred; 4) impacts to critical infrastructure, facilities and services; 5) economic and social consequences (actual / potential / anticipated); and 6) anticipated resource needs of the response and recovery operation. The primary means of transmitting assessment information to the SEOC is the MI CIMS. The SEOC Planning Section will collect, compile, synthesize and analyze the incoming assessment information, per established procedure. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF for more details on reporting forms and processes.) For widespread and/or particularly severe flooding, the MSP/EMHSD may activate the MRIAT to assist local officials with assessment activities.

Critical Flood Mitigation and Preparedness Actions

MSP/EMHSD:

- **Promote and administer federal flood mitigation programs.** The MSP/EMHSD administers federal Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) in Michigan in accordance with the provisions set forth in MSP/EMHSD Publication 007 – State of Michigan Administrative Plan for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), and each HMA program’s respective federal implementation guidelines. The State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) from the MSP/EMHSD is primarily responsible for program implementation and grants management activities. The Michigan Citizen-Community Emergency Response Coordinating Council (MCCERCC) is responsible, under Michigan Executive Order 2007-18, for making recommendations regarding the identification, solicitation, review, prioritization and selection of hazard mitigation projects for funding under the HMA programs. All of the HMA programs except the HMGP are annual funding programs. The HMGP is only available subsequent to a Presidential major disaster declaration. All of the HMA programs can be used to mitigate long-term flood risk.

(Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan, MSP/EMHSD Publication 007 – State of Michigan Administrative Plan for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, and MSP/EMHSD Publication 106 – Michigan Hazard Mitigation Plan.)

USACE Advance Measures Program. The USACE Advance Measures Program can be activated to assist a state or local government in mitigating the potential damage and impact caused by flooding. The Advance Measures Program has a construction component under which the USACE can provide assistance with permanent construction projects designed to mitigate potential flood damages. Examples of construction projects that could potentially be funded under this component of the program include earthen levees, rock and/or sand-filled cribs, and concrete and/or steel sheet pile seawalls. Although the MSP/EMHSD does not have any direct control over the implementation of this program, it can suggest possible flood mitigation project locations and does receive periodic updates from the USACE regarding ongoing local flood mitigation projects.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (MDEQ):

- **Promote and administer a state dam safety program.** Both the MDEQ and the FERC classify and regulate dams in Michigan. Under state and federal legislation, certain dam owners are required to develop a survey of the downriver area, develop flood prone area maps, develop emergency action plans (EAPs), and exercise these plans. In Michigan, approximately 70 dams fall under the federal requirement, and approximately 240 come under Michigan regulations requiring EAPs.

Note: Part 315, Dam Safety, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act (1994 PA 451), as amended, provides for the inspection of dams. This statute requires the MDEQ to rate each dam as either "high," "significant," or "low" hazard potential, according to the potential downstream impact if the dam were to fail (not according to the physical condition of the dam). The MDEQ has identified and rated over 2,400 dams. Dams over 6 feet in height that create an impoundment with a surface area of more than five acres are regulated by this statute. Dam owners are required to maintain an EAP for "high" and "significant" hazard potential dams. Owners are also required to coordinate with local emergency management officials to assure consistency with local emergency operations plans. Dams regulated by the FERC, such as hydro electric power dams, are generally exempt from this statute.

- **Promote and administer the National Flood Insurance Program.** The MDEQ promotes and administers the NFIP, which makes flood insurance available in those communities agreeing to regulate future floodplain development. In return for adopting floodplain management regulations, the federal government makes flood insurance available to citizens of the community.

Note: In 1973, the NFIP was amended to mandate the purchase of flood insurance as a condition of any federally regulated, supervised or insured loan on any construction or building within the 100-year floodplain. (Refer to the Riverine Flooding section of the Michigan Hazard Analysis for additional information on the NFIP.)

- **Promote floodplain and shoreline management activities statewide.** The MDEQ has extensive regulatory authority over the use and alteration of floodplains in Michigan. (Refer to the Riverine Flooding section of the Michigan Hazard Analysis for additional information on these regulatory authorities.) The MDEQ regularly provides information to public and private interests regarding floodplains, land and water "interface" permit requirements, and building requirements in flood hazard areas, so that informed purchase and/or development decisions can be made.

The MDEQ also has regulatory authority over Great Lakes shoreline areas under Part 323, Shorelands Protection and Management, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act (1994 PA 451), as amended. Part 323 gives the MDEQ responsibility to identify hazardous and fragile coastal areas, establish regulations designed to minimize the impact of development on these areas, and minimize the hazard facing development.

Note: Regulatory mechanisms can include but are not necessarily limited to setbacks, zoning, and building code standards. Permits are required for construction in high-risk erosion or flood areas, or for alterations in an environmental area. If a local ordinance has been approved by the MDEQ, the regulation will be done at the local level. In the absence of a local ordinance, permits must be obtained from the MDEQ. (Refer to the Great Lakes Shoreline Flooding and Erosion section of the Michigan Hazard Analysis for additional information on these regulatory authorities.)

Critical Flood Response and Recovery Actions

MSP/EMHSD:

As appropriate, seek U.S. Army Corps of Engineers flood fighting assistance. If local and state resources are not sufficient to meet the response and/or recovery needs of a flood situation, the MSP/EMHSD may seek assistance and resources from the USACE, Detroit District. USACE assistance generally is limited to provision of supplies, equipment and technical advice necessary to prevent imminent flood damage, provide assistance for flood fighting and rescue operations, and assist with repair and restoration of publicly owned flood control facilities. USACE emergency assistance is intended to supplement state and local flood response efforts. The MSP/EMHSD is the lead state coordinating agency for all USACE emergency flood assistance, although technical assistance can be provided upon request of any state or local governmental authorities.

Advance Measures Program. The USACE Advance Measures Program can be implemented to assist a state or local government in minimizing the potential damage and impact caused by flooding. Under the Advance Measures Program, the USACE may provide “self-help” materials (i.e., sandbags, sand, and plastic sheeting) to affected units of government for use in direct pre-flood mitigation (flood fighting) activities when flooding is imminent. (An example of a self-help project would be the construction of temporary sandbag dikes.)

Damage Assessment. The USACE can participate in damage assessment (under the federal Stafford Act, PL 93-288, as amended) when requested by FEMA. USACE participation is generally limited to assisting in the PAGP. The USACE also may assist state and local officials in determining the nature, extent, and cause of a flood disaster, and in identifying potential flood fighting and flood mitigation measures and implementation strategies.

Ice Jams. In the event of flooding caused by ice jams, USACE involvement is generally limited to providing technical advice. However, when an ice jam poses an immediate flood threat to improved property, the USACE can supplement state and local flood fighting efforts. The USCG can provide icebreaking assistance for flood control at river mouths where adequate navigation depths are available.

Post-Flood Relief. The USACE may participate in post-flood relief activities to the extent allowed under federal PL 99-662. Generally, this includes:

- Opening up emergency access routes for emergency vehicles
- Emergency channel and bridge debris clearance
- Providing emergency supplies of clean water
- General, widespread debris removal following a flood when the material is certified as an immediate public health hazard

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (MDNR):

- **Assist in marine patrols and search and rescue operations.** The MDNR has trained personnel that periodically utilize water craft as part of their work activities. In a flooding disaster, these resources could be mobilized to provide supplemental support to local law enforcement marine patrols in clearing waterways, enforcing no-wake restrictions, and conducting damage assessments and/or search and rescue operations. (Refer to the Public Safety ESF.)

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<p>DISASTER-SPECIFIC PROCEDURES: NATURAL DISASTERS</p>	<p>INSECT INFESTATION</p>	<p>COORDINATION In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESFs, consider the following tasks and procedures in the event of a widespread insect infestation that occurs in and/or adversely affects Michigan.</p>
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Types of Insect Infestations. This section addresses widespread insect infestations that damage or destroy agricultural crops, trees, or other types of vegetation to such an extent that large-scale debris management operations (of a regional or statewide nature) are required to properly collect, sort, store and dispose of the vegetative material.

Notification of Insect Infestations. MSP/EMHSD notification of a significant insect infestation will most likely come from the MDARD, which will obtain the information from MDARD inspectors, the USDA, MSU Extension and other federal and state agricultural agencies, and farmers / agricultural enterprises over a period of several weeks to possibly several months.

Assessment of Insect Infestations. Assessment of an insect infestation will likely take place over a period of several weeks to possibly several months – depending on the insect and vegetative material involved, the time of year, the size of the infestation, and a number of other factors. The assessment will focus primarily on determining the: 1) location, nature, scope and magnitude of the infestation; 2) amount of environmental / agricultural damage incurred; 3) impacts (actual / potential / anticipated) to critical facilities and services and the economy; and 4) anticipated resource needs of the response / recovery operation – with emphasis on debris management requirements.

The primary means of transmitting local and state assessment information to the SEOC is the MI CIMS. The primary means of transmitting agricultural damage assessment information are the USDA “Flash Situation Report” and “Damage Assessment Report,” both of which are prepared by County Agricultural Emergency Boards and forwarded to the USDA State (of Michigan) Emergency Board in East Lansing for verification, summarization, concurrence and distribution. The MDARD forwards the USDA agricultural damage assessment information to the SEOC. The SEOC Planning Section will collect, compile, synthesize and analyze the incoming assessment information, per established procedure. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF for more details on reporting forms and processes.) It is unlikely that the MRIAT would be activated to assist in assessing an insect infestation.

Critical Insect Infestation Response and Recovery Actions

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MDARD):

- **Provide technical assistance to prevent and mitigate vegetative damage.** Depending on the type of vegetative material involved, the MDARD will (in conjunction with the USDA, MSU Extension, and other agencies) take appropriate regulatory actions and provide technical advice and assistance to farmers and agricultural enterprises, as well as non-farm property owners, to prevent and mitigate the potential for severe vegetative damage from the infestation and to stop its spread. Possible techniques include but are not limited to:
 - Quarantine of affected vegetation within the impacted areas
 - Providing appropriate sanitation and disposal options
 - Using chemical and/or biological treatments to eradicate or control the insects
 - Instituting an aggressive and comprehensive public education campaign
 - Encouraging vegetative diversity in new plantings
 - Practicing sound tree / plant care techniques
 - Any effective combination of these techniques
- **Coordinate agricultural crop debris disposal and management operations.** The MDARD will normally coordinate debris disposal and management operations that involve agricultural crops (field crops, nursery stock, fruit trees, etc.), working in conjunction with the affected farmers and agricultural enterprises, the USDA, MSU Extension and other agricultural agencies. Debris disposal and management operations that involve very large quantities of vegetation or more than one type of vegetation, or that require interaction and

coordination with multiple agencies and levels of government, may be handled in conjunction with the MSP/EMHSD.

- **Coordinate plant pest and plant host treatment and eradication in non-farm areas.** The MDARD may use its regulatory authority to issue quarantines and destruction orders for invasive and destructive insects in non-farm (urban and residential) areas. This may require significant interaction with local units of government as well as an extensive public information campaign.
- **Provide current information on infestation-damaged farms and agricultural attractions in Michigan.** The MDARD, working in conjunction with the Michigan Travel and Tourism Office (part of the MEDC), will provide potential tourists with up-to-date information on “U-pick” farms, wineries, nurseries, orchards and other agriculture attractions that have been severely affected by infestation. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (MDNR):

- **Provide technical assistance to prevent and mitigate tree damage.** If the infestation primarily involves or affects trees in forested lands, the MDNR will (in conjunction with the USDA / Forest Service, MSU Extension, and other agencies) provide technical advice and assistance to landowners and forestry enterprises to prevent and mitigate the potential for severe tree damage from the infestation and to stop its spread. Possible techniques include but are not limited to:
 - Quarantine of affected trees and tree products within the impacted areas
 - Providing appropriate sanitation and disposal options
 - Using chemical and/or biological treatments to eradicate or control the disease
 - Instituting an aggressive and comprehensive public education campaign
 - Encouraging diversity in new tree plantings
 - Practicing sound tree care techniques
 - Any effective combination of these techniques
- **Coordinate forest land tree debris disposal and management operations.** The MDNR will normally coordinate debris disposal and management operations that involve infested trees in state forest lands and adjacent lands, working in conjunction with the affected landowners, the USDA / Forest Service, MSU Extension and other agencies. Debris disposal and management operations that involve very large quantities of trees or more than one type of vegetation, or that require interaction and coordination with multiple agencies and levels of government, may be handled in conjunction with the MSP/EMHSD.
- **Provide current information on infestation-damaged forest lands in Michigan.** The MDNR, working in conjunction with the Michigan Travel and Tourism Office (part of the MEDC), will provide potential tourists with up-to-date information on state parks and recreation areas, forest lands, and campgrounds that have been severely affected by infestation. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)

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<p>DISASTER-SPECIFIC PROCEDURES: NATURAL DISASTERS</p>	<p>SEVERE STORMS / TORNADOES</p>	<p>COORDINATION In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESFs, consider the following tasks and procedures in the event of severe thunderstorms, windstorms or tornadoes that occur in and/or adversely affect Michigan.</p>
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Types of Severe Storms. This section addresses the following thunderstorm hazards: 1) hail; 2) lightning; 3) severe winds; and 4) tornadoes. This section also addresses general conditions of high winds (commonly known as “windstorms”) that are not associated with a thunderstorm but nonetheless cause significant property, environmental and agricultural damage.

Notification of Severe Storms. Notification of severe storms typically comes from one or more of the five NWS stations serving Michigan (Detroit, Gaylord, Grand Rapids, Marquette, and Northern Indiana). State and local government agencies may receive information via the LEIN, NOAA Weather Wire and Weather Radio, and the Emergency Managers Weather Information Network (EMWIN). NWS forecasts and severe weather notifications are also widely broadcast by the media, and through the Interactive Weather Information Network (IWIN) and the five NWS station web sites.

MSP/EMHSD notification of damaging severe storms normally comes from local government via direct contact with the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator, and/or submittal of information in the MI CIMS. Notification may also come from affected MSP Posts, which are required (by MSP Official Order No. 3) to report to the MSP/EMHSD if an emergency or disaster occurs within their jurisdictional boundary. In some cases, notification may come directly from involved state and/or federal departments / agencies (e.g., MDLARA, MDARD, NWS, etc.). AUXCOMM volunteers in most counties provide on the ground observations to their local EOC and NWS office. These spotters are activated by the NWS when severe storms are anticipated.

Assessment of Severe Storms. Assessment of a severe storm will focus primarily on determining the: 1) location, scope and magnitude of the storm; 2) number of injuries and deaths; 3) property, environmental and agricultural damage incurred; 4) impacts to critical facilities and services; 5) economic and social consequences (actual / potential / anticipated); and 6) anticipated resource needs of the response and recovery operation. The primary means of transmitting assessment information to the SEOC is the MI CIMS. The SEOC Planning Section will collect, compile, synthesize and analyze the incoming assessment information, per established procedure. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF for more details on reporting forms and processes.) For widespread and/or particularly severe storm damage, the MSP/EMHSD may activate the MRIAT to assist local officials with assessment activities.

Critical Severe Storms Mitigation and Preparedness Actions

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS (MDLARA):

- **Promote and require anchoring of manufactured housing to prevent wind-related rollovers.** Manufactured homes are vulnerable to wind damage if they are not properly anchored down. As a result, a major national effort has been initiated to encourage structural anchoring or “tie down” of manufactured homes. The Michigan Manufactured Housing Commission Administrative Rules (R 125.1602, Subsection 5) require new manufactured home installations to be structurally anchored to a foundation. Through this requirement, the possibility of damage from wind is minimized. Although this will not protect a manufactured home from a direct hit by a tornado, it certainly will help prevent rollovers in most high-wind situations. State anchoring system standards are outlined in Administrative Rules R 125.1605 to R 125.1607. Manufactured homes on private sites are required to be anchored in accordance with the Michigan Residential Code Rule 403.1.6 and Appendix E AE305.5.1.

<p>DISASTER-SPECIFIC PROCEDURES: NATURAL DISASTERS</p>	<p>SEVERE WINTER WEATHER</p>	<p>COORDINATION In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESFs, consider the following tasks and procedures in the event of severe winter weather that occurs in and/or adversely affects Michigan.</p>
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Types of Severe Winter Weather Hazards. In Michigan, the primary severe winter weather hazards are: 1) snowstorms (periods of rapid accumulation of snow often accompanied by high winds, cold temperatures, and low visibility); 2) blizzards (a potentially perilous snowstorm characterized by low temperatures and strong winds bearing enormous amounts of snow); 3) extreme cold (refer to the Human-Related Disaster Procedures / Extreme Temperatures); and 4) ice and sleet storms (storms that generate sufficient ice or sleet to result in hazardous conditions and/or property damage).

Notification of Severe Winter Weather. Notification of severe winter weather typically comes from one or more of the five NWS stations serving Michigan (Detroit, Gaylord, Grand Rapids, Marquette, and Northern Indiana). State and local government agencies may receive information via the LEIN, NOAA Weather Wire and Weather Radio, and the Emergency Managers Weather Information Network (EMWIN). NWS forecasts and severe weather notifications are also widely broadcast by the media, and through the Interactive Weather Information Network (IWIN) and the five NWS station web sites.

MSP/EMHSD notification of damaging severe winter weather normally comes from local government via direct contact with the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator, and/or submittal of information in the MI CIMS. Notification may also come from affected MSP Posts, which are required (by MSP Official Order No. 3) to report to the MSP/EMHSD if an emergency or disaster occurs within their jurisdictional boundary. In some cases, notification may come directly from involved state and/or federal departments / agencies (e.g., MDLARA, NWS, etc.).

Assessment of Severe Weather. Assessment of severe winter weather will focus primarily on determining the: 1) location, scope, magnitude and expected duration of the weather conditions; 2) number of injuries and deaths; 3) property, environmental and agricultural damage incurred; 4) impacts to critical infrastructure, facilities and services; 5) economic and social consequences (actual / potential / anticipated); and 6) anticipated resource needs of the response and recovery operation. The primary means of transmitting assessment information to the SEOC is the MI CIMS. The SEOC Planning Section will collect, compile, synthesize and analyze the incoming assessment information, per established procedure. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF for more details on reporting forms and processes.)

Snowfall. In the event of excessive snowfall, the SEOC Planning Section will focus on determining if the snowfall meets or exceeds the historical “snowfall of record” for the affected counties as determined for FEMA by the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC). The Planning Section will compare the field measurements received from the NWS to the county snowfall records established by the NCDC and used by FEMA to determine potential eligibility for emergency snow removal assistance under the PAGP.

Note: Most counties have several local snowfall reporting stations. The station closest to the actual field measurement is used for comparison purposes. NWS field measurements are based on actual observations and measurements taken by trained local weather spotters and NWS field staff.

The Governor must formally request federal snow removal assistance through the Presidential declaration process under the Stafford Act. In most cases, such assistance will not be granted unless the MSP/EMHSD is able to demonstrate widespread and extraordinary impacts caused by record or near-record snowfall and other winter conditions. If appropriate, the SEOC Planning Section will prepare the letter from the Governor to the President, requesting a declaration for snow removal assistance. The declaration request will follow the standard evaluation process established under the Stafford Act (i.e., FEMA analyzes the request and makes a recommendation; the President makes the final decision based on that analysis and other pertinent factors).

Note: Current FEMA policy stipulates that it will only recommend a major disaster declaration to the President in response to a snowstorm. FEMA will not recommend an emergency declaration in response to a snowstorm. However, the President has the authority under the Stafford Act to declare either a major disaster or an emergency for a snowstorm.

/ice. The primary assessment concern for ice and sleet storms is the damage and impacts caused by accumulated ice on property, critical facilities, and utility systems. The assessment will focus on determining the: 1) scope, magnitude and expected duration of the ice conditions; 2) number of persons without power or telecommunications service and the expected duration of the outages; 3) number of persons that may need sheltering; 4) impacts to functional needs populations such as the elderly; and 5) anticipated resource needs of the response and recovery operation (with particular emphasis on emergency protective measures and debris management requirements).

If the ice conditions are widespread and severe and pose a danger to public health and safety, the Governor may request a Presidential major disaster or emergency declaration under the Stafford Act to activate federal relief assistance. (Most declarations for ice storms fall under the major disaster category, although it is possible in some cases to obtain limited / targeted assistance under an emergency declaration.) If appropriate, the SEOC Planning Section will prepare the letter from the Governor to the President, requesting a major disaster or emergency declaration for the severe ice conditions.

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<p>DISASTER-SPECIFIC PROCEDURES: NATURAL DISASTERS</p>	<p>WIDESPREAD PLANT OR ANIMAL DISEASE</p>	<p>COORDINATION In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESFs, consider the following tasks and procedures in the event of a widespread plant or animal disease outbreak that threatens public health and/or creates the need for large-scale debris management operations in Michigan.</p>
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Nature of the Threat. Michigan is potentially vulnerable to a major outbreak of a wide range of plant and animal diseases. If such an outbreak was to occur, it could not only cripple major segments of the state’s hunting, agriculture and tourism industries, but also could create the need for coordination with law enforcement and other agencies to enforce and maintain quarantines (of a regional or statewide nature). These response operations would necessarily involve the emergency management system due to their potential size and complexity, the number of agencies involved, and the inherent public health risks associated with diseased and/or dead animals.

The MDARD, MDHHS-Health and MDNR have in place many programs and initiatives to prevent / mitigate a widespread plant or animal disease outbreak. Disease and contamination outbreaks and other catastrophic events involving plant and animal populations can occur at any time, even with the best preventive measures in place. Examples include: Michigan’s 1973-74 polybrominated biphenyl (PBB) statewide contamination incident that resulted in the deaths of tens of thousands of cattle; the outbreaks of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (“Mad Cow”) and Foot and Mouth Disease in Great Britain; and Michigan’s ongoing struggles with Bovine Tuberculosis, Chronic Wasting Disease, West Nile Virus, as well as the Emerald Ash Borer, Plum Pox, and the Hemlock Woolly Adelgid. These events provide examples of what can happen given the right set of circumstances.

A regional or statewide disease outbreak involving the state’s livestock and/or wildlife populations would probably pose the greatest threat to public health due to animal diseases that can pass directly to humans, such as avian influenza, or to the potentially large numbers of dead or dying animals that would have to be properly disposed of to prevent the spread of disease to humans from animal carcasses. A major plant disease outbreak would not likely have much impact on public health, but it could have a devastating effect on the state’s agricultural production and create a large debris management problem that could potentially require significant resources to address.

Notification of a Widespread Disease Outbreak.

Agricultural Plant or Animal Disease. MSP/EMHSD notification of a significant agricultural plant or animal disease outbreak will likely come from the MDARD, which will obtain the information (over a period of several weeks to possibly several months) from one or more of the following: MDARD inspectors; USDA; MSU Extension; other federal and state agricultural agencies; Michigan Emergency Veterinary Network (“Vet Net”); and farmers and agricultural enterprises.

Natural Vegetation or Wildlife. MSP/EMHSD notification of a significant disease outbreak affecting natural vegetation or wildlife will likely come from the MDNR, which will obtain the information (over a period of several weeks to possibly several months) from one or more of the following: MDNR field staff; USDA / Forest Service; MSU Extension; other federal and state natural resource agencies; and hunters, farmers and forestry enterprises.

Assessment of a Widespread Disease Outbreak. Assessment of a widespread plant or animal disease outbreak will likely take place over a period of several weeks to possibly several months – depending on the plant or animal involved, the time of year, the size and rate of spread of the outbreak, and a number of other factors. The assessment will focus primarily on determining the: 1) location, nature, scope and magnitude of the outbreak; 2) amount of damage that has occurred and has the potential to occur; 3) risks (actual / potential / anticipated) to public health and safety; and 4) anticipated resource needs of the response / recovery operation – with particular emphasis on debris management requirements.

The primary means of transmitting local and state assessment information to the SEOC is the MI CIMS. The primary means of transmitting agricultural damage assessment information are the USDA “Flash Situation Report” and “Damage Assessment Report,” both of which are prepared by County Agricultural Emergency Boards and forwarded to the USDA State (of Michigan) Emergency Board in East Lansing for verification, summarization, concurrence and distribution. The MDARD forwards the USDA agricultural damage assessment information to the SEOC. The SEOC Planning Section will collect, compile, synthesize and analyze the incoming assessment

information, per established procedure. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF for more details on reporting forms and processes.) It is unlikely that the MRIAT would be activated to assist in assessing a widespread plant or animal disease outbreak.

Critical Widespread Plant / Animal Disease Outbreak Response and Recovery Actions

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MDARD):

- **Provide technical assistance to prevent and mitigate the additional spread of disease and the impacts of disease on plants, livestock, humans, and the environment.**

Plants. Depending on the disease and plant involved, the MDARD will (in conjunction with the USDA, MSU Extension, and other agencies) take appropriate regulatory actions and provide technical advice and assistance to farmers, agricultural enterprises, as well as non-farm property owners, to prevent and mitigate the potential for severe damage to plants from disease and to stop its spread. (In urban and suburban areas, such actions will require a high degree of cooperation with local governments as well as an aggressive and comprehensive public information campaign.) Possible techniques include but are not limited to:

- Quarantine of affected vegetation within the impacted areas
- Providing appropriate sanitation and disposal options
- Using chemical and/or biological treatments to eradicate or control the disease
- Instituting an aggressive and comprehensive public education campaign
- Encouraging plant / crop diversity in new plantings
- Practicing sound tree / plant care techniques
- Any effective combination of these techniques

Livestock. If an animal disease primarily involves or affects livestock, the MDARD will (in conjunction with the USDA, MSU Extension, and other agencies) take appropriate regulatory actions and provide technical advice and assistance to farmers, livestock dealers, veterinarians, truckers, livestock sales and auction markets, and other agricultural enterprises to prevent and mitigate the potential for livestock deaths from disease and to stop its spread. Possible techniques include but are not limited to:

- Quarantine of affected areas and the movement of livestock and carcasses from affected areas
- Restrictions on livestock imports
- Providing appropriate sanitation and disposal options for diseased / dead animals
- Instituting a comprehensive surveillance
- Testing and vaccination program (if applicable) to eradicate or control the disease
- Instituting an aggressive and comprehensive public education campaign
- Instituting a depopulation program targeted at infected, exposed, or suspect animals
- Any effective combination of these techniques

- **Coordinate agricultural crop and livestock debris disposal and management operations.**

Crops. The MDARD will normally coordinate debris disposal and management operations that involve agricultural crops (field crops, nursery stock, fruit trees, etc.), working in conjunction with the affected farmers and agricultural enterprises, the USDA, MSU Extension and other agricultural agencies. Debris disposal and management operations that involve very large quantities of vegetation or more than one type of vegetation, or that require interaction and coordination with multiple agencies and levels of government, may be handled in conjunction with the MSP/EMHSD.

Livestock. The MDARD will be the lead coordinating agency for livestock debris disposal and management operations, working in conjunction with the affected farmers and agricultural enterprises, the USDA, MSU Extension, the MDEQ and MDHHS-Health, and other agencies. Livestock disposal and management operations that involve a large number of livestock may be handled in conjunction with the MSP/EMHSD.

- **Provide current information on quarantines and infestation-damaged farms and agricultural attractions in Michigan.** The MDARD, working in conjunction with the MDNR and Michigan Travel and Tourism Office (part of the MEDC), will provide potential tourists with up to date information on “U-pick” farms,

animal farms, wineries, nurseries, orchards and other agricultural attractions that have been severely affected by plant or animal disease. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)

- **Coordinate Receipt of the National Veterinary Stockpile.** In the event of an outbreak of a number of animal diseases of high consequence, the U.S. Department of Agriculture may provide resources through the National Veterinary Stockpile. MDARD, with assistance from other agencies, would coordinate receipt of these materials.

• **Note:** Please refer to the Animal Support plan for more detail and information on the referenced animal diseases.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS (MDMVA):

- **Medical and Engineering Support Task Assignments:**
 - Assist federal, state, local, and tribal public health and medical authorities with epidemic surveillance and coordination
 - Assist with disposal of animals
 - Assist authorities with the implementation of necessary public health measures, such as isolating infected animals and restricting population movement inside and outside the quarantine area, to further reduce opportunities for transmission of disease

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (MDNR):

- **Provide technical assistance to prevent and mitigate the impacts of disease on forests and wildlife.**

Forests. If a plant disease primarily involves or affects trees in forested lands, the MDNR will (in conjunction with the USDA / Forest Service, MSU Extension, and other agencies) provide technical advice and assistance to landowners and forestry enterprises to prevent and mitigate the potential for severe tree damage from disease and to stop its spread. Possible techniques include but are not limited to:

- Quarantine of affected trees and tree products within the impacted areas
- Providing appropriate sanitation and disposal options
- Using chemical and/or biological treatments to eradicate or control the disease
- Instituting an aggressive and comprehensive public education campaign
- Encouraging diversity in new tree plantings
- Practicing sound tree care techniques
- Any effective combination of these techniques

Wildlife. If an animal disease primarily involves or affects wildlife, the MDNR will (in conjunction with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and other agencies) provide technical advice and assistance to landowners, farmers, hunters and other involved individuals to prevent and mitigate the potential for animal death from disease and to stop its spread. Possible techniques include but are not limited to:

- Quarantine of affected areas and the movement of carcasses from affected areas
- Restrictions on the movement of live animals and carcasses from affected areas
- Restrictions on baiting and feeding activities
- Providing appropriate sanitation and disposal options for diseased / dead animals
- Instituting a comprehensive surveillance, testing and vaccination program (if applicable) to eradicate or control the disease
- Instituting an aggressive and comprehensive public education campaign
- Instituting a depopulation program targeted at infected animals
- Any effective combination of these techniques

- **Coordinate forest and wildlife debris disposal and management operations.**

Trees. The MDNR will normally coordinate debris disposal and management operations that involve infested trees in state forest lands and adjacent lands, working in conjunction with the affected landowners, the USDA / Forest Service, MSU Extension and other agencies. Debris disposal and management operations that involve large quantities of trees or more than one type of vegetation, or that require interaction and

coordination with multiple agencies and levels of government, may be handled in conjunction with the MSP/EMHSD.

Wildlife. The MDNR will be the lead coordinating agency for wildlife debris disposal and management operations, working in conjunction with the affected landowners, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, MSU Extension, hunting and fishing organizations (as appropriate), the MDEQ and MDHHS-Health,, and other agencies. Wildlife disposal and management operations that involve a large number of animals may be handled in conjunction with the MSP/EMHSD.

- **Provide current information on disease-damaged forest lands and wildlife in Michigan.** The MDNR, working in conjunction with the Michigan Travel and Tourism Office (part of the MEDC), will provide potential tourists with up-to-date information on state parks and recreation areas, forest lands, campgrounds, and other natural areas that have been severely affected by plant or animal disease. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)

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TECHNOLOGICAL DISASTER PROCEDURES

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DISASTER-SPECIFIC PROCEDURES: TECHNOLOGICAL DISASTERS	CYBER ATTACKS	COORDINATION In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESFs, consider the following tasks and procedures in the event of a cyber attack aimed against and/or that adversely affects the State of Michigan information technology resources.
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Types of Cyber Attacks. Computer systems are vulnerable to many threats – some of which can inflict significant harm to the system and result in loss of data, financial loss, loss of productivity, and in some cases perhaps even loss of life. Although often generically referred to as “cyber-terrorism,” cyber attacks are in fact much more varied than that term would indicate. Cyber attacks include not only unlawful acts carried out by computer, but also physical attacks aimed specifically at computer systems. Each potential form of cyber attack results in its own unique set of problems and impacts, and they vary greatly in terms of the harm that they can inflict. All cyber attacks, no matter what form they take, have one commonality – they are a deliberate attempt by a perpetrator to manipulate a computer system to do something other than which it was intended, or to destroy the ability to use the system. Sometimes the effects are relatively harmless, but often they are not. The possibility of causing significant damage to the system and the data it contains – and public faith in the integrity and security of that system – is always present. (See table below on primary types of cyber attacks.)

Primary Types of Cyber Threats

Threat	Description	Impacts if Successful
Modification of data in transit	Modification of transactions across networks.	Financial losses, inconsistent data, breakdown in public trust.
Denial of service	Attacks that slow servers or networks down or bring them to a halt.	Prevent business transactions, frustrate potential users, damage credibility.
Theft of information / espionage	Penetration attacks resulting in theft of information / intelligence.	Breach of legal and regulatory requirements to maintain confidentiality, financial impacts, breakdown of public trust, damage credibility.
Unauthorized use of resources	Penetration of systems to allow attackers to utilize services – computers, phones, and data.	Financial loss, potential liability, compromise of systems and networks, potential “leapfrogging” (moving ahead in order of service).
Data tampering	Modification of content / format of web pages, data (i.e., tax, medical, criminal records).	Damage credibility, legal ramifications of falsification of data.
“Spoofing”	Impersonating an address internal to a network to gain access. E-mail impersonation.	Potential compromise or destruction of system, damage credibility.
“Sniffing”	Monitoring network traffic for information (passwords, credit card numbers, etc.)	Compromise or damage of systems and credibility.
Viruses / Internet vandals	Malicious programs and code capable of damage and self-replication.	Business expenses, system down time, lost productivity.
Disasters (natural, technological, human-caused)	Floods, fires, severe storms, acts of sabotage / terrorism.	Loss of life and/or critical resources, services to the public, and property.
Physical intruders, vandalism, and theft of equipment	Destruction or theft of resources.	Business expenses, system down time, lost productivity.
“Information Warfare”	Deliberate offensive and defensive use of information and information systems to deny, exploit, corrupt, or destroy an adversary’s information, information-based processes, information systems, and computer-based networks while protecting one’s own. Primary means of conducting information warfare include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Psychological operations to affect the adversary’s reasoning ➤ Electronic operations to deny accurate information to the adversary ➤ Deception operations to mislead about one’s own capabilities or intentions ➤ Physical destruction of the adversary’s information networks and systems ➤ Security measures to keep adversaries from learning about one’s own capabilities and intentions ➤ Information attack to directly corrupt an adversary’s information without being detected 	(Information warfare could utilize any of the threats listed in this table, conceivably achieving any or all of the impacts listed. Information warfare is most often used between nations or between major business competitors to gain an advantage in a major military operation or business competition.)

Sources: Michigan Department of Technology, Management and Budget; Center for Strategic and International Studies; Institute for the Advanced Study of Information Warfare.

Scope of Procedures. These procedures address cyber attacks aimed against or that significantly affect the State of Michigan government computing resources and information. They are not intended to address cyber attacks that may occur against federal, local, tribal or privately-operated computer networks located in or servicing Michigan, unless those systems are connected with and considered an essential element of the State of Michigan computer network.

Notification of Cyber Attacks. Notification of a cyber attack against the State of Michigan computer network will normally come from the MDTMB, which operates the network. In some cases, early indication of a potential cyber attack may come directly from another state department / agency, most likely through its EMC. Notification of cyber attacks against other networks (federal, local, tribal, or private) that are connected with the State of Michigan network will normally come from that system's administrator to the MDTMB, which will forward the information to the MSP/EMHSD and other state departments / agencies. Notification of cyber attacks against local computer networks (not connected with the State of Michigan network) will normally come from the affected local government via direct contact with the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator, and/or submittal of information in the MI CIMS.

Assessment of Cyber Attacks. Assessment of the nature, scope, magnitude, damage and impact caused by a cyber attack against or significantly affecting the State of Michigan computer network is a specialized task that must be carried out by system administrators from the MDTMB and other affected departments / agencies under the direction of MDTMB. The assessment will focus on determining the:

- Nature, scope, magnitude, and severity of the attack
- Cause and source of the attack
- Major functions and services disrupted and the anticipated duration of those disruptions
- Potential health and safety risks associated with the attack and the measures required to address those risks
- Immediate response and recovery needs
- Anticipated cost of system repair and restoration
- Measures needed to address and close the system vulnerability that allowed the attack to successfully occur in the first place
- Public information messages that need to be disseminated to reassure the public that the situation is being addressed in the most expedient manner possible, and to inform the public regarding the specifics of the incident

It is anticipated that most of the assessment information pertaining to a cyber attack against or significantly affecting the State of Michigan computer network will come from the MDTMB and affected departments / agencies. Local governments may provide information on the local impacts caused by any disruptions in essential state services or functions – including any impacts to private industry within the jurisdiction. That information will be provided to the MSP/EMHSD in the MI CIMS. The SEOC Planning Section will collect, compile, synthesize and analyze the assessment information provided by the MDTMB, other state departments / agencies, and local emergency management program jurisdictions. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF for more details on reporting forms and processes.)

Michigan Cyber Civilian Corps Assistance. The MDTMB may, at its discretion, activate the Michigan Cyber Civilian Corps (Cyber Corps) for the purpose of assisting with or expediting the assessment of a cyber disruption. The Cyber Corps is a cadre of volunteer cyber security experts from government, business, and education that are registered with the MDTMB as resources available to assist during state cyber emergencies. Activation of the Cyber Corps will be recommended by the MDTMB when needed and is subject to approval by SEOC Incident Command staff. Once approved, the Cyber Corps will operate under the direction of the MDTMB Chief Information Officer and will be tasked to support emergency response objectives according to the priorities of the SEOC.

Critical Cyber Attack Mitigation and Preparedness Actions

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY, MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET (MDTMB):

- **Develop and maintain a security program to protect the State's computer network from attack.** The MDTMB is responsible for working with all state departments / agencies to ensure that the appropriate level of security is implemented and maintained to protect the State of Michigan's government computing resources and information. As the architects and stewards of that effort, the MDTMB works to:

- Enhance security awareness and education
- Develop and enforce security standards, policies and procedures
- Conduct risk assessments and audits of facilities, security systems, and system usage
- Promote and assist disaster recovery and business resumption planning efforts within departments / agencies
- Develop an incident response capability that assures the most rapid and effective incident assessment and response possible
- Recruit, screen, train, and direct the activities of the Michigan Cyber Civilian Corps (Cyber Corps)
- Ensure continuity of government through information technology (IT) planning, risk management and mitigation, incident response, and IT recovery operations
- Assume the lead over all cyber security response efforts with enforcement authority

ALL STATE DEPARTMENTS / AGENCIES:

- **Implement the computer security program as directed by the MDTMB.** Each state department / agency is responsible for implementing the computer security program designed by the MDTMB to protect the State's computer network from cyber attacks and physical harm. This includes, but is not necessarily limited to, the following elements:
 - Providing appropriate staff and support to comply with MDTMB's computer security program
 - Providing for training of staff in security awareness and security procedures
 - Developing, or assisting in developing, security policies, standards and procedures, as directed by the MDTMB
 - Developing, or assisting in developing, a Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP), a Business Resumption Plan (BRP), and other security plans as directed by the MDTMB
 - Conducting, or assisting in conducting, risk assessments of department / agency facilities, networks and systems as directed by the MDTMB
 - Conducting, or assisting in conducting, security audits to record, examine and review security-relevant activities and to verify and monitor compliance with security policies
 - Taking other security-relevant actions as directed by the MDTMB

Critical Cyber Attack Response and Recovery Actions

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY, MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET (MDTMB):

- **Assess cyber attacks.** The MDTMB is responsible for the timely identification and assessment of the nature, scope, magnitude and anticipated duration of a cyber attack against the State's computer network. The MDTMB will conduct its own investigation and use information received from state department / agency Chief Security Officers (CSOs), system administrators and other network affiliates in developing its assessment of the attack.
- **Develop and implement an appropriate response and recovery strategy for the attack.** Once the MDTMB has completed its attack assessment, the MDTMB Director is ultimately responsible for developing and implementing a response and recovery strategy to prevent further system damage, to restore the system to its full operational status as quickly as possible, and to prevent similar attacks from occurring in the future by addressing identified system vulnerabilities. The MDTMB Director may, at his/her discretion, declare a "disaster" (an internal MDTMB designation) and direct MDTMB staff to invoke and comply with the procedures documented in the Disaster Recovery Plan for the platform. State agency Data and Telecom Centers are authorized to enact actions deemed necessary to allow for the continuation of processing per the designated Business Resumption Plan.
- **Provide appropriate public information releases.** If a cyber attack disables the State's computer network and affects public access to the system, the MDTMB will work with the SPIO, MSP/EMHSD PIO, and other department / agency PIOs as appropriate to develop and issue timely information releases about the situation.

MICHIGAN CYBER CIVILIAN CORPS (UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MDTMB):

- **Assist the MDTMB in the assessment of cyber disruptions.** The Cyber Corps will assist MDTMB and State of Michigan personnel in the assessment of the cause, nature, scope, and effects of a cyber disruption affecting the State of Michigan. The Cyber Corps will operate at the direction of the MDTMB CIO, and according to the Michigan Cyber Civilian Corps Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). The Cyber Corps mission will be in direct support of the MDTMB's overall emergency response mission as directed by the SEOC.
- **Assist the MDTMB in developing a recovery strategy for the cyber disruption.** The Cyber Corps will support MDTMB's mission to recover as quickly as possible from the effects of a cyber disruption affecting the State of Michigan. The activities of Cyber Corps members may include planning, resource identification and specification, programming, and outreach.
- **Assist the MDTMB in the restoration of State of Michigan networks and systems to operating status.** The Cyber Corps may be called upon to assist with or expedite the recovery of key networks and cyber resources to fully operational status in order to serve the public interest or respond to an emergency. The activities of the Cyber Corps may include technical services, programming, system design, troubleshooting, hardware and software support and installation, site work, commissioning, and/or repair.
- **Assist the MDTMB in the prevention of future cyber disruptions.** The Cyber Corps may be called upon to initiate mitigation measures to safeguard Michigan's IT infrastructure from disruptions related to an emergency. The Cyber Corps mitigation activities may include outreach, notification, system design, modifications, programming, technical support, hardware and software support, site work, commissioning and/or system modifications to prevent similar attacks or disruptions from affecting State of Michigan IT infrastructure.

ALL STATE DEPARTMENTS / AGENCIES:

- **Report cyber attacks to the MDTMB and take appropriate response actions.** State department / agency CSOs and system administrators are responsible for reporting evidence of a cyber attack to the MDTMB, which will then undertake appropriate assessment, response and recovery actions. State departments / agencies will invoke appropriate response and recovery actions as specified in their Disaster Recovery Plan and Business Resumption Plan.

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE (MSP):

- **Coordinate the law enforcement investigation.** In response to a cyber attack against the State's computer network, the MSP will coordinate with the MDTMB, MDAG, and other appropriate federal and local law enforcement agencies to investigate the criminal aspects of the attack and attempt to bring the perpetrators to justice.

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<p style="text-align: center;">DISASTER-SPECIFIC PROCEDURES: TECHNOLOGICAL DISASTERS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENERGY EMERGENCIES</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">COORDINATION</p> <p>In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESFs, consider the following tasks and procedures in the event of an energy emergency that occurs in and/or adversely affects Michigan.</p>
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Types of Energy Emergencies. There are three primary types of energy emergencies:

Physical Damage. The first and most frequent type of energy emergency involves physical damage to energy production and/or distribution facilities caused by severe storms, ice, floods, earthquakes, sabotage or other hazards. Michigan has experienced a number of these short-term energy disruptions. Incidents in other parts of the country can also affect energy supplies to a level causing an energy emergency. For example, Hurricane Katrina in 2005 interrupted crude oil supply to Midwest refineries, causing a sharp price spike and restriction in petroleum supplies that resulted in a Governor's declaration of an energy emergency. While there have been only a few incidents of sabotage of energy systems in this country, networks supporting terrorist activity exist throughout the world and the possibility of more frequent incidents in the U.S. is always present. This first category of energy emergency also covers short-term disruptions caused by human error, accidents or equipment failure, such as occurred in the August 2003 blackout that affected much of the Northeast U.S. and upper Midwest, including Michigan. (This blackout also resulted in a Governor's declaration of an energy emergency.)

Energy Price Increase. The second type of energy emergency is caused by a sharp, sudden escalation in energy prices, usually resulting from a curtailment of oil supplies due to international events. Michigan experienced this type of energy emergency in the mid- and late 1970s due to disruptions in the world oil market, and in 1991 following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

Mobilization of U.S. Defense Forces. The third type of energy emergency is a sudden surge in energy demand caused by a national security emergency involving mobilization of U.S. defense forces. National defense, in a time of crisis, will demand an increase in energy. Although the regulated natural gas and electric utilities have approved state and federal priority allocation systems in place, regulatory changes to introduce competition into natural gas and electric markets have not fully addressed how such shortages might be managed once these markets are fully opened.

Energy Emergency Preparedness Program. The Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC) of the MDLARA is responsible for energy emergency planning, preparedness, response and recovery in Michigan. The energy emergency responsibilities of the MPSC can be grouped into four categories:

Energy Supply Monitoring. Understanding and responding appropriately to an energy emergency depends on the availability of quantified information. For that reason, the MPSC monitors Michigan's energy supply system to detect unusual imbalances that may indicate the potential for an energy emergency, and advises appropriate state officials of such events. The MPSC tracks energy developments and trends through industry contacts, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and Energy Information Administration (EIA), and various web sites, trade publications and statistical reports. Historical and forecasted data are published by the MPSC semi-annually in the "Michigan Energy Appraisal," which provides an overview of the balance between energy supply and demand in Michigan and across the region. In the event of an actual or anticipated energy emergency, special updates to this basic publication can be issued as required to aid in decision making during the response effort.

Energy Emergency Plans / Procedures. The MPSC develops and maintains these basic plans for responding to energy emergencies:

- The Michigan Petroleum Shortage Response Plan, which outlines a series of options that could be considered if Michigan is faced with a serious petroleum shortage, including measures designed to manage limited supplies and to reduce the demand for petroleum products.
- The Michigan Energy Assurance Plan, which provides guidance for energy emergency preparedness and response planning in Michigan. It identifies the role state government will play in response to an energy emergency, relevant legal authorities, emergency procedures and other curtailment plans, and key contacts at the MPSC and other state and federal government agencies who are responsible for energy emergency

preparedness and response. This plan was preceded by various energy-specific emergency procedures, i.e., Michigan Emergency Natural Gas Procedures; Michigan Emergency Electrical Procedures; Michigan Gasoline Shortage Response Plan; and Michigan Energy Emergency Operations Manual. The Michigan Energy Assurance Plan updates and expands the energy emergency procedures provided in all of these previous energy emergency plans to include smart grid, renewable energy, energy efficiency, cyber security, propane and heating oil.

Public Information and Crisis Communications. As part of its energy emergency planning program, the MPSC maintains a public information program designed to minimize confusion and uncertainty as well as enlist the support and cooperation of the public during an actual or anticipated energy emergency. The public information program will be implemented at the discretion of the MPSC Chair and/or Governor at such time as a government response (using voluntary and/or mandatory measures) is required. The program will provide information on: 1) ways to minimize use of energy and the inconveniences resulting from a disruption; 2) voluntarily curbing electric use during peak demand periods when generation and power purchases may not be sufficient to meet demand; and 3) the problems associated with, and steps being taken in response to, the energy emergency. Public information activities will be coordinated through the state JIT / JIC.

Coordination with Energy Industries. The fourth area of responsibility for the MPSC energy emergency program involves maintaining ongoing contact with the petroleum, natural gas, and electric industries concerning Michigan's energy situation and energy emergency preparedness. Of particular concern to the MPSC is preparedness for a disease pandemic – specifically pandemic influenza – and the impacts that such an incident might have on energy industries and their ability to maintain operations and provide services. The MPSC preparedness efforts for pandemic influenza focus primarily on coordinating with the energy industries to promote planning for pandemic influenza, and participating itself in the State's multi-agency pandemic influenza planning effort.

The MPSC also coordinates with the energy industries on planning and preparedness activities for other hazards that pose risk to energy production and distribution systems. Such efforts help ensure that each industry can adequately respond to and recovery from incidents when they occur, thereby minimizing energy supply disruptions.

Note: A pandemic is an epidemic occurring over a wide geographic area and affecting a large portion of the population. An influenza pandemic occurs when a new influenza virus emerges for which there is little or no immunity in the human population, it begins to cause serious illness, and then spreads easily from person to person. Historically, influenza pandemics have the potential to cause more deaths and illness than any other public health threat.

Critical Energy Emergency Response and Recovery Actions

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS (MDLARA) / DIRECTOR:

- **Advise the Governor of impending energy emergencies.** In the event of an impending energy emergency, the MPSC Chair is required to review the status of the developing energy shortage / disruption and make appropriate recommendations to the Director who will make recommendations to the Governor. MDHHS, and MPSC staff will make recommendations to the LARA Director and the EMC, on actions the Governor might consider to alleviate the negative impacts of the energy emergency.

Note: Emergency response actions for the various fuels are described in contingency plans maintained by the MPSC for the primary fuels / energy used in the state. (Refer to the "Energy Emergency Preparedness Program" section above.)

- **Coordinate a State of Energy Emergency declaration.** The Governor may declare a "State of Energy Emergency" and restrict the use and sales of energy resources and direct supplies to meet essential services as he/she deems necessary. The Governor's State of Energy Emergency remains in effect for the duration of the emergency or 90 days, whichever is shorter. The State of Energy Emergency may be extended upon approval of the Michigan Legislature, and it may be terminated by a majority vote of both houses of the Legislature.

The Governor is authorized the following powers when a State of Energy Emergency declaration is in effect:

- Order specific restrictions on the use and sale of energy resources, which may include:
 - ❑ Restrictions on the interior temperature of buildings
 - ❑ Restrictions on the hours and days during which buildings may be open
 - ❑ Restrictions on the conditions under which energy resources may be sold
 - ❑ Restrictions on lighting levels and the use of display and decorative lighting
 - ❑ Restrictions on the use of privately owned vehicles or a reduction in speed limits
 - ❑ Restrictions on the use of public transportation, including directions to close a public transportation facility
 - ❑ Restrictions on the use of pupil transportation programs operated by public schools
- Direct an energy resource supplier to provide an energy resource to a health facility; school; public utility; public transit authority; fire or police station or vehicle; newspaper or television or radio station for the purpose of relaying emergency instructions or other emergency message; food producer, processor, retailer or wholesaler; and to any other person or facility which provides essential services for the health, safety, and welfare of Michigan residents.
- By Executive Order, suspend a statute or an order or rule of a state agency or a specific provision of a statute, rule or order, if strict compliance with the statute, rule, or order or a specific provision of the statute, rule, or order will prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in coping with the energy emergency.

In addition to declaring a State of Energy Emergency under 1982 PA 191, the Governor may also declare a State of Emergency or State of Disaster under 1976 PA 390, as amended (Michigan Emergency Management Act), and direct necessary actions through the MSP/EMHSD. In that scenario, the MPSC will play a support role with situation monitoring, crisis communications, public education and other support activities. If a national energy emergency occurs, the MPSC will be the primary coordinating agency with the DOE – the federal agency responsible for national energy contingency planning and response in the event of a nationwide energy shortage.

- Coordinate energy emergency activities. The MPSC Chair may convene the MPSC's internal Energy Emergency Management Team (EEMT) to coordinate response to an actual or anticipated energy emergency. Energy emergencies involving petroleum products, electricity, and natural gas supplies require specific actions unique to each, and those actions are listed in the emergency plan developed for each energy source. In addition, the MPSC has developed a list of response actions that are the same regardless of the energy source involved. The MPSC response to an energy emergency can be described in five levels – each level specifying an appropriate level of mobilization to address a potential or developing emergency situation:

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MPSC Response Levels for an Energy Emergency

Response Level	Response Actions of EEMT and/or EAC
LEVEL 1 (LOW) – Stand-by Alert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase monitoring • Open industry communications • If event is out of state, open communications with Energy Emergency Assurance Coordinators (EEAC) • Alert MPSC Emergency Response Team (ERT)
LEVEL 2 (MEDIUM) – ECC Activation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate MPSC Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) • Assemble / brief ERT • Alert MPSC EEMT and MDLARA EMC • Increase monitoring via Energy Supply Disruption Tracking Process • Assess interdependencies, alert Michigan Intelligence Operations Center (MIOC)
LEVEL 3 (MEDIUM) – Pending / Declared Energy Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand / update monitoring • Expand communications network • Review MPSC responsibilities in MEMP • Initiate ERT consequence assessment • Initiate public information program • EEMT to discuss voluntary and mandatory counter measures • Draft State of Energy Emergency declaration
LEVEL 4 (HIGH) – Pending / Declared State Disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review MEMP responsibilities, especially related to coordinating energy emergency activities and the repair and restoration of damaged energy infrastructure • Monitor situational awareness via the MI CIMS • Support MDLARA EMC and SEOC, as requested • Support JIC, as requested
LEVEL 5 (HIGH) – Declared National Disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support SCO, FCO, and JFO • Support FEMA RRCC and DOE ESF #12 Team Lead • Support local, state, and federal Disaster Recovery Coordinators • Update DOE on situational awareness

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<p style="text-align: center;">DISASTER-SPECIFIC PROCEDURES: TECHNOLOGICAL DISASTERS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">LARGE FIRES</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">COORDINATION</p> <p>In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESFs, consider the following tasks and procedures in the event of a large fire that occurs in and/or adversely affects Michigan.</p>
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Types of Large Fires. Most structural fires in Michigan involve a single structure and therefore do not elevate to the level of a disaster or emergency requiring more than a local response. However, some structural fires, such as a multi-structure conflagration fire or a fire at a major populated facility such as a school, college dormitory, shopping mall or similar type facility may require state assistance with the response, recovery or post-fire investigation. (Fires that involve hazardous materials and hazardous material facilities are addressed in that section of the plan.) Major fires at scrap tire storage, disposal or recycling centers happen with some regularity in Michigan and usually require a state response for environmental monitoring, sampling and fire investigation. Wildfires occur frequently in Michigan and often require a state response to assist in fire management and suppression activities, and to provide support services for the fire fighting operation. Of the three types of fires, wildfires are most likely to result in the need for significant state assistance; therefore, this section focuses primarily on that hazard.

General Response Procedures for a Wildfire Requiring State Assistance. The MDNR directs and coordinates grass, brush, and forest fire containment and suppression activities pursuant to 1969 PA 329 (Forest Preservation and Forest Fires Act), and the FEMA / MDNR Fire Suppression Agreement (see following page).

State Fire Team. Generally, suppression of forest fires is a cooperative effort between MDNR fire forces and the local organized fire department(s). MDNR district / regional fire fighting resources are utilized to the maximum extent possible to suppress the fire. Local resources support MDNR and other state government resources to the extent necessary. At the outset of a significant fire, the MDNR will advise the MSP/EMHSD of the situation. A "fire boss" from within the MDNR will be designated to direct all fire suppression activities at the scene. If the fire is escalating and looks to be beyond the control of available fire fighters, the fire boss may make a request to the MDNR EMC to activate the FEMA / MDNR Fire Suppression Agreement.

The MSP/EMHSD will be notified and a meeting will be held with designated representatives from the MSP/EMHSD, MDNR, MSP (fire investigators) – as needed, and the MDMVA, to assess the situation. These departments comprise the "State Fire Team," which manages the off-scene response to the fire. The MDNR is in charge of fire fighting and other on-scene tasks. The MSP is responsible for investigating the cause of the fire and any deaths that may have occurred as a result of the fire. The MDMVA is normally placed on standby to mobilize if requested by the MDNR and so ordered by the Governor. The MSP/EMHSD coordinates the actions of the involved departments, determines population protection measures (i.e., evacuation or in-place sheltering) in concert with the involved departments, obtains FEMA funding, and keeps the Governor informed of the situation.

FEMA / MDNR Fire Suppression Agreement. If the situation warrants, the MSP/EMHSD will notify FEMA Region V and request activation of the FEMA / MDNR Fire Suppression Agreement. This Agreement, which outlines procedures for obtaining fire suppression assistance under the federal Stafford Act, is activated only for large fires (generally 100 acres or more) lasting more than one day. Under this Agreement, assistance in the form of grants,

equipment, supplies, and personnel can be provided to the State for the suppression of fires on publicly- or privately-owned forest or grassland which threatens such destruction as would constitute a major disaster. A Governor's declaration under the Michigan Emergency Management Act is not required to activate assistance.

To activate the Agreement, FEMA V will contact a U.S. Forest Service fire expert in federal Region V (or another federal region if Region V personnel are not available) for consultation and assessment purposes. The FEMA and U.S. Forest Service representative may travel to the fire scene to assess the situation, but in most cases the assessment can be made over the telephone based on responder accounts, fire conditions, and other factors. Based on this assessment and the recommendation of the U.S. Forest Service, FEMA will decide whether or not to activate the Agreement. Generally, the fire must be escalating for the Agreement to be activated. Assistance is provided based on the needs of the agencies involved and may include grants, equipment, supplies and personnel.

Note: The MSP/EMHSD maintains a copy of the Agreement and implementing procedures on file at the SEOC for reference.

Population Protection Measures. The MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator, in conjunction with MDNR personnel and the local EMC, will assess the situation to determine if population protection measures are required. Generally, is the population protection measure used for wildfires, although in-place sheltering may be recommended for areas not in fire danger but affected by heavy smoke.

Emergency Coordinating Facilities. The local EOC may be activated to coordinate response activities. The SEOC may be partially activated to monitor the situation and coordinate state response activities. The MDNR "fire boss" will direct fire suppression activities from an MDNR fire fighting Command Post established at the scene. Local fire and law enforcement personnel will be present in the MDNR Command Post, although they may choose to establish a separate Command Post from which to coordinate local government response activities.

The MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator and local EMC will, in most cases, report to the MDNR fire fighting Command Post to assess the situation, determine additional resource needs, and determine if population protection measures are required. If conditions warrant, the MSP/EMHSD may establish a secondary State Command Post (SCP) to coordinate other on-scene state response activities. This secondary SCP will maintain direct communication and coordination links with the MDNR fire fighting Command Post, as well as with the local government Command Post, if established. The State Fire Team will operate from this secondary SCP if it is necessary for the team to function at the fire scene. Otherwise, the State Fire Team will monitor the situation and coordinate off-scene response activities through the SEOC.

Critical Wildfire Mitigation and Preparedness Actions

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (MDNR):

- **Request outdoor burning bans, as required.** When conditions of extreme fire hazard exist, the MDNR will request the Governor to issue an outdoor burning ban to mitigate the potential for wildfire in all or part of the state. Such a ban restricts smoking, fireworks, and outdoor burning activities to approved locations.

Critical Wildfire Response and Recovery Actions

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (MDNR):

- **Conduct wildfire threat assessment.** Wildfire threat assessments can be conducted prior to a wildfire occurring to facilitate mitigation and prevention measures, or when a major wildfire has occurred or is imminent to determine appropriate response and recovery strategies. Using GIS technology, the MDNR will conduct threat assessments, as required, during the early stages of a wildfire threat or occurrence to identify areas in potential danger based on fire characteristics, land use and development, population concentrations, topography, hydrology, soils, weather conditions, vegetative cover, and other relevant natural and man-made features. These threat assessments provide MDNR and other responding fire personnel with the information needed to make timely and appropriate decisions to reduce the danger to people and improved property from actual or impending wildfire threats.
- **Coordinate on-scene fire suppression activities.** At the outset of a major wildfire, the MDNR Forest Management Division will designate a "fire boss" to direct all fire suppression activities at the scene (normally

from the firefighting Command Post). If the fire is escalating and looks to be beyond the control of available fire fighters, the fire boss will make a request to the MDNR EMC (or other designated staff person) to activate the FEMA / MDNR Fire Suppression Agreement (via the MSP/EMHSD) or other appropriate regional, national or international agreements.

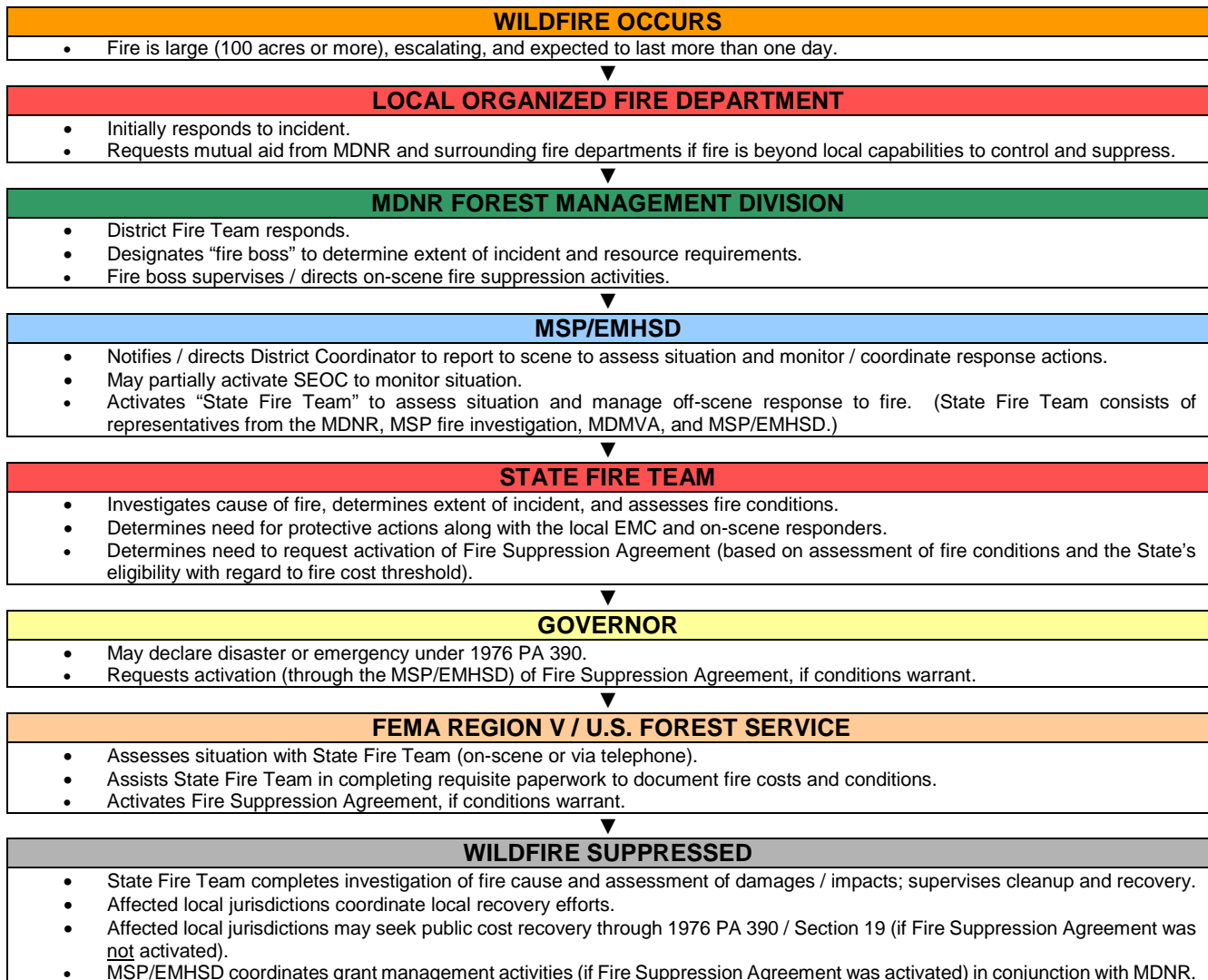
MSP/EMHSD:

- **Activate and coordinate the State Fire Team.** The State Fire Team is responsible for managing the off-scene response to wildfires. The MSP/EMHSD will activate the State Fire Team, as needed, and coordinates its activities once it is activated. The State Fire Team will operate from a secondary SCP if it is necessary for the team to function at the fire scene. Otherwise, it will monitor the situation and coordinate off-scene response from the SEOC.
- **Request activation of the FEMA / MDNR Fire Suppression Agreement.** If the wildfire is large (generally 100 acres or more), escalating, and is expected to last for more than one day, the MSP/EMHSD will (at the request of the MDNR and after consultation with the Governor's Office) contact FEMA Region V to request activation of the FEMA / MDNR Fire Suppression Agreement. FEMA, in turn, will contact representatives of the U.S. Forest Service to conduct a joint assessment of the situation with involved state officials. If FEMA and the U.S. Forest Service approve activation of the Agreement, assistance (in the form of grants, equipment, supplies, and personnel) will be provided to the State to aid the fire suppression effort. The MSP/EMHSD will coordinate grant management activities associated with the Agreement, in conjunction with the MDNR.
- **Implement appropriate population protection measures.** The MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator will work with MDNR personnel and the local EMC to determine and implement appropriate population protection measures. Evacuation is the primary population protection measure used for wildfires, although in-place sheltering may also be recommended for areas not in fire danger but primarily affected by smoke.

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Scenario for a Large Wildfire Response

(Approximate sequence of events)



MICHIGAN STATE POLICE (MSP) FIRE INVESTIGATORS:

- **Serve on the State Fire Team.** The MSP (fire investigators) will, as appropriate, assist the MDNR in investigating the cause of the fire and any deaths that may have occurred as a result of the fire.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS (MDMVA):

- **Serve on the State Fire Team.** The MDMVA will, as appropriate, provide personnel, equipment, supplies and technical assistance to aid in fire suppression and recovery efforts.

General Response Procedures for Scrap Tire Fires. Suppression of scrap tire fires is generally handled by the local organized fire department, with assistance from nearby fire departments through mutual aid. Scrap tire fires are highly problematic and differ from conventional structural fires in several respects:

- Even relatively small scrap tire fires can require significant resources to control and extinguish
- The costs of fire management are often far beyond that which local government can absorb
- The environmental consequences of a major tire fire are significant
- The extreme heat converts a standard passenger vehicle tire into about two gallons of oily residue, which can leach into the soil or migrate to streams

Other than MDNR wildfire suppression teams and limited MDMVA fire fighting forces, the State does not have any fire fighting forces that can assist in suppressing a scrap tire fire. However, the State does have significant responsibilities related to environmental monitoring and sampling, health assessments, fire investigation, and provision of technical assistance to responding fire fighters. The State's primary technical expertise is found in the MDEQ Scrap Tire Management Program, which regulates the transportation, storage and disposal of scrap tires under Part 169 of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended. (This includes an annual registration process required for scrap tire transporters and collection sites, which can aid in determining scrap tire quantities.) In addition, state assistance may also be required for road closures and detouring, and possibly for some human service support functions (e.g., short-term sheltering, notifying / assisting homebound elderly residents). (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF, Health and Human Services ESF, Resource Support ESF, and Public Safety ESF for fire-related task assignments for the various involved departments / agencies.)

General Response Procedures for Structural Fires. Most structural fires are handled by local fire departments with assistance (as necessary) from nearby fire departments via mutual aid. In some cases, MDNR wildfire suppression teams may assist in structural fire suppression as part of the local mutual aid structure. However, in general, state resources for structural fire suppression are very limited. The exception might be for large conflagration fires or fires at a major populated facility such as a school, college dormitory, shopping mall, or similar type facility. In those cases, MDNR and possibly MDMVA fire forces may be utilized, but only if local capabilities (including mutual aid) are clearly overwhelmed and public health and safety is endangered. (Refer to the Public Safety ESF for fire-related task assignments for the various involved departments / agencies.)

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<p>DISASTER-SPECIFIC PROCEDURES: TECHNOLOGICAL DISASTERS</p>	<p>HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENTS</p>	<p>COORDINATION</p> <p>In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESFs, consider the following tasks and procedures in the event of a hazardous material incident that occurs in and/or adversely affects Michigan.</p>
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Types of Hazardous Material Incidents. For purposes of this plan, hazardous material incident procedures are divided into land and inland waterway based procedures, and Great Lakes procedures. Response procedures for shipboard fires are covered under the Great Lakes procedures.

General Response Procedures for Land Based and Inland Waterway Oil Spill or Other Hazardous Material Incidents. If an oil or other hazardous material incident occurs on the land or on an inland waterway, the owner / operator is required to notify local, state and federal government according to applicable statutes and rules. The extent to which state government becomes involved depends on the type or scope of the incident. The MDEQ, MDNR, MSP, MDARD, MDOT, MDHHS, and MDLARA have responsibilities related to oil spills or hazardous material incidents. The MDEQ has primary responsibility under Part 5, General Powers and Duties, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act (1994 PA 451, as amended), for preventing and guarding against pollution to the environment. For spills occurring on land and inland waters, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) is the lead federal response agency.

Incident Classification. The party responsible for the release is responsible for containment and cleanup, under the supervision of the MDEQ (and in conjunction with the MDARD if pesticides are involved). Local government is responsible for initial emergency response and incident command. Local government first responders initially assess and classify the incident according to the Oil or Hazardous Material Incident Emergency Action Level Classification System (see separate table with same title). The classification level determines appropriate

emergency actions to be taken. According to the Michigan Fire Prevention Act (1941 PA 207, as amended), if the chief of the local fire department finds that a dangerous condition exists, he/she may take all necessary steps to protect persons and property.

State Notification. The Michigan Fire Prevention Act requires that immediately following the occurrence of an incident, the State Fire Marshal shall be notified. Notification of some incidents must be made through the MDEQ Pollution Emergency Alerting System (PEAS). Other state departments / agencies are notified through MSP Operations.

Incident Management. Local government is responsible for designating an incident commander, usually the fire chief or the highest ranking fire official at the scene. This person directs the incident response through an Incident Command Post (ICP). If the incident escalates to a point where coordination of several local agencies is required, the local EOC may be activated. The local EMC coordinates the overall local response from the EOC. An MSP fire investigator or traffic safety representative will function as incident commander for state response. This person will work out of the ICP if minimal response is necessary.

State Department / Agency Coordination. If the response requires the coordination of several state departments / agencies, a State Command Post (SCP) may be established by the MSP/EMHSD. In the event of a substantial release causing a "community emergency" that requires the assistance of several state departments / agencies, the MSP/EMHSD will coordinate such activity, act as liaison between state and local government, and make recommendations to the Governor. Normally, the MSP/EMHSD will activate the SEOC in Lansing to coordinate state off-scene response. On-scene state response will be coordinated through the SCP (if activated) or through the state department / agency representatives at the ICP.

Emergency Measures. In accordance with the Michigan Fire Prevention Act, MSP personnel (in conjunction with the local fire department) must determine the emergency measures to be taken. Other state personnel may report to the scene to assess the incident and respond as necessary. If the incident is confined to a "site area emergency," MSP fire investigators or traffic safety representatives will serve as the focal point for record keeping, communications, and coordination of all other state departments / agencies. MSP fire investigators or traffic safety representatives will coordinate incident command in conjunction with local government.

Industry and government hazardous material teams may be requested to provide technical advice and assistance under the "good Samaritan" provisions of the Michigan Fire Prevention Act. If the situation warrants, the local EMC may recommend that the chief executive of the local jurisdiction declare a local "state of emergency" under the Michigan Emergency Management Act, thereby activating appropriate response and recovery aspects of local government.

Technical Assistance, Monitoring and Cleanup. Appropriate MDEQ staff may provide technical expertise at the scene to local first responder agencies. In certain instances, MDEQ staff may provide limited assistance in controlling and cleaning up the spill, to the extent that such actions are consistent with approved divisional response plans and MDEQ policy. The MDEQ will coordinate actions and remedial activities necessary to provide protection to the environment, and will monitor the party responsible for the release to ensure timely and appropriate response is taken. If a responsible party cannot be identified or the identified responsible party fails to take the appropriate actions in a timely manner, the MDEQ will initiate actions to contain and clean up the spill. Private contractors are generally hired to perform this service, with the MDEQ supervising the activity. When state funds have been exhausted, spill containment and cleanup will be deferred to the federal government.

Federal Notification. Oil spills and other hazardous material incidents are required to be reported to the National Response Center (NRC) according to applicable federal statutes. This center receives and relays notices of releases to the appropriate pre-designated federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC). For federally designated "inland zone" incidents, a representative from the USEPA will function as the OSC. The OSC will monitor and evaluate the response to the incident by local and state government. Generally, the federal government will not get involved in the actual incident response unless it is determined that assistance is needed or if the MDEQ requests that the federal government assume responsibility for containment and cleanup due to lack of state funding. The OSC may call in contractors or request the advice and assistance of the Regional Response Team (RRT).

Regional Response Team. The federal RRT, consisting of several federal and Region V state departments / agencies, may be requested to provide advice and assistance in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP). The RCP describes federal response to an oil spill or other hazardous material incident. A representative of the MDEQ is the Michigan member of the RRT and acts as the liaison between the

State of Michigan and the RRT. The OSC or the MDEQ RRT representative may request activation of the RRT. The OSC may also request assistance from specialized federal Strike Teams to provide expertise, equipment and "hands on" response.

General Response Procedures for a Great Lakes Oil Spill or Other Hazardous Material Incident. In the event of an oil spill or other hazardous material incident on the Great Lakes, there are various reporting requirements to notify local, state and federal government.

State Notification. The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) has primary responsibility for responding to a spill on the Great Lakes and on connecting waterways and adjacent shorelines (federally-designated "coastal zone"). The MDEQ and local government also have responsibility for response to a spill that could affect the Michigan environment. Upon notification of the occurrence of a spill, an MDEQ district representative will immediately assess the incident and recommend appropriate action. The party responsible for the spill has ultimate responsibility for containment and cleanup action. However, if the responsible party cannot be identified in a short period of time or fails to take action, government will respond immediately.

Incident Classification. Spills on the Great Lakes are classified as "minor discharge," "medium discharge," and "major discharge" as indicated in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). These levels are incorporated in the Michigan Oil Spill or Other Hazardous Material Incident Emergency Action Level Classification System (see separate table with same title). The classification level determines appropriate actions to be taken.

Emergency Measures. For small and medium spills, state and local government may provide response assistance as capabilities exist. This may include deploying existing containment equipment under the control of state or local government, or enlisting the services of private contractors. The MDEQ has authority to employ spill containment contractors. Local government may work directly with the MDEQ in responding to the incident. The MDEQ will determine the emergency measures to be taken. Other state personnel may report to the scene to assess the incident and respond as necessary. Local government may take all necessary steps to protect persons and property as authorized under the Michigan Fire Prevention Act.

Incident Management. If a large oil spill occurs on the Great Lakes, connecting waterways or adjacent shorelines, the Captain of the nearest USCG Port (COTP) will coordinate containment and cleanup activities. The COTP is the federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC). The OSC will coordinate the federal response and may request advice and assistance of the federal RRT.

State Department / Agency Coordination. The MSP/EMHSD will function as the focal point for record keeping, communications, and coordination with all other state departments / agencies while working jointly with the USCG. If the on-scene response requires the coordination of several state departments / agencies, the MSP/EMHSD may establish an SCP. Normally, the MSP/EMHSD will also activate the SEOC in Lansing to coordinate state agency off-scene response.

Technical Advice and Assistance. The MDEQ will provide technical advice and assistance to both the Governor (through the MSP/EMHSD) and to the federal government through membership on the RRT. Private industry may be requested to provide technical advice and assistance under the "good Samaritan" provisions of the Michigan Fire Prevention Act.

Regional Response Team. If the RRT is activated, the OSC will chair the RRT and determine how and where it will convene. The RRT, consisting of several federal and Region V state departments / agencies, may be requested to provide advice and assistance in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP). The RCP describes federal response to an oil spill or other hazardous material incident. A representative of the MDEQ is the Michigan member of the RRT and acts as the liaison between the State of Michigan and the RRT. The OSC or the MDEQ RRT representative may request activation of the RRT. The OSC may also request assistance from specialized federal Strike Teams to provide expertise, equipment and "hands on" response.

General Response Procedures for Shipboard Fires. Response to a shipboard fire follows the overall procedures stated above in the "General Response Procedures for a Great Lakes Oil Spill or Other Hazardous Material Incident" section. However, hazard specific procedures must be developed by local government to protect responders if the fire jurisdiction decides to respond to a shipboard fire. The ultimate responsibility for a vessel is with the ship's master. Due to the unique hazards presented by a shipboard fire, the local fire jurisdiction

may decide not to initiate onboard fire fighting. If a fire jurisdiction decides to actively engage in shipboard fire fighting, then the jurisdiction must:

- Develop standard operating procedures that are consistent with MIOSHA standards – including Part 74 Fire Fighting Safety Standards, Michigan Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER), Confined Space Entry requirements – and follow the recommendations established in National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1405
- Establish and administer a training program consistent with the regulations stated above

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Oil Spill or Other Hazardous Material Incident Emergency Action Level Classification System

Classification	Initiating Condition	State Actions	Primary Agency
MINOR INCIDENT	Transportation Incident: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An oil or hazardous material transport vehicle has been involved in an accident / incident; however, no discharge / release of oil or hazardous materials has occurred. Structural integrity of shipping containers has not been jeopardized. Product transfer is not necessary before transport vehicle can be moved. Traffic does not need to be rerouted. Fixed Site Incident: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An incident involving an oil or hazardous material has occurred. No discharge / release or potential for release exists. No outside assistance is required. 	No emergency notification of offsite authorities required.	N/A
WARNING / ALERT	Transportation Incident: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An oil or hazardous material transport vehicle has been involved in an accident / incident. Potential for a discharge / release exists. Structural integrity of shipping containers has been jeopardized. Product transfer is necessary before transport vehicle can be moved. Traffic is, or must be, rerouted. Potential exists for protective actions (evacuation / in-place shelter) in the immediate area. Fixed Site Incident: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An incident involving an oil or hazardous material has occurred. The potential for a discharge / release at the site exists. Outside assistance may be required. Potential exists for protective actions (evacuation / in-place shelter) of facility personnel. 	<p>Upon receiving notification of the incident from the local fire or police authority, owner / operator, or other notifying source:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notify appropriate departmental contacts. 2. Depending on the type of incident, the state agencies with jurisdiction or regulatory interest shall assess the incident with regard to their agency interests. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MSP (Post / District / Operations) and MDEQ 2. MSP (fire investigator or traffic safety representative), MSP/EMHSD, MDEQ, MDARD
SITE AREA EMERGENCY <u>Federal Equivalents*</u> Oil: "minor discharge"; Hazardous Materials: "minor or medium release" (*federal classification criteria found on page following this table)	Transportation Incident: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An oil or hazardous material vehicle has been involved in an accident / incident. A discharge / release of oil or hazardous materials has occurred. Evacuation / in-place sheltering of the immediate area surrounding the scene is necessary. Fixed Site Incident: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An incident involving a discharge / release of oil or hazardous materials has occurred and evacuation / in-place sheltering of facility personnel is necessary. Although the incident appears to be contained within the facility, potential exists for an offsite release. Outside assistance may be necessary. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish incident command in conjunction with local government. 2. Agency representatives shall report to the Incident Command Post to perform assessment and provide assistance as appropriate for their authorities. 3. State staff shall perform monitoring and sampling as capabilities allow. 4. State authorities shall verify that the appropriate federal agencies are aware of the incident, and advise accordingly. 5. Notification of other states and/or Canadian authorities may be necessary for discharges / releases with transborder potential. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MSP (fire investigator or traffic safety representative), MSP/EMHSD, MDEQ, MDARD 2. MSP (fire investigator or traffic safety representative), MSP/EMHSD, MDEQ, MDARD 3. MDEQ, MDARD 4. MSP/EMHSD, MDEQ, MDARD 5. MSP Operations

Oil Spill or Other Hazardous Material Incident Emergency Action Level Classification System (cont.)

Classification	Initiating Condition	State Actions	Primary Agency
COMMUNITY EMERGENCY <u>Federal Equivalents*</u> Oil: "medium or large discharge"; Hazardous Materials: "medium or major release" (*federal classification criteria found on page following this table)	Transportation Incident: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An oil or hazardous material transport vehicle has been involved in an accident / incident. A substantial discharge / release of oil or hazardous materials has occurred which may affect a large population and/or geographic area. Evacuation / in-place sheltering of the vulnerable zone around the scene of the incident is necessary. Fixed Site Incident: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An incident involving a substantial discharge / release of oil and/or hazardous materials has occurred with significant potential impact on a large population and/or geographic area. Evacuation / in-place sheltering of the immediate area surrounding the facility is necessary. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> If the incident warrants this classification at the onset, consider all actions listed under the previous "Site Area Emergency" level, of not already accomplished. If necessary, establish a State Command Post (SCP) to coordinate state response and provide technical assistance. Agency specialists are to report to the Incident Command Post (or SCP, if established) to provide technical expertise to incident command. If the discharge / release has transborder impact or potential, ensure that other states and/or Canadian authorities have been notified, and establish lines of communication for information sharing and response coordination. State staff shall jointly collect information on the incident and present recommendations to the MSP/EMHSD for coordination of activity. Identify vulnerable municipal and private water intakes that may be impacted by the discharge / release, and notify accordingly. Activate the SEOC if conditions are severe enough to warrant activation. Ensure that appropriate actions have been taken by local government with regard to implementation of protective actions, activation of the Emergency Alert System, establishment of evacuation routes, access control points, shelters, etc. The pre-designated state representative to the RRT shall act as technical liaison between the state assessment staff and federal agencies performing technical analysis. Coordinate response with local, state, and federal responders. Ensure communications are maintained between responding entities, and that all information is shared between agencies. Prepare Governor's emergency / disaster declaration request, if necessary. Provide accurate, ongoing information to the media. As conditions warrant, activate the JIC / Rumor Control Center and provide periodic updates from the SEOC. Compile damage assessment information. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> All involved agencies MSP/EMHSD MSP (fire investigator or traffic safety representative), MSP/EMHSD, MDEQ, MDARD MSP Operations MSP (fire investigator or traffic safety representative), MDEQ, MDARD MDEQ MSP/EMHSD MSP/EMHSD MDEQ All involved agencies MSP/EMHSD MSP/EMHSD and involved agencies MSP/EMHSD
RECOVERY / REENTRY	The incident has occurred and immediate life, safety and/or environmental protection measures have been taken. Conditions that initiated protective actions have been mitigated. Long-term measures must now be taken to return the environment and/or situation to pre-incident conditions.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Perform onsite surveys, monitoring, and provide for sampling for contamination of soils, surface waters, groundwater, homes and structures. Coordinate cleanup of oil and other hazardous materials, contaminated soils, surface waters, groundwater, other items. Provide assistance in identifying approved waste disposal facilities, and oversee timely and proper disposal of waste material. Determine when the area is safe for reentry by the general public. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> MDEQ MDEQ MDEQ MDEQ and MSP (fire investigator or traffic safety representative)

***Federal Classification Criteria.** The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) classifies spills according to size. This classification is provided as guidance for action. It is not meant to imply associated degrees of hazard to public health or welfare, or as a measure of environmental injury. Any discharge or release that poses a substantial threat to public health, welfare or the environment, or results in significant public concern shall be classified as a major discharge regardless of the quantitative measure.

Oil:

- Minor discharge – less than 1,000 gallons of oil to waters of the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors
- Medium discharge – 1,000 to 10,000 gallons of oil to waters of the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors
- Major discharge – more than 10,000 gallons of oil to waters of the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors

Hazardous Materials:

- Minor release – a quantity of hazardous substance(s), pollutant(s), or contaminant(s) that poses minimal threat to public health, welfare or the environment
- Medium release – a release not meeting the criteria for classification as a minor or major release
- Major release – a release of any quantity of hazardous substance(s), pollutant(s), or contaminant(s) that poses a substantial threat to public health, welfare or the environment or results in significant public concern

Oil Spill or Other Hazardous Material Incident Notification Requirements. State and federal law dictate hazardous material incident notification requirements. The Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) / Title III; the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); and the Michigan Fire Prevention Act address initial emergency notification. In the event of a hazardous material incident, the owner / operator must immediately notify: 1) the local fire department; 2) the community emergency coordinator for the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC); 3) the State Fire Marshal (in the MDLARA); 4) the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) – abolished by Michigan Executive Order 2007-18 on May 2, 2007 and replaced by the Michigan Citizen-Community Emergency Response Coordinating Council (MCCERCC); and 5) the National Response Center (NRC). Upon notification, local government must immediately contact key officials and other local emergency responders (as necessary), notify the State Fire Marshal, and take necessary actions to advise the affected population of appropriate protective actions. State department / agency notification assignments are as listed below.

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE (MSP) POST NEAREST TO THE INCIDENT SCENE:

- Notify the MSP District to advise MSP fire investigator or traffic safety district representative (as appropriate) regarding the type of incident.
- Notify MSP Operations.

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE (MSP) DISTRICT:

- Notify MSP fire investigator (if a fixed site or rail transportation incident) or traffic safety district staff (if a transportation incident).
- Notify the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator if unable to contact MSP fire investigator or traffic safety representative.
- Confirm MSP Operations notification via the MSP Post, and advise MSP Operations that appropriate MSP fire investigator or traffic safety representative has been notified.
- If the incident progresses, consider notifying the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator and other state department / agency district personnel to respond as advised by MSP fire investigator or traffic safety representative.

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE (MSP) OPERATIONS:

- Notify the pre-designated contact for the MDEQ.
- Notify the MSP/EMHSD duty officer.

- Notify other state departments / agencies as appropriate for the incident (including the State Fire Marshal in the MDLARA), as instructed by MSP personnel assessing the incident.
- Notify the Province of Ontario, Canada and other states for incidents with transborder potential.
- Confirm that the MSP District has been notified and that the State Fire Marshal (in the MDLARA) and appropriate MSP fire investigator or traffic safety representative has been contacted.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (MDEQ) / POLLUTION EMERGENCY ALERTING SYSTEM (PEAS):

- Immediately contact MSP Operations of a hazardous material incident that requires emergency response actions of local responders.

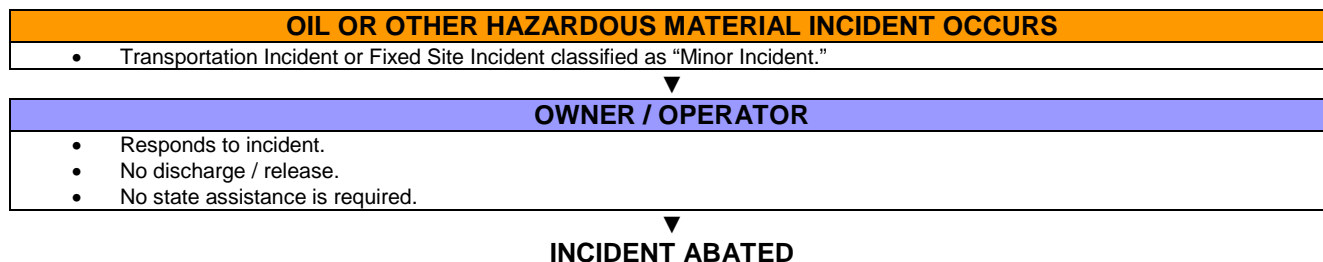
OTHER STATE DEPARTMENTS / AGENCIES:

- Each pre-designated contact person is responsible for notifying appropriate division / district representatives.
- Each division / district contact person is responsible for assessing the situation and responding, if necessary.
- Each division / district contact person is responsible for advising his / her headquarters personnel of the status of the agency response.

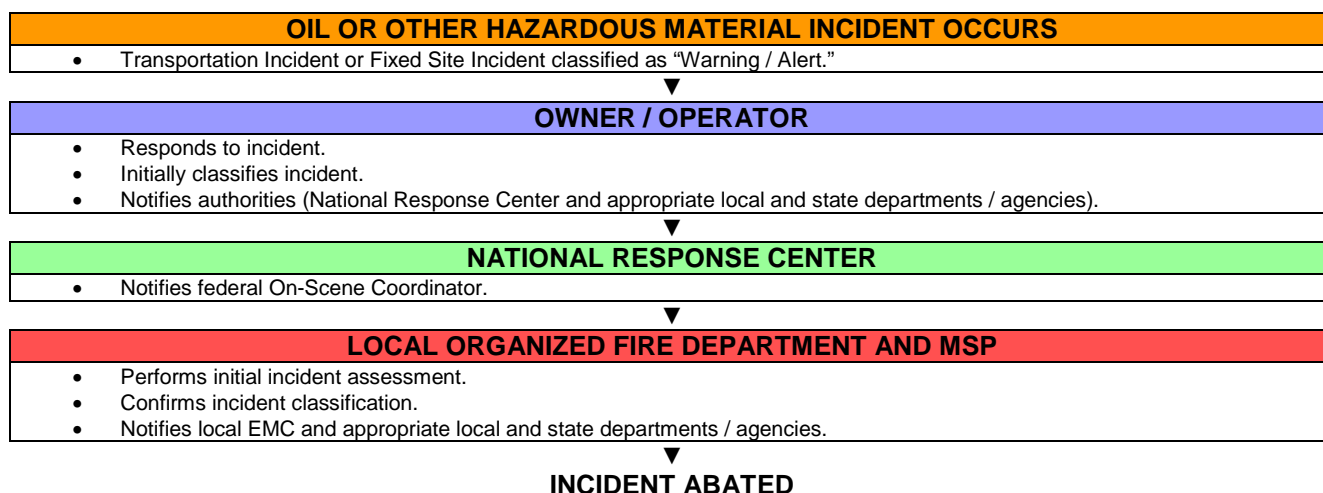
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Scenario for Oil Spill or Other Hazardous Material Incident Response
(Approximate sequence of events)

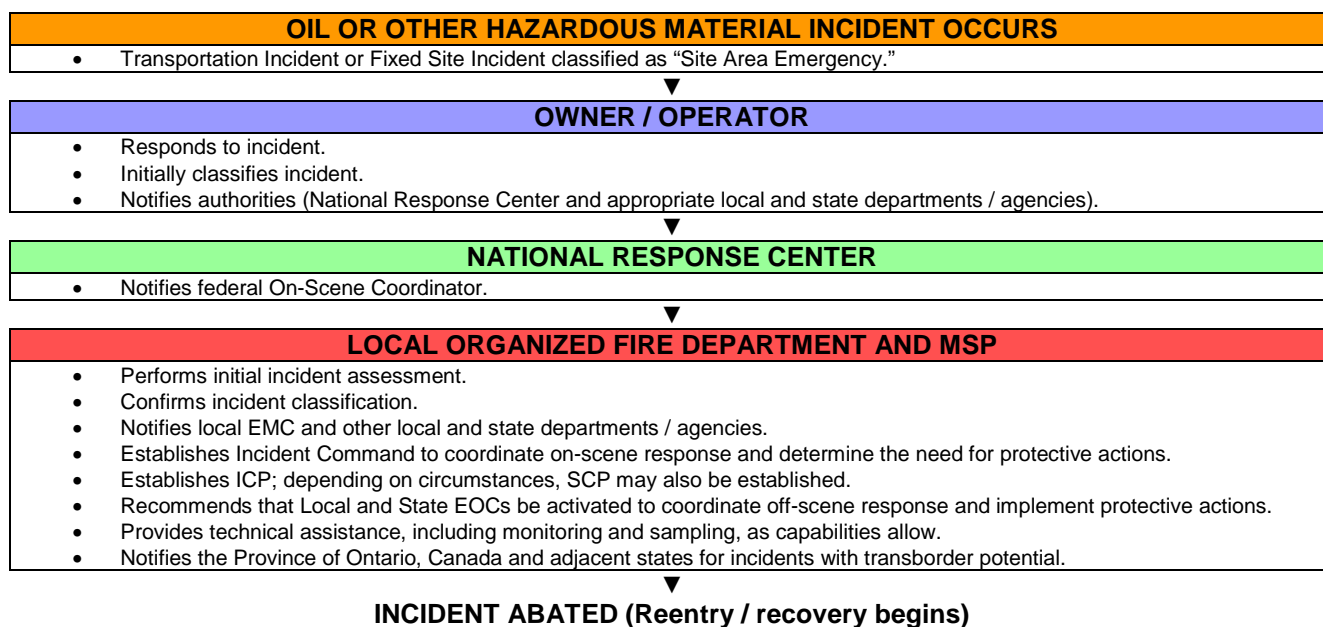
(1. Classified as “Minor Incident”)



(2. Classified as “Warning / Alert”)



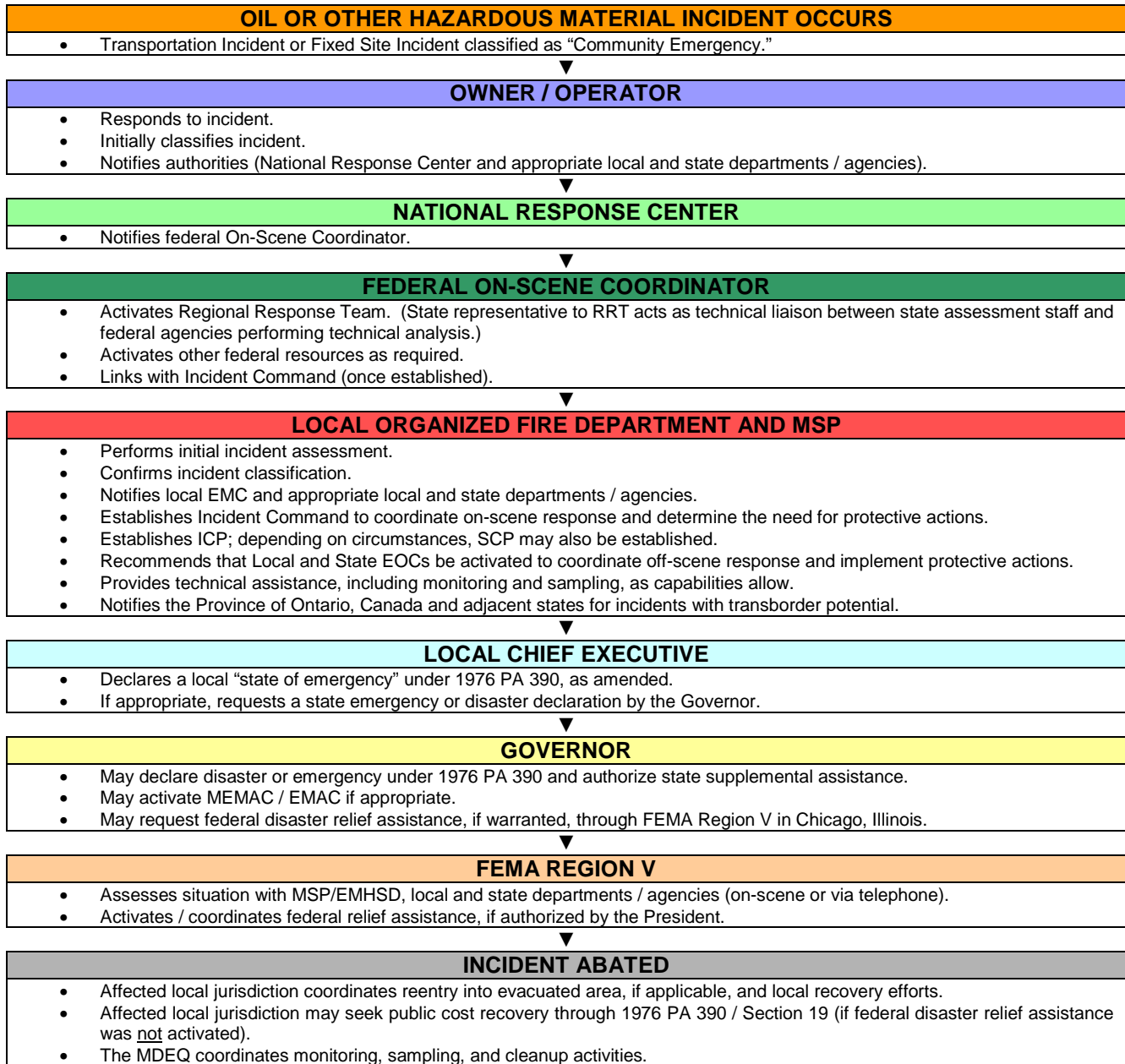
(3. Classified as “Site Area Emergency”)



Scenario for Oil Spill or Other Hazardous Material Incident Response (cont.)

(Approximate sequence of events)

(4. Classified as “Community Emergency”)



Assessment of Oil Spills or Other Hazardous Material Incidents.

Initial Assessment. If an oil spill or other hazardous material incident occurs, the owner / operator is required to notify local, state and federal government according to applicable statutes and rules. Local government first response agencies initially assess and classify the incident according to the Oil Spill or Hazardous Material Incident Emergency Action Level Classification System (see separate table with same title). This initial assessment information is reported to the appropriate agencies using the Hazardous Chemicals, Flammables, Toxic Materials Accident / Spill Report (LEIN code: ACCCHEMICAL – see form below). This satisfies the notification requirements prescribed in the Michigan Fire Prevention Act, which requires that the State Fire Marshal be notified if an incident occurs. Notification of some incidents must also be made through the MDEQ / PEAS and the National Response Center.

Hazardous Material Incident Notification Message Form (LEIN: ACCCHEMICAL)

(Place an X in appropriate boxes and enter available information)

LINE 1 - DATE: _____	REPORTING TIME: _____	HRS. _____	
LINE 2 - REPORTED BY: _____	TELEPHONE: _____		
LINE 3 - TIME OF INCIDENT: _____	HRS. _____	INITIAL REPORT _____	FOLLOW-UP _____
LINE 4 - INCIDENT DESCRIPTION: _____			
LINE 5 - _____			
LINE 6 - TRANSPORTATION _____	FIXED SITE _____		
LINE 7 - FACILITY OR CARRIER INVOLVED: _____			
LINE 8 - FACILITY / CARRIER CONTACT: _____			
LINE 9 - ADDRESS OF INCIDENT: _____			
LINE 10 - CITY OR TOWNSHIP: _____			
LINE 11 - SPILL _____	LEAK _____	FIRE _____	EXPLOSION _____
OTHER: _____			
LINE 12 - RELEASED INTO: AIR _____	WATER _____	GROUND _____	
LINE 13 - CLASS: MINOR _____	ALERT _____	SITE AREA EMERGENCY _____	
COMMUNITY EMERGENCY _____			
LINE 14 - INCIDENT STATUS: ESCALATING _____	STABLE _____	DE-ESCALATING _____	
TERMINATED _____			
LINE 15 - PROTECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATION: IN-PLACE SHELTER _____	EVACUATION _____	NONE _____	
LINE 16 - PROTECTIVE ACTION STATUS: IN-PLACE SHELTER _____	EVACUATION _____	NONE _____	
LINE 17 - NUMBER OF INJURIES: _____	NUMBER OF DEATHS: _____		
LINE 18 - MATERIAL NAME: _____			
LINE 19 - LIQUID _____	GAS _____	SOLID _____	UNKNOWN _____
LINE 20 - EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE: YES _____			
NO _____			
LINE 21 - AMOUNT OF MATERIAL RELEASED: _____			
LINE 22 - DURATION OF RELEASE: _____			
LINE 23 - TOTAL AMOUNT THAT COULD BE RELEASED: _____			
LINE 24 - OTHER CHEMICALS OR INCOMPATIBLES INVOLVED: _____			
LINE 25 - HEALTH RISKS AND PRECAUTIONS: _____			
LINE 26 - _____			
LINE 27 - EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT RECOMMENDED: _____			
LINE 28 - _____			
LINE 29 - WIND DIRECTION (FROM): _____	(i.e., N, NW)	WIND SPEED: _____	MPH _____
LINE 30 - AIR TEMP (F): _____	CLEAR _____	PTLY CLOUDY _____	OVERCAST _____
LINE 31 - AREA OF RELEASE: RURAL _____	RESIDENTIAL _____	COMMERCIAL _____	
LINE 32 - INDUSTRIAL _____	OPEN WATER _____		
LINE 33 - RELEASE IMPACT - NUMBER OF PERSONS AFFECTED: _____			
LINE 34 - SPECIAL POPULATIONS OF CONCERN: SCHOOLS _____	REST HOMES _____	HOSPITALS _____	
LINE 35 - SHOPPING CENTERS _____	JAILS _____	OTHERS: _____	
LINE 36 - RESPONSE STATUS (LIST JURISDICTIONS RESPONDING: PD, FD, HAZMAT TEAM, ETC.): _____			
LINE 37 - _____			
LINE 38 - INVESTIGATING AGENCY: _____	TELEPHONE: _____		
AGENCIES NOTIFIED: _____			
LINE 39 - LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENT / POLICE DEPARTMENT _____	FACILITY OR CARRIER _____		
LINE 40 - LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR _____	LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT _____		
LINE 41 - MICHIGAN STATE POLICE DISTRICT FMD / MCD _____	MDNR PEAS HOTLINE _____		
LINE 42 - NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER _____	OTHER: _____		

Incident Report. If the incident is classified as a "community emergency" or has the potential to escalate to that level, the affected MSP Post (pursuant to Official Order No. 3) and local emergency management program must submit information to the MSP/EMHSD and MSP Operations (via the MI CIMS) which describes the nature and extent of the incident and allows for rapid activation of state resources should the need arise. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF and MSP/EMHSD Publication 901 – Michigan Damage Assessment Handbook.)

Detailed Assessment. MSP personnel (i.e., fire investigator, traffic safety representative, MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator), in conjunction with the local fire department (and other local and state departments / agencies, as applicable), will conduct a more detailed assessment of the incident upon reporting to the scene. As necessary, the MDEQ and/or local health department will initiate direct monitoring and sampling. Assessment information collected at the scene will be compiled at the SCP, if established, or ICP, and then communicated to the SEOC Planning Section.

Information Collection, Compilation, Synthesis and Analysis. The SEOC Planning Section will focus on conducting a thorough analysis of the technical aspects of the incident, as well as the impacts to the affected community and population. The Planning Section will collect, compile, synthesize and analyze incident and impact information and provide recommendations regarding appropriate actions to take. The SEOC Planning Section Chief coordinates overall SEOC assessment activities. Technical experts from the MDEQ, MDARD, MDHHS and other departments / agencies may be mobilized as necessary to provide technical assistance and support in analyzing

information, coordinating contamination control activities, and making protective action recommendations. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)

ON-SCENE STATE RESPONSE AGENCIES:

- Collect assessment information from first responders and the owner / operator.
- Identify the material being released.
- Collect air, water, and soil samples (and other media as appropriate) and conduct tests to determine offsite effects. (Various MDEQ environmental response divisions.)
- Relay field assessment information and recommendations to the SEOC.

SEOC PLANNING SECTION:

- **Coordinate technical analysis and contamination control activities:**
 - Collect, compile and synthesize field assessment information submitted by on-scene response agencies
 - Analyze field assessment information
 - ❑ Perform air, water, or ground dispersion modeling to predict down range concentrations
 - ❑ Provide information on chemical characteristics and recommended first responder and population protective actions
 - ❑ Provide information on toxicological properties and toxic health effects
 - ❑ Provide information on short and long term environmental impact
 - Plot technical information on maps and display boards in the SEOC
- **Coordinate the collection, compilation and display of incident related information:**
 - Display information visually for the SEOC staff to use in responding to the incident
 - ❑ Area affected
 - ❑ Material characteristics
 - ❑ Deaths and injuries
 - ❑ Property damage
 - ❑ Resources expended / committed
 - ❑ Extent of contamination
 - ❑ Evacuation routes / status (as appropriate)
 - ❑ Reception centers / shelters open (as appropriate)
 - ❑ Access control points
 - ❑ Other information as appropriate
- **Maintain a situation log to record major events and activities as they occur.**

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<p style="text-align: center;">DISASTER-SPECIFIC PROCEDURES: TECHNOLOGICAL DISASTERS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">INFRASTRUCTURE FAILURES</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">COORDINATION</p> <p>In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESFs, consider the following tasks and procedures in the event of a major failure of critical public or private utility infrastructure that occurs in and/or adversely affects Michigan.</p>
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Types of Infrastructure Failures. Infrastructure failures can occur to both public and private utility infrastructure and may involve electric power, natural gas service, water distribution, sewage disposal and treatment, storm drainage, communications, and transportation. Failures that involve more than one system and/or that are large in scope and magnitude can cause severe – even disastrous – public health and safety problems. In addition, infrastructure failures can negatively impact a community's economy, disrupt essential services, and in some cases cause significant property damage.

Note: Refer to the Oil and Natural Gas Well / Pipeline Accident Procedures for information on that particular type of infrastructure failure.

Notification of Infrastructure Failures. MSP/EMHSD notification of a significant infrastructure failure normally comes from local government via direct contact with the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator and/or submittal of information in the MI CIMS. In some cases, notification may come directly from the affected utility or an involved state department / agency (e.g., MPSC for electric power disruptions; MDEQ for wastewater treatment system failures; etc.).

Assessment of Infrastructure Failures. Assessment of an infrastructure failure will focus on determining the: 1) nature, scope, magnitude, cause and anticipated duration of the failure; 2) actual and potential impacts to critical facilities and services and the economy; and 3) physical damage to public and private structures. Assessment information will normally come from the affected local communities and state departments / agencies through the established emergency management system. Assessment information may also come directly from the affected utility. The primary means of transmitting assessment information is the MI CIMS. The SEOC Planning Section will collect, compile, synthesize and analyze (with the assistance of involved state departments / agencies) the incoming assessment information. Recommendations for appropriate response and recovery actions will be made based on that assessment and other pertinent factors. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF for more details on reporting forms and processes.)

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<p style="text-align: center;">DISASTER-SPECIFIC PROCEDURES: TECHNOLOGICAL DISASTERS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">NUCLEAR POWER PLANT INCIDENTS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">COORDINATION</p> <p>In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESFs, consider the following tasks and procedures in the event of an incident (or hostile action) at one of the State's commercial nuclear power plants or nuclear testing and research facilities. (Note: In this plan, the term "nuclear incident" also includes hostile action events.)</p>
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General Response Procedures for a Nuclear Incident. Response to a nuclear power plant incident in Michigan is the joint responsibility of the plant owner / operator and federal, state, and local governments. In the event of an incident at a Michigan nuclear power plant, the plant owner / operator will notify federal, state, and local government and classify the incident according to the “Nuclear Incident Emergency Action Level Classification System” (see separate table with same title). The Governor, with advice from the MSP/EMHSD and various other state departments / agencies, will determine the severity of the incident and may, if appropriate, declare a “state of disaster” or “state of emergency” pursuant to the Michigan Emergency Management Act. Based on the information provided by the owner / operator, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), the MSP/EMHSD and state response departments / agencies, the Governor will make appropriate protective action orders based on these recommendations and the situational circumstances.

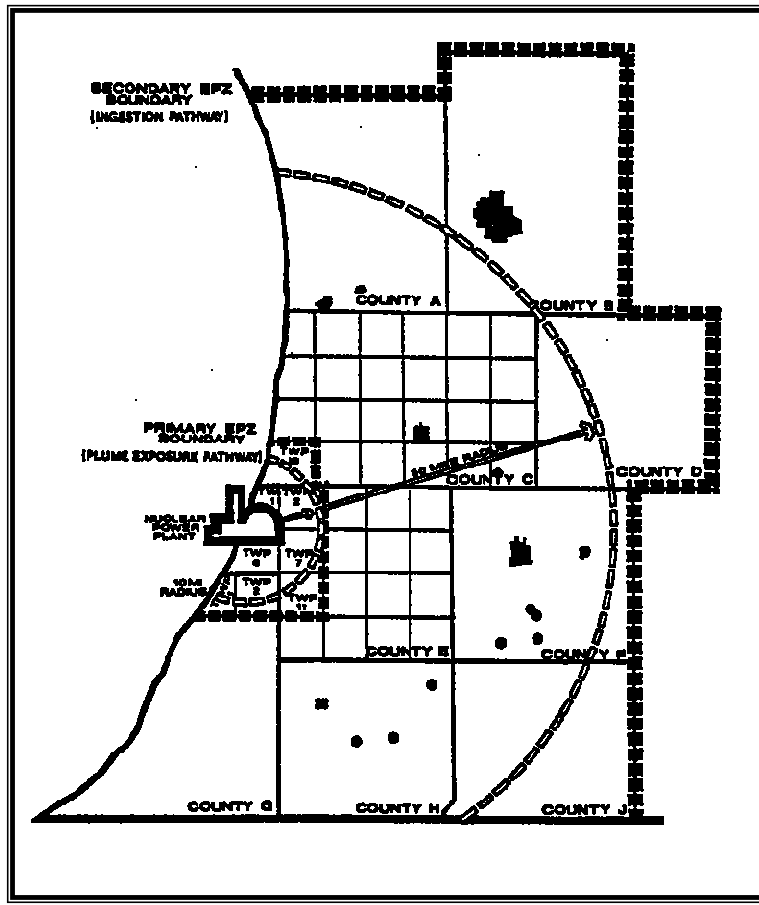
The response and recovery aspects of the MEMP and the EOPs of affected local governments will be activated. The State and affected local government have responsibility for those functions described in the “Nuclear Incident Agency Assignment and Function Chart” (see separate table with same name on page 213). The State and local governments will implement protective action orders of the Governor and other preparedness and response activities based on the Nuclear Incident Emergency Action Level Classification System. FEMA provides guidance for the preparation of radiological response plans in the FEMA document NUREG 0654, FEMA REP-1. This document contains the criteria used as the basis for development of radiological emergency response plans for off-site response to a nuclear power plant incident.

The plant owner / operator and local, state and federal government will work together in a joint, cooperative effort to prepare for and respond to a nuclear power plant incident. Each organization will define its role, prepare plans, train staff, and conduct exercises in advance to ensure that it will be able to coordinate all activities with other organizations and respond effectively if an incident occurs. Refer to the “Nuclear Incident Response Organization” chart (see separate table with same name on page 210) for additional information on the nuclear incident roles and responsibilities of each organization.

Concept of Emergency Planning Zones. The Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) is that area around a nuclear power plant for which planning is required to assure that prompt and effective actions will be taken to protect the public in the event of a nuclear incident. The “Primary EPZ” (based on the plume exposure pathway) consists of all townships, cities and villages within a 10-mile radius of the plant. Within this zone, plans are developed that consider actions to protect the public, such as in-place sheltering and evacuation. This necessitates the maintenance and use of a public warning system, identification of evacuation routes and access control points, provisions for decontamination of the public, and provisions for public congregate care facilities. A “Secondary EPZ” (based on the ingestion exposure pathway) consists of all counties within a 50-mile radius of the plant. This zone exists for planning considerations that prevent the introduction of contamination into the human food chain, which also includes animal feed and water. The SDEMHS is responsible for response actions in the 50-mile Secondary EPZ.

Each nuclear power plant within the state is responsible for providing an Evacuation Time Estimate Study (ETE) to allow for the quickest and safest route to evacuate the 10 mile EPZ. Alternate routes are examined and may be relied upon when other factors that might hinder timely and safe evacuation occur. More detailed information and maps are found in local plans whose municipal boundaries fall inside the 10 mile EPZ.

Primary and Secondary Emergency Planning Zones



Emergency Planning Zones in Michigan. The following jurisdictions are part of an EPZ for one of Michigan's nuclear power plants, or the Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station in Ohio (which affects portions of Michigan):

DONALD C. COOK NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

The Primary EPZ consists of the following municipalities:

Berrien County – Baroda Township, Baroda Village, Benton Harbor City, Benton Township, Bridgman City, Buchanan City, Buchanan Township, Chikaming Township, Lake Township, Lincoln Township, Stevensville Village, Oronoko Township, Berrien Springs Village, Royalton Township, St. Joseph City, St. Joseph Township, Shoreham Village, Sodus Township, Weesaw Township.

The Secondary EPZ consists of the following Michigan counties:

Allegan County, Cass County, Berrien County, Kalamazoo County, St. Joseph County, Van Buren County.

The Secondary EPZ also consists of the following Indiana counties:

Elkhart County, Kosciusko County, Lake County, Laporte County, Marshall County, Porter County, St. Joseph County, Starke County.

ENRICO FERMI NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

The Primary EPZ consists of the following municipalities:

Monroe County – Ash Township, Carleton Village, Berlin Township, Estral Beach Village, Exeter Township, South Rockwood Village, Frenchtown Township, Monroe City, Monroe Township, Raisinville Township.

Wayne County – Brownstown Township, Gibraltar City, Flat Rock City, Rockwood City.

The Secondary EPZ consists of the following Michigan counties:

Lenawee County, Livingston County, Macomb County, Monroe County, Oakland County, Washtenaw County, Wayne County.

The Secondary EPZ consists of the following Ohio counties:

Erie County, Fulton County, Lucas County, Ottawa County, Sandusky County, Wood County.

The Secondary EPZ consists of the following Canadian counties:

County of Essex.

PALISADES NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

The Primary EPZ consists of the following municipalities:

Van Buren County – Bangor City, Bangor Township, Covert Township, Geneva Township, Hartford City, Hartford Township, South Haven City, South Haven Township.

Allegan County – Casco Township.

Berrien County – Coloma City, Coloma Township, Hagar Township, Watervliet Township, Watervliet Village.

The Secondary EPZ consists of the following Michigan counties:

Allegan County, Barry County, Berrien County, Cass County, Kalamazoo County, Kent County, Ottawa County, St. Joseph County, Van Buren County.

The Secondary EPZ consists of the following Indiana counties:

Elkhart County, Laporte County, St. Joseph County.

DAVIS-BESSE NUCLEAR POWER STATION (OHIO)

The Primary EPZ consists of the following municipalities in Michigan:

None in Michigan.

The Secondary EPZ consists of the following Michigan counties:

Lenawee County, Monroe County, Washtenaw County, Wayne County.

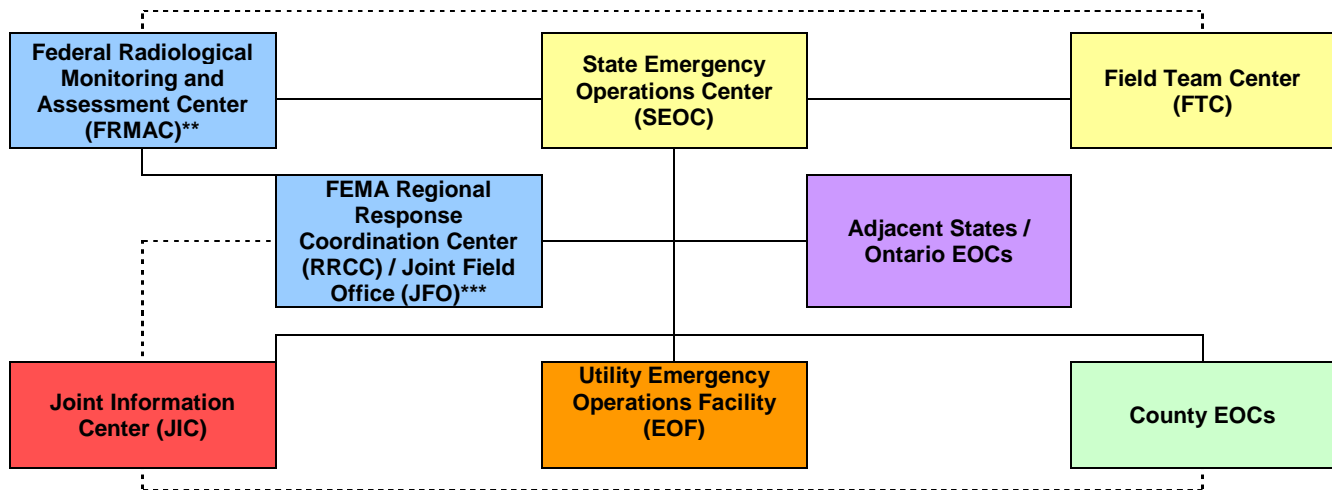
Emergency Operations / Coordination Centers. In the event of a nuclear incident, the SEOC in Lansing will be activated. (Refer to the Direction and Control ESF.) In addition, Field Team Center (FTC) will be established for dispatch and coordination of radiological field monitoring teams. (See the section titled “Field Team Center.”) A JIC will be established which consists of representatives from local, state and federal government, and the utility. (See the section titled “Joint Information Center,” as well as the Information and Planning ESF.) The MSP/EMHSD will dispatch liaisons to Primary EPZ county EOCs to ensure coordination of operations and activities.

Federal Government Facilities. The federal government will also establish facilities to monitor and coordinate the situation. FEMA will normally establish a Joint Field Office (JFO) within the state to coordinate federal and state damage survey teams and initial disaster assistance processing activities. FEMA will also establish a Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) in Chicago, Illinois to coordinate federal response activities until the JFO is established locally. (Refer to the “Emergency Management System” section and Direction and Control ESF for more information on these facilities.) The NRC will establish a Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC) to serve as a coordination center for monitoring and sampling of the environment. (When the FRMAC is established, the FTC will normally be incorporated into that facility.)

Space will be provided to accommodate a federal response. The SEOC located in Lansing, will be the primary office space available where federal staff will have access to computers, telephones and 800 MHz radio. Federal staff will also have access to the designated FTC to set up a FRMAC. There are several airports that can be utilized to bring in resources if needed. Lansing Capital Regional International Airport located in Lansing and the Gerald R. Ford International Airport located in Grand Rapids are designated if federal personnel are needed at the SEOC.

***Note:** The time that it takes for the Federal Government to respond, is dependent on that specific agency and resources being requested.

Emergency Operations / Coordination Center Interrelationships*



FACILITY	STAFFED BY	DIRECT OPERATIONAL LINKAGE WITH	KEY COORDINATION LINKAGE WITH
State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)	State ESFs; Governor's Representative; Utility; Health Physicist; Federal Liaisons	All facilities	All facilities
Field Team Center (FTC)	State Radiological Monitoring Teams; Team Leaders and Coordinator	SEOC	FRMAC
FEMA Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) / Joint Field Office (JFO)***	Nuclear Regulatory Commission; FEMA and Other Federal Response Agencies	SEOC; FRMAC; Adjacent States / Ontario EOCs	JIC
Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC)**	Federal Radiological Monitoring Teams; State Liaison	SEOC; RRCC / JFO	FTC
Joint Information Center (JIC)	Local, State, Federal and Utility PIOs	SEOC	RRCC / JFO; County EOCs
Utility Emergency Operations Facility (EOF)	Owner / Operator; Nuclear Regulatory Commission Liaison	SEOC	None
County EOCs	Local Officials; MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator; Utility Liaison	SEOC	JIC
Adjacent States / Ontario EOCs	State / Provincial Officials	SEOC; RRCC / JFO	None

*For an incident which results in disaster / emergency declarations at both the state level (under 1976 PA 390) and federal level (Stafford Act).

**When the FRMAC is opened, the FTC will normally be incorporated into that facility.

***The RRCC coordinates regional response efforts and implements federal program support until a JFO is established locally.
(Dashed lines ---- indicate key coordination linkages.)




Field Team Center. When a nuclear incident occurs, the MSP/EMHSD will establish an FTC near the plant and assign an FTC Administrator to open, direct and administer the operations of the facility. The MSP/EMHSD will contact the MDEQ / Resource Management Division (RMD), which will assign a trained health physicist to serve as the FTC Coordinator (FTCC). MDEQ Health Physics Support (HPS) staff will utilize computer spreadsheets and models to analyze field data, plant data, and laboratory analyses to provide protective action guidelines and dose projections to the SEOC. Decontamination workers and support staff will be dispatched, as necessary, to the FTC Worker Decontamination Center (WDC) to perform personnel / vehicle decontamination and sample collection, packaging and transport. Decontamination staff and other staff may also aid in the response to county facilities as requested by the SEOC.

Health Physics Response Teams. HPRTs (commonly called "field teams") and support staff will be dispatched as necessary to the vicinity of the affected nuclear power plant to perform radiological monitoring, collect environmental samples, perform other radiological activities as needed, and report their findings to the FTC. The HPRTs are typically composed of MDEQ and MDLARA staff. The FTCC will coordinate the HPRTs via 800 MHz radios. Samples collected by the HPRTs will be transported to the MDEQ Radiological Protection Laboratory (RPL) in Lansing for analysis.

Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center. When federal authorities open the FRMAC, the state FTC, at the discretion of state officials, may be incorporated into the FRMAC. The FRMAC serves as a coordination center from which the monitoring and sampling of the environment is directed. This monitoring and sampling, which includes air, soil, water, vegetation, milk, meat, crops, and grain, is done to detect and measure the presence of radiation levels above what is deemed normal.

Information Transmittal. The MSP liaison at the FTC or FRMAC will transmit collected / compiled information to the SEOC to aid the Governor and SEOC staff in determining appropriate protective actions to protect public health and safety.

Nuclear Incident Response Organization

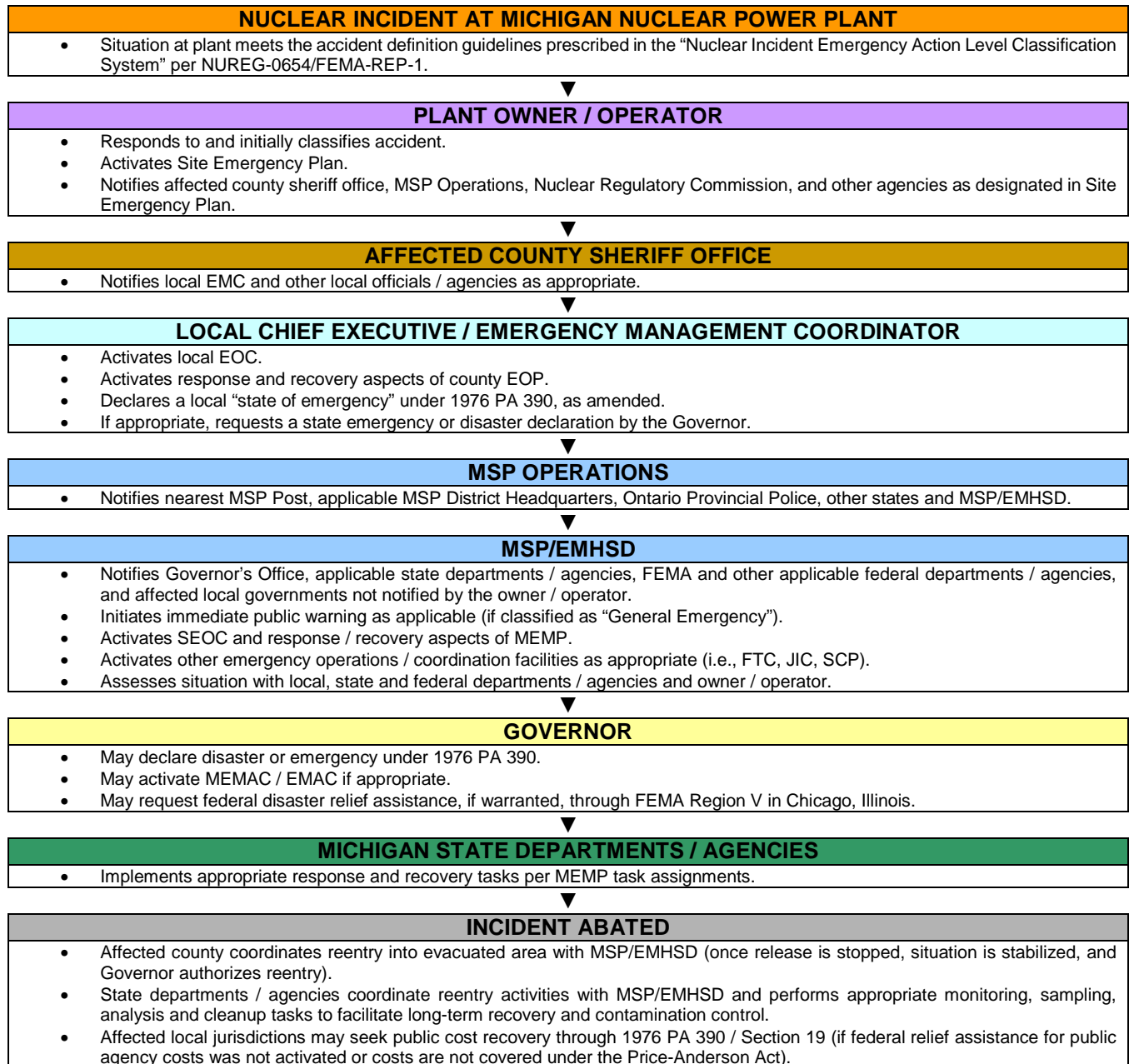
Response Organization / Emergency Functions	Support Provided To	State Response Agencies / Emergency Functions
PRIMARY FEDERAL RESPONSE AGENCIES Federal Emergency Management Agency Nuclear Regulatory Commission Department of Energy EMERGENCY FUNCTIONS Federal Coordination Resource Support Technical Advice		PRIMARY STATE RESPONSE AGENCIES <u>STATE POLICE (MSP)</u> Direction, Control and Coordination Evacuation Authority Warning / Notification Security Damage Assessment Public Information In-Place Shelter Local Plans Terrorist Activities Federal Liaison <u>ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (MDEQ)</u> Monitoring / Sampling Technical Advice Emergency Worker Protective Actions Occupational Health Emergency Worker Dose Assessment Radiological Exposure Control Decontamination Advice Accident / Dose Assessment
SITE EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION EMERGENCY FUNCTIONS Notification On-Site Control LOCAL RESPONSE AGENCIES Public Works Law Enforcement Human Services Health Services Fire Services EMERGENCY FUNCTIONS Warning Evacuation Sheltering Barricading Public Information Reentry	 	SUPPORT STATE RESPONSE AGENCIES <u>AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MDARD)</u> Food Contamination Food Supply Sampling <u>CORRECTIONS (MDOC)</u> Temporary Housing Transportation Assistance Feeding and Clothing Support <u>HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-HEALTH (MDHHS)</u> Emergency Worker Medical and Health Support Crisis Counseling Temporary Housing <u>EDUCATION (MDE)</u> Housing Mass Transportation <u>HUMAN SERVICES (MDHS)</u> Housing / Registration Feeding and Clothing Assistance Centers Volunteer Agency Support <u>LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS (MDLARA)</u> Public Utilities Liaison Energy Disruption <u>MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS (MDMVA)</u> Transportation Security Aerial and Ground Monitoring Support <u>NATURAL RESOURCES (MDNR)</u> Environmental Impact Meteorological Analysis Fish and Game Contamination Sampling Warning Support <u>OFFICE OF SERVICES TO THE AGING (MOSA)</u> Needs of Senior Population <u>TRANSPORTATION (MDOT)</u> Transportation Traffic Regulations Barricade

Nuclear Facility Locations

PLANT	<u>PALISADES</u> Entergy Nuclear, Inc. 27780 Blue Star Highway Covert MI 49043	<u>ENRICO FERMI 2</u> DTE Energy 6400 N. Dixie Highway Newport MI 48166	<u>D. C. COOK</u> American Electric Power P. O. Box 458 Bridgman MI 49106
TYPE AND CAPACITY	PWR 805 MW	BWR 1093 MW	Unit 1 – PWR 1050 MW Unit 2P – WR 1100 MW
EMERGENCY OPERATION FACILITY (EOF)	EOF/ JIC Palisades 330 West Main Suite 102 (East) Benton Harbor MI 49002	Nuclear Operation Center 6400 N. Dixie Highway Newport MI 48166	Cook Nuclear Plant EOF 500 Circle Drive Buchanan MI 49107
INITIAL NOTIFICATION POINT	MSP – Operations MSP Headquarters 7150 Harris Drive Dimondale, MI 48821	MSP – Operations MSP Headquarters 7150 Harris Drive Dimondale, MI 48821	MSP – Operations MSP Headquarters 7150 Harris Drive Dimondale, MI 48821
STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (SEOC)	MSP – EMHSD MSP Headquarters 7150 Harris Drive Dimondale, MI 48821	MSP – EMHSD MSP Headquarters 7150 Harris Drive Dimondale, MI 48821	MSP – EMSHD MSP Headquarters 7150 Harris Drive Dimondale, MI 48821
FIELD TEAM CENTER (FTC)	MDOT Coloma Maintenance Garage 3880 Red Arrow Highway P. O. Box 610 Coloma MI 49038	Monroe MSP Post 300 Jones Avenue Monroe MI 48161	MDOT Coloma Maintenance Garage 3880 Red Arrow Highway P. O. Box 610 Coloma MI 49038
JOINT INFORMATION CENTER (JIC)	EOF/ JIC Palisades 330 West Main Suite 102 (East) Benton Harbor MI 49002	Monroe Community College 1555 S. Raisinville Road Monroe MI 48161	AEP Nuclear Generation Headquarters 500 Circle Drive Buchanan MI 49107
LOCAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC)	Van Buren County Sheriff Department 205 S. Kalamazoo Street Paw Paw MI 49079 Allegan County Emergency Management 3271 122 nd Avenue Allegan MI 49010 Berrien County 2100 Complex 2100 E. Empire Avenue Benton Harbor, MI 49022	Monroe County Emergency Management 987 S. Raisinville Road Monroe MI 48161 Wayne County Emergency Operations Center 33030 Van Born Rd. Wayne, MI 48184	Berrien County 2100 Complex 2100 E. Empire Avenue Benton Harbor, MI 49022

Scenario for a Nuclear Incident Response

(Approximate sequence of events)



Nuclear Incident Agency Assignment and Function Chart

<div> <div>ASSIGNED DEPARTMENT / AGENCY</div> <div> P = Primary S = Support </div> <div>FUNCTION</div> </div>	MDARD	MDLARA	MDOC	MDOE	EXECUTIVE (GOVERNOR)	MDEQ	MDIFS	MDMVA	MDNR	MDHHS-Health	MDHHS-Human Services	MSP	MDOT
Access Control						P						P	S
Accident / Dose Assessment						P						S	
Alerting												P	
Classification of Incident						S						S	
Clothing, Provision of			S							S	P		
Communications						S		S	S			P	S
Crisis Counseling										P	S		
Damage Assessment												P	
Decontamination Guidance						P							
Direction and Control					P							S	
Dosimetry						P						S	
Emergency Medical Service										P			
Evacuation Authority					P							S	
Exposure Control						P							
Fire									P			S	
Food	S		S	S				S		S	P		
Heavy Rescue													P
Housing				S				S		S	P		
Insurance Claims							P						
Law Enforcement									S			P	
Liaison to County												P	
Liaison to Federal												P	
Liaison to Utility		S										P	
Meteorological Analysis	P												
Monitoring		S				P							
Notification												P	
Planning												P	
Public Health						S				P			
Public Information						S						P	
Radio-Protective Drug Guidance						S				P			
Reentry Authority					P							S	
Sampling	S					P			S				
Sanitation										P			
Social Services											P		
Traffic Control												P	S
Training / Exercise												P	
Transportation, Public			S	P				S		S			S
Waste Removal						P							

Nuclear Incident Emergency Action Level Classification System*

Classification	Description	Purposes
NOTIFICATION OF UNUSUAL EVENT	Unusual events are in process or have occurred that indicate a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant. No releases of radioactive material requiring offsite response or monitoring are expected unless further degradation of safety systems occurs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring the operating staff to a state of readiness. • Provide systematic handling of unusual events information and decision making.
ALERT	Events are in process or have occurred that involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant. Any releases expected to be limited to small fractions of the EPZ Protective Action Guideline exposure levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assure that emergency personnel are readily available to respond if situations become more serious or to perform confirmatory radiation monitoring if required. • Provide offsite authorities current status information.
SITE AREA EMERGENCY	Events are in process or have occurred that involve actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public. Any releases not expected to exceed EPZ Protective Action Guideline exposure levels except near site boundary.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assure that response centers are manned. • Assure that monitoring teams are dispatched. • Assure that personnel required for evacuation of near-site areas are at duty stations if situation becomes more serious. • Provide consultation with offsite authorities. • Provide updates for the public through offsite authorities.
GENERAL EMERGENCY	Events are in process or have occurred that involve actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with potential for loss of containment integrity. Releases can be reasonably expected to exceed EPZ Protective Action Guideline exposure levels offsite for more than the immediate site area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate predetermined protective actions for the public. • Provide continuous assessment of information from licensee and offsite organization measurements. • Initiate additional measures as indicated by actual or potential releases. • Provide consultation with offsite authorities.

*Extracted from NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1, dated October 1980

State and/or Local Offsite Authority Actions*

Classification	Actions
NOTIFICATION OF UNUSUAL EVENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide fire or security assistance if requested. • Escalate to a more severe classification, if appropriate. • Stand by until verbal closeout.
ALERT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide fire or security assistance if requested. • Augment resources and bring primary response centers and EAS to standby status. • Alert to standby status key emergency personnel including monitoring teams and associated communications. • Provide confirmatory offsite radiation monitoring and ingestion pathway dose projections if actual releases substantially exceed technical specification limits. • Escalate to a more severe classification, if appropriate. • Maintain "Alert" status until verbal closeout.
SITE AREA EMERGENCY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide any assistance requested. • If sheltering near the site is desirable, activate public notification system within at least two miles of the plant. • Provide public within at least about 10 miles periodic updates on "Site Area Emergency" status. • Augment resources by activating primary response centers. • Dispatch key emergency personnel including monitoring teams and associated communications. • Alert to standby status other emergency personnel (e.g., those needed for evacuation) and dispatch personnel to near-site duty stations. • Provide offsite monitoring results to licensee, DOE, and others and jointly assess them. • Continuously assess information from licensee and offsite monitoring with regard to changes to protective actions already initiated for public and mobilizing evacuation resources. • Recommend placing milk animals within two miles on stored feed and assess need to extend distance. • Provide press briefings, perhaps with licensee. • Escalate to "General Emergency" classification, if appropriate. • Maintain "Site Area Emergency" status until closeout.
GENERAL EMERGENCY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide any assistance requested. • Activate immediate public notifications of "General Emergency" status and provide public periodic updates. • Recommend sheltering for two-mile radius and five-mile downwind and assess need to extend distances. Consider advisability of evacuation (projected time available vs. estimated evacuation times). • Augment resources by activating primary response centers. • Dispatch key emergency personnel including monitoring teams and associated communications. • Dispatch other emergency personnel to duty stations within 5-mile radius and alert all others to standby status. • Provide offsite monitoring results to licensee, DOE, and others and jointly assess them. • Continuously assess information from licensee and offsite monitoring with regard to changes to protective actions already initiated for public and mobilizing evacuation resources. • Recommend placing milk animals within 10 miles on stored feed and assess need to extend distance. • Provide press briefings, perhaps with licensee. • Maintain "General Emergency" status until closeout.

*Extracted from NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP 1, dated October 1980

Licensee Actions*

Classification	Actions
NOTIFICATION OF UNUSUAL EVENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promptly inform state and/or local offsite authorities of nature of unusual condition as soon as discovered. Augment on-shift resources, as needed. Assess and respond. Escalate to a more severe classification, if appropriate. Close out with verbal summary to offsite authorities, followed by written summary within 24 hours.
ALERT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promptly inform state and/or local authorities of "Alert" status and reason for alert as soon as discovered. Augment resources and activate onsite technical support center and operational support center. Bring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> and other key emergency personnel to standby status. Assess and respond. Dispatch onsite monitoring teams / associated communications. Provide periodic plant status updates to offsite authorities (at least every 15 minutes). Provide periodic meteorological assessments to offsite authorities and, if any releases are occurring, dose estimates for actual releases. Escalate to a more severe classification, if appropriate. Close out or recommend reduction in emergency classification by verbal summary to offsite authorities, followed by written summary within eight hours of closeout.
SITE AREA EMERGENCY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promptly inform state and/or local offsite authorities of "Site Area Emergency" status and reason for emergency as soon as discovered. Augment resources by activating onsite technical support center and operational support center, and near-site EOF. Assess and respond. Dispatch onsite and offsite monitoring teams and associated communications. Dedicate an individual for plant status updates to offsite authorities and periodic press briefings (perhaps joint with offsite authorities). Make senior technical and management staff onsite available for consultation with NRC and State on a periodic basis. Provide meteorological and dose estimates to offsite authorities for actual releases via a dedicated individual or automated data transmission. Provide release and dose projections based on available plant condition information and foreseeable contingencies. Escalate to "General Emergency" classification, if appropriate. Close out or recommend reduction in emergency classification by briefing of offsite authorities at EOF and by phone, followed by written summary within eight hours of closeout.
GENERAL EMERGENCY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promptly inform state and local offsite authorities of "General Emergency" status and reason for emergency as soon as discovered (parallel notification of state / local). Augment resources by activating onsite technical support center and operational support center, and near-site EOF. Assess and respond. Dispatch onsite and offsite monitoring teams and associated communications. Dedicate an individual for plant status updates to offsite authorities and periodic press briefings (perhaps joint with offsite authorities). Make senior technical and management staff onsite available for consultation with NRC and State on a periodic basis. Provide meteorological and dose estimates to offsite authorities for actual releases via a dedicated individual or automated data transmission. Provide release and dose projections based on available plant condition information and foreseeable contingencies. Close out or recommend reduction of emergency classification by briefing of offsite authorities at EOF and by phone, followed by written summary within eight hours of closeout.

*Extracted from NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP 1, dated October 1980

Warning and Communications for a Nuclear Incident.

State Notification System. When a nuclear incident occurs, certain federal, state and local offsite authorities must be notified so that necessary actions may be taken expeditiously. The plant owner / operator is required to classify the incident and to provide information to offsite authorities. These agencies include: 1) MSP Operations in Lansing; 2) the sheriff or other designated authorities in the Primary EPZ as indicated in the local EOPs; 3) the NRC; and 4) others as designated in the owner / operator's Site Emergency Plan.

Twenty-four hour communications capability exists between each of the nuclear power plants and the MSP for alerting and security purposes. An Operation's Section Commander manages the communication center and a shift schedule is maintained and updated monthly to ensure Twenty-four hour, seven day a week coverage. The primary communications link is via commercial telephone between the plant control room and MSP Operations in Lansing. The alternate communications link is via MSP radio between the plant control room and the nearest MSP Post, which will relay to MSP Operations via the best available communication means for continued state notification. These links are staffed on a 24-hour per day basis and are tested on a monthly basis.

These means and procedures of initial notification are utilized until the SEOC is activated, at which time it will function as the entry point for updated information. The plant owner / operator is required to provide the following information to the SEOC:

Nuclear Incident Message Content

- Location of incident and name and telephone number (of communications channel identification) of caller
- Date / time of incident
- Class of emergency
- Type of actual or projected release and estimated duration / impact times
- Estimate of quantity of radioactive material released or being released and the height of release
- Chemical and physical form of released material, including estimates of the relative quantities and concentration of noble gases, iodine, and particulates
- Prevailing weather conditions
- Actual or projected dose rates and affected areas
- Recommended emergency actions, including protective measures
- Request for any needed onsite support by offsite organizations
- Prognosis for worsening or termination of event based on plant information

Each department / agency notified by the MSP or local government has the responsibility to extend notification to other personnel as deemed necessary or as directed by the notifying point.

Public Warning System. Each plant site has a prompt notification system within the Primary EPZ such that the resident and transient population is capable of being notified within the 15 minute design objective. Local governments within the Primary EPZ have direct hotline communication to the plant as described in local EOPs. Backup communications generally consist of law enforcement radio. All local warning entry points identified for this purpose are operational on a 24-hour per day basis. These lines are also tested at least monthly.

Activation of this system is a local responsibility. Local warning is initiated only by the properly authorized local official as identified in local EOPs. The prompt notification system is also complemented by special warning devices installed in schools, hospitals and other special institutions, and in high-noise areas. The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is also considered a component of the prompt notification system and is activated locally. Appropriate information contained in initial and follow-up messages received from the plant owner / operator is disseminated through this system. The JIT may provide instructions and information to the public to complement the warning. (Refer to local EOPs for the administrative and physical means and the time required for notifying and providing prompt instructions to the public.)

SEOC Communications for Nuclear Incidents. The MDTMB is responsible for providing and coordinating a communications capability for the SEOC, as described in the Warning and Communications ESF. Communications systems for direction and control include radio, teletype, the MI CIMS, and hotline / regular telephone and are used to transmit information from the SEOC to department / agencies and local governments in the Primary and Secondary EPZ. Dedicated open telephone lines are utilized between key points to assure continuously available, uninterrupted communication. The MDTMB arranges for the installation of telephones or other special features such as line load control. The MSP/EMHSD determines the appropriate links to be established and provides personnel to staff these links. As necessary, MSP Operations may be requested to provide personnel to staff communications links in a support capacity.

Additional SEOC radio communications capability can be provided by the MDOT and MDNR, amateur radio, and the Civil Air Patrol. MSP Operations, in cooperation with the MSP/EMHSD, coordinates the use of this additional equipment and assures its proper interface. MSP Operations also coordinates the use of frequencies, including the designation of emergency frequencies and the restriction of traffic on certain frequencies.

Critical Nuclear Incident Warning / Communications Preparedness Actions

MSP/EMHSD:

- **Conduct regular communications tests and drills.** Communications between state and local emergency response organizations exist on a continuous basis and are therefore tested at least monthly, as required. Communications with federal response agencies and states within the ingestion pathway are also continuous and are tested at least quarterly. Communications between the plant, state and local EOCs, and radiological emergency response teams are tested annually* at the time of the required exercises. This includes the aspect of understanding the content of the messages. Due to the nature of the established communications links, equipment is inspected, inventoried, and operationally checked on a continuous basis; therefore, it is done at least quarterly as required. There are sufficient reserves of equipment to replace of which is removed for repair.

***Note:** Exercises with each individual plant are required on a biennial basis; however, the MSP/EMHSD participates in at least one plant exercise per year, and in some years participates in two exercises.

Critical Nuclear Incident Warning / Communications Response Actions

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE (MSP):

- **Provide initial notification of a nuclear incident to key departments / agencies.** Upon notification from the plant owner / operator that a nuclear incident has occurred, MSP Operations will immediately notify the following:
 - The MSP Post nearest the plant
 - The applicable MSP District Headquarters
 - The MSP/EMHSD
 - The Ontario Provincial Police (for the Enrico Fermi 2 plant)
 - Other states

MSP/EMHSD:

- **Provide additional notifications to key departments / agencies.** Upon being notified by MSP Operations that a nuclear incident has occurred, the MSP/EMHSD will immediately notify the following:
 - The Governor's Office, via the designated emergency management point of contact
 - The MDEQ (state radiological control agency, by statute)
 - Other state departments / agencies deemed necessary to the situation, via the designated EMC or Director
 - FEMA, via the designated duty officer
 - Other appropriate federal departments / agencies, via the designated emergency contact
 - Adjacent states (Indiana and Ohio), via their SEOC or, alternately, via LEIN to the Indiana State Police and Ohio State Patrol
 - Affected local governments, via telephone or LEIN to the 24-hour link with the Sheriff Department

Note: This notification may be secondary for local governments that were notified directly by the plant owner / operator, or primary for other local governments within the Primary or Secondary EPZs.

- Appropriate NGO partners (e.g., ARC, MIVOAD)
- **Provide for verification of messages through call-back procedure or by virtue of closed communications systems.**

- **Initiate immediate public warning as applicable.** If the plant owner / operator classifies the incident as a “General Emergency” based upon actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with the potential for loss of containment, the MSP/EMHSD will initiate immediate public warning. Immediate public warning takes into consideration the following actions:
 - Affected local governments will be notified to alert the general public to move indoors and close windows and doors until further instructions are issued
 - Initial evacuation areas of approximately a two-mile radius in all sectors and approximately five miles in affected downwind sectors will be recommended; this may be extended by proper assessment
- **Activate supplemental warning assets as required.** If necessary, the MSP/EMHSD will request the MSP, MDMVA and MDNR to provide personnel and vehicles to assist local governments in warning (via loudspeaker and/or direct contact) the public of a nuclear incident.
- **Establish SEOC communications links.** Upon activation of the SEOC for a nuclear incident, the MSP/EMHSD is responsible for establishing the following communications links:
 - *With Plant Owner / Operator.* Dedicated telephone lines are the primary means of communication with an alternate means available via radio communication through the MSP Post nearest the plant. Upon establishment of this dedicated line by the SEOC, the plant will be instructed to terminate any direct communication with the affected county / counties, the MSP Post, and MSP Operations.
 - *With Affected Local Emergency Management Program Jurisdictions.* LEIN, MI CIMS, or regular telephone lines are the primary means of communication. Dedicated telephone lines will be maintained with those EOCs activated within the Primary EPZ for priority policy messages and confirmation. Hardcopy messages will be sent via facsimile, MI CIMS or LEIN.
 - *With State Departments / Agencies.* Regular telephone lines and MI CIMS are the primary means of communication, with some radio backup capability as an alternate means.
 - *With NRC.* Telephone, facsimile, or computer links (e-mail) are the primary means of communication for the transmission and receipt of technical data, plant status data, release data, and protective action recommendations.
 - *With FEMA.* The Federal Telecommunications System (FTS) land lines and Federal National Message System (FNAMS) are the primary means of communication for the provision of information and to request assistance. The FEMA National Radio System (FNARS) or regular land line telephones serve as alternate means of communication.
 - *With FTC.* Dedicated telephone lines are the primary means of communication, with LEIN and facsimile providing hardcopy confirmation and an alternate means. MPSCS radio will be utilized as an alternate means of communication if necessary.
 - *With JIC.* A dedicated telephone line is utilized as the primary means of communication for priority policy messages and confirmation. The MI CIMS is utilized to review and confirm time-sensitive information. Facsimile provides hardcopy confirmation and serves as an alternate means of communication. Cellular telephones are also available as an alternate means of communication.
 - *With DOE.* If technical assistance is required from the DOE, communications will be established via FTS land line, regular telephone line, or by relay through FEMA (as described above).
 - *With Adjacent States and Ontario, Canada.* Communications with Indiana or Ohio is via FTS land line, regular telephone line, LEIN, or FNAMS to the established emergency management office or SEOC. Communications with the Ontario Ministry of Solicitor General is via regular telephone line, with facsimile or FNAMS as alternate means.

Example Initiating Conditions for Emergency Notifications

EXAMPLE INITIATING CONDITIONS: NOTIFICATION OF UNUSUAL EVENT*

- Emergency Core Cooling System (ECCS) initiated discharge to vessel.
- Radiological effluent technical specification limits exceeded.
- Fuel damage indication. Examples:
 - High off gas at BWR air ejector monitor (greater than 500,000 uci/sec; corresponding to 16 isotopes decayed to 30 minutes; or an increase of 100,000 uci/sec within a 30 minute time period).
 - High coolant activity sample (e.g., exceeding coolant technical specifications for iodine spike).
 - Failed fuel monitor (PWR) indicates increase greater than 0.1% equivalent fuel failures within 30 minutes.
- Abnormal coolant temperature and/or pressure or abnormal fuel temperatures outside of technical specification limits.
- Exceeding either primary/secondary leak rate technical specification or primary system leak rate technical specification.
- Failure of a safety or relief valve in a safety-related system to close following reduction of applicable pressure.
- Loss of off-site power or loss of on-site AC power capability.
- Loss of containment integrity requiring shutdown by technical specifications.
- Loss of engineered safety feature or fire protection system function requiring shutdown by technical specifications (e.g., because of malfunction, personnel error, or procedural inadequacy).
- Fire within the plant lasting more than ten minutes.
- Indications or alarms on process or effluent parameters not functional in control room to an extent requiring plant shutdown or other significant loss of assessment or communication capability (e.g., plant computer, Safety Parameter Display System, all meteorological instrumentation).
- Security threat or attempted entry or attempted sabotage.
- Natural phenomenon being experienced or projected beyond usual levels.
 - Any earthquake felt in-plant or detected on station seismic instrumentation.
 - 50-year floor or low water, tsunami, hurricane surge, seiche.
 - Any tornado on-site.
 - Any hurricane.
- Other hazards being experienced or projected.
 - Aircraft crash on-site or unusual aircraft activity over facility.
 - Train derailment on-site.
 - Near or on-site explosion.
 - Near or on-site toxic or flammable gas release.
 - Turbine rotating component failure causing rapid plant shutdown.
- Other plant conditions exist that warrant increased awareness on the part of a plant operating staff or state and/or local off-site authorities or require plant shutdown under technical specification requirements or involve other than normal controlled shutdown (e.g., cool down rate exceeding technical specification limits, pipe cracking found during operation).
- Transportation of contaminated injured individual from site to off-site hospital.
- Rapid depressurization of PWR secondary side.

**Extracted from NUREG-0654, FEMA-REP-1, Rev. 1, dated November 1980.*

EXAMPLE INITIATING CONDITIONS: ALERT*

- Severe loss of fuel cladding.
 - High off gas at BWR air ejector monitor (greater than 5 ci/sec; corresponding to 16 isotopes decayed 30 minutes).
 - Very high coolant activity sample (e.g., 300 uci /cc equivalent of I-131).
 - Failed fuel monitor (PWR) indicates increase greater than 1% fuel failures within 30 minutes or 5% total fuel failures.
- Rapid gross failure of one steam generator tube with loss of off-site power.
- Rapid failure of steam generator tubes (e.g., several hundred gpm primary to secondary leak rate).
- Steam line break with significant (e.g., greater than ten gpm) primary to secondary leak rate (PWR) or MSIV malfunction causing leakage (BWR).
- Primary coolant leak rate greater than 50 gpm.
- Radiation levels or airborne contamination which indicates a severe degradation in the control of radioactive materials (e.g., increase of factor of 1000 in direct radiation readings within facility).

- Loss of off-site power and loss of all on-site AC power (see Site Area Emergency for extended loss).
- Loss of all on-site DC power (see Site Area Emergency for extended loss).
- Coolant pump seizure leading to fuel failure.
- Complete loss of any function needed for plant cold shutdown.
- Failure of the reactor protection system to initiate and complete a scram which brings the reactor sub critical.
- Fuel damage accident with release of radioactivity to containment or fuel handling building.
- Fire potentially affecting safety systems.
- Most or all alarms (enunciators) lost.
- Radiological effluents greater than ten times technical specification instantaneous limits (an instantaneous rate which, if continued over two hours, would result in about one mr at the site boundary under average meteorological conditions).
- Ongoing security compromise.
- Severe natural phenomena being experienced or projected.
 - Earthquake greater than OBE levels.
 - Flood, low water, tsunami, hurricane surge, seiche near design levels.
 - Any tornado striking facility.
 - Hurricane winds near design basis level.
- Other hazards being experienced or projected.
 - Aircraft crash on facility.
 - Missile impacts from whatever source on facility.
 - Known explosion damage to facility affecting plant operation.
 - Entry into facility environs of uncontrolled toxic or flammable gases.
 - Turbine failure causing casing penetration.
- Other plant conditions exist that warrant precautionary activation of technical support center and placing near-site Emergency Operations Facility and other key emergency personnel on standby.
- Evacuation of control room anticipated or required with control of shutdown systems established from local stations.

**Extracted from NUREG-0654, FEMA REP-1, Rev. 1, dated November 1980.*

EXAMPLE INITIATING CONDITIONS: SITE AREA EMERGENCY*

- Known loss of coolant accident greater than makeup pump capacity.
- Degraded core with possible loss of cool-able geometry (indicators should include instrumentation to detect inadequate core containment radioactivity levels).
- Rapid failure of steam generator tubes (several hundred gpm leakage) with loss of off-site power.
- BWR steam line break outside containment without isolation.
- PWR steam line break with greater than 50 gpm primary to secondary leakage and indication of fuel damage.
- Loss of off-site power and loss of on-site AC power for more than 15 minutes.
- Loss of all vital on-site DC power for more than 15 minutes.
- Complete loss of any function needed for plant hot shutdown.
- Transient requiring operation of shutdown systems with failure to scram (continued power generation but no core damage immediately evident).
- Major damage to spent fuel in containment or fuel handling building (e.g., large object damages fuel or water loss below fuel level).
- Fire-compromising the functions of safety systems.
- Most or all alarms (enunciators) lost and plant transient initiated or in progress.
- Effluent monitors detect levels corresponding to greater than 50 mr/hr for one-half hour or greater than 500 mr/hr W.B. for two minutes (or five times these levels to the thyroid) at the site boundary for adverse meteorology.
 - These dose rates are projected based on other plant parameters (e.g., radiation level in containment with leak rate appropriate for existing containment pressure) or are measured in the environs.
 - EPA Protective Action Guidelines are projected to be exceeded outside the site boundary.
- Imminent loss of physical control of the plant.
- Severe natural phenomena being experienced or projected with plant not in cold shutdown.
 - Earthquake greater than SSE levels.
 - Flood, low water, tsunami, hurricane surge, seiche greater than design levels or failure of protection of vital equipment at lower levels.
 - Sustained winds or tornadoes in excess of design levels.

- Other hazards being experienced or projected with plant not in cold shutdown.
 - Aircraft crash affecting vital structures by impact or fire.
 - Severe damage to safe shutdown equipment from missiles or explosion.
 - Entry of uncontrolled flammable gases into vital areas. Entry of uncontrolled toxic gases into vital areas where lack of access to the area constitutes a safety problem.
- Other plant conditions exist that warrant activation of emergency centers and monitoring teams or a precautionary notification to the public near the site.
- Evacuation of control room and control of shutdown systems not established from local stations in 15 minutes.

**Extracted from NUREG-0654, FEMA REP-1, Rev. 1, dated November 1980.*

EXAMPLE INITIATING CONDITIONS: GENERAL EMERGENCY*

- Effluent monitors detect levels corresponding to one rem/hr W.B. or five rem/hr thyroid at the site boundary under actual meteorological conditions.
 - These dose rates are projected based on other plant parameters (e.g., radiation levels in containment with leak rate appropriate for existing containment pressure with some confirmation from effluent monitors) or are measured in the environs.

Note: Consider evacuation only within about two miles of the site boundary unless these site boundary levels are exceeded by a factor of ten or projected to continue for ten hours or EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels are predicted to be exceeded at longer distances.

- Loss of two of three fission product barriers with a potential loss of third barrier (e.g., loss of primary coolant boundary, clad failure, and high potential for loss of containment).
- Loss of physical control of the facility. (Note: Consider two-mile precautionary evacuation.)
- Other plant conditions exist, from whatever source, that make release of large amounts of radioactivity in a short time period possible, e.g., any core melt situation. See the specific PWR and BWR sequences below.

Note:

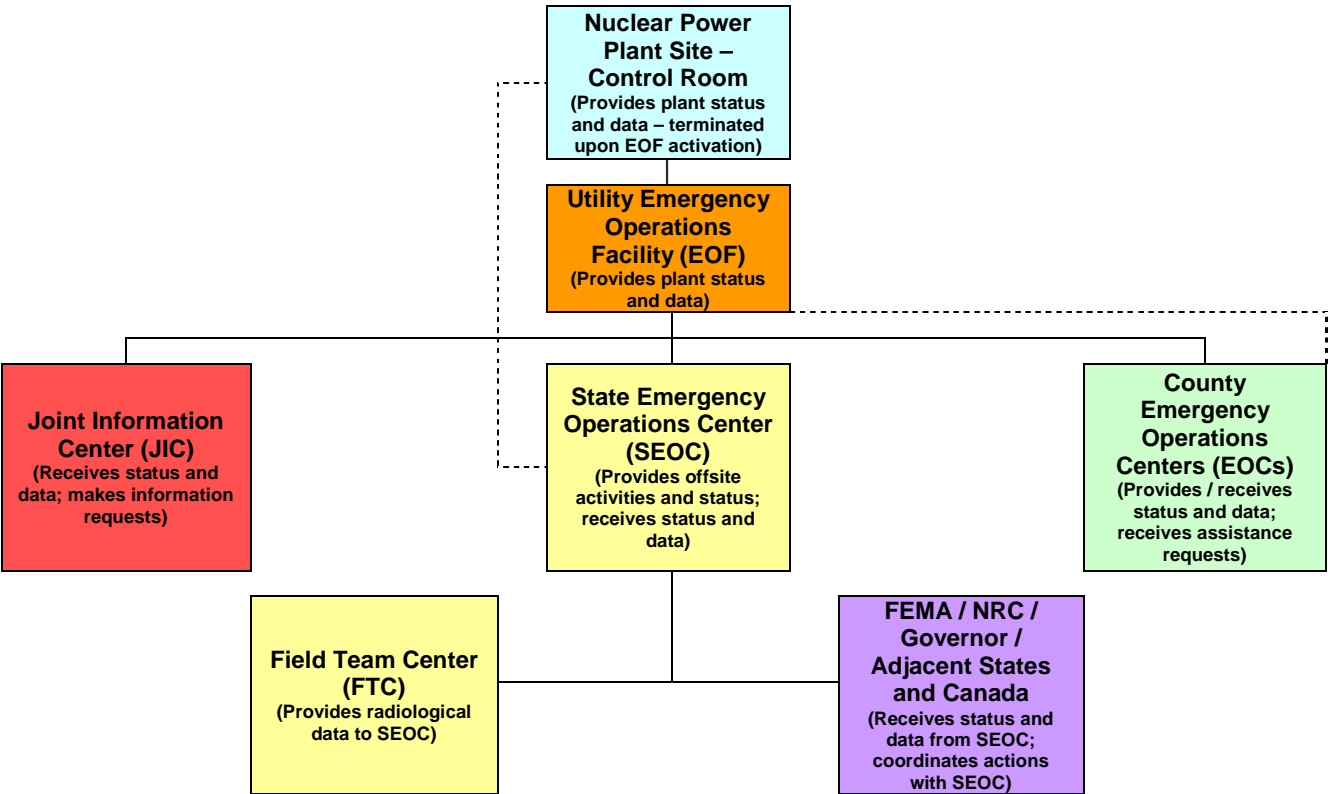
- For core melt sequences where significant releases from containment are not yet taking place and large amounts of fission products are not yet in the containment atmosphere, consider two-mile precautionary evacuation. Consider five-mile downwind evacuation (45 deg. to 90 deg. sector) if large amounts of fission products (greater than gap activity) are in the containment atmosphere. Recommend sheltering in other parts of the plume exposure emergency planning zone under this circumstance.
- For core melt sequences where significant releases from containment are not yet taking place and containment failure leading to a direct atmospheric release is likely in the sequence but not imminent and large amounts of fission products in addition to noble gases are in the containment atmosphere, consider precautionary evacuation to five miles and ten-mile downwind evacuation (45 deg. to 90 deg. sector).
- For core melt sequences where large amounts of fission products other than noble gases are in the containment atmosphere and containment failure is judged imminent, recommend shelter for those areas where evacuation cannot be completed before transport of activity to that location.
- As release information becomes available, adjust these actions in accordance with dose projections, time available to evacuate, and estimated evacuation times given current conditions.
- Example PWR Sequences.
 - Small and large LOCAs with failure of ECCs to perform, leading to severe core degradation or melt in from minutes to hours. Ultimate failure of containment likely for melt sequences. (Several hours likely to be available to complete protective actions unless containment is not isolated).
 - Transient initiated by loss of feed water and condensate systems (principal heat removal system) followed by failure of emergency feed water system for extended period. Core melting possible in several hours. Ultimate failure of containment likely if core melts.
 - Transient requiring operation of shutdown systems with failure to scram which results in core damage or additional failure of core cooling and makeup systems (which could lead to core melt).
 - Failure of off-site and on-site power along with total loss of emergency feed water makeup capability for several hours. Would lead to eventual core melt and likely failure of containment.
 - Small LOCA and initially successful ECCS. Subsequent failure of containment heat removal systems over several hours could lead to core melt and likely failure of containment.

Note: Most likely containment failure mode is melt-through with release of gases only for dry containment; quicker and larger releases likely for ice condenser containment for melt sequences. Quicker releases expected for failure of containment isolation system for any PWR.

- Example BWR Sequences.
 - Transient (e.g., loss of off-site power) plus failure of requisite core shutdown systems (e.g., scram). Could lead to core melt in several hours with containment failure likely. More severe consequences if pump's trip does not function.
 - Small or large LOCAs with failure of ECCS to perform leading to core melt degradation or melt in minutes to hours. Loss of containment integrity may be imminent.
 - Small or large LOCA occurs and containment performance is unsuccessful affecting longer term success of the ECCS. Could lead to core degradation or melt in several hours without containment boundary.
 - Shutdown occurs but requisite decay heat removal systems (e.g., RHR) or non-safety systems heat removal means are rendered unavailable. Core degradation or melt could occur in about ten hours with subsequent containment failure.
- Any major internal or external events (e.g., fires, earthquakes, substantially beyond design basis) which could cause massive common damage to plant systems resulting in any of the above.

**Extracted from NUREG-0654, FEMA REP-1, Rev. 1, dated November 1980.*

Inter – EOC Communications Links*



*Dashed lines --- indicate communication links that are terminated: (Plant Site to SEOC upon EOF activation; EOF to County EOC upon SEOC activation).

Nuclear Incident Assessment. An Assessment Unit will be formed within the SEOC to collect, analyze, display and report incident-related information, to maintain records of radiological exposure, and to develop protective action recommendations based on technical data received from the various sources. The Assessment Unit will support the SEOC Operations Section and Incident Management Section in providing technical data upon which decisions for response and recovery actions can be made. The Assessment Unit will consist of a combination of state response staff as well as a representative (or representatives) from the plant owner / operator. The plant representative(s) will provide liaison to and coordinate with state response staff, interpret incident-related information provided by the plant and field teams, and serve as a health physics liaison (HPL).

Note: The collection and compilation of field monitoring data and other information is performed at the FTC, which serves as the central point for receipt and dissemination of all field monitoring data and the primary point for coordination of sample media.

State Radiological Control Agency. The Resource Management Division of the Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ/RMD) is the state radiological control agency by statute. The MDEQ/RMD coordinates radiation control programs of state departments / agencies acting within their statutory authorities and has general authority for controlling radioactive materials and sources of radiological contamination. When a nuclear incident occurs, the MDEQ/RMD coordinates state field team activities and emergency worker exposure control and advises state and local authorities on all radiological matters. This includes control of contamination, recovery and reentry, quality of food and water, countermeasures to minimize radiation exposure, and long-term monitoring and sampling. Detailed procedures related to these functions are found in the MDEQ/RMD Nuclear Facilities Emergency Management Plan (NFEMP).

Critical Nuclear Incident Assessment Response Actions

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (MDEQ) AND SEOC ASSESSMENT UNIT:

- **Coordinate state field team radiological assessment and control activities:**
 - Coordinate field team radiological monitoring and sampling
 - Using the information obtained through radiological monitoring and sampling and from other sources, assess the nature and extent of the incident
 - Assess meteorological conditions using information received from the utility, state meteorologists, online meteorological web sites, and other sources
 - Assist in assessing protective action recommendations
 - Coordinate the distribution of dosimetry to state emergency workers and maintain records of exposure
 - Control exposure to the extent possible
 - Based upon the incident assessment, define (by identifiable geographic boundaries) the area actually or potentially affected

Note: Definition of geographic boundaries is a joint cooperative effort between the MSP/EMHSD, the MDEQ/RMD, the utility liaison and HPL at the SEOC, and the affected local government, as appropriate. The SEOC Incident Management Section will use this information in formulating protective action orders.

Nuclear Incident Public Information.

Joint Information Team. In the event of a nuclear incident, a JIC will be established near the affected nuclear facility for the joint issuance of emergency information by the JIT. The JIT consists of public information officers from the utility, the State, the affected local government(s), and the federal government. The JIT will operate from the JIC and maintain contact with the appropriate EOC to collect incident-related information. The PIOs on the JIT will exchange information in a timely manner to ensure that accurate information is developed for dissemination to the public.

The Governor's Press Secretary is designated the State Public Information Officer (SPIO). The SPIO or a designee will serve as the state spokesperson in the JIC and the primary point of contact at the state level for the news media. Federal, local, and utility PIOs on the JIT are as designated in their respective public information plans. Each PIO on the JIT will provide administrative and clerical support as necessary and maintain communications links to their EOC to have access to information and to report back news being released. A representative from the MDEQ/RMD will provide radiological health expertise to the SPIO to ensure the technical accuracy of information issued to the public by the JIT.

Joint Information Center. The JIC provides a central location for news media representatives to receive accurate, current information concerning emergency conditions at the plant and a contact for the public to call for additional information. It is the source of all authenticated and coordinated information. The JIC generally contains a large room (or rooms) for media briefings, private offices for use by the various PIOs, a media work area, and graphic arts services. (Refer to the "Nuclear Facility Locations" table (on page 211) for the JIC location near each plant site. Refer to the Information on Planning ESF for additional information on the JIC concept.)

JIC Activation and Operation. Establishment of the JIC is a joint responsibility of state and local government and the utility. The JIC will be activated upon the declaration of “state of disaster” or “state of emergency” by the Governor or per the affected utility’s procedures. Upon notification by the MSP/EMHSD, the Governor’s Press Secretary (the designated SPIO) is responsible for coordinating with the plant owner / operator and MSP/EMHSD regarding the activation and operation of the JIC. The utility will provide the physical location, equipment, and support materials for the JIC. Equipment and materials available at the JIC to supplement the needs of the news media and JIT include telephones, computers, copy and facsimile machines, and nuclear-related reference materials.

The SPIO or a designee will coordinate the release of information. News releases will be issued jointly, with each respective PIO on the JIT presenting information applicable to his/her jurisdiction or organization. News briefings will be held at least once per day during a nuclear incident. News releases will be issued more often as conditions warrant. If a disagreement arises among the parties involved in disseminating information, because of conflicting information, the SPIO and the State Moderator at the JIC (normally an MSP/EMHSD staff person) will attempt to resolve the disagreement so that consistent information will be provided to the media and public. The State Director of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (SDEMHS) is the authorizing signatory of information that is disseminated from the JIC.

Prior to JIC activation, the respective PIOs on the JIT will disseminate emergency information to the news media in accordance with normal day-to-day procedures or from their respective EOCs. Contact and coordination among the PIOs will be maintained to ensure that consistent, accurate information is disseminated.

Rumor Control in the JIC. The JIC also functions as a center for rumor control. Designated public telephone lines will be reserved for use by the public wishing to obtain specific information. These telephone numbers will be publicized widely at the time of the incident through news releases and through social media. Representatives from the affected local government and/or the plant owner / operator will staff the lines. It is anticipated that rumors will be kept to a minimum through the use of the JIC as the sole authenticated source of information.

Annual Emergency Information Dissemination. On an annual basis, emergency information is disseminated to the public within each nuclear power plant’s Primary EPZ, informing them on how they will be notified and what their actions should be in the event of a nuclear incident. The MSP/EMHSD participates with the utilities and the affected local governments in the preparation and review of this information. Affected local governments are responsible for reviewing census data to ensure that emergency information is displayed in non-English speaking languages if needed. The information is distributed (in the form of brochures, calendars, etc.) to households within the Primary EPZ, and to public locations (i.e., restaurants, hotels / motels, stores, etc.) in the Primary EPZ where the transient population is likely to frequent. The information is also posted on each plant’s web site for viewing and downloading by the public. The news media also aids in publicizing the availability of the information. The information includes but is not limited to:

- Background information on radiation and its effects
- A description of the EPZs (Primary and Secondary) around the plant
- Protective measures that may be implemented (i.e., warning sirens, EAS broadcasts, evacuation routes, reception centers, sheltering, respiratory protection, radio-protective drugs and their distribution, etc.)
- Special (functional) needs populations information and registry materials
- Information pertaining to the agricultural community
- Contacts for additional information

If a nuclear release exceeds the Primary EPZ, the EAS broadcast will direct the public to the MSP/EMHSD website where material information contained in the Public Information brochure will be located.

In addition to this annual information dissemination effort, the MSP/EMHSD, utilities and affected local governments may jointly conduct annual news media briefings near each plant site to acquaint media representatives with emergency plans, provide information on radiation, and provide points of contact for release of public information. These briefing will be conducted at the discretion of the participating parties, and may be held at the time of the utility’s required annual exercise for each EPZ.

Nuclear Incident Protective Actions. Protective actions for a nuclear incident are based on the incident classification as described in the “Nuclear Incident Emergency Action Level Classification System” section. The plant owner / operator will initially classify the incident according to this four-level classification system. The Governor, MSP/EMHSD, MDEQ/RMD and other state response departments / agencies in the SEOC will review

the plant's initial classification and concur with the classification or change it based on the available incident data. The Governor will make appropriate protective action orders based on these recommendations and in accordance with the following provisions for each of the four classification levels:

Notification of Unusual Event. The MDEQ/RMD has the responsibility to receive the accident information and close out, stand by for close out, or prepare to escalate to a more severe classification, as appropriate.

Alert. The MDEQ/RMD has the responsibility to mobilize, monitor, and investigate the cause of excessive radiation levels, and assure that corrective measures are progressing, as appropriate.

Site Area Emergency.

- Investigation. The MDEQ/RMD has the responsibility to monitor environmental levels of radiation to confirm or determine dose levels and assure that measures are being taken to correct the deficiency causing the release of radioactive materials.
- Limitations. The MDEQ/RMD and MDARD have the responsibility to order and enforce limitations or alternations of food or water supplies, if necessary.

General Emergency.

- Evacuation of a Land or Water Area. The Governor may order evacuation of an affected area, based on applicable state and federal guidance. Evacuation aids specific for each nuclear facility are incorporated in the EOPs of local governments affected by the incident and referenced in the NFEMP.
- Protective Sheltering of the Public. The Governor may order protective sheltering of an affected area, based on applicable state and federal guidance. Shelter aids specific for each nuclear facility are incorporated in the EOPs of the affected local governments and referenced in the NFEMP.
- Limitations or Alterations of Food or Drinking Water Supplies. The MDEQ/RMD and MDARD may order and enforce limits in accordance with applicable state and federal guidance as referenced in the NFEMP.
- Onsite Contamination Control. The MDEQ/RMD may order restrictions from an onsite area, normally accessible to the public, which is contaminated with radioactive material in excess of applicable state and federal guidance limits. The MDEQ/RMD may review the nuclear facility radioactive contamination data, perform confirmatory tests if necessary, and release such an area for public use only when contamination levels are below those specified in the NFEMP.

Offsite Contamination Control. The MDEQ/RMD may order contamination control of persons or offsite areas that become contaminated with radioactive material in excess of applicable state and federal guidance limits. Offsite monitoring may be intensified as indicated by the contamination problem. When possible, the plant owner / operator will perform decontamination and disposal of radioactive material with the permission of the owner or controller of the contaminated offsite area. The MDEQ/RMD may specify or approve procedures for access control, decontamination, and material disposal. Detailed procedures are included in the NFEMP.

Nuclear Incident Medical Support. The MDEQ/RMD and MDCH are jointly responsible for coordinating medical support activities for a nuclear incident, which includes the following basic elements:

Medical Emergency Plans. Medical support resources specific for each nuclear facility are identified in the health services annex in local EOPs and are referenced in the NFEMP.

Decontamination Data. The MDEQ/RMD has the authority to review final wipe-test and area radiation data after decontamination and perform confirmatory tests if deemed necessary.

Emergency Worker Dose Criteria. Criteria for controlling radiation doses to emergency workers are detailed in the NFEMP. The criteria include the use of protective equipment / supplies and radiation monitoring instruments, as well as information on measuring radiation doses to assure doses are below appropriate dose limits. The MDEQ/RMD the point of contact to provide advice on exceeding exposure limits and request authorization to receive additional exposure for special lifesaving missions for local jurisdictions and state emergency workers.

Radiation Exposure Records. The MDEQ/RMD has the authority to review nuclear incident-related records of offsite radiation dose measurements and estimations and to retain a copy of the records and calculations for permanent file and follow-up. Departmental emergency worker exposure records, per the NFEMP, are retained for permanent file and follow-up. The MDEQ/RMD has the responsibility to accumulate information, data, and exposure measurement records for determination and evaluation of individual and population radiation doses, per the NFEMP, and retain them for permanent file and follow-up.

Medical Provisions. Medical evaluations of the affected population may be advised or provided, as prescribed by the MDHHS Director, in consultation with the MDHHS Chief Medical Executive and the MDEQ/RMD.

Emergency Worker Protective Drugs. The MDHHS-Health, in consultation with the MDEQ/RMD, has the authority to order the distribution and ingestion of thyroid blocking agents (potassium iodide or "KI") for state and local emergency workers, persons with impaired mobility, the infirm, and persons that cannot be evacuated. This information will be released through media news release.

Note: Refer to the "General Public Protective Drugs" section below for background information on the use of potassium iodide as a protective measure during a radiological emergency.

- Responsibility. The MSP/EMHSD is responsible for coordinating the acquisition, distribution, and replacement of potassium iodide in sufficient quantities as needed such that the drug is available at each location on a continuous basis in advance of a nuclear incident. Potassium iodide is in tablet form, and a 14-day supply (130 mg per day) is available to each emergency worker. Re-supply from the manufacturer is available within 72 hours, if needed.
- Storage. The potassium iodide for state emergency workers is stored and maintained by the MSP/EMHSD with the exception of the MDEQ/RMD Nuclear Facilities Unit, which receives its own supply through the MSP/EMHSD. Local emergency management organizations that have a nuclear power plant in their service area have been provided a supply to distribute if they are ordered to do so by the MDCH.
- Efficacy. The MSP/EMHSD is responsible for ensuring that if the shelf life of stored Potassium Iodide is expired, a sample from each lot is sent to an independent laboratory for annual testing. A current letter of efficacy is located at the MSP/EMHSD.
- Issuance. On behalf of the MDHHS, Chief Medical Executive, the MDHHS-Health EMC issues protective action guides to issue and ingest potassium iodide by emergency workers and others on the level of emergency at the plants. The MDEQ/RMD also advises when workers can discontinue taking the drug.
- Distribution. Local health officers and medical directors are responsible for developing and implementing plans for the storage, distribution, and record keeping of potassium iodide issued to and ingested by emergency workers and others based upon guidance from the MDEQ/RMD.
- Recordkeeping. Records of potassium iodide ingestion are provided to both the MDEQ/RMD and the MDHHS-Health for purposes of radiation dose assessment and medical follow-up, respectively.
- Medical Follow-Up. The MDHHS Director will provide for the medical follow-up at the state level for all emergency workers and members of the public that were administered potassium iodide.

General Public Protective Drugs. Radioactive iodine (radioiodine) is one of the products that could be released in a serious nuclear power plant incident. Potassium iodide is a non-radioactive form of iodine that may be taken to reduce the amount of radioactive iodine absorbed by the body's thyroid gland. Potassium iodide offers protection only to the thyroid gland, and its use would be to supplement evacuation and in-place sheltering.

Evacuation and in-place sheltering are the primary means of protection in a radiological emergency. State and county officials will use the EAS to notify the public of the need to evacuate, to shelter, or to take potassium iodide. Potassium iodide is available to persons within the Primary EPZ through the MDHHS pre-incident distribution program, although individuals that are allergic to iodine should not take potassium iodide.

Note: Detailed instructions on the distribution of potassium iodide can be found in the mailing provided by the nuclear power plants to households in the Primary EPZ, and on the MDCH web site at www.michigan.gov/KI.

Protection of Food and Feed Resources. Following a nuclear incident, the state agency EMC for MDARD is primarily responsible for preventing the radiological contamination of foods, animal feed, and other agricultural resources within the ingestion pathway (the 50-mile Secondary EPZ around the nuclear plant). Monitoring, establishment of regulatory controls, and management of the impacted food resources occurs primarily in radiologically-contaminated sectors / zones. The principle radiological exposure through the ingestion pathway is from ingestion of contaminated water or foods such as milk, fresh fruit or vegetables, and animal feeds. Depending on the incident scenario, the duration of radiological exposure to the food chain could range from hours to months. Wind direction and velocity and other environmental conditions influence the actual size of the sampling area. The radiological contaminants from the incident will be defined by the departments / agencies within the SEOC.

MDARD Sampling, Monitoring and Analysis. The MDARD has primary regulatory and sampling responsibility for commercial food and feed products. The MDEQ/RMD field teams primarily provide sampling services within contaminated areas and MDARD inspectors primarily provide sampling services outside the contaminated sector / zone to confirm that food and feed has not received radiological contamination. Sampling may occur on farms, in processing plants, and in retail and wholesale outlets. Milk, vegetables, fruits, grains, forage, soils, and water sampling may be required to identify areas and levels of radiological contamination. Depending on the magnitude of the incident, additional MDARD inspectors may be assigned from other regions or federal departments / agencies may be requested to assist. USDA, FDA, and Michigan State University will identify farm crops ready for harvest, and sampling assistance, if necessary, may be provided by USDA and FDA.

Laboratory Analysis. All samples will be provided to the MDEQ for radiological analysis at its Radiological Protection Laboratory (RPL) in Lansing. The Food and Drug Administration of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (FDA/HHS) and the DOE may also provide radiological lab resources. Milk, feed crops, and other products from processing plants are monitored / sampled within the ingestion pathway and beyond to assure that these products are wholesome and safe for consumption. Contaminated milk, food and feed are excluded from the "commercial" supply per radiological guidance. Regulatory controls of radiological contaminated food and feed crops are enforced by MDARD inspectors and are consistent with radiological protective guidance provided by the MDEQ/RMD and approved by MDARD executive staff.

Recovery and Reentry. Recovery and reentry is coordinated through the SEOC and is a joint cooperative responsibility of the Governor, the MDEQ/RMD and MSP/EMHSD, other state response departments / agencies, the involved utility, and the affected local governments. The MDEQ/RMD, as the radiation control agency for the state, has primary authority over recovery and reentry and will consider the following provisions when recommending recovery / reentry actions:

General Emergency.

- Evacuated Areas – Approved Reentry. The MDEQ/RMD has the authority to recommend or approve reentry of an evacuated area when monitoring, operational information, and sample data indicate that the projected dose will be below applicable state and federal guidance limits specified in the NFEMP. The MDEQ/RMD has the responsibility to review final monitoring results and conclusions before reentry. Monitoring of environmental radiation levels will continue at least until radiation levels reach and remain below applicable state and federal guidance limits specified in the NFEMP.
- Shelter. The MDEQ/RMD has the authority to recommend rescission of a shelter order when monitoring and operational information indicate that radiation levels should remain below applicable state and federal guidance limits specified in the NFEMP, or when the order is replaced by an evacuation notice.
- Food and Water Limitations. The MDEQ/RMD has the authority to approve use of a drinking water supply when radioactive material concentrations are below applicable state and federal guidance limits. The MDARD has the responsibility to terminate restrictions on livestock feeding and farm and garden produce consumption when monitoring data and operational information indicate that the projected dose will be below applicable state and federal guidance limits.
- Contamination Control. The MDEQ/RMD has the authority to terminate contamination controls when monitoring data and operational information indicate that radiation levels are, and will remain, below applicable state and federal guidance limits specified in the NFEMP.

Site Area Emergency. The MDARD has the authority to modify or terminate food and water restrictions on the basis of monitoring data that indicate that the projected doses will be below applicable state and federal guidance

limits specified in the NFEMP. Intensive monitoring will continue at least until radiation levels decrease below specified limits.

Alert. The MDEQ/RMD may terminate intensified monitoring when radiation levels decrease below applicable state and federal guidance limits specified in the NFEMP, in consultation with the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).

Critical Radiological Emergency Preparedness Activities. The MSP/EMHSD is designated as the lead state agency for radiological emergency response planning, preparedness, and response. The MSP/EMHSD maintains 24-hour response capability and is the initiating agent for emergency response to a nuclear incident. The MSP/EMHSD receives advice and assistance from the MDEQ/RMD, MDARD, MDHHS-Health and other state departments / agencies in carrying out the following radiological emergency planning, training, exercising, and other preparedness activities aimed at improving the State's response and recovery capabilities for a nuclear incident:

Radiological Emergency Planning.

- Plant Emergency Plans. The MSP/EMHSD and MDEQ/RMD have the joint responsibility to review and retain a copy of plant emergency plans.
- Local Emergency Operations Plans. The MDEQ/RMD, in coordination with the MSP/EMHSD, annually reviews the radiological aspects of local EOPs. Both agencies retain copies of applicable local EOPs.
- Michigan Emergency Management Plan. The MDEQ/RMD, in coordination with the MSP/EMHSD planning staff, reviews the radiological aspects of the MEMP and provides an annual record of review. MSP/EMHSD planning staff also annually reviews all SEOC Procedures and updates are incorporated as needed. Additionally, planning staff reviews all maps that are used to display information during a nuclear event. Updates are made either on an annual basis or sooner when current information is provided.
- Nuclear Facilities Emergency Management Plan. The MDEQ/RMD maintains the NFEMP, which is comprised of administrative controls, radiological assessment, environmental field sampling, and decontamination procedures. The Nuclear Facilities Emergency Management Plan is the supporting radiological
- Medical Facility Emergency Plans. The MDEQ/RMD, in coordination with the MSP/EMHSD, reviews medical facility emergency plans to assure that trained medical personnel, transportation vehicles, and medical facilities equipped with adequate equipment for monitoring, decontaminating, and disposing of radioactive materials are available on a 24-hour basis for treatment of radiological casualties.
- National Response Framework: Nuclear / Radiological Incident Annex. The MDEQ/RMD and MSP/EMHSD both provide liaisons to the NRC and FEMA in the development and continuous maintenance of the NRF Nuclear / Radiological Incident Annex (NRIA).
- Correctional Facility Emergency Plans. Although no state correctional facilities are located within a Primary EPZ of a nuclear power plant, some local jails are within these zones. (Refer to local EOPs for locations.) If a local jail is required to evacuate, the MDOC can provide information on the nearest state correctional facilities capable of accommodating the evacuating population. Transportation will be provided by those facilities requiring evacuation, supplemented by MDOC vehicles and drivers (from state correctional facilities not affected by the emergency and/or Correctional Industries) as available. If in-place sheltering is considered the most appropriate protective action, prisoners and staff of local jails in the affected area could be restricted to appropriate buildings and given instructions on actions to take.
- Intermediate and Local School District Emergency Plans. The MDOE and the MSP/EMHSD can assist intermediate and local school districts in identifying resources to aid them in developing emergency procedures for nuclear incidents. Schools located within the Primary EPZ should develop procedures that provide for both evacuation of the facility and in-place sheltering, and are consistent with the local EOP.
- State Park / Recreation Area Emergency Plans. The MDNR is responsible for maintaining nuclear incident emergency procedures for state parks, recreation areas and other MDNR public facilities located within the Primary and Secondary EPZ of a commercial nuclear power plant. (Ideally, the nuclear incident procedures will be part of a larger, all-hazards emergency plan for the facility.) The MDNR must ensure that the plans

and procedures are consistent with the local jurisdiction's EOP, and that the MDNR facility employees are properly trained and knowledgeable of their role in a nuclear incident (and other disasters). The MSP/EMHSD will provide advice and assistance as required in the development of these plans.

Radiological Emergency Training. The MSP/EMHSD REP Unit Trainer is responsible for developing, implementing and evaluating state-level radiological emergency training programs (described below) which are made available to satisfy NUREG-0654 radiological emergency planning and response training requirements. When needed, MDEQ/RMD and FEMA conducts supplemental training for offsite response organizations. Each offsite response organization shall provide for the initial and annual retraining of personnel with emergency response functions and responsibilities. Each response organization must participate in and receive training where mutual aid agreements exist between local agencies (such as fire, police, and ambulance / rescue). The training must also be offered to the other departments that are members of the mutual aid district. Just-in-time training is offered by MSP/EMHSD training staff during scheduled drills and out of sequence events.

Each offsite response organization must establish a training program for instructing and qualifying personnel who will prepare and implement radiological emergency response plans. Specialized initial and annual retraining programs must be provided in the following personnel categories:

- Directors or coordinators of response organizations
- Incident assessment personnel
- Radiological monitoring teams and analysis personnel
- Law enforcement, security, and fire fighting personnel
- First aid and rescue personnel
- Local support service personnel – including emergency service personnel and NGOs (e.g., American Red Cross, MIVOAD, etc.)
- Medical support personnel
- Personnel responsible for transmission of emergency information and instructions

The MSP/EMHSD provides training on radiological emergency response to state emergency workers involved in radiological emergency response activities. If requested, MSP/EMHSD can also provide initial and annual training to local offsite response organizations. MSP/EMHSD's training program includes presentations on the basics of radiation and radiological health physics, radiological emergency response procedures, and individual response procedures by function. The MSP/EMHSD maintains a record of all state and local personnel trained.

Radiological Emergency Drills and Exercises.

Drills. Drills covering potential nuclear incidents are conducted biennially at each of the counties included in the Primary EPZs of the operating plants. The drills are coordinated by the MSP/EMHSD and are conducted in conjunction with the utility, appropriate state response departments / agencies, and the affected local government(s).

Note: A drill is a supervised instruction period aimed at testing, developing, and maintaining skills in a particular emergency operation. Drills must be supervised and evaluated by a qualified drill instructor, and involve all operations heads having a responsibility for directing specific response functions during a nuclear incident. Drills review such elements as EOC standard operating procedures, leadership duties, knowledge of plans and procedures, and the ability to correctly analyze and respond to the situation at hand.

In addition to the general operations drills, specific functional drills are held (as required by NUREG-0654) as described below:

- **Communications Drills.** Communications between Licensee, State and local governments within the 10-mile Primary EPZ must be tested monthly. Communications with federal emergency response agencies and states within the 50-mile Secondary EPZ must be tested quarterly. Communications between the nuclear facility, state and local EOCs, and field assessment teams must be tested annually. Communications drills must include the aspect of understanding the content of the messages.
- **Radiological Monitoring Drills.** Plant environs and radiological monitoring drills must be conducted annually. These drills shall include collection and analysis of all sample media, and provisions for communications and record keeping. In addition, health physics drills will be conducted semi-annually which involve response to an analysis of simulated elevated airborne and liquid samples and direct radiation measurements in the environment. (These state drills need not be held at each plant site.)

Local and state governments will hold critiques, as soon as practicable after each drill, to discuss problems and issues that arose during the drills. As a result of these reviews, corrective actions will be incorporated in the plans and will be applicable toward the requirement of an annual review of radiological response plans.

Exercises. A nuclear incident response exercise will be conducted at each of the operating plant sites in Michigan on a rotating biennial schedule, unless otherwise required. This exercise will test the coordination, effectiveness, and familiarity of personnel with established nuclear incident response procedures. The exercise, and an appropriate scenario, will be developed and coordinated by the MSP/EMHSD and will involve applicable state, local, and federal governmental agencies and private organizations having a response role. Designated personnel will assemble as necessary in the SEOC, local EOCs and other emergency coordination facilities to prompt appropriate response actions.

Official observers / evaluators from federal regulatory agencies (i.e., FEMA, NRC, etc.) as well as state and local government will evaluate and critique the exercise and the state of readiness for a nuclear incident. A critique session will be held, as soon as practicable after the exercise, to evaluate the ability of the agencies and organizations to respond as called for in the appropriate emergency plans. Each participating response agency / organization is responsible for initiating such changes in their respective plans as pointed out during the critique. The MSP Director will ensure that necessary changes and updates are made in the MEMP. The chief executive officer of participating local governments will ensure that local EOPs are updated and changed as necessary. Each participating agency / organization is responsible for establishing the means for evaluating observer and participant comments on areas needing improvements, including emergency plan procedural changes, and for assigning responsibilities for implementing corrective actions.

In conjunction with the biennial exercise, the SPIO will activate the JIT to train the PIOs and the local news media in the procedures that will be followed in the event of an actual nuclear incident. The news media will be acquainted with the emergency plan, provided information on radiation and its effects, and made aware of the points of contact that will be available to them.

Note: An exercise is an event that tests the integrated capability and all major elements existing within emergency preparedness plans and organizations. The emergency preparedness exercise for a nuclear incident must simulate an emergency that results in offsite radiological releases that would require response by offsite authorities. (A no-release exercise as well as an exercise that tests offsite response to a rapid escalation to a Site Area Emergency or General Emergency are also tested within an 8 year cycle.) The exercise must be conducted as prescribed in NRC and FEMA rules and include mobilization of state and local personnel and resources adequate to verify the capability to respond to an incident scenario requiring response. The nuclear facility response exercise must also be conducted prior to the adoption of the nuclear incident procedures section of the emergency plan.

Ingestion Pathway Exercise. An exercise that tests all state and local personnel and resource capabilities for responding to a nuclear event that extends beyond the 10 mile EPZ will be tested within FEMA's 8 year exercise cycle. All jurisdictions located in the 50 mile EPZ of a nuclear power plant are strongly encouraged to participate in a full scale exercise, tabletop or other ingestion pathway training.

Scenario Development. Drill and exercise scenarios developed will vary from year-to-year such that all major elements of emergency plans and response organizations will be tested within an eight-year period. Exercises will be conducted under various weather conditions, and some may be unannounced. Exercises may start between 6 PM and 4 AM and midnight and 6 AM once every eight years. Exercises will be carried out to allow free-play for decision making and to meet established objectives. The scenarios will include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following elements:

- The basic objective of the drill or exercise and appropriate evaluation criteria
- The date(s), time period, place(s), and participating organizations
- The simulated events
- A time schedule of real and simulated initiating events
- A narrative summary describing the conduct of the exercise or drill to include such items as simulated casualties, offsite fire department assistance, rescue of personnel, use of protective clothing, deployment of radiological monitoring teams, and public information activities
- A description of the arrangements for and advance material to be provided to official observers

Other Key Preparedness Activities.

- **Potassium Iodide Acquisition, Distribution and Replacement.** The MSP/EMHSD is responsible for coordinating the acquisition, distribution and replacement of potassium iodide in sufficient quantities as needed such that the drug is available at each location on a continuous basis in advance of a nuclear incident. The potassium iodide for state emergency workers is stored and maintained by the MSP/EMHSD, with the exception of the MDEQ/RMD Nuclear Facilities Unit, which receives its own supply through the MSP/EMHSD. Local health departments that have a nuclear power plant in their service area have a supply for distribution to local emergency workers and others. Local health officers and medical directors are responsible for developing and implementing plans for the storage, distribution, and recordkeeping of potassium iodide ingested by emergency workers based on MSP/EMHSD guidance. (Records of potassium iodide ingestion are provided to both the MDEQ/RMD and MDHHS-Health for purposes of radiation dose assessment and medical follow-up, respectively.)
- **Annual Emergency Information Dissemination.** The MSP/EMHSD participates with the utilities and affected local governments in the annual preparation and dissemination of nuclear incident emergency information within each nuclear power plant's Primary EPZ. (Refer to the "Nuclear Incident Public Information" section.) The MSP/EMHSD also maintains an inventory of educational materials on response to a nuclear incident. This information can be distributed or made available at news briefings to assist the media and the general public in gaining a better understanding of nuclear incidents and the actions that might be taken in response to them.
- **Maps and Contact Lists.** On a quarterly basis, the MSP/EMHSD updates nuclear incident call down lists, telephone numbers, and Primary / Secondary EPZ maps for use in nuclear incident response and recovery operations. The following maps are produced by MSP/EMHSD and are distributed to all counties within the mile EPZ of a nuclear power plant: 10 Mile EPZ; 50 Mile EPZ; Protective Action Area Populations; Access Control Points and Evacuation Routes; Reception, Decontamination, and Congregate Care Centers; and State Radiological Monitoring Routes.
- **Hostile Action Procedures.** The MSP/EMHSD and MSP Field Services Bureau (Emergency Support Team) work directly with the utilities and local / federal law enforcement agencies to develop and exercise procedures for responding to a hostile action at a nuclear power plant in Michigan.

Critical Nuclear Incident Response and Recovery Actions

MSP/EMHSD:

- **Implement and coordinate the State's radiological emergency program.** The MSP/EMHSD will implement and coordinate the State's radiological emergency program for response to and recovery from a nuclear incident. Major elements of that program for which the MSP/EMHSD is responsible include but are not limited to:
 - **Notification of Key Departments / Agencies.** Refer to the "Critical Nuclear Incident Warning / Communications Response Actions" section.
 - **Emergency Operations / Coordination Centers.** The MSP/EMHSD will establish and administer key emergency operations / coordination centers required in response to a nuclear incident, including the SEOC, FTC and JIC. (Refer to the Direction and Control ESF.) When the FRMAC is established, the MSP/EMHSD will incorporate the FTC into that facility. The MSP/EMHSD will also dispatch liaisons to Primary EPZ county EOCs to ensure coordination of operations and activities.
 - **Assessment.** The MSP/EMHSD, in conjunction with the MDEQ/RMD, will establish and administer an Assessment Unit within the SEOC Incident Management Section to collect, analyze, display and report nuclear incident-related information. (Refer to the "Nuclear Incident Assessment" section.)
 - **Protective Actions.** The MSP/EMHSD will assist the Governor, MDEQ/RMD, MDARD, MDHHS-Health, and other state response departments / agencies in developing appropriate protective actions for a nuclear incident. Protective actions may include evacuation, in-place sheltering, and agricultural advisories / regulatory controls up to and including quarantine of contaminated food and feed resources.

- *Dosimetry.* The MSP/EMHSD will assist in the provision of dosimetry to state emergency workers.
- *Recovery / Reentry Operations.* The MSP/EMHSD will assist the Governor, MDEQ/RMD, other state response departments / agencies, the involved utility, and the affected local governments in initiating recovery and reentry operations at an appropriate time after the incident situation has stabilized.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MDARD):

- **Maintain agricultural information.** The MDARD is responsible for maintaining key agricultural land use information (including locations of farms, dairies, and food processing plants) to facilitate and support the implementation of appropriate protective measures, as described in the “Protection of Food and Feed Resources” section above.
- **Issue agricultural advisories and protective action guides.** The MDARD is ultimately responsible for protecting the public from contaminated food and feed resources in the aftermath of a nuclear incident. To ensure the integrity of the food supply, the MDARD will issue (as appropriate) agricultural advisories and protective action guides regarding radiological contamination of food and animal feed to food and feed operators, processing plants, retail and wholesale outlets, and the general public. The principal radiological exposure is from ingestion of contaminated water or foods such as milk, fresh fruits or vegetables, and animal feeds. The duration of radiological exposure to the food chain could range from several weeks to several months. All such advisories and protective action guides will be issued through the SEOC, in coordination with the MSP/EMHSD, MDEQ/RMD and MDHHS-Health. (Refer to the “Protection of Food and Feed Resources” section.) MDARD will issue an advisory, coordinated through the Joint Information Center (JIC), to alert animal owners (livestock and pets) to take precautions.
- **Coordinate and conduct monitoring, sampling, inspection and regulatory services to protect human and animal food supplies and the agricultural environment.** The MDARD has primary regulatory and sampling responsibility for commercial food and feed products. In the immediate aftermath of a nuclear incident, MDARD inspectors will be dispatched to inspect and sample food and feed outside of the area suspected of being contaminated by radioactive material for the purpose of confirming wholesomeness. Sampling may occur on farms, in processing plants, and in retail and wholesale outlets (assuming conditions are safe for monitoring). Milk, vegetables, fruits, grains, forage, soils, and water sampling may be required to identify levels of contamination. USDA county offices can provide technical support, guidance and assistance, and communication linkages with agriculture producers and processors.

Samples will be submitted to the MDEQ for radiological analysis at its RPL in Lansing. Contaminated milk, food, and feed will be excluded from the commercial supply. Regulatory controls of contaminated food and feed crops will be enforced by MDARD inspectors and are consistent with radiological protection guidance provided by the MDEQ/RMD and approved by MDARD executive staff. The MDARD will coordinate these activities with federal counterparts (FDA/HHS and USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service). The MDARD also coordinates with local health departments, which are delegated regulatory authority over food service establishments (restaurants and schools).

Pets Sheltering-MDARD, in coordination with the Michigan State Animal Response Team, will provide assistance to shelters where members of the public have brought their pets (see Animal Care Annex.)

- **Assist in food procurement, safety and sanitation, and the identification and establishment of warehousing and feeding facilities.** The MDARD has regulatory support functions related to the protection and maintenance of the food and feed resources within the state (in coordination with appropriate federal agencies), and will assist in the coordination of efforts for an orderly redistribution of these food supplies. The MDARD Director is responsible for coordinating with the USDA regarding the redistribution of food supplies to support the needs of the population in the event of a nuclear incident which results in population shifts due to evacuation or in-place sheltering.

The MDARD will also coordinate with the MDHHS-Human Services for additional food supplies and distribution through the ARC and other NGOs, as well as the MDOE for distribution and use of federal food earmarked for the school lunch program. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

Note: Major wholesale food warehouses and distribution centers are located in several Michigan communities. The major wholesale / distribution center servicing the Upper Peninsula is located in Green Bay, Wisconsin. Food supplies from these centers will be redistributed to needed areas upon the declaration of a Major Disaster or Emergency by the President, in conjunction with the USDA and other federal authorities. The USDA Farm Service Agency maintains a list of food, feed and seed facilities for each county in the state, which can also be used to locate large sources of food and warehouse facilities. Requests for additional food supplies to meet the needs of the population will be directed to the USDA in accordance with established procedures.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (MDHHS):

- **Determine the need for administering potassium iodide.** The MDHHS-Health, in consultation with the MDEQ/RMD, has the authority to order the distribution and ingestion of potassium iodide (KI) for state and local emergency workers, persons with impaired mobility, the infirm, and persons that cannot be evacuated. If it is determined necessary to administer potassium iodide, the MDHHS Chief Medical Executive will order state and local agencies to carry out that effort. Records of potassium iodide ingestion are provided to both the MDEQ/RMD and the MDHHS-Health for purposes of radiation dose assessment and medical follow-up, respectively. The MDHHS Director will provide for the medical follow-up at the state level for all emergency workers and members of the public that were administered potassium iodide. (Refer to the "Nuclear Incident Medical Support" section.)
- **Coordinate the investigation and control of communicable disease.** The MDHHS-Health is responsible for coordinating the investigation and control of communicable disease and for providing laboratory support for communicable disease diagnostics. Laboratory services are coordinated with local health departments and the MDARD and MDEQ, as appropriate. Resources available are those associated with performing standard laboratory tests. No field equipment is available. Personnel are available for consultation and onsite investigations as necessary. This includes surveillance, rapid identification, risk communication, and rapid response to public health threats and emergencies.

In the event short- or long-term sheltering is necessary due to a nuclear incident, the MDCH is responsible for working with local health departments, the ARC, and available private medical resources to prevent outbreaks of communicable disease in public shelters. Shelters are particularly vulnerable to the spread of communicable disease due to the large numbers of persons in the shelters and the common food and water supplies. Potential exists for the spread of communicable disease in the post-incident environment as well, when the population moves from the shelters back into their homes, businesses, schools, etc. under what may be difficult conditions. (Much of the food and water supply may have to be sampled to determine if it is safe from radiological contamination before it can be consumed.)

Healthcare facilities may be experiencing a surge in patients seeking care and treatment for actual or potential conditions related to the incident. Disease prevention and control are of high importance. The MDHHS-Health plays a lead role in this effort. Working in collaboration with local healthcare and public health agencies and officials, the MDHHS-Health is responsible for investigating reported cases of disease outbreak and identifying the source if possible, isolating the source from the general population if appropriate, and mitigating the outbreak through the use of medical countermeasures. The MDHHS-Health Bureau of Laboratories can provide support, as necessary, in performing laboratory analysis on any specimens involved in the outbreak.

- **Coordinate crisis counseling services with Community Mental Health Services Programs.** CMHSPs provide crisis counseling services for disaster victims and local emergency response personnel. This is done in cooperation with private sector mental health service providers and NGOs such as the ARC. The MDHHS-Health will provide technical consultation and supplemental assistance as requested and available. The MDHHS-Health also participates in the Traumatic Incident Stress Management (TISM) program that is coordinated by the MDTMB. The MDHHS-Health will call on the TISM program to address the needs of its own personnel during an emergency response. If necessary, the MDHHS-Health will work with the MSP/EMHSD to seek assistance from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) which may be able to provide funding for additional or extended crisis counseling program (CCP) in the event of a Presidential major disaster declaration.

The provision of disaster mental health services for incident victims and response personnel is part of the response and recovery effort.

- **Coordinate appropriate medical services.** The MDHHS-Health is responsible for providing support to hospitals, pre-hospital and alternate care settings in the medical management of potential or known injured persons in mass casualty incidents. This will be done consistent with established mechanisms such as Medical Control Authorities and Regional Healthcare Coalitions.

Note: Although the intent of nuclear incident protective measures is to prevent casualties, it is possible that casualties may occur as a result of a nuclear incident.

- **Coordinate victim identification and mass fatality management services.** In a nuclear incident, mass casualties are not inevitable but are certainly a possibility. If necessary, the MDHHS-Health will work with the local health department(s), local medical examiner(s), and other response agencies to implement post-incident mass fatality response plans including identification, documentation, and return of human remains to loved ones for internment (refer to the Health and Human Services ESF.)
- **Coordinate and monitor the provision of human services to disaster victims.** The MDHHS-Human Services is responsible for supporting a number of human service functions during a nuclear incident, at both the state and local levels. Since local government implements protective actions (evacuation or in-place sheltering) and MDHHS county offices are considered a part of both state and local response organizations, MDHHS county office directors or their designees are expected to report to local EOCs once they are activated. MDHHS county offices are responsible for implementing the tasks assigned to them in the MEMP, as well as those assigned in local EOPs. The MDHHS central office in Lansing will support the MDHHS county offices in securing additional personnel, equipment or other resources through the SEOC, as required.

The functions for which the MDHHS-Human Services has primary responsibility during a nuclear incident include but are not necessarily limited to:

- *Registration.* The MDHHS-Human Services will provide a registration function at reception centers established locally for registering the population during an evacuation, and during reentry into the area. These centers may also have the dual purpose of detection and decontamination centers to detect for possible contamination on persons and property and to decontaminate if contamination is found. MDHHS workers will register evacuees and assign them to congregate care (shelter) facilities. (Refer to the appropriate local EOP for locations of possible reception and decontamination centers.)
- *Clothing.* If decontamination is necessary, the MDHHS-Health will coordinate with the ARC, MIVOAD and other NGOs to provide clothing at reception and decontamination centers for evacuees and emergency workers whose clothing has been contaminated. The MDOC has support responsibilities in this area.
- *Shelter.* At the reception centers, the MDHHS-Human Services will assign evacuees to a congregate care center (shelter) if evacuation is ordered. Congregate care centers are locally-designated and their locations are listed in the appropriate local EOP. The MDOC, MDMVA and MDOE have support responsibilities in this area.
- *Food.* The MDHHS-Human Services will coordinate with the ARC, MIVOAD and other NGOs to provide food at congregate care centers, if evacuation is ordered. The MDARD, MDOC, MDMVA and MDOE have support responsibilities in this area.
- *Crisis Counseling.* The MDHHS-Human Services will assist the MDHHS-Health in identifying evacuees that may need crisis counseling services. The MDHHS will coordinate the provision of crisis counseling services through local Community Mental Health Services Programs (CMHSPs).
- *Functional Needs Populations.* The MDHHS-Human Services will assist local governments in identifying and assisting persons with functional needs (e.g., hearing impaired, elderly, physically handicapped, non-English speaking). A number of agencies and advocacy organizations in the local community may assist in providing care to these persons, as outlined in local EOPs.
- *Mass Transportation.* The MDHHS-Human Services will assist local governments in coordinating emergency mass transportation for those persons who do not have a means of leaving the disaster area if an evacuation is ordered. (The MDOE may have support responsibilities in this area if so directed by the Governor. Refer to the MDOE task assignment above.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS (MDOC):

- **Provide assistance to local jails requiring evacuation.** Although no state correctional facilities are located within a Primary EPZ of a nuclear power plant, some local jails are within these zones. (Refer to local EOPs for locations.) If a local jail is required to evacuate, the MDOC can provide information on the nearest state correctional facilities capable of accommodating the evacuating population. Transportation will be provided by those facilities requiring evacuation, supplemented by MDOC vehicles and drivers (from state correctional facilities not affected by the emergency and/or Correctional Industries) as available. If in-place sheltering is considered the most appropriate protective action, prisoners and staff of local jails in the affected area could be restricted to appropriate buildings and given instructions on actions to take.
- **Provide resources to support emergency operations.**
 - *Clothing.* It may be necessary to provide clothing at locally-established decontamination centers if the public becomes contaminated while they are evacuating. The decontamination process requires that a change of clothing be available if the clothing worn by evacuees (and emergency workers) has been contaminated with radioactive particles. As a short-term emergency resource, the MDOC's supply of clothing for prisoners can be used by evacuees until more appropriate clothing is obtained.
 - *Food.* If evacuation is ordered as the best protective measure, MDOC food resources can be made available to feed evacuees. Food from MDOC facilities can be transported to locally-established congregate care centers if the need arises.
 - *Transportation.* The MDOC has limited transportation resources that can be made available to evacuate persons having no personal means of leaving the affected area, and to transport emergency workers or jail populations from one location to another.

Note: MDOC facility resources will only be used when other sources of assistance either are not available or have been exhausted. Facility needs must be adequately met before MDOC resources will be used to supplement relief efforts.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (MDOE):

Note: The MDOE has no direct authority over local public school buildings, school buses, or school equipment and supplies. Local public school districts are autonomous. Local EMCs must make direct contact with local school administrators / school boards to secure the use of their resources in emergencies or disasters. The following task assignment is intended to supplement those local efforts.

- **Provide resources to support emergency operations.**
 - *Food.* School facility food supplies may be used to feed the evacuated population in the event other food resources are not available or have been exhausted. At the direction of the Governor, the MDOE may request intermediate school districts to arrange with local school districts for additional food supplies to feed evacuees on a temporary basis until more appropriate sources are available.

In addition, the USDA Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) can provide donated food assistance to the MDOE upon request. The USDA may authorize the release of USDA foods from existing inventories, or if those inventories are not sufficient it can acquire food from other existing inventories or through direct market procurement. The USDA can also arrange for transportation of the food to staging areas anywhere in the state. The MDOE is responsible for requesting the food and arranging for its receipt, allocation and distribution to preparation or distribution sites, in coordination with the MDARD.

- *Mass transportation.* School districts within the Primary EPZ have school buses and drivers available for emergency evacuation. Evacuation of schools within the affected area is the first priority. The assignment of buses to specific geographic areas and evacuation routes is made in coordination with the local EMC. Buses will be used to evacuate those persons that have no personal means of leaving the affected area. Specially equipped buses (i.e., with lifts) will be made available for transporting persons with special transportation needs. At the direction of the Governor, the MDOE may request intermediate school districts to arrange with local school districts for additional transportation resources as necessary to support evacuation operations.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (MDEQ):

- **Provide radiological expertise to key facilities.** The MDEQ/RMD will provide representatives and technical experts (health physics support staff) to the SEOC, FTC and/or FRMAC, JIC, and RPL to coordinate response activities and to provide technical advice on the radiological and environmental protection aspects of the incident. Additional information related to this task assignment can be found in the following sections of this procedure:
 - “Field Team Center”
 - “Nuclear Incident Assessment”
 - “Nuclear Incident Public Information”
 - “Nuclear Incident Protective Actions”
 - “Nuclear Incident Medical Support”
 - “Protection of Food and Feed Resources”
 - “Recovery and Reentry”

Note: MDEQ radiological instrument and equipment resource lists and their maintenance and calibration procedures are referenced in the NFEMP.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES (MDIFS):

- **Provide insurance information to disaster victims.** As required, the MDIFS will coordinate with appropriate federal and state officials, American Nuclear Insurers / Mutual Atomic Energy Liability Underwriters (ANI/MAELU), and ANI/MAELU member companies regarding the implementation of necessary activities to ensure those affected by the incident receive the insurance benefits entitled to them under the federal Price-Anderson Act. This includes the establishment of temporary claims offices and the dissemination of public information on the locations of claims offices and appropriate documentation and procedures for obtaining assistance.
- **Provide banking information to disaster victims.** Although physical damage to financial institutions is unlikely in a nuclear incident, some facilities may require decontamination before re-use and therefore may be unavailable to customers for an extended period of time. If required, the MDIFS may be able to assist by working with both affected and non-affected financial institutions and other appropriate agencies and organizations (i.e., NCUA, FDIC, Federal Reserve, etc.) to ensure that adequate financial services and resources are available to affected individuals and areas.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS (MDLARA):

- **Provide supportive radiation safety assistance.** MDLARA radiation safety staff will support MDEQ staff in responding to nuclear incidents, as required. The MDLARA can provide health physicists and technical expertise in support of the FTC, radiological monitoring field teams, the JIC, and emergency worker decontamination centers.
- **Coordinate energy emergency activities.** In the event of a nuclear power plant incident, the Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC) is responsible for maintaining contact with the energy company experiencing the incident, and with other energy companies as necessary, for the purpose of assessing potential impacts to the state's electricity supply. The MPSC will advise SEOC staff on statewide and interstate electric energy supply capability, and coordinate efforts to balance the supply and demand of electricity if a shortage occurs. The MPSC will initially coordinate its response through normal channels at its office, maintaining coordination with the SEOC through the MDLARA EMC. If the situation becomes such that further coordination is necessary and/or significant electricity supply issues arise, a representative from the MPSC will report to the SEOC to work directly with the MDLARA EMC and other SEOC staff on appropriate measures to stem the energy shortage.
- **Provide Construction Code and nuclear boiler inspection services.** The MDLARA Bureau of Construction Codes is responsible for determining the feasibility of safely using a plant that experienced an incident based on structural and mechanical damage. If structural damage occurred to a building at the affected plant (e.g., due to fire or explosion), electrical, plumbing, mechanical and boiler inspectors will be

dispatched as necessary to assess the structural damage, make recommendations for repairs, and determine the feasibility to safely use the building.

In addition, the Boiler Division of the Bureau of Construction Codes monitors construction, start-up and operation of boilers powered by nuclear energy. If a nuclear incident affects the primary piping of a nuclear boiler, a Boiler Division inspector will be involved in investigating, testing, and auditing before returning the unit to operating status.

- **Conduct workplace safety inspections.** The Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MIOSHA) administers and enforces the provisions of the Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Act (1974 PA 154, as amended) to ensure that employees are provided with safe and healthful work environments that are free of recognized hazards. The MIOSHA will determine if damaged areas of the plant can re-open and resume operation in compliance the Construction Safety Standards Commission.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS (MDMVA):

- **Provide military support to civil authorities.** Support is dependent upon resource availability at the time of request, but could include:
 - Supplemental security at plant site and/or offsite locations (e.g., congregate care centers, access control points)
 - Assistance with debris removal and evacuation route maintenance
 - Supplemental medical support
 - Assistance with radiation monitoring and decontamination
 - Staging areas for emergency response personnel
 - Logistical support (e.g., airlift, transportation, communications, maintenance)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (MDNR):

- **Protect visitors at state parks and recreation areas.** The MDNR is responsible for protecting the safety of visitors at state parks and recreation areas (to include historic facilities / sites, campgrounds, managed hunting areas, state game areas and other public facilities under MDNR stewardship) located within the area impacted by a nuclear incident. Facility managers are authorized to utilize all appropriate methods to warn and protect visitors from radiological contamination, including the use of protective (in-place) sheltering and/or evacuation. Park rangers, conservation officers and other support staff will be mobilized as necessary to accomplish this mission. Facility managers must ensure that employees are properly trained and knowledgeable of their role in a nuclear incident.
- **Assist with evacuation of marine traffic.** As required, the MDNR will assist local law enforcement, the USCG and other involved agencies with the evacuation of marine traffic located within the protective action area of a nuclear incident.
- **Provide law enforcement support on evacuation routes.** The MDNR will provide conservation officers (as available and required) to assist local and state law enforcement with basic security-related activities (i.e., observe and report, provide presence) on identified evacuation routes.
- **Provide security support for access control and reentry.** The MDNR will provide conservation officers (as available and required) to assist law enforcement and/or private security resources in providing security at access control points during the evacuation and/or reentry process.
- **Assist with radiological sampling activities.** Depending on incident circumstances, MDNR personnel may be requested to assist in the recovery of wildlife, marine life, and plant life samples from within the ingestion pathway for the purpose of radiological analysis.

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE (MSP):

- **Coordinate with the MDOT on traffic control measures.** The affected MSP District will coordinate with the appropriate MDOT Region Office in the formulation and implementation of traffic control measures for the affected area:

- **Traffic Control.** The affected MDOT Region Office is responsible for traffic routing and regulation on state trunkline highways, including controlling traffic signals and providing the necessary traffic control devices. The MSP will assist in the formulation of these measures as appropriate.
- **Perimeter Control.** Perimeter control is generally provided for in the local EOP and coordinated from the affected local EOC. Affected local road agencies must coordinate with the appropriate MDOT Region Office for closures and detouring involving the state trunkline system. The MSP will assist in the formulation of these measures as appropriate.
- **Evacuation Assistance.** If requested, the MSP and the affected MDOT Region Office will assist local government in evacuation-related activities. (Refer to the MEMP Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan.)
- **Provide monitoring team communications and transportation.** The MSP Field Services Bureau will provide communications and transportation for the MDEQ HPRTs (field teams) dispatched to the incident site for the purposes of radiological monitoring and field assessment. This capability will be provided through a radio-equipped MSP vehicle. Alternately, field teams can use non-MSP vehicles and communicate with the FTC via 800 MHz radio, with cellular telephone backup. In such cases, the MSP may not provide drivers. Transportation to the incident site may be provided via MSP aircraft or automobile (weather conditions, incident circumstances and resource availability will dictate the means selected).
- **Assist with rescue and law enforcement operations during hostile action incidents.** The MSP Emergency Support Team will provide response support in the event of onsite hostage or terrorist activities in coordination with plant security, local police, the FBI, and other federal law enforcement agencies.
- **Provide aerial support to state emergency operations.** The MSP Aviation Section can provide aircraft and pilots for incident response support missions, including but not limited to emergency transportation, aerial reconnaissance and photography of the incident area, and monitoring vehicle traffic flow during an evacuation.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY, MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET (MDTMB):

- **Protect employees and visitors at State-owned MDTMB-managed facilities.** If a nuclear incident affects State-owned MDTMB-managed facilities within the Primary EPZ, the department will take appropriate steps to ensure that employees and visitors at those facilities are adequately protected from radiological exposure and aware of the protective actions being taken by the State and local government(s). Facility emergency procedures will be implemented as required. Facility managers are responsible for ensuring that personnel are properly trained and knowledgeable of emergency procedures. If incident circumstances are such that closure of the affected MDTMB owned / managed facilities is required, the MDTMB Director is authorized to close the facilities and grant administrative leave to the affected state employees. The authority to temporarily close facilities and provide administrative leave to state employees due to building closure rests exclusively with the MDTMB Director, after appropriate consultation with the Governor's Office, pursuant to 1984 PA 431, as amended (Management and Budget Act), and the MDTMB Administrative Manual, "General or Isolated Emergencies."

Note: This authority, however, does not extend to state correctional facilities and state institutions, which fall under the administrative purview of their respective department directors. State offices in leased buildings may be ordered closed by the MDTMB Director and the affected state employees may be granted administrative leave; however, the MDTMB Director does not have the authority to close a privately-owned building if there are other non-state tenants in the building. If state employees are the only tenants in a privately-owned, leased building, then the MDTMB may have the authority to close and secure the building.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (MDOT):

- **Coordinate with the USDOT for transportation response activities, including limiting or restricting air, rail, water, and vehicular traffic.** In the event of an airborne release of radioactive material, the MDOT will:
 - The MDOT EMC will coordinate with the USDOT Regional Emergency Transportation Coordinator (RETCO) or Regional Emergency Transportation Representative (RETRep)

- The RETCO / RETRep will coordinate response actions of the applicable federal transportation departments / agencies, such as the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), FHWA, and Federal Railroad Administration (FRA)
- The RETCO / RETRep will liaison with the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) and Transportation Security Administration (TSA), which are under the authority of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- The MDOT EMC may also establish direct contact with applicable federal transportation agencies

(Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF, MEMP Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan, and MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)

- **Provide state highway / trunkline traffic control measures, evacuation routing, and access control and perimeter points in coordination with the MSP and local jurisdictions.** Assistance by the affected MDOT Region Office, MDOT support areas, and the MDOT EMC may include but is not limited to:

- Implementing / adjusting traffic signals, barricades, signage, message boards (fixed and portable), and other traffic management measures
- Implementing road closure plans and emergency routing
- Providing directions and information
- Selecting evacuation routes with consideration of emergency needs, road capacity and condition, road design / geometry, bridge height clearances, potential choke points, and direction of evacuation
- Identifying access control and perimeter points based on a range of factors, such as roadway design, functionality and capacity, speed of onset, hazards, impacts, etc.
- Addressing route hazards and determining detours around or removing potential impediments (e.g., construction zones)
- Assigning staff to access control and perimeter points in support of law enforcement
- Providing maintenance services to support traffic mobility
- Assessing conditions and monitoring traffic flow

(Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF, MEMP Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan, and MEMP Recovery Support Plan)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY (MDT):

- **Provide immediate and long-term economic development and recovery assistance.** The Michigan Finance Authority, an autonomous entity within the MDT, is one of 10 public finance authorities that issues loans to Michigan local units of government for various public purposes. The Authority's Local Government Loan Program provides loans for equipment purchases, building improvements, and public infrastructure needs (among other uses). This also includes coordinating with the Michigan Economic Development Corporation (MEDC), which has resources that can supplement the MDT's various programs to aid in economic recovery. (For example, the Rural Housing and Economic Development [RHED] Program, administered by the Michigan State Housing Development Authority [MSHDA], provides capacity-building and program grants to PNP's and public agencies supporting housing and community development in rural areas.) These programs, individually or in tandem, can help stabilize and enhance the economic posture of a Michigan community or region trying to recover from a major disaster or emergency. Depending on incident circumstances, some or all of these programs could potentially be utilized in the aftermath of a nuclear incident to support both short- and long-term economic recovery efforts. (Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan.)

MICHIGAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (MEDC):

- **Provide information on the availability of tourist destinations within the impacted area.** The three operating commercial nuclear power plants in Michigan are located in areas important to the tourism industry. A nuclear incident could result in a long-term evacuation that could disrupt access to tourist destinations in areas surrounding the plant. The Michigan Travel and Tourism Office (part of the MEDC) will provide up-to-date information on tourist-oriented destinations that are closed or otherwise impacted by the nuclear incident. This information will (as appropriate) be posted on the Michigan Travel and Tourism Office web site and other appropriate web / social media sites, provided at Michigan Welcome Centers located across the state, and provided to the media for dissemination to the public. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)

- **Provide job training assistance to disaster victims.** The Workforce Development Authority (WDA) of the MEDC's Michigan Strategic Fund can provide job training assistance to individuals whose livelihood was severely impacted or destroyed by the nuclear incident. Assistance can include job retraining and counseling, occupational information, and rehabilitation services. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

Note: These are not Executive Branch departments or agencies; rather, they are part of the MEDC, an autonomous agency which reports directly to the Michigan Legislature. Coordination with these agencies will be handled through an appropriate agency representative, if available and provided. If not, then coordination with the agencies will be provided through a designated SEOC Legislative Liaison.

MICHIGAN JUDICIARY:

- **Protect employees and visitors at judicial facilities.** If a nuclear incident affects state judicial facilities (including local courts) within the Primary EPZ, the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO) will take appropriate steps to ensure that employees and visitors at those facilities are adequately protected from radiological exposure and aware of the protective actions being taken by the State and local government(s). Facility emergency procedures will be implemented as required. Facility managers are responsible for ensuring that personnel are properly trained and knowledgeable of emergency procedures. If incident circumstances are such that closure of the affected judicial facilities is required, the SCAO will work with facility managers to close the facilities in accordance with provisions contained in the "Michigan Court Security Manual" and applicable local administrative orders and court rules.

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<p style="text-align: center;">DISASTER-SPECIFIC PROCEDURES: TECHNOLOGICAL DISASTERS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OIL AND GAS WELL / PIPELINE ACCIDENTS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">COORDINATION</p> <p>In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESFs, consider the following tasks and procedures in the event of an accident involving oil or gas wells or pipelines that occurs in and/or adversely affects Michigan.</p>
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Types of Oil and Gas Well / Pipeline Accidents. Oil and natural gas well accidents may be caused by an uncontrolled release of oil, natural gas or the poisonous by-product hydrogen sulfide from production wells, or a fire or explosion at a production well. Petroleum and natural gas pipeline accidents typically are caused by a fracture, leak or rupture to the pipeline, which can result in a fire, explosion or spill that causes property damage, environmental contamination, injuries and even loss of life.

Notification of Oil and Gas Well / Pipeline Accidents. MSP/EMHSD notification of a significant oil or gas well / pipeline accident normally comes from local government via direct contact with the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator and/or submittal of information in the MI CIMS. In some cases, notification may come directly from the affected drilling / pipeline company or the involved state department / agency (i.e., MPSC for pipelines; MDEQ/OOGM for wells).

Assessment of Oil and Gas Well / Pipeline Accidents. Assessment of an oil or gas well / pipeline accident will focus on determining the: 1) nature, location, scope and magnitude of the accident; 2) actual and potential impacts to critical facilities and services in the affected area; and 3) physical damage (if any) to public and private structures. Assessment information will normally come from the affected local communities and state departments / agencies through the established emergency management system. Assessment information may also come directly from the affected company. The primary means of transmitting assessment information is the MI CIMS. The SEOC Planning Section will collect, compile, synthesize and analyze (with the assistance of involved state departments / agencies) the incoming assessment information. Recommendations for appropriate response and recovery actions will be made based on that assessment and other pertinent factors. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF for more details on reporting forms and processes and specific assessment task assignments for state departments / agencies.)

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<p>DISASTER-SPECIFIC PROCEDURES: TECHNOLOGICAL DISASTERS</p>	<p>SUBSIDENCE</p>	<p>COORDINATION</p> <p>In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESFs, consider the following tasks and procedures in the event of a major subsidence incident that occurs in and/or adversely affects Michigan.</p>
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Types of Subsidence Incidents. Subsidence – the lowering or collapse of the land surface – can be caused by a variety of natural or human-induced activities that erode or remove subsurface support. Natural subsidence occurs when the ground collapses into underground cavities produced by the solution of limestone or other soluble materials by groundwater. Human-induced subsidence is caused principally by groundwater withdrawal, drainage of organic soils, and underground mining. In Michigan, the primary cause of subsidence is underground mining.

Notification of Subsidence Incidents. MSP/EMHSD notification of a significant subsidence incident normally comes from local government via direct contact with the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator and/or submittal of information in the MI CIMS. In some cases, notification may come directly from the MDEQ/OOGM.

Assessment of Subsidence Incidents. Assessment of a subsidence incident will focus on determining the: 1) nature, location, scope, magnitude and expected duration of the incident; 2) actual and potential impacts to critical facilities and services in the affected area; and 3) physical damages (if any) to public and private structures. Assessment information will normally come from the affected local communities and/or the MDEQ/OOGM through the established emergency management system. The primary means of transmitting assessment information is the MI CIMS. The SEOC Planning Section will collect, compile, synthesize and analyze the incoming assessment information. Recommendations for appropriate response and recovery actions will be made based on that assessment and other pertinent factors. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF for more details on reporting forms and processes.)

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<p style="text-align: center;">DISASTER-SPECIFIC PROCEDURES: TECHNOLOGICAL DISASTERS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">COORDINATION</p> <p>In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESFs, consider the following tasks and procedures in the event of a major crash or accident involving an air, land or water-based commercial passenger transportation carrier in Michigan.</p>
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Types of Passenger Transportation Accidents. A major transportation accident may involve an air, land, or water-based commercial passenger carrier:

Air Transportation Accident. There are four primary circumstances that can result in an air transportation accident: 1) an airliner colliding with another aircraft in the air; 2) an airliner crashing while in the cruise phase of a flight due to mechanical problems, sabotage or other cause; 3) an airliner crashing while in the takeoff or landing phases of a flight; or 4) two or more airliners colliding with one another on the ground during staging or taxi operations.

Land Transportation Accident. A land transportation accident could involve a commercial intercity passenger bus, a local public transit bus, a school bus, or an intercity passenger train. Typically, bus accidents are caused by the bus slipping off a roadway in inclement weather or colliding with another vehicle. Intercity passenger train accidents usually involve a collision with a vehicle attempting to cross the railroad tracks before the train arrives at the crossing.

Water Transportation Accident. A water transportation accident would likely involve one of the commercial marine passenger ferry services operating from Michigan's Great Lakes shoreline communities.

Notification of Passenger Transportation Accidents. MSP/EMHSD notification of a significant passenger transportation accident normally comes from local government via direct contact with the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator and/or submittal of information in the MI CIMS. In some cases, notification may come directly from the involved state or federal departments / agencies (i.e., MDOT, U.S. Coast Guard, Federal Aviation Administration, or Federal Railroad Administration). Notification may also come from television, radio, web or social media reports.

Assessment of Passenger Transportation Accidents. Assessment of a passenger transportation accident will focus on determining the: 1) nature, location, scope and magnitude of the accident; 2) number of injuries and deaths; 3) property and environmental damage incurred; and 4) anticipated resource needs of the response and recovery operation. Assessment information will normally come from the affected local communities and/or state and federal departments / agencies through the established emergency management system. The primary means of transmitting assessment information is the MI CIMS. Assessment information may also come from the owner / operator of the involved passenger carrier, and through television, radio, web, social and print media reports. The SEOC Planning Section will collect, compile, synthesize and analyze the incoming assessment information. Recommendations for appropriate response and recovery actions will be made based on that assessment and other pertinent factors. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF for more details on reporting forms and processes and specific assessment task assignments for state departments / agencies.)

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DISASTER-SPECIFIC PROCEDURES: WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION ATTACKS	NUCLEAR ATTACK (MILITARY)	COORDINATION In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESFs, consider the following tasks and procedures in the event of an organized military nuclear attack against the United States.
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Nuclear Attack Threat. At least eight countries around the world now possess nuclear devices, while several more have secret nuclear weapons programs and may therefore be building bombs. While some of these "nuclear powers" are allies of the United States, others remain potential enemies. Though unlikely, it is possible that an international crisis in areas such as the Persian Gulf, the Taiwan Straits, or the Korean Peninsula could escalate into an exchange of nuclear weapons targeted at American (and possibly Michigan) cities and other targets. Fortunately, nuclear devices are very difficult to build and this limits the availability of the weapons. A nuclear weapon more closely resembles a precisely built scientific tool than a simple bomb. Careful engineering and extremely rare materials are needed to make a working nuclear weapon.

Although this section addresses an organized (and therefore intentional) military attack, there also remains a risk from accidental, mistaken, or unauthorized launch of nuclear weapons. Even the most sophisticated technology may malfunction, and the best-trained and most disciplined personnel may make mistakes. Once a missile has been launched there is no way call it back, and a nuclear warhead fired in error will do just as much damage as one launched in anger.

A strike against the United States by a nuclear power could consist of a single weapon or thousands, depending on the strength and intentions of the attacker. The most likely form of organized military attack would be the launch of intercontinental ballistic missiles fired from thousands of miles away. Although the United States now has a limited ability to shoot down incoming missiles, there are fewer than 30 interceptor missiles, of doubtful reliability. A very small attack or an accidental launch might possibly be stopped, but a larger attack would certainly strike the United States.

A nuclear power would have the ability to attack several locations at the same time. Multiple attacks across the United States would overwhelm national assets, forcing individual states or regions to rely on local resources. These attacks would probably be targeted on large cities and military bases and would use strategic nuclear weapons, each with a power of 100 kilotons or more. Cities would likely be attacked with airbursts, and military bases by the use of ground bursts. Other potential targets may include critical infrastructure and facilities (e.g., commercial power plants, chemical facilities, refineries), military support facilities (e.g., counterforce military installations, military support bases and industries), and political targets (e.g., state capitals).

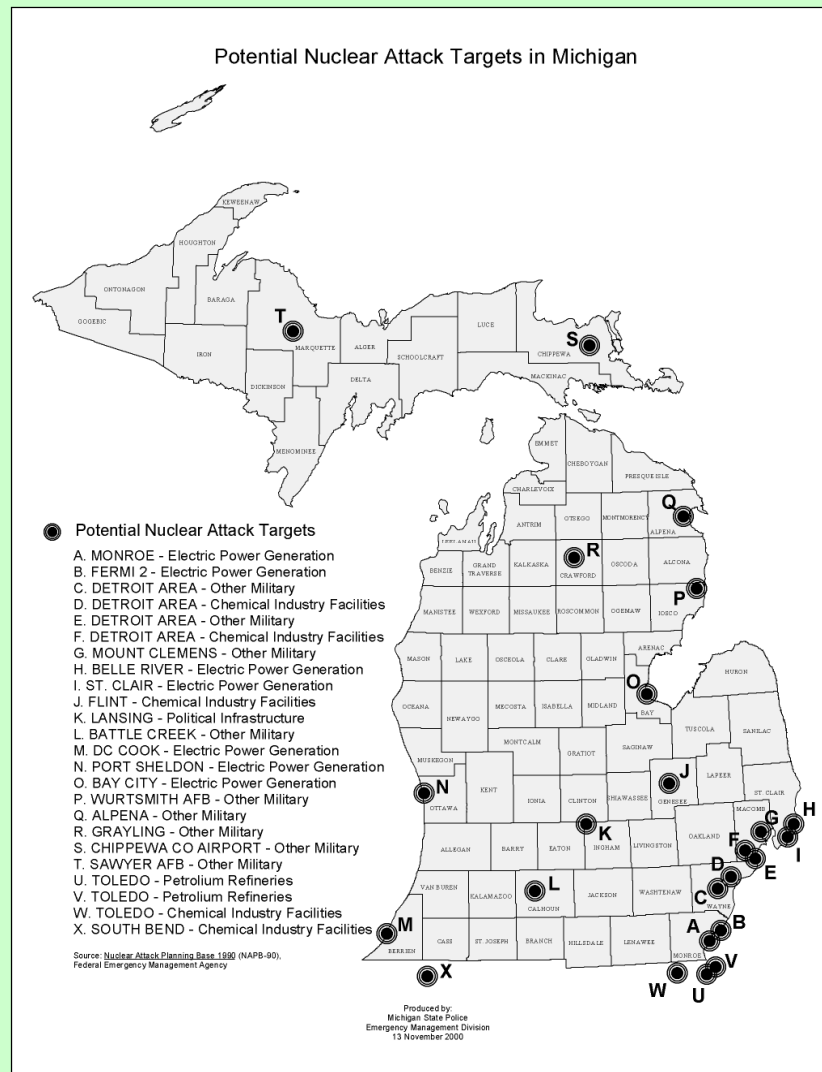
(Refer to the background notes boxes on the following pages for pertinent information on potential attack targets in Michigan and nuclear detonation effects. Also refer to MSP/EMHSD Publication 103 – Michigan Hazard Analysis, and MSP/EMHSD Publication 106 – Michigan Hazard Mitigation Plan, for additional information on the organized nuclear military attack threat in Michigan.)

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Background Notes on Nuclear Attack Targets: Despite the fact that it is based on a fully-armed and functional Soviet Union as an adversary (no longer the case due to the Soviet breakup), FEMA attack planning guidance provided in the document “Nuclear Attack Planning Base 1990” (NAPB-90) is still instructive because it identifies POTENTIAL nuclear attack target areas throughout the United States. These targets (based on the Soviet’s military intentions at the time the information was collected) are categorized into seven classifications: 1) commercial power plants; 2) chemical facilities; 3) counterforce military installations; 4) other military bases; 5) military support industries; 6) refineries; and 7) political targets. In the NAPB-90 report, the State of Michigan has 25 identified target areas. In addition, four target areas near the Ohio and Indiana borders which directly affect Michigan jurisdictions are included in the target list found on the “Direct Effects Risk Area Planning Base Identified in NAPB-90” map below.

Although the NAPB-90 report is no longer a valid basis for the State’s population protection strategy for nuclear attack, the target and postulated detonation information (1.0 MT warheads with 7,500 foot height of burst) provide valuable guidance for determining potential evacuation and shelter areas in the state. For areas identified as an aiming point subject to the most severe direct weapons effects including blast, heat, fire and radiation, evacuation should be considered the primary population protection strategy. Shelter is the most viable population protection alternative for those areas not specifically identified as a potential target and where protective public shelters or home basements may provide an adequate level of protection from direct weapons effects.

Direct Effects Risk Area Planning Base Identified in NAPB-90



Map Notes: 1. The Palisades Nuclear Power Plant, located near Covert in Van Buren County, was not specifically listed in the NAPB-90 report as a potential nuclear attack target in Michigan; however, it is considered a potential target. 2. Wurtsmith and Sawyer AFBs are now closed and have been converted to other uses; however, much of the runway infrastructure that is capable of handling military aircraft remains in place.

Background Notes on Nuclear Detonation Effects: The map below illustrates the effects of a typical military nuclear missile warhead. This example shows the effects of a 750 kiloton air-burst detonation at an altitude of 8,000 feet on a clear day above a mid-sized American city. Such an attack would be representative of an attack on Michigan cities such as Grand Rapids, Lansing, Flint or Ann Arbor. The rings in the illustration show distances from the center of the nuclear explosion.

Outer Ring: 6.3 miles across

At this distance, the exposed skin of persons outdoors will suffer immediate 3rd degree burns (8 kcal/cm²). With medical services destroyed or overwhelmed, almost all severely burned victims will die. Within this ring, mass fires can be expected to develop within hours. Eventually, most of this area will be destroyed by fire.

Second Ring: 3.3 miles across

At this distance, the blast wave will totally destroy light frame structures, such as most homes (5psi). Sturdier buildings will be severely damaged, with their interiors destroyed. Winds of 160 miles per hour would then follow the blast wave.

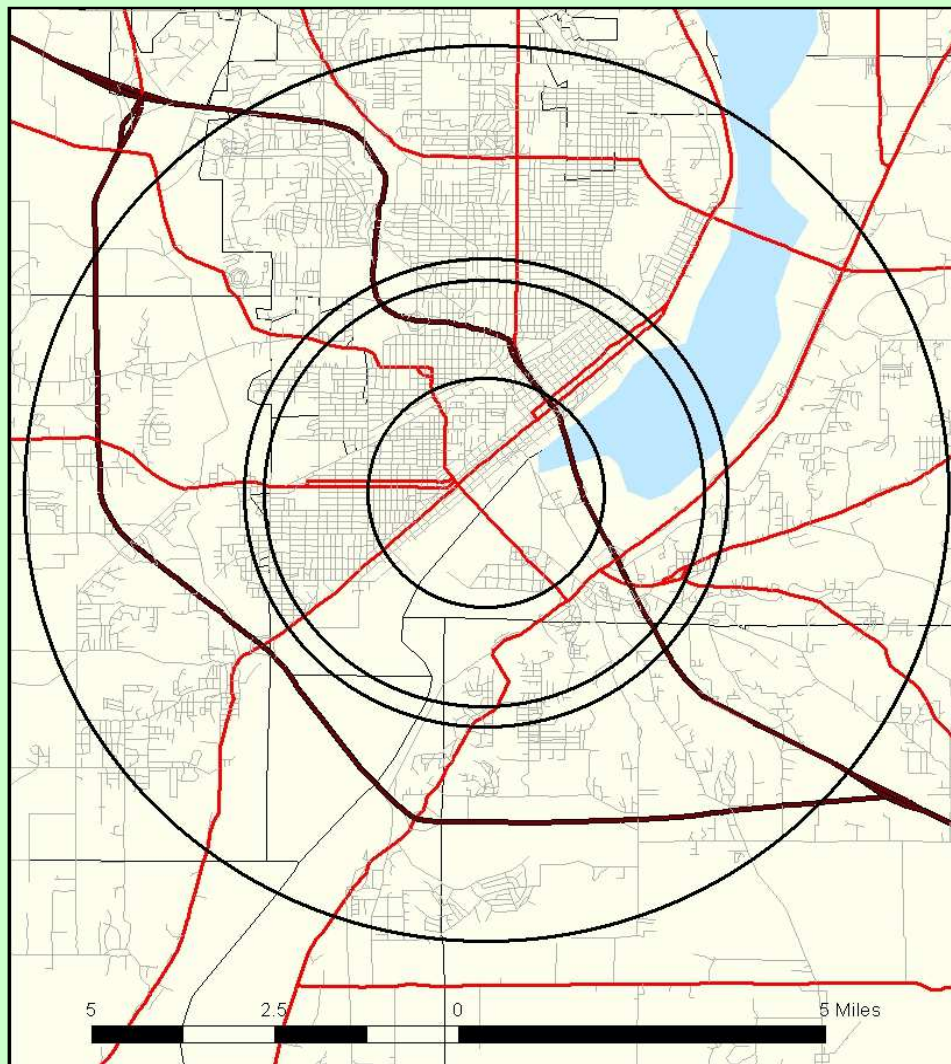
Third Ring: 3.0 miles across

At this distance, exposed persons will be affected by intense prompt radiation (5Gy). Between 50% and 80% of victims will eventually die from this exposure, unless first killed by blast or thermal effects.

Inner Ring: 1.6 miles across

At this distance, the blast wave will totally destroy even reinforced concrete buildings (20psi). Winds of 230 miles per hour will follow the blast wave. Essentially everyone within this ring will be killed immediately.

Lighter damage will extend well beyond the area depicted in this map, mostly due to the effects of the thermal pulse.



General Response Procedures for an Organized Military Nuclear Attack. Response to an organized military nuclear attack against the United States is the joint responsibility of federal, state, and local government. If an attack is imminent or anticipated due to increased international tension, the President may proclaim a “national civil defense emergency.” If such action occurs, the Governor will declare a State of Disaster under the Michigan Emergency Management Act, thus activating the response and recovery aspects of the MEMP and all local EOPs in the state. State and local government will implement population protection actions and other attack preparedness, response and recovery activities according to the Enemy Attack Emergency Action Level Classification System (refer to the table with the same title). This includes activation of the Michigan Continuity of Government Plan (MCOGP), state department / agency Continuity of Operations Plans (COOPs), and all local government COG plans and COOPs in the state, to ensure the continuation of Essential Functions and Constitutional governance in the pre-, trans-, and post-attack periods.

Emergency Operations Centers. In the event of an enemy attack threat or an actual attack, the SEOC and local EOCs comprise a statewide capability to ensure continuity of operations throughout the crisis period. The primary SEOC is located on the fringe of Lansing – an area that is a possible target due to its political importance. Therefore, it is considered a planned evacuation area to protect the population from the direct weapons effects of blast, heat, fire and radiation. The SEOC will be activated and staffed until the Alternate State Emergency Operations Center (ASEOC) is established at a location determined by the MSP/EMHSD and Governor. All SEOC personnel will be relocated immediately to the ASEOC when established. SEOC personnel will be assigned to staff two twelve-hour shifts unless circumstances dictate the need for a different staffing pattern.

Continuity Facilities. An organized nuclear military attack will likely trigger activation of Alternate Seats of Government (ASGs) and Alternate Operating Facilities (AOFs) at both the state and local levels, in accordance with the MCOGP, local COG plans, and state and local COOPs. The purpose of these facilities is to ensure the continuation of Essential Functions and the preservation of Constitutional governance throughout the attack, at both the state and local levels. (The locations of these facilities are identified in the various continuity plans.) At the state level, every attempt will be made to co-locate the ASEOC and ASG, or locate the two facilities in close proximity to each other to maximize attack response and recovery coordination. (Details are found in the MCOGP.)

Assistance Requests and Incident Reporting. Local EOCs will submit incident summary reports and requests for assistance directly to the SEOC or ASEOC via the MI CIMS (if operable) or by alternate means as described in this Procedure and the Warning and Communications ESF. The MSP/EMHSD District Coordinators will work from their respective District Headquarters and maintain contact (to the extent possible) with local EOCs, the SEOC / ASEOC, and state and local ASGs (if activated). Local EOCs will coordinate population protection activities and all other attack preparedness, response, and recovery activities as established in the local EOP.

Attack Warning and Classification. Attack warning originates at the National Warning Center (NWC) located in the Combat Center, North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD), Colorado Springs, Colorado. The National Warning Center is the primary control for the National Warning System (NAWAS). Enemy attack information is received from FEMA through the warning systems described in the Warning and Communications ESF. Federal Telecommunications System (FTS) land lines, secure telephone, and the Federal National Message System (FNAMS) are the primary means of communication. The FEMA National Radio System (FNARS) and regular land line telephones serve as the alternative means of communication.

As attack information is received in the SEOC / ASEOC, the various SEOC Sections (i.e., Incident Management, Operations, Planning, etc.) will jointly assess the situation and then classify it according to the Enemy Attack Emergency Action Level Classification System. MSP Operations will be notified of this classification and it will disseminate this information via NAWAS, LEIN and other means in accordance with MSP Official Order No. 3.

Attack Communications.

- SEOC Communications. The SEOC Emergency Communications Center is equipped to provide for attack warning and communications statewide. The SEOC will disseminate information received from the federal government (through FEMA) via the communications links described in the Warning and Communications ESF. Telephone, NAWAS and the Emergency Alert System (EAS) will serve as primary means of communication, with LEIN for hardcopy confirmation. The MSP radio system is the primary radio network for direction and control and warning. AUXCOMM volunteers provide an alternate means of communications when traditional communications are overloaded. ARES/RACES, MARS and CAP all have equipment in the SEOC and are capable of voice and data transmission.

- ASEOC Communications. Once the ASEOC is established, all communications links will be shifted to that facility. The MDTMB is responsible for providing and coordinating a communications capability for the SEOC and ASEOC. The MDTMB will arrange for the installation or hook-up of telephones or other special features such as line load control. The MSP/EMHSD will determine the appropriate links to be established and arrange for personnel to staff these links. As necessary, MSP Operations may be requested to provide personnel to staff communications links in a support capacity.
- Supplemental Communications. The MDNR, MDOT and MDMVA will provide additional radio communications capability. Amateur radio, Civil Air Patrol, and other groups may also provide supplemental communications at the SEOC / ASEOC and local EOCs. The MSP mobile command vehicle can also be dispatched upon MSP/EMHSD request to provide supplemental communications capability to the SEOC / ASEOC. The MSP mobile command vehicle is equipped with low band, VHF, UHF, and 800 MHz radio systems, land line telephones, antennas for cellular telephones, and satellite / remote LEIN with modem. MSP Operations, in cooperation with the MSP/EMHSD, will coordinate the use of this additional equipment and assure its proper interface. MSP Operations will also coordinate the use of frequencies, including the designation of emergency frequencies and the restriction of traffic on certain frequencies.
- Public Information. When the decision is made to implement protective actions for a nuclear attack, the SPIO and JIT will make appropriate public announcements via news briefings and the EAS. The EAS can be activated by telephone or remote pickup unit from the SEOC, or ASEOC when established. The SPIO and JIT will operate from the SEOC / ASEOC until public information operations are transferred to a Joint Information Center (JIC) established at or near the ASEOC. Periodic news briefings will be conducted for media representatives at the JIC for the purpose of providing status updates on protective actions (evacuation and protective sheltering), resource management issues, and related general survival instructions. This information will also be disseminated to the public through EAS announcements. Local emergency management program jurisdictions are responsible for developing public information systems that address locally-specific issues such as evacuation routing, locations of shelters, mass feeding, and survival supplies. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF for additional details on public information operations.)

Critical Nuclear Attack Preparedness and Response Actions

ALL state DEPARTMENTS / agencies:

- **Implement Continuity of Operations Plans (COOPs) at the direction of the Governor.** Each department / agency has developed a COOP to ensure the continuation of Essential Functions in the pre-, trans-, and post-attack periods. These plans will be implemented by department / agency directors at the direction of the Governor or his/her designee. (See related task assignments below.)
- **Suspend nonessential operations.** Each department / agency director will determine which operations should be suspended, curtailed or consolidated preceding a nuclear attack to facilitate relocation of staff and resources. Essential Function operations will be transferred to an AOF (locations identified in department / agency COOPs) to ensure their continuation, or resumption when conditions permit.
- **Ensure emergency assignments are staffed.** The department / agency director will provide liaison to the SEOC / ASEOC for the purpose of coordinating response and recovery operations. The director will also ensure that adequate staffing for department / agency Essential Functions is maintained, in accordance with the department / agency COOP.
- **Inform staff of emergency procedures.** The department / agency director will alert executive staff of the emergency procedures to be followed in a nuclear attack, including individual protective measures, reporting, requests for assistance, suspending or curtailing operations, relocation, pre- and post-attack staffing patterns and work locations, and the protection of vital records and resources. This information, contained in the department / agency COOP, will immediately be disseminated to all department / agency staff utilizing the most expedient communication channels available at the time, up to and including the use of the media.

- **Ensure vital resources are protected.** The department / agency director will ensure that vital department / agency resources (i.e., records – hardcopy and electronic, materials / supplies, equipment, etc.) are relocated to a safe location away from the direct weapons effects of a nuclear attack, in accordance with the department / agency COOP. Generally, vital resources will be relocated to the department / agency AOF, or to another facility outside the target area if appropriate for the continuation or resumption of Essential Functions.

MSP/EMHSD; EXECUTIVE (GOVERNOR'S) OFFICE; MICHIGAN JUDICIARY; AND MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE:

- **Implement the Michigan Continuity of Government Plan and coordinate continuity of government activities to facilitate recovery.** If a nuclear attack is imminent, the MSP/EMHSD will work with the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches of state government to implement the MCOGP to provide for the continuation of Constitutional governance during the pre-, trans-, and post-attack periods. This may include the establishment and operation of an Alternate Seat of Government (ASG). It is highly likely that COG operations will continue well into the post-attack recovery period. State department / agency COOPs and local government COG plans and COOPs will also be implemented to provide for statewide governmental continuity and stability. (Refer to the MCOGP – a Support Plan to the MEMP – for more detailed information on statewide COG operations.

Note: Continuity of government is the most essential governmental service because government's primary (and most critical) mission is the preservation of itself. Without a viable and functioning governmental organization, other essential governmental services that protect public health, safety and well-being, property and the environment cannot occur. Therefore, COG will always be the primary and most critical mission of state government. Without it, lives and property would be put in jeopardy, essential services would not be delivered as needed, and Constitutionally-mandated processes that provide governmental validity and viability would not occur.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (MDOE):

- **Issue emergency advisories to school districts.** The Superintendent of Public Instruction, in collaboration with the MDHHS-Health, will issue emergency advisories to intermediate school districts at appropriate times preceding an imminent attack or during the immediate post-attack period, regarding the protection of students, suspension of school activities, and the use of school resources to support population protection measures. Such advisories will be issued through the MDOE EMC, who in turn will forward the information to intermediate school districts through the SEOC / ASEOC and JIC. Local school districts will be notified by the appropriate intermediate school district. These advisories are necessary to ensure that each local school district fully understands the situation and takes the necessary actions to protect students and support emergency operations. Directives regarding suspension of school and the release of students will be implemented locally per district procedure.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS (MDMVA):

- **Provide information on troop convoy movements.** In a nuclear attack, some portion of the Michigan National Guard will likely be federalized and placed on active duty under the command of the United States Northern Commander. If that occurs, forces for land defense and support to civil authorities in the state will be allocated by that command and placed under the Joint Forces Headquarters – Michigan (JFHQ-MI). The Joint Forces Headquarters / Joint Operations Center (JFHQ/JOC) will be activated to coordinate military operations and support to civil authorities.

The MDMVA EMC will keep SEOC / ASEOC staff informed of troop and equipment convoy movements within the state to avoid a conflict with major evacuation routes and transportation staging areas for the general population. This information will be released to the public through the EAS and JIC, in accordance with the MNG Public Information Program and in cooperation and coordination with the MSP/EMHSD.

Attack Assessment. In an attack, assessment will be performed by local EOCs and reports submitted to the SEOC / ASEOC to allow for a coordinated response by the state. The State Radiological Defense Officer (SRDO) from the MSP/EMHSD is responsible for planning and coordinating the Radiological Defense (RADEF) program for the state. Essential elements of this program are: 1) a reporting network, consisting of the SEOC / ASEOC and local EOCs; 2) a standardized reporting system; 3) an analysis and evaluation capability; and 4) a state training program, including the capability to provide "crisis" training preceding an attack.

State RADEF Organization. In order to carry out this program, a state RADEF organization – consisting of applicable state and local departments / agencies with radiological monitoring capability – will be formed. Specific

reporting relationships have been established to help ensure an accurate flow of radiological information. (See the "State Radiological Reporting Procedures" section.)

The SRDO is responsible for working with involved state departments / agencies to develop a RADEF program and self-protection support system, capable of protecting state personnel during out-of-shelter activities. As part of that effort, each state department / agency EMC is responsible for the organization and development of a RADEF program for their department / agency, including designation of a Radiological Defense Officer (RDO) to coordinate RADEF training and planning activities.

SEOC Planning Section. Various types of specialized units (i.e., Assessment Unit, Documentation Unit, Resource Unit, and Situation Report Unit) will be formed as needed within the SEOC Planning Section to collect, analyze, synthesize, display, and report attack-related information. This will include information on nuclear detonations (NUDETS) and radioactive fallout, protective actions taken and their status, damage reports, decontamination efforts, status of essential resources and vulnerable populations, and other information as appropriate. Most assessment information will come from local EOCs, state departments / agencies and the state RADEF organization, and the federal government. The SEOC Planning Section will support the SEOC Operations Section and SEOC Incident Management Section in providing technical data upon which decisions for response and recovery actions can be made. As necessary and appropriate, technical experts from the MDEQ, MDMVA, and MDLARA (for radiological hazards) and other departments / agencies will be integrated into the various SEOC Planning Section units to assist in the attack assessment.

Critical Pre-Attack Assessment Actions

STATE RADIOLOGICAL DEFENSE OFFICER (SRDO) – PRE-ATTACK PHASE:

- **Notify RADEF personnel.** The SRDO will ensure that members of the state RADEF organization are notified and mobilized as necessary.
- **Coordinate "crisis" training of RADEF personnel.** "Crisis" training for radiological monitors will be initiated at the Alert Level of the Enemy Attack Emergency Action Level Classification System. The SRDO will coordinate this training to ensure that state and local personnel have the basic skills, knowledge, and guidance needed to minimize the effects of fallout radiation to facilitate recovery efforts in a radiological environment.

Radiological monitor instructors from (or arranged by) the MSP/EMHSD will provide training for department / agency radiological monitors to enable them to carry out Essential Functions in the post-attack environment. This concept of "self-protection monitoring" is basic to the ability of each department / agency to provide Essential Functions to the public and other stakeholders. Basic procedures and assignments will be reviewed as part of that training. Radiological training for shelter monitors will be provided for appropriate state personnel (primarily from the MDHHS-Human Services). These monitors will then be assigned to shelters for state personnel, located at or near the ASEOC.

Training will consist of a combination of classroom instruction, instructional videos, and hands-on demonstrations, based on guidance provided by the federal government. Each MSP Post has (or will be provided with) a "crisis" training set to use in training troopers in radiological monitoring. Training will be provided to other departments / agencies as required and appropriate for their attack-related role(s) and responsibilities.

- **Coordinate RADEF equipment distribution.** The SRDO will coordinate the distribution of available (and properly calibrated) RADEF equipment to local and state departments / agencies on a priority basis.
- **Review RADEF reporting procedures.** During the pre-attack period the SRDO will review, with state and local officials (via the MI CIMS, LEIN or other appropriate means), the procedures for reporting radiological data.

SEOC PLANNING SECTION – PRE-ATTACK PHASE:

- **Record attack information.** The following information will be recorded on status boards and/or other visual displays in the SEOC / ASEOC as it is received:
 - Description of the attack threat

- Enemy Attack Emergency Action Level Classification
 - Protective actions ordered by the President and/or Governor
 - Status of evacuation and sheltering efforts
 - Status of resource use / availability
 - Status of any damage or injuries from pre-attack actions
 - Other pertinent information, as appropriate
- **Plot attack information on maps.** The following information will be recorded on appropriate maps in the SEOC / ASEOC as it is received:
 - Major evacuation routes
 - Traffic conditions along evacuation routes, including conditions that might impede or inhibit vehicular movement (e.g., major construction, accidents, vehicles out of fuel, etc.)
 - Traffic / access control points
 - Rest areas and gasoline stations
 - Essential resource relocation staging areas
 - Major transportation pickup points
 - Evacuation status
 - Locations of major public fallout shelters and their capacity / status
 - Status of upgrading efforts at major shelters
 - Location of essential resources (e.g., food warehouses, fuel storage facilities, pharmaceutical manufacturers, etc.)
 - Location of major populations and/or facilities requiring special protection or handling (e.g., large hospitals, correctional facilities, nursing homes, mental health facilities, universities, etc.)
 - Other pertinent information, as appropriate
 - **Track available and expended resources.** If time and circumstances permit, the Planning Section (Resource Unit) will work with the Operations Section in the SEOC / ASEOC to compile and track available resources, as well as resources expended or committed, so that response and recovery actions are based on the most current and accurate resource information base possible.

ALL STATE DEPARTMENTS / AGENCIES – PRE-ATTACK PHASE:

- **Provide crisis training for radiological monitors.** State departments / agencies have a responsibility to ensure that a sufficient number of their personnel are trained in radiological monitoring so that workers can effectively and safely perform essential functions and services in the post-attack radiological environment. Many departments / agencies have essential post-attack functions to perform to protect public health, safety and welfare, maintain law and order, and ensure the continued functioning of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches of government. In addition, shelter monitor training must be provided for MDHHS-Human Services staff who will be assigned to shelters for state personnel, located at or near the ASEOC.

Radiological monitor instructors will be arranged by the MSP/EMHSD. Other state departments / agencies with subject matter experts in radiological monitoring (e.g., MDEQ, MDMVA, MDLARA) will provide instructional support as required in training department / agency radiological monitors. Training will consist of a combination of classroom instruction, instructional videos, and hands-on demonstrations, based on guidance provided by the federal government.

Critical Attack Analysis Actions

STATE RADIOLOGICAL DEFENSE OFFICER (SRDO) AND ASEOC PLANNING SECTION – ATTACK ANALYSIS PHASE:

- **Collect and compile attack-related information.** Immediately following a nuclear attack, the first priority is attack analysis. The SRDO and ASEOC Planning Section are responsible for collecting (as conditions permit) and compiling pertinent attack-related information from local EOCs, state departments / agencies and the state RADEF organization, and the federal government. Attack information will be reported to the ASEOC in accordance with the procedures outlined in the “State Radiological Reporting Procedures” section.

It is assumed that the actual location of ground zero (GZ), the weapon size, and the type of burst (air or ground) may not immediately be available. This may be due to communications disruptions, the inability to collect information, or simply a lack of information from credible sources. Consequently, the Planning Section may have to rely on rudimentary estimating procedures involving analysis of fragmentary information on various characteristics associated with the nuclear detonation for deriving the location of GZ, the weapon size, and type of burst.

Critical Post-Attack Assessment Actions

STATE RADIOLOGICAL DEFENSE OFFICER (SRDO) – POST-ATTACK PHASE:

- **Review and interpret fallout history curves and predictions.** The SRDO, working in conjunction with the ASEOC Planning Section and its radiological subject matter experts, will review, evaluate, and interpret fallout history curves for the state. Depending on the remaining communications capability, information from the federal government on fallout levels may be limited or non-existent. Therefore, the State may be forced to rely on its own ability to develop fallout history curves based on federal guidance and the best information available in the ASEOC at the time. If communications capability is such that communications between local EOCs and the ASEOC is severely hampered, local RDOs will be responsible for the preparation, evaluation and interpretation of fallout contour maps and predictions for their jurisdiction, based on the best available information.

Fallout exposure rate contour maps will be prepared in the ASEOC using the information collected on fallout levels (if available). By indicating the severity and geographic scope of fallout problems, fallout contour maps will help provide a basis for making operational decisions involving recovery activities and the status / use of available resources. Dose and dose rate charts will be developed as needed for affected areas.

- **Advise on state decontamination activities.** State and local facilities that survived the attack must be decontaminated before they can be used again. Radiological decontamination includes any measures used to reduce radiation exposure. Radioactivity cannot be destroyed; however, fallout radiation can be reduced by 1) removing radioactive materials from contaminated surfaces, 2) covering the contaminated surfaces with shielding materials (such as earth), or 3) isolating contaminated objects and waiting for the radiation levels to decrease through the process of radioactive decay.

The SRDO and the radiological subject matter experts in the ASEOC Planning Section will advise state departments / agencies and local government on decontamination measures, in accordance with guidance provided by the federal government. The MDTMB is ultimately responsible for the management and use of state-owned and leased facilities. Consequently, the MDTMB is responsible for arranging for and coordinating the decontamination of state facilities in the post-attack environment. Essential facilities will be identified and given priority in decontamination efforts. Such determinations will be made in the ASEOC, based on damage reports received and the operational needs of state government at the time.

The MDARD, MDEQ and MDHHS-Health will monitor and coordinate decontamination or disposal of food and water supplies.

ASEOC PLANNING SECTION – POST-ATTACK PHASE:

- **Prepare damage and casualty estimates.** As soon as the post-attack radiological environment allows, state and local assessment teams will be dispatched to conduct detailed damage assessment surveys to determine the nature and extent of damage and impacts, and the number of casualties. Standard damage assessment procedures and forms will be utilized to collect, compile and report damage, impact and casualty information. Local assessment information will be reported to the local EOC per established procedure. Local EOCs, in turn, will report assessment information to the ASEOC. State departments / agencies will report damage assessment information to their ASEOC representative, who in turn will provide the information to the ASEOC Planning Section for review, compilation, analysis, synthesis and reporting.

Damage, impact, casualty and other pertinent information will be compiled and recorded on status boards and maps by the ASEOC Planning Section. ASEOC staff will use this information to help make key operational decisions concerning the post-attack recovery. This information will also provide the basis for developing assistance requests to the federal government.

- **Conduct state resource evaluation.** The ASEOC Planning Section (Resource Unit) will work with the ASEOC Operations Section to conduct a state resource evaluation to determine the number and type of resources damaged or destroyed, and the number and type of resources available for use in the post-attack recovery. This resource evaluation will be based on local, state and federal damage assessment reports, and field surveys or reconnaissance conducted by local and state personnel. Critical resources will be given priority status in the evaluation and assessment process.

State Radiological Reporting System. The following system for measuring radiation and reporting fallout information between levels of government is necessary for protection of the public against fallout, and for directing the efforts of personnel engaged in survival and recovery operations.

Counties and Municipalities. Counties and municipal emergency management program jurisdictions will report radiological information directly to the ASEOC.

State Radiological Monitors / Monitoring Teams. Radiological monitors and monitoring teams from state departments / agencies will report radiological information directly to the ASEOC. Aerial radiological monitoring information (i.e., from the Civil Air Patrol, MDMVA) will also be reported directly to the ASEOC.

ASEOC. The ASEOC will report radiological information to DHS/FEMA (Region V RRCC) and to other federal facilities as directed by DHS/FEMA. Information will be reported to neighboring states and the Province of Ontario, Canada under reciprocal agreement and by request only.

Method of Reporting. The following means of communication will be utilized, in order of preference, for counties and municipalities to report radiological information:

MI CIMS. If the system is operable, it should be used to report radiological information.

Telephone. All communities have contact with the ASEOC via commercial telephone. Even after a nuclear attack, it is felt that this means of communication will remain operative in many areas. Dedicated open telephone lines will be established (to the extent possible) between local EOCs and the ASEOC to assure continuously available, uninterrupted communication.

LEIN. Most counties and municipalities have LEIN capability. The LEIN provides hardcopy confirmation.

Police Radio. Police radio is the primary radio network for direction and control in an enemy attack.

Backup Systems. The following means of communication can be used as backup systems in the event the primary reporting systems outlined above are restricted or inoperable:

- 800 MHz Radio. Many local communities and public agencies have 800 MHz radios that can be used to transmit radiological reports to the SEOC / ASEOC.
- MDOT Radio. The MDOT has radio equipment in county road commission garages in most Michigan counties.
- Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES). Amateur radio can be utilized to the extent that it is organized and operative in the community in question.

Reporting Intervals and Formats. Organized, systematic and consistent reporting intervals and formats are essential to keep the MI CIMS and LEIN system, radio frequencies, and telephone lines from becoming jammed with unnecessary traffic. To that end, when the dose rate from fallout reaches 0.1 R/hr, local EOCs are to report this information using the following reporting interval and format guidelines:

Counties and Municipalities.

- Reporting Intervals. Military or 24-hour clock time will be used in all RADEF reporting. After the initial fallout reading is reported, readings will be taken and reported by local EOCs to the ASEOC every hour for the first 24 hours after the initial report. From 24 to 48 hours after the initial fallout report, readings will be taken and reported every six hours at 0300, 0900, 1500, and 2100. After this early fallout period (i.e., 48 hours after the arrival of fallout), readings will be taken and reported once a day at 0300 until notified

by the ASEOC to cease transmittal of readings. RADEF reports will be compiled by local EOC staff and reported to the ASEOC every six hours for the first 48 hours, and daily after that. Local reports to the ASEOC will be based on average readings for the following times: 0300, 0900, 1500, and 2100 for the first 48 hours, and at 0300 only for the remainder of the time.

- **Reporting Format.** The name of the county or municipality will be reported first, followed by any secondary location designator as appropriate (i.e., the name of a city or village in a county), followed by the date, followed by the time (in military / 24-hour time), followed by the reading.

For example:

Livingston County EOC/9-30-91/0900/0.38 R/hr

or

Livingston County/City of Brighton/9-30-91/1200/0.56 R/hr

or

City of Grand Rapids/9-30-91/1600/0.44 R/hr

ASEOC.

- **Reporting Intervals.** RADEF reports from local EOCs will be compiled at the ASEOC to provide a comprehensive and accurate portrayal of the fallout patterns affecting the state. This information will be provided to DHS/FEMA (and other federal departments / agencies per DHS/FEMA request). It will be provided to adjacent states and the Province of Ontario, Canada upon reciprocal agreement and by request only.

The ASEOC will broadcast the first report it receives from a local EOC to all other EOCs in the district. A comprehensive dose rate report will be broadcast to each local EOC in the district at 12 hours, 24 hours, and 48 hours after the arrival of fallout. Unscheduled reports may be made to local EOCs if it is necessary to assist local and state departments / agencies in performing specific missions. Primary attention will be given to scheduled dose rate reporting.

- **Reporting Format.** The district number, followed by the date, followed by the time of the reading, followed by the counties / municipalities and their readings.

For example:

District 5/9-30-91/0900/

Allegan County/0.40 R/hr

Barry County/0.44 R/hr

Berrien County/0.56 R/hr

Cass County/0.60 R/hr

Kalamazoo County/0.39 R/hr

St. Joseph County/0.66 R/hr

Van Buren County/0.42 R/hr

State Government Post-Attack Continuity Operations.

Alternate Operating Facilities. Each state department / agency must, in its COOP, identify essential personnel and resources and an AOF (or AOFs) necessary for the execution of its Essential Functions in the post-attack period. Because Lansing is a possible attack target due to its political importance and is therefore considered a planned evacuation area, each state department / agency must select an AOF (or AOFs) located outside of the potential direct effects risk area boundary (approximately 6.3 miles in any direction from downtown Lansing) from which it will conduct Essential Functions. When attack is imminent, identified essential state personnel will evacuate the Lansing area with the general populace. As soon as conditions allow evacuees to leave shelters, the essential state personnel will report to their regular work location in Lansing, if the location is undamaged, or to the AOF(s) identified in their department / agency COOP to resume Essential Functions.

State department / agency Essential Functions will be conducted at designated AOFs until conditions in Lansing allow for the transfer of personnel and resources back to their normal Lansing area work locations, or to another designated location. If the Lansing area work locations are not usable, the departments / agencies will continue to conduct Essential Functions at their designated AOF(s), in accordance with their COOPs, until such time as more permanent arrangements can be made for work facilities.

Alternate Seat of Government. When attack is imminent, designated elements of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches of Michigan State Government will relocate to an ASG at a location identified in the Michigan Continuity of Government Plan (MCOGP). (Multiple potential ASG sites have been identified in the MCOGP to provide a range of relocation options in response to incident conditions. The selected ASG will be located outside of the boundary of any potential direct effects risk area.) After the attack, when conditions allow, an assessment will be conducted of the Lansing area state governmental complexes to determine if they are too severely damaged for use. (It is expected that all facilities will have to be decontaminated before re-use.) If the Lansing state governmental complexes are not severely damaged after the attack and they can be adequately decontaminated, the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches will re-convene in Lansing to reconstitute Michigan State Government. If conditions do not allow for reconstitution in Lansing, the ASG will remain operational until such time as more permanent arrangements can be made for work facilities.

Note: The MCOGP and department / agency COOPs contain detailed information regarding Michigan State Government continuity operations. All of these documents have restricted access and therefore are only available to those authorized individuals that have a designated continuity role. State department / agency COOPs are electronically housed on a restricted access business continuity management software that is maintained and controlled by the MDTMB. The MDTMB oversees and administers the state department / agency COOP process. The MSP/EMHSD maintains the MCOGP, in partnership with the MDTMB and the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches, as a Support Plan to the MEMP.

Critical Attack Recovery Actions

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (MDEQ):

- **Coordinate state field team radiological assessment and control activities:**
 - Coordinate field team radiological monitoring and sampling
 - Using the information obtained through radiological monitoring and sampling and from other sources, assess the nature and extent of the attack
 - Assess meteorological conditions using information (as available) from the National Weather Service, state meteorologists, online meteorological web sites, local EOCs and other sources
 - Assist in assessing protective action recommendations
 - Coordinate the distribution of dosimetry to state emergency workers and maintain records of exposure
 - Control exposure to the extent possible
 - Based upon the attack assessment, assist in defining (by identifiable geographic boundaries) the area(s) actually or potentially affected by radioactive fallout and radiological contamination

Note: Definition of geographic boundaries will be a joint cooperative effort between the MSP/EMHSD, the MDEQ and other radiological subject matter experts in the SEOC / ASEOC Planning Section. Assessment information for making these determinations will likely come from a variety of sources.

- **Assist in screening the public for radiological contamination.** The MDEQ will coordinate with the MSP/EMHSD in locating, setting up, and overseeing portal monitor screening of shelter populations with potential radioactive contamination.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS (MDLARA) / MICHIGAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (MPSC):

- **Coordinate post-attack energy resource distribution.** Control and coordination of the distribution and use of energy resources is a critical post-attack function. Electricity, natural gas, fuel oils and gasoline must be readily available and equitably distributed to facilitate the relocation and sheltering of the population, but perhaps most importantly, they must be available to aid in post-attack recovery. The MPSC has a vital role in securing the cooperation of energy companies and the energy industry in the redistribution of energy resources as needed. Strict control over the distribution and use of energy resources may be necessary in the post-attack environment.

This effort will be carried out under the direction of the MPSC and Governor's Office, in coordination with the MSP/EMHSD, based on recommendations made in accordance with 1982 PA 191. A representative of the MPSC will be present in the SEOC / ASEOC to advise state officials on matters pertaining to energy resources and to coordinate the control and redistribution of energy resources as needed. (Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures / Energy Emergencies.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY, MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET (MDTMB):

- **Coordinate decontamination of state facilities.** State facilities that survive a nuclear attack will have to be decontaminated before they can be used again. The MDTMB is ultimately responsible for the management and use of state owned and managed facilities. Consequently, it is responsible for arranging for and coordinating the decontamination of the state facilities in the post-attack environment.

Radiological decontamination includes any measures used to reduce radiation exposure. Radioactivity cannot be destroyed; however, fallout radiation can be reduced by 1) removing radioactive particles from contaminated surfaces, 2) covering the contaminated surfaces with shielding materials (such as earth), or 3) isolating contaminated objects and waiting for the radiation levels to decrease through the process of radioactive decay.

Essential facilities will be identified in the SEOC / ASEOC and given priority in post-attack decontamination efforts. Such a determination will be based on damage reports received and the operational needs of state government at the time. The SRDO will provide advice on decontamination measures, in accordance with guidance provided by the federal government.

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE (MSP) AND MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (MDOT):

- **Implement the Michigan Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation (EHTR) Plan.** The post-attack environment will likely pose significant challenges because much of the State's transportation network may be damaged or destroyed by direct weapons effects or otherwise made unusable due to debris, radioactive fallout, or other impediments. In addition, the post-attack recovery will require that military and emergency services organizations be given priority usage of the available transportation infrastructure. The MSP and MDOT will jointly implement the EHTR Plan during the post-attack recovery period to regulate and control traffic on the state highway network (which includes all federal, state, county, and local highway systems and facilities) in order to adequately accommodate essential recovery activities and priority shipments of materials, equipment and personnel.

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Nuclear Attack Emergency Action Level Classification System

Classification	Initiating Condition	State Actions	Primary Agency
COMMUNICATIONS WATCH	A state of tension exists that requires continuous monitoring of the situation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minimally activate the SEOC for communications purposes. 2. Establish 24-hour communications with state agencies, the federal government, and local governments. 3. Alert key officials, including SEOC staff, to review and update the MEMP and nuclear attack procedures. 4. Review staff augmentation procedures. 5. Review crisis training procedures. 6. Review procedures for relocating essential government staff and resources to alternate locations to continue essential government functions. 7. Review procedures for suspending nonessential government functions and redirecting personnel to essential functions. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MSP/EMHSD 2. MSP/EMHSD 3. MSP/EMHSD 4. All agencies 5. MSP/EMHSD 6. All agencies 7. All agencies
ALERT	A state of tension and deteriorating relations exists, necessitating that a high degree of emergency preparedness be maintained.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If incident warrants this classification level at the onset, consider all actions listed under the previous level above, if not already accomplished. 2. Partially activate the SEOC for communications, recordkeeping, assessment and public information. 3. Ensure attack warning systems are operational. 4. Initiate accelerated ("crisis") training programs for emergency functions. 5. Prepare for increased public information activity. 6. Review procedures on preservation of vital records. 7. Inform key executive, legislative and judicial staff of continuity of government arrangements so they can review the MCOGP and related procedures, etc. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All agencies 2. MSP/EMHSD 3. MSP/EMHSD, MSP Operations 4. MSP/EMHSD 5. MSP/EMHSD, Governor's Office 6. All agencies 7. MSP/EMHSD, Governor's Office
NATIONAL EMERGENCY	Increased world tension suggests that an attack could occur. The highest degree of readiness should be maintained.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If incident warrants this classification level at the onset, consider all actions listed under the previous level above, if not already accomplished. 2. Fully activate the SEOC and begin relocation procedures to the ASEOC. 3. Activate attack warning systems. 4. Implement the MCOGP and department / agency COOPs; establish continuity facilities per the various plans. 5. Provide accurate, ongoing information to the media from the SEOC / ASEOC or JIC. 6. Direct local authorities to implement protective action orders issued by the Governor. 7. Compile, record and assess evacuation and sheltering information from state agencies, local governments. 8. Direct state agencies to protect essential resources, including vital records. 9. Suspend nonessential government functions. 10. Coordinate food redistribution efforts. 11. Issue emergency advisories to school districts. 12. Coordinate the use of state facilities / equipment to support emergency operations. 13. Provide information on troop convoy movements; coordinate / provide military support to civil authorities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All agencies 2. MSP/EMHSD 3. MSP/EMHSD, MSP Operations 4. MSP/EMHSD, Governor's Office, Legislature, Judiciary, MDTMB 5. MSP/EMHSD, Governor's Office, JIT 6. MSP/EMHSD 7. MSP/EMHSD 8. MSP/EMHSD, Governor's Office 9. All agencies 10. MDARD 11. MDOE 12. MDTMB 13. MDMVA

Nuclear Attack Emergency Action Level Classification System (cont.)

Classification	Initiating Condition	State Actions	Primary Agency
ATTACK	An attack has occurred or is imminent.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Activate warning systems. 2. Activate and assign state shelter monitors. 3. Take shelter. 4. Maintain continuous 24-hour communications with the federal government and local governments, if possible. 5. Compile, record and assess information on nuclear detonations and damage estimates. 6. Provide radiological emergency response resources. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MSP/EMHSD, MSP Operations 2. MSP/EMHSD, MDHHS-Human Services 3. All agencies 4. MSP/EMHSD, MDTMB 5. MSP/EMHSD, MDEQ, MDLARA, MDMVA 6. MDEQ, MDLARA, MDMVA
POST-ATTACK RECOVERY	The attack is over and recovery begins.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain communications with the federal government and local governments, if possible. 2. Prepare damage / casualty estimates. 3. Review / interpret fallout history curves and predictions. 4. Advise on and coordinate state decontamination activities. 5. Reconstitute State Government in Lansing, if possible, or continue to operate from the ASG or other designated location. Provide Essential Functions from normal work locations, if possible, or from AOFs. Implement other continuity measures (e.g., emergency orders, directives, rules, and regulations; emergency succession of key officials; protection of vital records and resources; etc.) as required to provide for the continuation of Constitutional governance and provision of Essential Functions. 6. Determine and prioritize resource needs and coordinate the redistribution of resources. 7. Implement control and rationing of essential goods and supplies. 8. As necessary, request assistance from adjacent states and/or the federal government. 9. Issue public information on a regular basis. 10. Inspect and sample food / feed supplies to prevent contamination from radioactive fallout. 11. Issue agricultural advisories and protective action guides to prevent contamination from radioactive fallout. 12. Coordinate post-attack food redistribution efforts. 13. Ensure equal access to disaster-related services. 14. Coordinate post-attack energy resource distribution. 15. Coordinate post-attack petroleum and natural gas pipeline safety activities. 16. Coordinate the investigation and control of communicable disease. 17. Coordinate victim identification and mass fatality management services. 18. Coordinate crisis counseling services with CMHSPs. 19. Coordinate appropriate medical services. 20. Coordinate food and environmental testing services. 21. Provide post-attack monitoring, sampling and analysis to minimize risks from radiological exposure. 22. Coordinate state field team radiological assessment and control activities. 23. Assist in screening populations exposed to radiological contamination. 24. Coordinate decontamination of state facilities. 25. Implement Michigan Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation Plan. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MSP/EMHSD, MDTMB 2. MSP/EMHSD, selected agencies 3. MSP/EMHSD 4. MSP/EMHSD, MDTMB, MDOT 5. MSP/EMHSD, Governor's Office, all Executive Branch agencies, Michigan Judiciary, Michigan Legislature 6. MSP/EMHSD, selected agencies 7. MSP/EMHSD, Governor's Office 8. MSP/EMHSD, Governor's Office 9. MSP/EMHSD, Governor's Office, JIT 10. MDARD, MDEQ 11. MDARD 12. MDARD 13. MDCR 14. MDLARA/MPSC 15. MDLARA/MPSC 16. MDHHS-Health 17. MDHHS-Health, MSP 18. MDHS-Health 19. MDHHS-Health 20. MDHS-Health 21. MDEQ 22. MDEQ 23. MDEQ 24. MDTMB 25. MSP, MDOT

<p>DISASTER-SPECIFIC PROCEDURES: WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION ATTACKS</p>	<p>CBRNE ATTACK (TERRORISM)</p>	<p>COORDINATION In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESFs, consider the following tasks and procedures in the event of a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosives / incendiary terrorist attack against the United States.</p>
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Nature of the Hazard. The complexity, scope and potential consequences of a terrorist attack require a rapid and decisive capability to resolve the situation. An extraordinary level of coordination between crisis and consequence management functions (see “Crisis Management and Consequence Management” section) across all levels of government is of paramount importance as no single local, state or federal department / agency has the capabilities or authorities necessary to mount an effective response to a well-executed WMD attack – especially one that produces mass casualties.

Differences Between Terrorist WMD Attacks and Other Disasters. Several characteristics of WMD terrorist events which are markedly different from other types of emergencies or disasters include:

- A terrorist incident may occur with little or no warning and it may not be recognizable until there are multiple casualties. It may also appear to be a naturally occurring or inadvertent introduction of a disease or contaminant. Most chemical and biological agents are not detectable by methods used for explosives and firearms and many agents can be carried in containers that look like ordinary items.
- There may be multiple and nearly simultaneous events, e.g., for the purpose of increasing the systemic effect (communications, transportation, pipelines, etc.) to escalate fear and panic amongst the public, or initiating one event in an attempt to influence another event’s outcome.
- Responders are placed at a higher risk of becoming casualties because many agents are not readily detectable or identifiable. Emergency responders may also be targets for secondary releases or explosives.
- The location of the incident will be treated as a crime scene. As such, preservation and collection of evidence is critical for apprehending the terrorists and bringing them to justice. However, evacuating and treating victims of the attack and preservation of human life is the primary concern. Therefore, it is important for the Incident Commander / Unified Command to coordinate response operations to minimize potential disruptions between law enforcement operations focused on the crime scene and other operations focused on a hazardous materials or disaster scene.
- Contamination of critical facilities and large geographic areas may result. Victims may carry an agent unknowingly to public transportation facilities, businesses, residences, medical offices and clinics, or hospital emergency rooms because they are unaware that they are contaminated / infected. First responders may carry the agent to fire stations or police precinct houses, hospitals, or to the location of future calls.
- The scope of the incident may expand geometrically and may affect mutual aid jurisdictions. Airborne agents flow with the air currents which may carry them far from the initial source. Facilities may be targeted and agents disseminated via insertion into air ventilation systems. In the case of communicable disease agents, the disease may pass from a single individual to large numbers of others, who in turn infect many others, and so on.
- There will be a stronger reaction from the public than with other types of incidents. The thought of the potential of being exposed to a chemical, biological or radiological agent that is not detectable by the human senses evokes terror in most people. The fear of the unknown, and because this was an intentional attack perpetrated by terrorists rather than a random act of nature, also makes the public’s response more severe.
- Time is working against responding elements. The incident can expand geometrically and very quickly. Additionally, the effects of some chemical and biological agent attacks worsen over time due to the spread and absorption of contamination.

- Support facilities and systems, such as utilities (e.g., power generation, electrical grid, gas pipelines, etc.), 911 centers, hospitals and other critical infrastructures are at risk as targets.
- Specialized state and local response capabilities could quickly be overwhelmed.

Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD) Defined. “(1) Any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, or missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, or mine or similar device; (2) any weapon that is designed or intended to cause death or serious bodily injury through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals or their precursors; (3) any weapon involving a disease organism; or (4) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.” (Title 18, U.S.C. § 2332a)

Potential WMD Agents. At least two important considerations distinguish WMD hazards from other types of terrorist tools, such as kidnappings and firearms. First, in the case of chemical, biological and radiological agents, their presence may not be immediately obvious, making it difficult to determine when and where they have been released, who has been exposed, and what danger is present for first responders and health care providers. Second, although there is a sizable body of research on battlefield exposures to WMD agents, there is limited scientific understanding of how these agents affect civilian populations.

- Chemical Agents. A wide variety of toxic chemical materials could potentially be used by terrorists to achieve the desired casualty and/or contamination effect(s). Literally hundreds of toxic industrial materials are produced, stored, transported and used in various manufacturing operations throughout the country and the state. Additionally, highly toxic chemical agents produced by countries that have chemical weapons programs have been known to find their way into terrorist hands. This situation is compounded by 1) the proliferation of chemical weapons technologies, 2) the expanded number of countries that have pharmaceutical, pesticide, and industrial chemical production capacities, and 3) a growing trend for terrorists to pursue such weapons to attain their goals of producing mass casualties, spreading fear and panic, and inflicting economic devastation. (A compendium of toxic chemical warfare agents thought to be sought by terrorists is attached as **TAB A** – “Chemical Agents – Physical Properties and Toxicities” and **TAB B** – “Physiological Effects of Chemical Agents.”)
- Biological Agents. Biological agents are pathogens (disease producing microorganisms) or their derivatives (i.e., toxins) that can be used as weapons to cause incapacitation or death in humans, animals, plants, or to cause the deterioration of materials.

Although use of conventional weapons such as explosives or firearms is still considered the most likely means by which terrorists could harm civilians, there is an increasing risk and probability for the use of biological agents. Use of biological agents as small- and large-scale weapons has been actively explored by many nations and terrorist groups. Although small-scale bio-terrorism events may actually be more likely as they would be less complex to carry out, public health agencies must prepare for possible large-scale incidents that could yield catastrophic public health consequences. Potential biological agents were selected and prioritized by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) based upon the likelihood of their use and the probability that their use could result in an overwhelming adverse impact on public health. (**TAB C** – “Medical Characteristics of Biological Agents,” is a matrix depicting technical information pertaining to the Category A and Category B agents described in the following paragraphs.)

- ✓ **Category A Diseases / Agents.** The U.S. public health system and primary healthcare providers must be prepared to address various biological agents, including pathogens that are rarely seen in the United States. The highest priority agents that are included in this category are those that pose a risk to national security because they can be easily disseminated or transmitted from person to person, result in high mortality rates, have the potential for major public health impact, might cause public panic and social disruption, and require special action for public health preparedness. Such agents include: Anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis*), Botulism (*Clostridium botulinum* toxin), Plague (*Yersinia pestis*), Smallpox (*Variola major*), Tularemia (*Francisella tularensis*), viral hemorrhagic fevers (filoviruses – e.g., Ebola, Marburg, and arenaviruses – e.g., Lassa, Machupo)
- ✓ **Category B Diseases / Agents.** The second highest priority agent group includes those that are moderately easy to disseminate, result in moderate morbidity rates and low mortality rates, and require specific enhancements of CDC’s diagnostic capacity and enhanced disease surveillance. Such agents include: Brucellosis (*Brucella* species), Epsilon toxin of *Clostridium perfringens*, food

safety threats (e.g., salmonella species, escherichia coli O157:H7, shigella), Glanders (burkholderia mallei), Melioidosis (burkholderia pseudomallei), Psittacosis (chlamydia psittaci), Q fever (coxiella burnetii), Ricin toxin from Ricinus communis (castor beans), Staphylococcal enterotoxin B, Typhus fever (rickettsia prowazekii), Viral encephalitis (alphaviruses – e.g., Venezuelan equine encephalitis, eastern equine encephalitis, western equine encephalitis), water safety threats (e.g., vibrio cholerae, cryptosporidium parvum)

- ✓ **Category C Diseases / Agents.** The third highest priority agent group includes emerging pathogens that could be engineered for mass dissemination in the future because of availability, ease of production and dissemination, and potential for high morbidity and mortality rates and major health impact. Such agents include emerging infectious disease threats such as Nipah virus and hantavirus.
- **Nuclear / Radiological Agents.** The threat posed by terrorists in this area could potentially involve small-yield nuclear devices such as Improvised Nuclear Devices (IND), Atomic Demolition Munitions (ADM), or Radiological Dispersion Devices (RDD). Should an IND or ADM be used, normally the yield can be expected to be ten kilotons (equal to 10,000 tons of TNT explosive energy) or less. A weapon with this yield could produce catastrophic results – especially in a metropolitan setting. RDD, often referred to as “dirty bombs,” is a device that uses conventional explosives to disperse low-level radioactive material. The most hazardous short-term aspect of an RDD is the blast effect. The CDC has indicated that at the levels created by most probable sources, not enough radiation would be present in a dirty bomb to cause severe illness from exposure to radiation. In this regard, the intent of the terrorist would be to capitalize on the public’s fear of radiation to achieve their goal of generating panic. (See **TAB D** – “Radiation Dispersion Devices (RDD) and Nuclear Weapons Effects.”)

Planning Assumptions Specific to Terrorist Attacks.

- Michigan shares an extensive border with Canada and commercial shipping on the Great Lakes includes both U.S. and foreign flagged vessels from around the world. Accordingly, despite increased security measures, numerous portals of entry may be used by international terrorist elements to gain entry into the United States through Michigan.
- As a major industrialized and agricultural state that ranks eighth nationally in terms of population, Michigan’s key transportation systems, oil and gas pipelines, electric power systems, agriculture and farm products, and other commodities are of great importance to the national economy as well as to the international community and may be potential terrorist targets.
- Terrorist incidents may occur at any time of day with little or no warning, may involve single or multiple geographic areas, and may result in mass casualties.
- The suspected or actual involvement of terrorists adds a complicating dimension to incident management.
- The response to a threat or actual incident involves FBI law enforcement and investigative activity as an integrated element.
- An act of terrorism, particularly an act directed against a large population center within the United States involving nuclear, chemical, biological or radiological materials, will have major consequences that can overwhelm local and state response capabilities and may severely challenge federal capabilities as well.
- Although limited federal response elements may arrive within the first 12 hours following a WMD attack, most will not arrive and be positioned to provide required support at the scene for a period of 24 to 36 hours following initial notification.
- Local and state agencies would be expected to provide an initial response in accordance with the general responsibilities prescribed in 1976 PA 390, as amended, and the specific task assignments and responsibilities identified in this plan.
- In the case of a biological attack, the effect may be temporarily and geographically dispersed, with no determined or defined “incident site.” Response operations may be conducted over a multi-jurisdictional,

regional or statewide area. Further, interstate support may be requested under the provisions of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

- A biological attack employing a contagious agent may require quarantine by federal, state, local and tribal health officials to contain the disease outbreak.
- Local, state and federal responders will define working perimeters that overlap. Perimeters may be used by responders to control access to an affected area, to assign operational sectors among responding organizations, and to assess potential effects on the population and the environment. Control of these perimeters and response actions may be managed by different authorities, which will impede the effectiveness of the overall response if adequate coordination is not established.
- If appropriate personnel protective equipment and capabilities are not available and the area is contaminated with CBRNE or other hazardous materials, it is possible that response actions into a contaminated area may be delayed until the material has dissipated to a level that is safe for emergency response personnel to operate or until appropriate personal protective equipment and capabilities arrive, whichever is sooner.

Categories of Incidents. The NRF establishes policies, procedures and mechanisms for responding to the following different categories of incidents, any of which could be caused by a terrorist attack:

Emergency. The NRF defines an Emergency as: “Any incident, whether natural or manmade, that requires responsive action to protect life or property.” Under the federal Stafford Act, an Emergency is more specifically defined as: “Any occasion, or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.”

Major Disaster. Under the Stafford Act and NRF, a Major Disaster is defined as: “Any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion in any part of the United States that, in the determination of the President, causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under the Stafford Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.”

Catastrophic Incident. The NRF defines a Catastrophic Incident as: “Any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism, that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions.” The NRF Catastrophic Incident Annex further states: “A catastrophic incident could result in sustained nationwide impacts over a prolonged period of time; almost immediately exceeds resources normally available to State, tribal, local, and private-sector authorities in the impacted area; and significantly interrupts governmental operations and emergency services to such an extent that national security could be threatened.” Generally, catastrophic incidents will be declared a Major Disaster under the Stafford Act.

(Refer to the “Emergency Management System” section of this plan, under the heading “National Response Framework,” for additional information.)

THREAT ASSESSMENTS. Assessing the terrorism threat is a key component of crisis management. It requires a highly coordinated effort between law enforcement agencies at all levels of government. It also relies on timely information from intelligence agencies, private institutions, and the public. The following depicts functions performed at the local, state, and/or federal levels related to assessing, evaluating, categorizing, and if appropriate, disseminating warning following receipt of a terrorist threat:

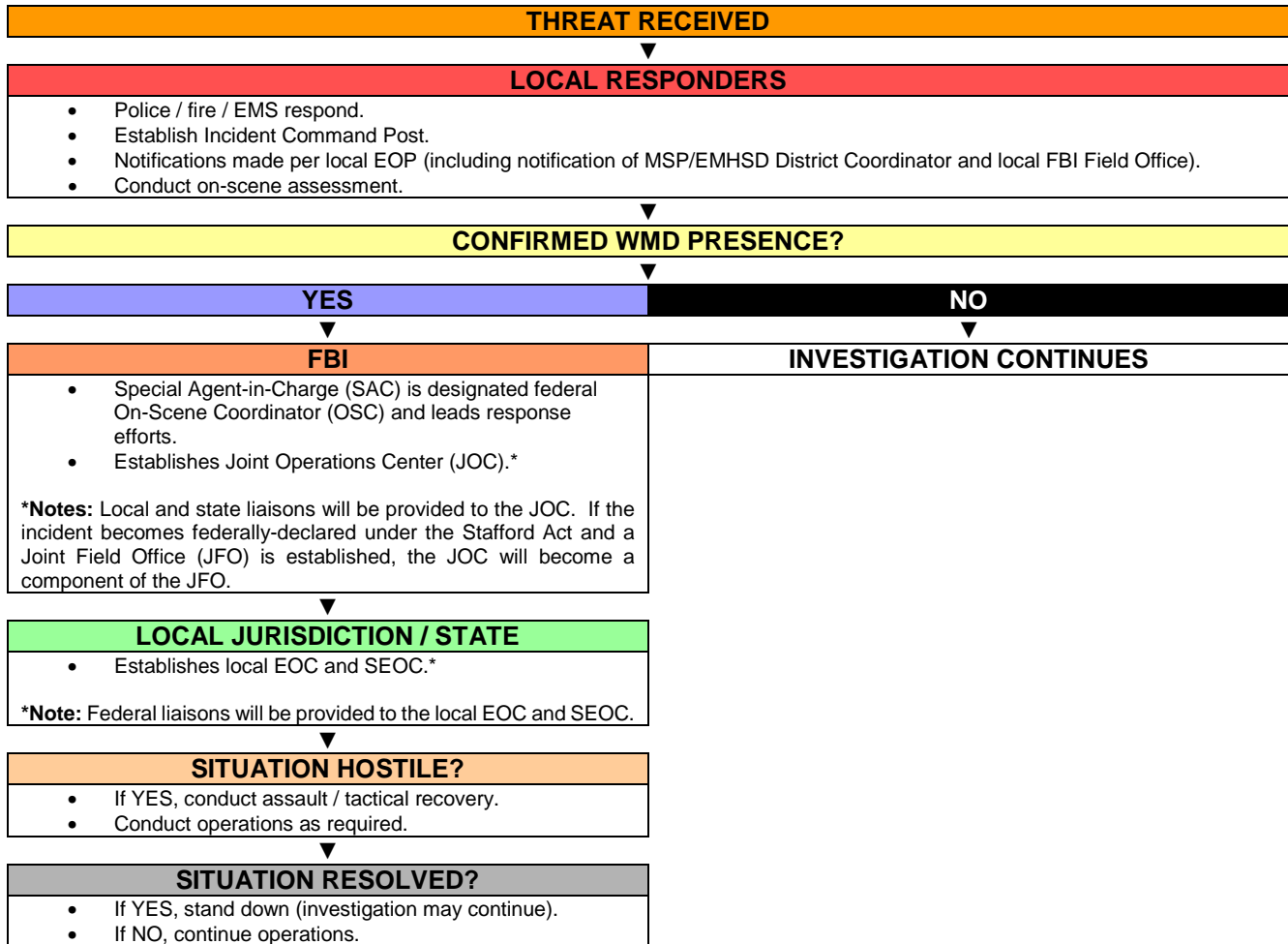
Local Threat Assessments. Local law enforcement, in conjunction with the MSP, FBI and other pertinent law enforcement elements, should complete Joint Threat Assessments to:

- Promote interagency collaboration by coordinating criminal investigative intelligence relating to WMD terrorism potential threat elements located within, or that may pose a threat to, the jurisdiction.

- Assess the threat to particular targets to enable the jurisdiction to better focus their prevention, protection and preparedness efforts to reduce the likelihood or effects of an attack and to enhance local response effectiveness should those efforts prove unsuccessful.
- Identifying the WMD(s) or CBRNE material(s) likely to be employed by existing potential threat elements to better identify equipment, training, exercising, infrastructure protection and/or mutual aid needs necessary to respond effectively to those particular types of hazards.

Local Response to a Potential Terrorist Threat

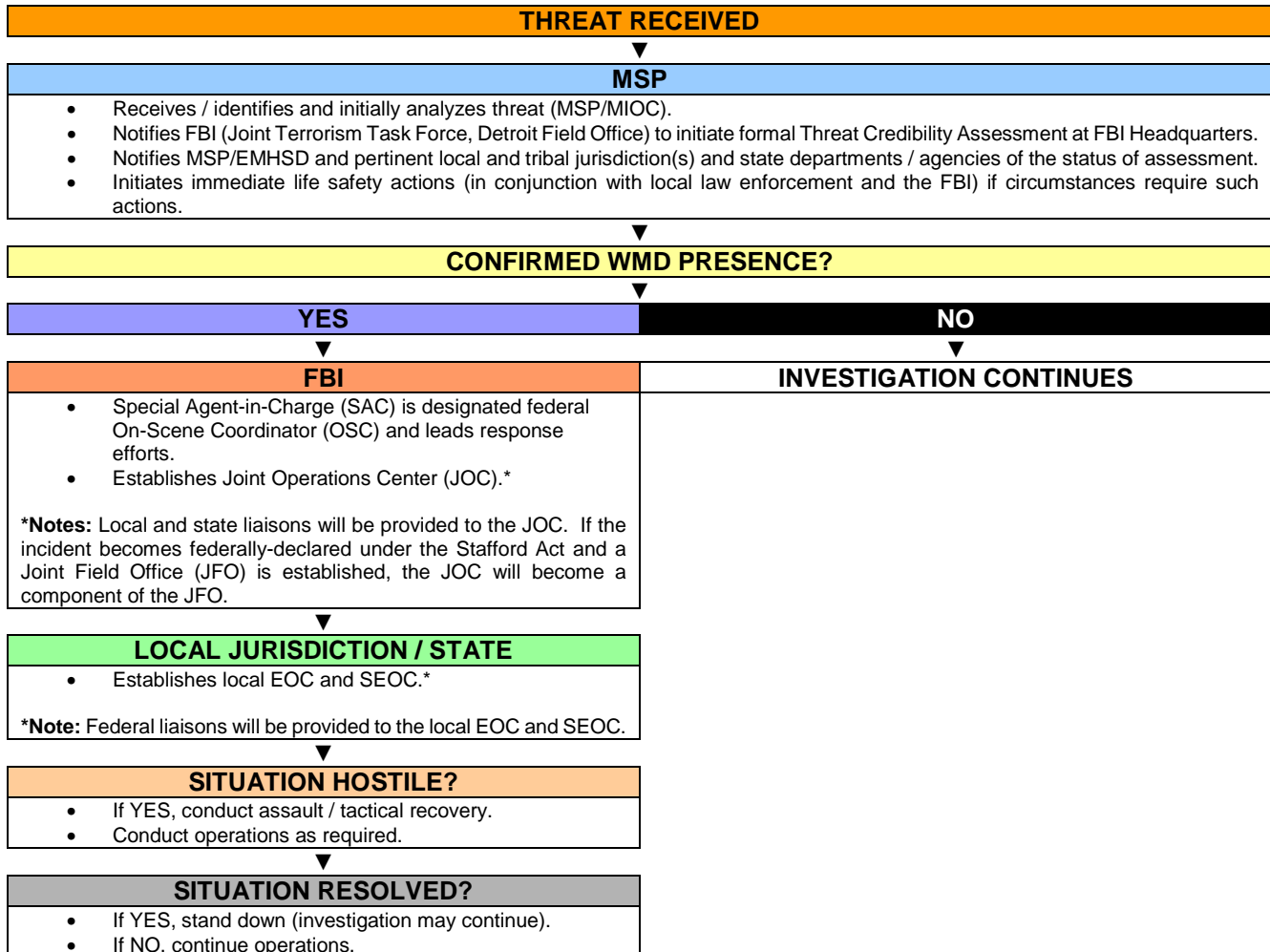
(Approximate sequence of events)



State Threat Assessment and Analysis. The MSP coordinates state-level threat assessments. The Michigan Intelligence Operations Center within the MSP (MSP/MIOC) is the action agency and serves as the focal point to ensure effective information flow between national intelligence and law enforcement agencies and the local law enforcement community. The MSP/MIOC also serves as the principal advisor to the MSP/EMHSD regarding general or specific Intrastate alerts. The table at **TAB E** and the diagram below depict key actions to be initiated following receipt at the state level and/or notification by a local jurisdiction of a terrorist threat / incident: (See chart below.)

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State Response to a Potential Terrorist Threat
(Approximate sequence of events)



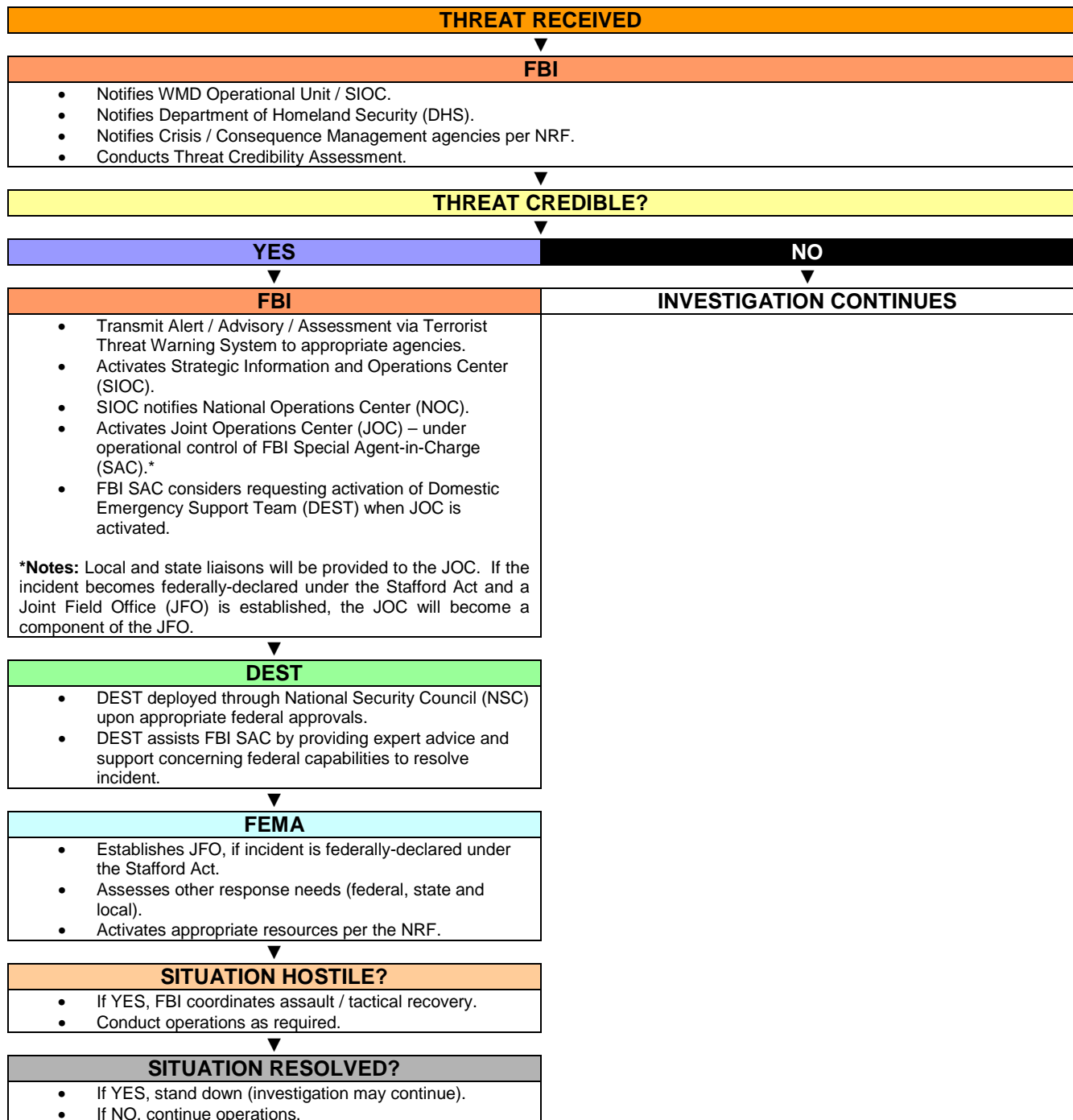
Federal Threat Assessment and Analysis. The FBI's Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC) is the focal point and operational control center for all federal intelligence, law enforcement, and investigative law enforcement activities related to domestic terrorist incidents or credible threats, including leading attribution investigations. The SIOC houses the National Joint Terrorism Task Force (NJTTF). The mission of the NJTTF is to enhance communications, coordination, and cooperation among federal, state, local, and tribal agencies representing the intelligence, law enforcement, defense, diplomatic, public safety, and homeland security communities by providing a point of fusion for terrorism intelligence and by supporting Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs) throughout the United States.

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The diagram below depicts initial federal actions that will be implemented upon the receipt of a threat.

Response to a Potential Terrorist Threat Detected at the Federal Level

(Approximate sequence of events)



Coordinating with Federal Agencies for Threat Assessment and Analysis. Intelligence and or law enforcement information regarding potential terrorists may be developed at the federal, state or local levels of government. When the MSP receives information concerning a potential terrorist WMD threat in a local community, it will notify the JTTF of the FBI Detroit Field Office, which in turn will notify FBI Headquarters. The FBI Headquarters will initiate a formal Threat Credibility Assessment. The JTTF and MSP will be kept apprised of the status of the assessment. The MSP/MIOC will inform pertinent local and tribal jurisdiction(s) and state departments / agencies of the status of the assessments. If the FBI determines that the threat is credible, the MSP/EMHSD will be notified via secure means. Activations of EOCs, dissemination of notifications and warnings, and other response measures will be implemented in accordance with established protocols.

Threat Levels. The FBI will initiate a Threat Credibility Assessment when it receives information regarding a potential threat. A threat level will be determined based upon the results of this analysis and will fall into one of the four following categories which will lead to an escalating range of actions that will be implemented concurrently for crisis and consequence management:

- *Minimal Threat.* Received threats do not warrant actions beyond normal liaison notifications or placing assets or resources on a heightened alert (agencies are operating under normal day-to-day conditions).
- *Potential Threat.* Intelligence or an articulated threat indicates a potential for a terrorist incident. However, this threat has not yet been assessed as credible. Accordingly, a formal Threat Credibility Assessment in support of operations with assistance from select interagency experts will be initiated. For a WMD or CBRNE threat, this assessment includes three perspectives:
 - ✓ Technical feasibility. An assessment of the capacity of the threatening individual or organization to obtain or produce the material at issue.
 - ✓ Operational practicality. An assessment of the feasibility of delivering or employing the material in the manner threatened.
 - ✓ Behavioral resolve. A psychological assessment of the likelihood that the subject(s) will carry out the threat, including a review of any written or verbal statement by the subject(s).
- *Credible Threat.* The Threat Credibility Assessment indicates that the potential threat is credible, and confirms the involvement of WMD in the developing terrorist incident. Federal agencies initiate actions to augment state and local authorities in responding to potential consequences of terrorist employed WMD. The FBI Headquarters activates its SIOC and normally a JOC will be established by the FBI under the operational control of the FBI Special Agent-in-Charge (SAC). (Refer to the “FBI Joint Operations Center” section.)
- *WMD Incident.* A WMD terrorism incident has occurred which requires an immediate process to identify, acquire, and plan the use of federal augmentation to state and local authorities in response to limited or major consequences of a terrorist use or employment of WMD. This incident has resulted in mass casualties.

Terrorist Evolving Threat Evaluation. The National Operations Center (NOC), National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC), and FBI SIOC coordinate information regarding terrorist threats. When the FBI or DHS / Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection (IAIP) determines that a credible threat exists, it notifies and coordinates with the NOC, which immediately notifies the FBI SIOC, if it has not already been informed. The DHS Secretary may elect to activate and prepare to deploy various special teams to conduct prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities. Federal departments and agencies are notified as appropriate by the NOC. The affected state(s) and tribes are also notified by the NOC using appropriate operational security protocols. (Refer to the “Threat Warnings” section for additional information.)

Terrorism Advisory. Upon determining that a credible threat exists, the FBI will notify the DHS. Based upon the information provided, the DHS will initiate an appropriate advisory under the National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS). State departments / agencies, local and tribal governments will then initiate appropriate actions based on the threat level established by the DHS. (Refer to the “National Terrorism Advisory System” and “Communications and Warning in a WMD Attack” sections for additional information, and to **TAB E** for a list of state response actions keyed to the various levels in the NTAS. Suggested NTAS-keyed response actions for local governments can be found in various guidance materials distributed statewide by the MSP/EMHSD.)

Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources.

Critical Infrastructure Defined. “Critical Infrastructure” (CI) is defined in the NRF as: “Systems, assets, and networks, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.” Critical Infrastructure can be grouped by those that would have a national impact, and those that would have a widespread state-level impact. Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (see next section) at the local and state level have been identified during local needs assessments, as described below.

Key Resources Defined. In the NRF, “Key Resources” (KR) are defined as: “Any publicly or privately controlled resources essential to the minimal operations of the economy and government.”

Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) Identification.

- Local Jurisdictions. Local Planning Teams (LPTs) consisting of various emergency response agencies (i.e., law enforcement, fire service, hazardous material response, emergency medical, emergency management, public health, government administrative, public works, emergency communications, and health care) are responsible for identifying and prioritizing CIKR within their jurisdictions for vulnerability reduction measures, consistent with current DHS guidelines.
- State Departments / Agencies. Each state department / agency is responsible for reviewing its CIKR to determine those elements that are critical to the department / agency's ability to perform Essential Functions that are vital to public health, safety and welfare. The MSP/MIOC Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) Desk coordinates this effort and compiles the state department / agency findings. The MDTMB reviews and analyzes this information for the purposes of development and coordination of department / agency-specific Continuity of Operations Plans (COOPs).
- Federal Departments / Agencies. A host of federal departments / agencies continually work together and with states, local and tribal governments to identify CIKR of national interest, and that effort includes Michigan. The MSP/MIOC CIP Desk coordinates with the federal departments / agencies, directly or through the appropriate state counterpart department / agency, to produce the most comprehensive list possible of CIKR in Michigan (see next section).

Michigan CIKR. The MSP/MIOC CIP Desk, working in partnership with federal and state departments / agencies, tribal and local governments, and key private sector utilities such as the electric power and communications industries, has coordinated the development of a comprehensive list of public and private sector CIKR. This list provides the basis for the ongoing implementation of appropriate mitigation and prevention measures designed to reduce the likelihood or potential impacts of a terrorist attack or other homeland security threats.

CIKR Protection Plans. Federal guidance to the states on enhancing CIKR protection and resiliency is provided in the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) and the sector-specific plans that have been developed of the 16 sectors of the economy as defined in the NIPP. (Refer to the following web site for additional information on the NIPP: <http://www.dhs.gov/nipp>.) The NIPP outlines the risk reduction framework which served as the basis for development of the Michigan Infrastructure Protection Plan (MIPP) – the state-specific counterpart to the NIPP – by the MSP/MIOC CIP Desk and a wide array of sector-specific stakeholders in Michigan.

Criticality Assessments. The following considerations are used to determine the criticality of a particular CIKR, with public safety remaining the highest priority throughout this process:

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Criticality Assessment Considerations

Asset Consideration	Brief Description
Casualty Impact	The potential for loss of or serious injury to human life associated with an attack on the asset, both internal and external (e.g., due to an explosion, chemical attack, or catastrophic failure / collapse of the asset).
Business Continuity	The extent to which loss of and/or serious damage to the asset would adversely impact the ability of the jurisdiction / business / industry to continue operations.
Economic Impact	The extent to which loss of and/or serious damage to the asset (including secondary effects) would affect the livelihood, resources, or wealth of individuals and businesses in the area, state, region, or country.
Emergency Response Function	The role the asset plays in emergency response, either in direct services or in enabling access to emergency services, including gaining access to affected locations and evacuating people from affected locations.
National Strategic Importance	The contribution that the asset makes to maintain national and regional security and government continuity.
Replacement Cost	The capital investment required to replace the asset, including related site restoration / preparation, construction, and related replacement and repairs to support infrastructure.
Environmental Impact	The acute and/or chronic effects (including secondary effects) loss of the asset would have on the environment resulting in significant property damage due to toxic substances or destruction of protected areas.

Vulnerability Reduction. The MSP/MIOC CIP Desk coordinates CIKR vulnerability reduction programs, as appropriate and consistent with the availability of resources. Vulnerability reduction efforts for CIKR are based on the level of visibility, accessibility, criticality, threat, site population, value of the CIKR to a potential threat element, and potential for collateral mass casualties. In those instances when appropriate vulnerability reduction is beyond the capability of local jurisdictions and/or private industry to implement, and state support is not practical, potential redundancies that can help reduce the likelihood of total system failure with supporting transition plans will be identified, instituted and exercised wherever possible to ensure their effectiveness.

Countermeasures. Countermeasures are normally implemented based on the results of threat and vulnerability assessments. Countermeasures are measures of protection applied to CIKR that necessitate the allocation of resources. They can be simple or complex, and may differ considerably in terms of feasibility, expense and effectiveness. Countermeasures can be implemented by federal or state departments / agencies, local and tribal governments, private utilities / organizations, or any effective combination of these entities. The MSP/MIOC CIP Desk tracks and promotes the implementation of countermeasures aimed at protecting state assets, as well as those protecting non-state assets that are located in or have a significant impact on Michigan.

CIKR Prioritization. Once CIKR are identified, it is then necessary to prioritize them for the potential application of resources to protect them from terrorist threats and/or damage caused by a natural disaster or other incident. In general, if a CIKR is assessed to be “critical” and is both threatened and vulnerable, it will be designated a high priority for the application of protective measures. CIKR that are either threatened or vulnerable, but not both, will be designated as a moderate priority for protective measures. CIKR that are neither threatened nor vulnerable will be designated as a low priority for protective measures.

Unavoidable Risk. In some instances it may not be practical to implement protective measures to eliminate or significantly reduce the vulnerability of a CIKR. In such cases, risk must be unavoidably accepted. However, methods to ensure resiliency of operations and services via vulnerability reduction initiatives (as discussed on the previous page) must be implemented and contingency plans developed to mitigate the effects of a potential attack.

Direction and Control for a WMD Attack. Direction and Control for WMD terrorist incidents will be in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and therefore similar to that used for other emergencies and disasters (as described in the Direction and Control ESF). However, due to the criminal aspects of a terrorist incident, as well as certain federal authorities, there will be several distinct differences in command relationships and operational procedures. Accordingly, the overall response will be segmented into the two broad categories of crisis management and consequence management:

Crisis Management. Crisis management includes measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism. The laws of the United States assign primary authority to the federal government to prevent and respond to acts of terrorism. States and local governments provide assistance to the federal government as required.

The FBI is designated as the Lead Federal Agency for the investigative response to a threatened or actual terrorist incident. The DHS oversees and coordinates a comprehensive national strategy to safeguard the country against terrorism and provides for overall coordination of the federal response to terrorist attacks. Other federal departments / agencies that have designated authorities under federal law will manage their response functions in support of the FBI and DHS, and in coordination with other departments / agencies involved in response and recovery operations.

The FBI response is primarily focused on evidence collection and preservation, crime scene management, and requesting crime-related federal response assets. State-level law enforcement and crisis management activities are coordinated through the MSP. Although crisis management is predominantly a law enforcement response, it may be supported by technical operations and by federal, state and local consequence management activities, which may run concurrently.

Consequence Management. Consequence management includes measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism. The laws of the United States assign primary authority to the states to respond to the consequences of terrorism. The federal government provides assistance to states as required. Accordingly, FEMA has been designated as Lead Federal Agency for consequence management and is responsible for coordinating federal response and support of the states, as appropriate. The MSP/EMHSD, in conjunction with state, local, tribal and nongovernmental partners, coordinates with FEMA in fulfilling non-law enforcement consequence management response and recovery missions.

Coordination Relationships. The large number of local, state and federal departments / agencies that could respond to a terrorist threat or incident and the potential scope, complexities, and catastrophic effects that may be associated with incidents involving a WMD requires that effective coordination be maintained between all levels of government throughout the response. The organizational structure chart on the following page depicts the overall federal, state and local coordinating relationships in support of response operations. (Note that the command structures are fluid and situationally-dependent as the incident matures.)

Consequence Management Phases. Consequence management planning and response is conducted in all three incident phases (i.e., pre-incident / emerging threat, response, and recovery).

- Pre-Incident / Emerging Threat. The initial FBI response to a potential threat will primarily be focused on law enforcement / investigative actions and efforts, in concert with appropriate federal departments / agencies, the MSP, and local and tribal law enforcement agencies. Efforts will be taken in the interest of public safety and welfare, and is predominately concerned with preventing and resolving the threat. Should a Threat Credibility Assessment by the FBI determine that a potential threat is valid and the involvement of a WMD is confirmed, the threat transitions to a WMD or CBRNE terrorist situation requiring an immediate process to identify, acquire, and plan the use of federal resources to augment state, local, and tribal authorities in lessening or averting the potential consequences of terrorist use or employment of WMD or CBRNE material. FEMA will support the effort by coordinating consequence management planning with the MSP/EMHSD and local emergency management agencies, and by pre-positioning tailored resources as appropriate. During this phase, there generally will be neither an incident site nor external consequences, and therefore, there may be no need for establishment of the traditional Incident Command System (ICS) elements such as an Incident Command Post or Joint Command Post.
- Response. During this phase the threat transitions to an **act of terrorism**. Consequences become imminent or occur that may prompt the President to implement a federal consequence management response. The federal response will primarily be directed toward public safety and welfare and the preservation of human life. FEMA will consult with the White House and the Governor's Office to determine if a federal consequence management response is required. Local and state departments / agencies will initiate response efforts and orchestrate support to save lives, minimize damage to property, and deter additional attacks. The FBI Special Agent-in-Charge (SAC) of the local FBI Field Office normally will establish a Command Post to manage a threat situation based upon graduated and flexible response. In a terrorist threat or incident that may involve a WMD or CBRNE material, the traditional FBI Command Post will transition to a Joint Operations Center (JOC) which may temporarily incorporate a fourth functional entity (i.e., the Consequence Management Group). Following a terrorist incident, the President, in coordination with FEMA and the Governor's Office, may designate the situation as an Emergency or Major Disaster under the federal Stafford Act. When this declaration is made, the JOC will transition into a Joint Field Office (JFO).

- **Recovery.** If the WMD incident is considered to be the result of terrorism, FEMA and the FBI will conduct crisis and consequence management activities concurrently in accordance with the provisions of the National Response Framework (NRF). The FBI will continue law enforcement investigations in concert with the MSP and local / tribal law enforcement agencies, and FEMA will coordinate support under the NRF. State operations and support will be in accordance with the provisions in this plan.

Coordination Relationships for Response Operations

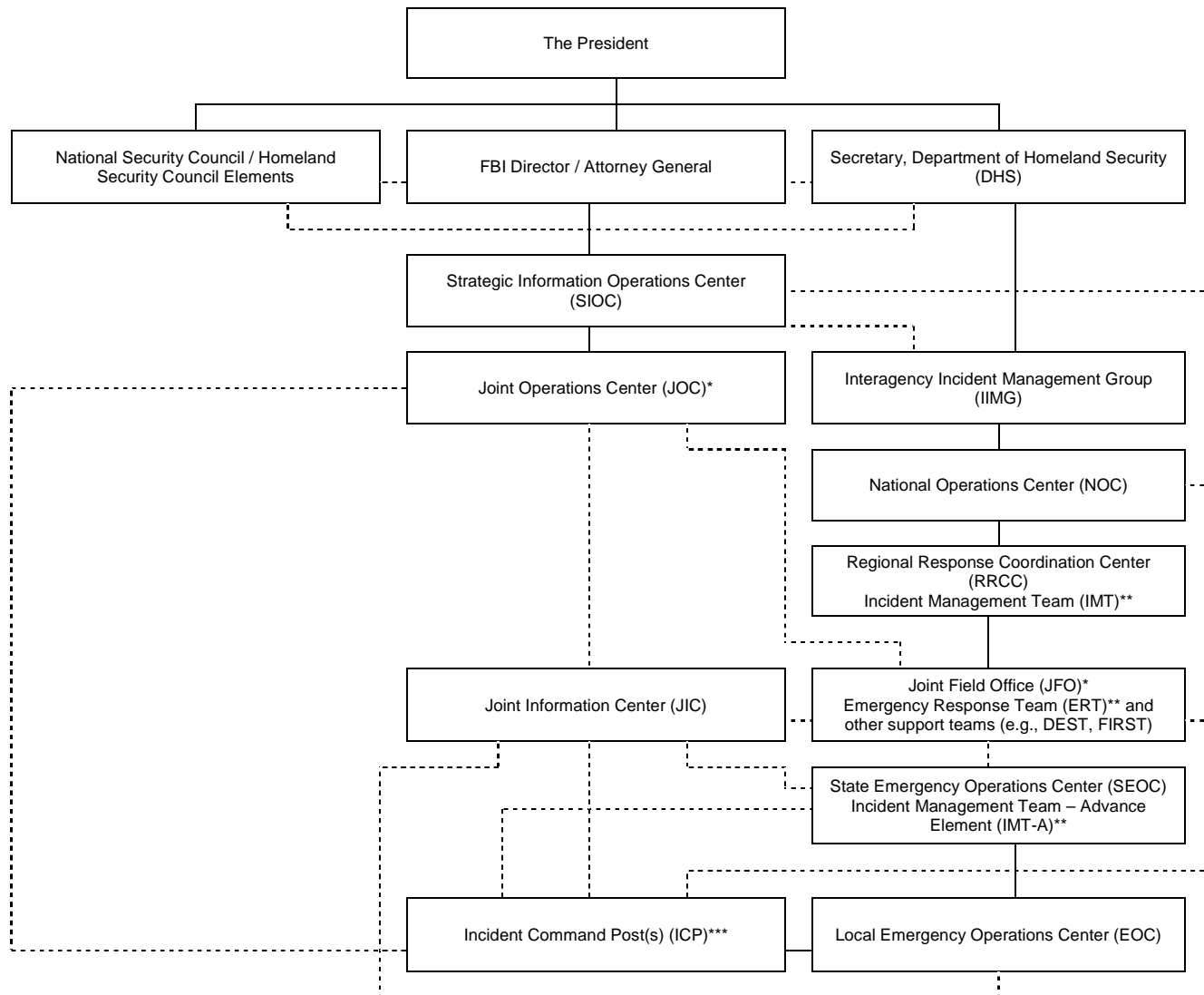


TABLE NOTES

*If the incident becomes federally-declared under the Stafford Act and a Joint Field Office (JFO) is established, the Joint Operations Center (JOC) becomes a component of the JFO.

**The Incident Management Team (IMT) is deployed from the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) to: 1) work directly with the State (IMT-Advance Element) to gather incident information and establish a JFO; and 2) provide staffing for the JFO. A national level IMT (IMT-N) may be deployed for large-scale, high-impact incidents, as required.

***The FBI and State may also establish Command Posts – either co-located with or in close proximity to the ICP.

Dashed lines (- -) indicate key coordination linkages. Solid lines indicate a direct operational relationship.

Local Responsibilities and Organizations for Coordinating Response to WMD Attacks.

Chief Executive Officials. The Emergency Management Act (1976 PA 390, as amended) provides local chief executive officials with certain authorities in situations where there is an occurrence or threat of widespread or severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property from a natural or human-made cause.

Local Public Health Officers. The Public Health Code (1978 PA 368, as amended) provides broad authorities to local public health officers to take action to control epidemics and to prevent the spread of infectious diseases within a community. These authorities may be applicable in a WMD attack.

Local Emergency Responders. Local fire departments, law enforcement agencies, 911 centers, hazardous material teams, and emergency medical services (EMS) are normally among the first to be involved with the response to terrorist incidents, especially those involving a WMD. As response efforts escalate, the local emergency management agency, local health department, public works, health care facilities, and local government officials will help coordinate needed services. In incidents associated with public transportation (e.g., airlines, mass transit, railroads, etc.), workers and officials from these transportation organizations may be among the first responders as well.

Local Command and Control. The initial local response elements must establish positive command and control mechanisms to reduce confusion and to optimize the use of available assets.

- Incident Command System (ICS). Local departments / agencies will implement the ICS when responding to terrorist attacks in accordance with the provisions of the National Incident Management System (NIMS). (Refer to the **Attachments** for a full text version of the NIMS adoption provisions set forth in Michigan Executive Directive 2005-9 – “Adoption of the National Incident Management System for Emergency Incident Management in Michigan.”)
- Unified Command (UC). When the scope of the incident response is such that multiple departments / agencies become involved, the ICS will normally transition to a Unified Command. The UC will continue to operate at the scene throughout the response.

Emergency Operations Center. The local emergency management agency will operate an EOC to coordinate support to the Incident Commander / Unified Command and to facilitate intra- and inter-jurisdictional support. The EOC will coordinate support over and above local and mutual aid agreements in conjunction with the MSP District Coordinator and the SEOC.

State Responsibilities and Organizations for Coordinating Response to WMD Attacks.

MSP Director. The MSP Director coordinates crisis management law enforcement efforts and intelligence efforts with local and tribal law enforcement departments / agencies, the FBI, and other involved federal and state law enforcement departments / agencies. Such coordination ensures comprehensive, well-coordinated, and mutually-supporting law enforcement operations. The law enforcement and investigative response to terrorist threats or incidents is based upon the following priorities: 1) preservation of life or minimizing risk to public safety and health; 2) preventing a threatened act from being carried out or an existing terrorist act from being expanded or aggravated; 3) locating, accessing, rendering safe, controlling, containing, recovering, or disposing of a WMD that has not yet functioned, and disposing of CBRNE material in coordination with appropriate state and federal departments / agencies; and 4) apprehending and successfully prosecuting perpetrators of terrorist threats or incidents.

State Director of Emergency Management and Homeland Security. The MSP Director is designated as the State Director of Emergency Management (under 1976 PA 390, as amended) and State Director of Homeland Security (under Executive Order 2009-52). As such, the MSP Director is ultimately responsible for ensuring that appropriate state and federal assistance is provided to local governments in response to threats or acts of terrorism. Such support is organized and coordinated by the MSP/EMHSD. The MSP/EMHSD Commander is designated as the Deputy State Director of Emergency Management and Deputy State Director of Homeland Security.

MSP District Commanders. MSP district commanders are responsible for coordinating the district-level MSP response to WMD terrorist attacks. Within existing resource constraints, such support may include the provision

of assistance to local law enforcement departments / agencies in carrying out operations related to traffic control, perimeter security, and key facilities security.

MSP/EMHSD. As it does with other emergencies and disasters, the MSP/EMHSD is responsible for coordinating intra- and interstate consequence management activities in support of affected local governments.

State Emergency Operations Center. The SEOC operates in accordance with the provisions and organizational structures outlined in the Direction and Control ESF. SEOC operations for a WMD terrorist attack may entail activation and deployment of the statewide Regional Response Team Network (RRTN) and other state response teams, as well as requesting / coordinating appropriate federal response assets. Normally, a liaison element will be provided from the SEOC to the Consequence Management Group within the FBI JOC, if activated, to provide advice regarding decisions that impact the general public or critical infrastructures. In turn, the FBI may provide representatives to the SEOC to coordinate consequence management support to law enforcement operations. (Refer to the “Federal Responsibilities and Organizations for WMD Attacks” section for more details on the FBI JOC.)

Alternate State Emergency Operations Center. Unlike with random occurring natural or technological disasters, the SEOC could potentially be a specific target of a terrorist attack. If this should occur, or should the threat warrant, the ASEOC will be activated in accordance with the Direction and Control ESF, the Michigan Continuity of Government Plan (MCOGP), and the National Terrorism Advisory System shown at **TAB E**.

Continuity Facilities. An organized terrorist attack against Michigan State Government in the Lansing area will likely trigger activation of an Alternate Seat of Government (ASG) and Alternate Operating Facilities (AOFs), in accordance with the MCOGP and department / agency Continuity of Operations Plans (COOPs). The purpose of these facilities is to ensure the continuation of Essential Functions and the preservation of Constitutional governance throughout the attack. (The locations of these facilities are identified in the various continuity plans.) Every attempt will be made to co-locate the ASEOC and ASG, or locate the two facilities in close proximity to each other to maximize attack response and recovery coordination. (Details are found in the MCOGP.) Depending on the nature, location and anticipated impacts of the terrorist attack, it may also be necessary to activate counterpart continuity plans (COG and COOP) at the local government level to ensure coordinated statewide governmental continuity. The MSP/EMHSD will work with the Governor’s Office, the Michigan Judiciary and Michigan Legislature, the MDTMB, and the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinators to implement statewide continuity measures in accordance with the aforementioned continuity plans.

State Command Post. An SCP may be established and co-located with the Incident Command Post (ICP) at the scene of a terrorist WMD attack due to the extent of state involvement and coordination required to support the local response. The MSP mobile command vehicle or MSP/EMHSD mobile command / emergency operations vehicle, if available, may be used as the SCP. If either of the mobile command vehicles cannot be made available in a timely manner, another suitable vehicle or fixed site location at or near the incident scene will be selected as the SCP. (Refer to the Direction and Control ESF.)

State Department / Agency Emergency Coordination Centers. State departments / agencies have been tasked to develop and staff their own internal Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) to provide continuous support to their representative at the SEOC and/or other emergency coordinating facilities. (Refer to “State Department General Responsibilities” in the Emergency Management System section of this plan.) A department / agency ECC may be activated by the department / agency director, EMC or other authorized individual, depending on the type or impact of the WMD attack and resulting support requirements. Departments / agencies that activate their ECC are responsible for coordinating and communicating all department / agency response measures and actions with / through their representative at the SEOC and/or other emergency coordinating facilities.

Federal Responsibilities and Organizations for Coordinating Response to WMD Attacks. Following are several of the federal departments / agencies and assets that have primary responsibilities and/or exercise functions for certain aspects of the overall law enforcement and intelligence response to threats or acts of terrorism:

Secretary of Homeland Security. During actual or potential terrorist attacks, the overall coordination of federal incident management activities is executed through the Secretary of Homeland Security. Other federal departments / agencies will carry out their incident management and emergency response authorities and responsibilities within this overarching coordinating structure. (Refer to **TAB F** – “Federal Response Support

Assets” for a comprehensive listing of federal departments / agencies and assets that could support response operations.)

Attorney General of the United States / Federal Bureau of Investigation. According to HSPD-5, “The Attorney General has lead responsibility for criminal investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats by individuals or groups inside the United States, or directed at U.S. citizens or institutions abroad, where such acts are within the federal criminal jurisdiction of the United States, as well as for related intelligence collection activities within the United States, subject to the National Security Act of 1947 and other applicable law, Executive Order 12333, and Attorney General-approved procedures pursuant to that Executive Order.” The Attorney General generally acts through the FBI for acts of terrorism.

Principal Federal Official. The PFO is the federal official designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security to act as his/her representative locally to oversee, coordinate, and execute the Secretary’s incident management responsibilities under HSPD-5 for terrorist attacks (or other declared incidents under the Stafford Act) of a catastrophic or unusually complex nature that require extraordinary coordination. The PFO may elect to use the JOC as an initial operating facility for strategic management and identification of state, local and tribal requirements and priorities, and coordination of the federal response. The JOC and PFO will transition into the JFO when established.

FBI Special Agent-in-Charge. The FBI is the lead federal agency for criminal investigations of terrorist acts or threats and intelligence collection activities within the United States. The Special Agent-in-Charge (SAC) of the local FBI Field Office will manage the initial response to a terrorist threat or incident. The SAC, in coordination with FBI Headquarters, will be kept apprised of possible courses of action and potential deployment of the Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST). The FBI SAC will establish initial operational priorities based upon the specific circumstance of the threat or incident. If a JOC is established, it will be under the operational control of the SAC. When a PFO is designated, the FBI SAC will provide full and prompt cooperation, resources, and support to the PFO, as appropriate and consistent with applicable authorities.

Interagency Incident Management Group. The IIMG facilitates strategic-level interagency incident management coordination and course of action development and serves as an advisory body to the Secretary of Homeland Security.

National Counterterrorism Center. The NCTC serves as the primary federal organization for analyzing and integrating all intelligence possessed or acquired by the U.S. government pertaining to terrorism and counterterrorism, excepting purely domestic counterterrorism information. The NCTC may, consistent with applicable law, receive, retain, and disseminate information from any federal, state, or local government or other source necessary to fulfill its responsibilities.

National Operations Center. The NOC is the primary national hub for domestic incident management operational coordination and situational awareness. The NOC is a standing, 24/7 interagency organization fusing law enforcement, national intelligence, emergency response, and private sector reporting. The NOC facilitates homeland security information sharing and operational coordination with other federal, state, local, tribal, and nongovernmental EOCs. The NOC integrates representatives from DHS and other federal departments / agencies to support steady-state threat monitoring requirements and situational awareness, as well as operational incident management coordination.

Strategic Information and Operations Center. Upon determination of a credible threat, FBI Headquarters will activate the SIOC to coordinate and manage the national level support to a terrorism incident. At this level, the SIOC essentially mirrors the organizational structure of the FBI JOC. Liaison officers from designated federal departments / agencies will coordinate with and provide assistance to the FBI. The SIOC serves as the focal point for law enforcement operations and maintains direct connectivity with the NOC.

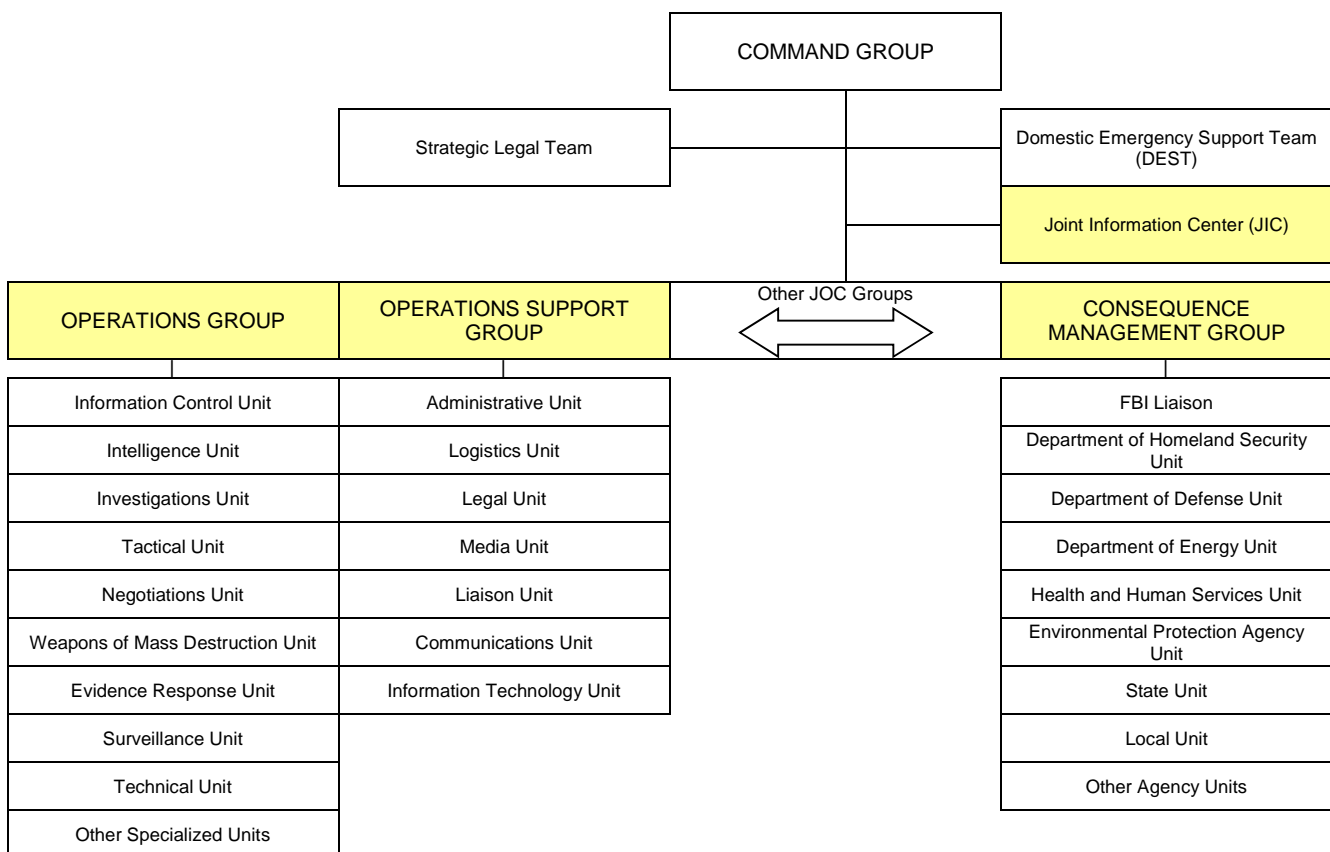
Regional Response Coordination Center. The RRCC is a standing facility operated by the DHS/FEMA that is activated to coordinate regional response efforts, establish federal priorities, and implement local federal program support until a JFO is established in the field and/or the Principal Federal Official (PFO), Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO), or Federal Resource Coordinator (FRC) can assume their NRF coordination responsibilities. The RRCC establishes communications with the affected state emergency management agency and the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC), coordinates deployment of the Incident Management Team – Advance Element (IMT-A) to field locations, assesses damage information, develops situation reports, and issues initial mission assignments. Federal incident response operations are coordinated by the RRCC until a JFO is

operational, which is normally a period of 48-96 hours. The Region V RRCC is located at the FEMA V office in Chicago, Illinois.

Joint Field Office. The JFO is a multi-agency coordination center established locally. It provides a central location for coordination of federal, state, local, tribal, nongovernmental and private sector organizations with primary responsibility for threat response and incident support. The JFO enables the effective and efficient coordination of federal incident-related prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions. When an incident becomes federally-declared (under the Stafford Act) and a JFO is established, the FBI JOC (see description below) will become a section of the JFO and the FBI SAC will become the Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official (SFLEO) in the JFO Coordination Group.

FBI Joint Operations Center. In terrorist threat or attack situations that may involve a WMD, the traditional FBI Command Post (see description below) is expanded into a JOC incorporating a fourth functional entity, the Consequence Management Group. This group consists of representatives from federal, state and local consequence management organizations and will address pre- and post-attack consequence operations. A FEMA representative will coordinate the actions of the JOC Consequence Management Group, expedite activation of a federal consequence management response should it be necessary, and work with an FBI representative who serves as a liaison between the Consequence Management Group and the FBI On-Scene Commander. (Refer to the “FBI Joint Operations Center Organizational Structure for a WMD Attack” chart below.) If a JFO is established (see description above), the JOC will be integrated into that organizational structure as a branch under the Operations Section. However, this will not significantly change the nature or focus of the staffing assignments of state agency personnel assigned to the JOC.

FBI JOC Organizational Structure for a WMD Attack



Note: Those components of the JOC structure that could potentially involve state personnel are highlighted in light yellow.

Joint Information Center. In addition to establishing a JOC, the FBI will coordinate with the MSP/EMHSD, DHS/FEMA and other involved departments / agencies in the establishment of a JIC to ensure timely flow of accurate information to the public. The JIC is a facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. (Refer to

the Information and Planning ESF and the Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents for more information on the JIC concept and operations.)

FBI Command Post. The initial FBI response during a crisis situation will be mounted by the local FBI Field Division, which normally will establish a Command Post to manage the threat on a graduated and flexible basis. The Command Post will consist of a Command, Operations, and Support Groups and will interface with the Incident Command / Unified Command established by local and state responders. Should the threat / incident exceed the capabilities of the FBI Field Division or involve a WMD, additional resources will be requested from the FBI's Critical Incident Response Group (CIRG) and normally a JFO will be established.

Communications and Warning in a WMD Attack. The following information conforms to the provisions contained within the Warning and Communications ESF and outlines procedures that should be considered / implemented for WMD-specific incidents.

Emergency Communications: Operational Considerations. Effective, reliable, and integrated communications systems are vital for mounting and sustaining an effective response to emergencies or disasters. A host of available communications systems for this purpose are identified in the Warning and Communications ESF. However, there are several key factors must be considered when planning for or responding to WMD terrorist attacks:

- **Saturation of Commercial Systems.** Capacities of commercial communications systems may be quickly overwhelmed due to the demand posed by the public, essentially making them inoperable for use by emergency personnel.
- **Security.** It is essential that communications between responding departments / agencies be conducted in a secure environment to prevent intercept by those who conducted the attack. Information regarding Command Post locations, decontamination corridors, public evacuation routes, staging areas, etc. could be used for additional targeting operations. Further, misinterpretation of emergency communications could lead to broadcasts of inaccurate information which may ultimately endanger the public or cause undo fear and panic.
- **Interoperability.** The effects of a WMD terrorist attack could require a local jurisdiction to request support from mutual aid partners, regional response teams, and state and federal departments / agencies. Interoperable communications equipment will permit a coordinated response and allow the full engagement of all available and needed assets.
- **Frequency Management.** Potentially hundreds and even thousands of emergency responders may be operating at the scene of a large-scale WMD incident. Various components of the response will require dedicated frequencies to permit unfettered operations.
- **Inter-Headquarters Linkages.** The potential effects of a WMD attack will likely require a multi-agency response by local, state, and federal resources. It is essential that such resources respond in a well-coordinated manner to maximize their effectiveness. Secure communications between the local responders, EOC, SEOC / ASEOC, FBI Command Post, JOC / JFO, JIC, RRCC and responding elements from DOD, EPA, HHS, and other federal departments / agencies make it especially important that response plans and protocols address the "systems of choice" for various communications requirements. (Refer to the Warning and Communications ESF for information on emergency communications protocols.)
- **Alternate / Backup Systems.** The capability to receive, evaluate and disseminate information and warnings may be compromised due to damaged or destroyed communications infrastructure. Backup communications and warning systems must be pre-identified to support emergency operations. (Refer to the Warning and Communications ESF for information on primary and alternate / backup communications systems.)
- **Electromagnetic Pulse Effects.** If a terrorist attack involves the employment of a nuclear device, the resulting EMP effects may degrade communications systems within a magnitude-related proximity of the detonation.

Intrastate Emergency Communications Systems. Communications used to conduct alert notifications and warning messages must be carefully selected based on the information to be disseminated, the urgency of the message, the intended recipients, and other factors. Also, specific response-related information must be transmitted using secure communications systems. The systems shown in the following table will be used to for the following situations: (See table below.)

Intrastate Emergency Communications for Terrorist Threats / Attacks

Situation \ System	LEIN	800 MHz Radio	NAWAS	RACES	E-Mail	MI CIMS	Telephone	EAS
NTAS Threat Level	P	S	S		S	S	T	
Threat-Specific	P	S					T	
Initial Warning	P	S						S
Warnings to Public								P
Response Communications	S	P						

Notes: **P** = primary communication system for situation; **S** = secondary communication system for situation; **T** = tertiary communication system for situation

Communications with Federal Departments / Agencies. A host of communications systems are available to the SEOC for connectivity with federal departments / agencies, including a number of secure systems:

- National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System. The NLETS is a sophisticated message-switching network linking local, state and federal departments / agencies together for the expeditious exchange of interstate law enforcement and public safety related information.
- Homeland Security Information Network. The HSIN Situation and Connect Room and encrypted online, web based system utilized by federal, state, local agencies and private sector partners to share event information and intelligence.
- STU III. A number of STU III telephones are available to several state departments / agencies to conduct intrastate and interstate secure communications, as well as to coordinate with federal law enforcement, intelligence, health-related and other key departments / agencies. A STU III is available in the SEOC to coordinate consequence management operations that may be sensitive in nature.
- Secure Video Teleconferencing Center. A secure VTC is available in the SEOC to enhance communications effectiveness with federal departments / agencies.

National Terrorism Advisory System. The NTAS serves as the primary system for communicating terrorist threat advisories to government agencies, private institutions and the public. It is designed to provide the impetus and framework for taking threat-driven protective measures and vulnerability reduction programs. (The NTAS replaces the former color-coded Homeland Security Advisory System, or HSAS.) Under the NTAS, the Secretary of Homeland Security and DHS will issue detailed alerts when the federal government determines that a credible terrorist threat exists. The NTAS alerts will provide a summary of the potential threat including geographic region, mode of transportation, critical infrastructure or private sector element(s) potentially affected by the threat, action being taken to ensure public safety, and recommended steps that individuals, communities, businesses and governments can take to help prevent, mitigate or respond to the threat. NTAS alerts will include a clear statement on the nature of the threat, which will be defined in one of two ways:

- “Elevated Threat”. This alert level warns of a credible threat against the United States.
- “Imminent Threat”. This alert level warns of a credible, specific, and impending terrorist threat against the United States.

Depending on the nature of the threat, alerts may be sent to law enforcement, distributed to affected areas of the private sector (including critical infrastructure), or issued more broadly to the public through both official and social media channels. NTAS threat alerts will be issued for a specific time period and will automatically expire. Alerts may be extended if new information becomes available or as a specific threat evolves. (See **TAB E** for a table listing specific actions state departments / agencies should consider for each NTAS threat level.)

NTAS Transition Protocol. The MSP/MIOC and MSP Operations will initiate the appropriate NTAS transition protocol when the NTAS threat level is increased by the Secretary of Homeland Security and DHS. The protocol

is designed to disseminate threat level information to allow consideration of protective measure implementation by state departments / agencies, local and tribal governments, private businesses and institutions, infrastructure owner / operators, and the public.

Types of Communications for Terrorist Activity. Communicating information pertaining to terrorist activity may be in the form of routine communication regarding ongoing analysis or via message traffic for situational awareness and the purpose of sharing operational information. However, there are three forms of communication pertaining to terrorist activity – those being alerts, advisories, and notifications.

Threat Warnings: Warning Entry Point. In a developing terrorist situation, especially one that may involve a WMD, timeliness associated with notifications must be condensed. The MSP/MIOC and MSP Operations (which are operational 24/7) serve as the primary entry points in Michigan for all terrorism notification and warning information that may come from the federal government, state departments / agencies, and local and tribal governments.

Threat Warnings: Evolving Threats Determined at the National Level. The FBI manages a Terrorist Threat Warning System to ensure vital information regarding terrorist threats / incidents reaches appropriate officials in the U.S. counterterrorism and law enforcement community responsible for countering terrorist threats. This information is coordinated with the DHS, NCTC, and FBI SIOC and is transmitted via secure teletype. Each message transmitted under this system is an alert, and advisory, or an assessment.

Alerts are issued if the terrorist threat is credible and specific. An advisory is issued if the threat is credible but general in both timing and target. An assessment is issued to impart facts and/or threat analysis. These products are fully coordinated with the DHS prior to release and are to be transmitted over secure teletype. In this regard, secure communication systems are available to the MSP for the exchange of classified information with the FBI and various federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies.

Threat Alerts: Notification. Alerts are normally disseminated by the FBI based upon credible and specific threat information. The response to such alerts may be implemented at one or more levels of government and the methods of announcing such alerts may vary by venue as well.

- Local. Local officials, based upon information gathered within their jurisdiction / region (generally in concert with state and federal law enforcement agencies), may elect to increase security measures in accordance with existing emergency operational / critical infrastructure protection plans and protocols. This would normally be based upon specific information received from the DHS, FBI and/or MSP regarding a potential threat to a key infrastructure, a special event, or other potential terrorist targets. Localized threats will be announced at the discretion of the local officials, in coordination with the Governor.
- Regional (Intrastate) / Infrastructure-Specific / Statewide. The MSP Director (SDEMHS) normally will be alerted of a potential terrorist threat in or affecting Michigan by appropriate elements of the MSP/MIOC and/or the Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) of the FBI Detroit Field Office, via secure means. Based on an analysis of the situation, the MSP Director will work in conjunction with the Secretary of Homeland Security and/or DHS, the FBI, the Governor's Office, the MSP/EMHSD and MSP/MIOC, and other federal and state authorities to disseminate detailed NTAS alerts to law enforcement officials in the local jurisdiction(s) or regions where the threat resides, to specific infrastructure owner / operators or other private sector entities, or on a statewide basis. The alerts will be disseminated to the general public at the discretion of the Secretary of Homeland Security and DHS, based on consultation with the above-referenced authorities.
- Nationwide. The decision will be made at the federal level (by the Secretary of Homeland Security and DHS, in coordination with other appropriate federal entities) if the threat warrants a nationwide alert through the NTAS.

Attack Notification of the Health and Medical Care Community. The following systems provide supplemental means of communicating terrorist threat information to connected segments of the health and medical care community in Michigan:

- Intrastate Surveillance / Laboratory Notifications. The Michigan Disease Surveillance System (MDSS) is a disease information system that implements a National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS)-based logical data model to support the MDHHS-Health public health surveillance system. The

MDSS provides a web-based disease surveillance application that allows for electronic capture of disease data, case assignment and tracking, addition of public health case investigation data, and data export. The MDSS provides all Internet-connected local health departments, hospitals, laboratories and private providers with a means to electronically (or if necessary, manually) submit NEDSS-compliant information regarding reportable diseases and events. Electronic laboratory disease reporting is also supported.

Multiple reporting sources are integrated into an electronic investigation workbook. Demographic data contained in each potential case is duplicated to ensure the system contains a set of unique patient demographics. The MDSS geocodes all encountered addresses. Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping is integrated into case screens, and into reporting. Summary and detail reports can be made available. The MDSS has increased the MDHHS-Health's ability to identify and track emerging infectious diseases and potential bio-terrorist attacks, investigate outbreaks, and monitor public health trends.

- Health Alerts. The MDHHS-Health has implemented the Michigan Health Alert Network (MIHAN) to enhance the State's emergency public health communications and connectivity. The MIHAN is part of a statewide integrated information and communications system that serves as a platform for communicating health alerts, prevention guidelines, and national disease surveillance, and electronic laboratory reporting. It is used by the MDHHS-Health to support and strengthen bio-terrorism, public health and medical emergency preparedness and response at the local, state and federal levels. The MIHAN provides role-based alerting and permissions, secure web-based communication, and bi-directional alerting with message confirmation by telephone, e-mail, and text pager, plus broadcast facsimile capabilities. The MIHAN serves as a foundation for integration of public health and emergency response partners throughout Michigan plus tribal health centers, border states, Canada, and federal agencies including the CDC.
- BioWatch. The MDHHS-Health developed the Michigan BioWatch Response Plan in coordination with the MSP/EMHSD, MDEQ, FBI, and local EMCs and public health coordinators in southeast Michigan. The BioWatch project – a national EPA / CDC environmental sampling program – is designed to rapidly identify the threat of selected airborne infectious agents. (The MDHHS, in collaboration with the MSP and local public health departments, has developed a communication and response plan in the event positive samples are obtained.)

Initial Incident Reporting and Assessment. As stated in the Information and Planning ESF, the MI CIMS is used by affected MSP Posts (pursuant to Official Order No. 3), state departments / agencies, and local (county and municipal) emergency management program jurisdictions to initially report to the MSP/EMHSD disasters or emergency situations that have the potential to develop into a disaster. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF for additional details on initial incident reporting and assessment.)

Initial Notification of a Terrorist Attack. When information regarding a terrorist attack is received by the MSP and/or other state departments / agencies, the MSP Director (State Director of Emergency Management and Homeland Security) will be notified and will coordinate potential response actions with the Governor's Office, the MSP/EMHSD, and with appropriate federal and state departments / agencies via secure means. Notifications will be accomplished using secure means in accordance with the NTAS (**TAB E**) and other established protocols. (The MSP is aware that initial notification of a terrorist incident involving a WMD may be in error. Protocols that address this possibility and specific indicators of actual WMD attacks will be consulted. However, due to the potential consequences of a WMD attack, dissemination of notification information will not be considerably delayed while attempting to validate the attack.)

When the initial attack notification comes from a local jurisdiction, the MSP/MIOC will immediately notify the NOC of this potential incident and will ensure that the FBI JTTF / Detroit Field Office is also expeditiously notified and provided essential elements of information in accordance with established protocols. These agencies will subsequently notify all appropriate federal agencies. The MSP Director and MSP/EMHSD may partially or fully activate the SEOC to monitor and support response operations, to orchestrate protective measures for critical state infrastructure, and to facilitate communications and coordination with involved federal and state departments / agencies, local and tribal governments, the private sector, and the public.

Public Information in a WMD Attack.

Principles Regarding Public Information. The intent of terrorism is to produce catastrophic attacks that cause large numbers of casualties and/or property damage, generate chaos, confusion and public panic, and stress

local, state and federal response resources. Accordingly, several guiding principles apply to public information during the response to an act of terrorism:

- Accurate and timely information, disseminated to the public and media immediately and often over the course of the response, is vital to provide protective action guidance and to minimize the potential for the involved terrorists to accomplish their objectives.
- A well-coordinated and integrated effort by involved local, state and federal departments / agencies and tribal governments will be used to disseminate public information.
- Sensitive law enforcement information may be protected during the investigation of the incident due to the criminal aspects of the case.
- Parameters may have to be established regarding media coverage of the terrorist incident to avoid placing lives and property at greater risk or impeding the resolution of the situation.

Overall Coordination Strategy. A critical element in building a successful strategy among federal, state, local, and tribal incident communication leaders is to reach consensus as soon as possible on the coordination and synchronization of incident communications with the public. In keeping with the Joint Information Team (JIT) concept, state, local, and tribal authorities will take a lead incident communications role for their respective jurisdictions. The federal core group will coordinate communications covering federal assistance to the affected area, the federal response, national preparations, protective measures, impact on non-affected areas, and federal law enforcement activities. Mutual agreement and maintenance of this relationship will remain a high priority throughout the incident.

Initial Public Information. Initial public information regarding immediate protective actions and the effects of the attack is normally the responsibility of local government. However, special considerations must be taken into account for terrorist attacks, as they involve a crime and criminal elements. PIOs at the local level should coordinate initial press releases with the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator and local Resident Agency FBI official. As the situation evolves and the response matures, the initial structure for managing the release of information to the public will transition into a larger and more integrated system, as addressed below.

Joint Information Center. In accordance with the Information and Planning ESF, early in the response to a terrorist attack the MSP/EMHSD and SPIO will work with involved departments / agencies and organizations to establish a JIC in close proximity to the location of the attack. The JIC is a physical location where public affairs / information professionals from organizations involved in incident management activities can work together in a coordinated manner to provide critical emergency information, crisis communications, and public affairs support. The JIC serves as a focal point for the coordination and dissemination of information to the public and media concerning incident prevention, preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation. The JIC may be established at an on-scene location (if incident conditions allow such close proximity); more likely it will be established at (or virtually connected to) the JFO.

JIC Operations. For terrorist attacks, the federal JFO Coordination Staff will normally take the lead in establishing a JIC in coordination with the FBI and DHS/FEMA, the MSP/EMHSD and SPIO, and other involved departments / agencies and organizations. As indicated above, the JIC will likely be located at or near the JFO; however, in some circumstances it may be established at a pre-designated state JIC location. The JIC will develop, coordinate, and disseminate unified news releases. News releases will be cleared through the JFO Coordination Group to ensure consistent messages and avoid the release of conflicting information. This formal approval process for news releases ensures protection of law enforcement sensitive information. Individual departments / agencies and organizations may issue their own news releases related to their policies, procedures, programs, and capabilities; however, these will be coordinated within the JIC to ensure content consistency.

JIC Organization. The JIT, comprised of PIOs from each governmental department / agency and private sector organization involved, will operate from the JIC to facilitate the release of accurate and timely information to the public. In most incidents, the federal lead will be the DHS PIO. The state lead will be the SPIO or a designee.

Typically, the following elements will also be represented in the JIC:

- FBI PIO and staff
- DHS/FEMA PIO and staff
- Other federal department / agency PIOs, as appropriate
- Local and tribal PIOs

- Support NGO PIOs, as appropriate

Homeland Security Information Network. The HSIN provides the federal incident communications team with an encrypted online, web-based system for record communications, chat room capability, and a real-time capability to post and review documents. The HSIN also is used by the NOC to coordinate homeland security operations with interagency participants. The DHS Public Affairs manages access, account support, and administrative issues relating to the HSIN for public affairs coordination.

Emergency Alert System. The EAS is the established vehicle for disseminating emergency information to the general public at the local, state and national level. Depending on the nature and circumstances of the attack, the MSP/EMHSD may activate the EAS to ensure timely and accurate information is provided to the general public. (Refer to the Warning and Communications ESF.)

Local Public Information Planning. Local (including tribal) public information planning should address the initial phase of the response before state and federal resources arrive at the scene. Such plans should be prepared jointly with media representatives to ensure they have an understanding the unique considerations when reporting on terrorist incidents – especially those involving the use or potential use of a WMD. The local public information plan should include:

- Procedures to provide essential information regarding the incident to all responding departments / agencies and organizations.
- Lists of subject matter experts for availability during an incident.
- The testing and coordinating of emergency broadcast systems.
- Appropriate pre-scripted information materials and press releases, including public service announcements and health advisory information.
- Procedures for providing initial and ongoing information to protect the public, ensuring that public information and warnings are disseminated in a multi-lingual format based on the ethnic diversity in the area where notifications will be issued, and that they address appropriate functional needs populations.
- Procedures to ensure the accuracy of news releases by the media.

Damage Assessment in a WMD Attack.

Considerations Regarding Damage Assessment. A prompt and comprehensive assessment at the scene of the attack is necessary to protect the health, safety and welfare of emergency responders and the general public. General damage assessment procedures are addressed in the Information and Planning ESF. Key considerations for damage assessment operations following terrorist incidents include:

- There may be a variety of public safety, health and environmental hazards and risks present at suspected, threatened and actual sites of terrorist attacks.
- The hazards at the scene may not be apparent to emergency responders.
- The hazards may pose significant short- and long-term health, environmental, physical and economic consequences onsite as well as offsite.
- The assessment process will involve the gathering of pertinent information through observation, investigation, and the use and application of technical knowledge and resources.

Supplemental Damage Assessment Assistance. The Michigan Rapid Impact Assessment Team (MRIAT) can provide supplemental damage assessment assistance to local jurisdictions for all types of emergencies and disasters. The MRIAT could possibly provide assistance in assessing the nature, scope, magnitude, extent of damage and impact, and anticipated duration of a WMD attack. While the MRIAT does not have the expertise or equipment to identify particular agents that might be used in a WMD attack, it could help determine actual / potential damage and impacts once the appropriate response elements (e.g., biological laboratories, hazardous material teams, regional response teams, etc.) identify the agent involved and the scene is stabilized.

(Refer to **TAB F** for a listing of federal response support assets that could possibly assist local and state departments / agencies in identifying the particular type of agent used in a WMD attack.)

Assessment Process. In the event of a WMD attack where there are mass casualties and/or significant property damage has occurred, the MRIAT will conduct assessment operations with the assistance of the technical experts from various state and federal departments / agencies as described above. The MRIAT and the federal support elements will conduct appropriate sampling and monitoring operations to ensure public (and responder) safety and to address onsite and offsite environmental concerns. The assessment process will generally consist of these six components:

- Identification of any substance in the air (e.g., toxic, corrosive, asphyxiant) that may be immediately dangerous to the life and health (IDLH) of emergency responders and/or the public.
- Identification of any other hazards in the area that could endanger emergency responders and/or the public (e.g., structural hazards, potential explosives, flammable materials, etc.).
- Potential or actual off-site consequences of the identified hazard(s).
- Characteristics of the site (e.g., geography, topography, meteorology, development patterns, etc.) that may impact response and recovery operations and/or the safety of the public.
- Identification of facilities, infrastructure, critical systems, community groups, essential services, etc. that may be (or have been) affected and the level of damage / impacts.
- Information that may assist in identifying the type of tactics, hazards and risks confronting responders and those involved in recovery operations.

Damage Assessment Reporting. Damage assessment information will normally be reported to the MSP/EMHSD using the MI CIMS, as described in the Information and Planning ESF. However, for security reasons the SDEMHS and/or MSP/EMHSD may require that damage assessment reports for WMD attacks be submitted via the LEIN or other secure means. The MSP/EMHSD will provide specific guidance regarding secure submittal of information, as needed.

Health and Environmental Protection Concerns in a WMD Attack.

Health Organization and Responsibilities. The MDHHS-Health is the lead state department / agency for managing and orchestrating bio-terrorism event planning for public health response operations. The MDHHS Bureau of EMS, Trauma, and Preparedness (MDHHS/BETP) is responsible for organizing and directing certain response measures at the regional level. Plans and protocols developed for public health response are coordinated with the MSP/EMHSD and incorporated, where appropriate, into the MEMP. Key health related response elements for WMD attacks include:

- MDHHS/BETP. The MDHHS/BETP will activate the Community Health Emergency Coordination Center (CHECC) upon notification of a potential or actual terrorist incident within or adversely affecting Michigan. The CHECC will immediately establish communications linkages with the MDHHS-Health EMC in the SEOC and prepare to support the overall response. The MDHHS-Health EMC will serve as liaison to the SEOC to coordinate the public health response with other involved state departments / agencies.

If the WMD attack involves bio-terrorism and the infectious agent is determined to be food borne or zoonotic (transmitted to people by animals), the MDHHS-Health will coordinate with the MDARD to determine appropriate surveillance activities and to notify local public health departments of appropriate response procedures. If the infectious agent is transmitted by water, the MDHHS-Health will coordinate with the MDEQ to initiate appropriate surveillance activities and to notify local public health departments of appropriate response procedures. In consultation with local public health departments, the federal CDC, the MSP/EMHSD and MDAG, the MDHHS-Health will assess the need to implement legal authorities to control the spread of disease and reduce the risk of additional exposures.

- State Resources. The MDHHS-Health has the following assets for WMD attack preparedness and response: Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) advisors; the Michigan Epidemiologic Response and

Investigation Team (MERIT); health care worker response teams; and Smallpox Response Teams (SRTs), Michigan Mortuary Response Team (MI MORT), and the Michigan Transportable Emergency Surge Assistance (MI TESA).

For the purposes of WMD attack preparedness and response, the MDHHS/BETP has adopted the eight MSP districts (a.k.a., regions) as its eight geographical regions of operation. (See the map of MSP districts in the “Emergency Management System” section.) Each region has the following assets for WMD attack preparedness and response: a full time and part time Regional Healthcare Coalition Coordinator, a part time Medical Director, and a regional Epidemiologist. In addition, each local health department jurisdiction employs an Emergency Preparedness Coordinator to work with their respective local Emergency Management Coordinator, the regional healthcare coalitions, and community mental health service providers to ensure a coordinated public health response.

In a WMD attack involving bio-terrorism, the MDHHS/BETP will work with the respective state, regional and local assets to implement appropriate surveillance, monitoring and response actions.

- Michigan Emergency Preparedness Pharmaceutical Plan. The MEPPP contains information on local, regional, state and federal pharmaceutical caches. It provides critical information on the type of caches, target recipients, content, deployment, and availability to ensure prompt identification and distribution of resources during an incident. During a large-scale incident, these medical countermeasures will be dispensed through a coordinated local, regional, and state system that includes, but is not limited to, local health departments and hospitals.
- Michigan Emergency Drug Delivery and Resource Utilization Network. The MEDDRUN can be used in response to various bio-terrorism agents, including cyanide, nerve agents, organophosphate pesticides, toxic industrial chemicals, radiological dispersion devices, and biological agents such as anthrax and plague. This program provides standardized caches of medications and supplies, called MedPacks. Each MedPack contains resources to treat approximately 100 casualties. MedPacks are state resources that contain antibiotics, chemical antidotes, and other pharmacologic countermeasures; critical medical supplies; and personal protective equipment such as N-95 respirators and gloves. MedPacks are pre-distributed and stored at rotary air and select ground EMS agencies to minimize deployment time when needed during an incident. The goal of the MEDDRUN is to rapidly deliver these medications and supplies to hospitals and/or to the scene of a mass casualty incident within one hour of a request. This is critical as the need to provide nerve agent antidotes and certain other medical resources is extremely time-sensitive.
- CHEMPACK. This resource is supplied by the federal CDC and is managed by the MDHHS-Health. It is a supplemental source of pre-positioned nerve agent antidotes and anti-convulsive medications that are readily available for use when local supplies become depleted. CHEMPACK can be used to treat nerve agents and organophosphate exposures during a large-scale incident. It does not contain medical countermeasures to treat patients with other chemical exposures.
- Federal Response Support Assets. A number of specialized medical and health care related assets are available from various federal departments / agencies (see **TAB F**). Requests for these federal assets will be made by the MDHHS/BETP, through the SIOC and in coordination with the MSP/EMHSD and Governor’s Office.
- Strategic National Stockpile. The SNS is a national repository of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies, maintained by the federal CDC, for response to public health disasters and mass casualty incidents. The MDHHS-Health coordinates the SNS program in Michigan and maintains the State of Michigan Strategic National Stockpile Plan. This plan details how the State of Michigan will request, receive, stage, store, and distribute SNS resources to local distribution nodes and treatment centers. Several state departments / agencies are involved in the SNS procurement and/or distribution process. Local health departments are responsible for dispensing SNS materiel to the public. (Refer to the “Mass Care” section for additional details on SNS deployment.)

Protection of Victims and Medical First Responders.

- Initial Diagnosis and Reporting. It is likely that the index case of a bio-terrorism event will present itself at the office of the victim’s personal physician or at the emergency department of the victim’s servicing

medical treatment facility. Rapid clinical diagnosis and reporting by the servicing physician is of paramount importance to improve the likelihood of disease containment.

- Patient Isolation. If EMS personnel believe a patient is displaying symptoms of a bio-terrorism attack while enroute to a medical treatment facility, they must notify the emergency department so that the patient can be isolated upon arrival at the facility. Personal protective measures will be taken by the EMS personnel. Patients should be transported directly to a room pre-designated for airborne isolation if the patient is suspected of having a contagious disease that can be spread through respiration. If the facility does not have such a room, the patient should be isolated from other patients and staff as best as possible pending clinical evaluation.
- Facility Quarantine. If a suspected case of bio-terrorism is properly identified, triaged, and isolated at a medical treatment facility, it will not be necessary to place the facility under quarantine or to discontinue medical services.
- Perimeters. Perimeters may be used to control access to the affected area, target public information messages, assign operational sectors among responding organizations, and assess potential effects on the population and the environment. Control of these perimeters may be enforced by different authorities, which will impede the overall response if adequate coordination is not established.
- Contaminated Area Entry. If appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) is not available, entry into a contaminated area (i.e., hot zone) may be delayed until the material dissipates to levels that are safe for emergency response personnel, or appropriate PPE is available. Questions regarding biohazard contamination and disinfecting will be communicated through the MDHHS-Health.
- Secondary Devices. Responders should be prepared for secondary devices.

Multi-Hazard / Multi-Agent Triage.

- Decontamination. Following triage, diagnosis and isolation of a patient, medical staff must ensure appropriate decontamination measures are taken. Guidance for decontamination and appropriate personal protective equipment required is provided by the CEC and MDHHS-Health. For detailed information go to http://www.cdc.gov/hipac/2007ip_part2.html#e
- Treatment Sites. MDHHS-Health has developed an alternate care site plan in collaboration with the regional healthcare coalitions and LHD's to address medical surge that may be associated with a CBRNE incident. This plan is an annex to their EOP.

Medical Surveillance and Reporting.

- Disease Surveillance. The MDHHS-Health through the Bureau of Disease Control, Prevention, and Epidemiology manages several disease surveillance systems to detect and monitor public health threats, and communicate them to the appropriate partners/agencies. Strategies for local public health departments following the receipt of an atypical report of a disease or outbreak include report evaluation, appropriate notification, and active surveillance.
- Local Coordination. If an act of bio-terrorism is suspected, the involved local health department will coordinate with the Regional Epidemiologist to initiate immediate active surveillance for additional suspected, probable and confirmed cases.
- Communicating with Reporting Sources. The MDHHS-Health and local health departments maintain redundant mechanisms for communicating with reporting sources, including:
 - ✓ The Michigan Disease Surveillance System (MDSS)
 - ✓ Broadcast facsimile
 - ✓ Listserv
 - ✓ The Michigan Health Alert Network (MIHAN)
- Disease Reporting to Local Health Departments. The local health department is the established centralized contact point for initial reporting by hospitals, clinics, private physicians, etc., of suspected,

probable and confirmed cases. This centralized reporting point will be communicated to all potential reporting sources. The reporting sources will be advised by the local health department to immediately report suspected, probable and confirmed cases so that activities for disease confirmation, isolation, and contact identification and tracing can be initiated. Multiple reporting mechanisms are available to reporting sources and include:

- ✓ Secure facsimile
 - ✓ The MDSS
 - ✓ Direct telephone reporting
 - ✓ E-mail transmissions
 - ✓ Hand-carried reports
- Disease Classification. The MDHHS Bureau of Laboratories provides rapid screening as well as diagnostic and analytical testing services for biological agents in human specimens and food, water or environmental samples. The Bureau of Laboratories also conducts rapid analytical testing for chemical agents in human specimens due to an accidental, intentional, or natural exposure. Laboratory services are coordinated with the local health departments, the Bureau of Disease Control, Prevention and Epidemiology, MDARD, MDEQ, the Diagnostic Center for Population and Animal Health and other state and federal agencies. In addition the Bureau of Laboratories provides laboratory support to several federal bio-surveillance systems including but not limited to; Bio Watch, Food Emergency Response Network, and the U.S. Postal Service Biohazard Detection System to detect anthrax in the mail.
- Reporting to the CDC. MDHHS-Health coordinates and communicated appropriate surveillance and monitoring activities to the CDC as required by each station. Reporting requirements are situation dependent.
- Reporting to the CDC. Local / regional surveillance staff will actively contact major reporting sources (e.g., hospitals, clinics or other identified treatment facilities) at least daily to ensure timely reporting as appropriate for the situation. Confirmed contact lists will be provided to those personnel responsible for tracing, prophylaxis and follow-up on contacts. The MDCH will immediately report out-of-state contacts or places to the CDC. The MDCH will report surveillance data to the CDC on a daily basis, as needed.
- Long-Term Surveillance. Surveillance activities may continue to assess long-term health effects after exposure to a specific infectious agent.

Mass Care.

- Medication Procurement / Distribution. If a serious and/or widespread outbreak of infectious disease occurs, the MDHHS Chief Medical Executive is responsible for coordinating the procurement and distribution of medications to local health departments to prevent the spread of disease – thereby reducing morbidity and mortality within the population. Application of medical prophylaxis requires identification of the populations at risk. As this may not happen immediately, treatment may be given to a larger number of people than necessary (“worried well”) until active surveillance activities define the population at risk.
- Requesting Strategic National Stockpile Assets. No one can anticipate exactly where an incident may occur, and few agencies have the resources to create a sufficient pharmaceutical stockpile on their own. Local health departments, hospitals and the MDHHS-Health have access to limited supplies of pharmaceutical inventories. However, the CDC’s Strategic National Stockpile – a national repository of pharmaceuticals and life-saving medical materials – can be rapidly delivered to a site of a biological or chemical terrorist attack.

The SNS resources have been divided into “12-Hour Push Packages” that are maintained in pre-packaged, pre-positioned caches in secure storage facilities around the country. The Push Packages are designed to be deliverable to any area of the continental U.S. within 12 hours of deployment, with substantial supplies to address a wide variety of potential needs. The Push Packages contain pharmaceuticals, intravenous supplies, airway supplies, emergency medication, bandages and dressings, and other materials to cover a spectrum of medical needs. Each Push Package involves several truckloads of materials and is intended to be sufficient to respond to a mass casualty incident. During a deployment, SNS technical advisors will be present at the scene to ensure the transfer of SNS assets to authorized state representatives and to provide assistance as needed.

The Governor is responsible for requesting activation of the SNS, upon recommendation of the MDHHS Chief Medical Executive and in consultation with the MSP/EMHSD and other involved departments / agencies.

- Hospitals. Healthcare facilities and hospitals have developed medical surge plans to respond to the increased number of patients that may present during a public health emergency resulting in mass casualties. The regional medical coordination centers will work with hospitals and MDHHS CHECC to coordinate regional and statewide resource sharing and additional identified needs that may occur. The MDHHS-Health EMC is the link between the CHECC and the SEOC for situational awareness, information sharing, and processing resource requests.

Supplementary Medical Professionals and Technicians. MDHHS BETP is responsible for supporting and coordinating the deployment of volunteer health professionals for emergency response. In the event of a local, regional, state or national emergency, certain information must be collected and verified to assure accuracy, appropriateness and effectiveness for mobilization of volunteers. To accomplish this, the office operates the MI Volunteer Registry, and internet based system enabling healthcare personnel and citizens to pre-register to volunteer their assistance during an emergency. The registry assembles volunteers based on verification of their identity, credentials and qualifications. The BETP also provides the Medical Reserve Corps State Coordinator.

Public Health Authorities for Quarantine and Controlling Medical Treatment Facilities.

- Public health code / federal statutes. Authorities included in the public health code (1978 pa 368, as amended) extend extraordinary powers to state and local public health officials to protect the general public. Additionally, federal cdc guidelines also specify that “if existing local or state public health statutes do not allow for implementation and enforcement of appropriate isolation and quarantine measures, federal public health statutes for the control of infectious disease may be applied to assist local and state authorities in implementing the necessary outbreak control measures.”
- Isolation measures. Highly communicable biological agents require immediate isolation of infected individuals as an essential component of an effective public health response. Isolation is critical to prevent the spread of disease. Isolation of a possible case will also provide a sufficient time to assure appropriate isolation measures are in place at the onset of an infectious period.
- Quarantine / travel restrictions. Both the public health code and the emergency management act provide authorities to implement measures to protect the public health and welfare – up to and including quarantine and travel restrictions. The mdhhs-health and health officers in local health departments, under the threat of “imminent danger,” can implement “in residence” or “general” quarantines and travel restrictions, respectively, to manage the initial states of an outbreak. Similarly, the emergency management act empowers the governor (upon the declaration of a state of disaster or state of emergency) to “control ingress and egress to and from a stricken or threatened areas, removal of persons within the area, and the occupancy of premises within the area” – which implies the power of quarantine and restriction of travel. The act also authorizes the chief executive official of an affected county or municipality to “issue directives as to travel restrictions on county or local roads” and to “provide for the health and safety of persons and property.”

However, even with legal authority, establishing a general quarantine of a political subdivision or group of subdivisions of the state is a sensitive issue. It is one that requires due deliberation and consultation at the highest levels of local, state and federal government. The decision must weigh the potential for public panic and psychological distress against the importance of containing the outbreak. It also carries with it the concern over potential outcomes associated with enforcement regimes. Accordingly, the mdhhs director, in consultation with the mdhhs/betp, msp/emhsd, federal cdc, the involved local health department(s) and other state and federal departments / agencies, will recommend to the governor when a general quarantine of a municipality, county, or region is determined essential for the preservation of health among the general public in the aftermath of a wmd attack.

- Immediate measures. In the event of even one confirmed case of a bio-terrorism agent, an immediate public health action is warranted. Measures that could be implemented include appropriate isolation of the known or presumed infected individual and initiation of active epidemiologic investigation, contact

tracing, treatment with prophylaxis, and enhanced surveillance. Quarantine measures are designed to restrict movement of larger groups of individuals but are generally defined as a population-wide activity.

Decontamination Operations.

- Patient Transportation. Decontamination operations must be tailored to the situation and agent involved. Transportation of suspected, probable or confirmed patients with a bio-terrorism agent must adhere to basic procedures for safeguarding health care workers, hospital / clinic staff, other patients, and the general public.
- Infection Control. Specific infection control procedures should be followed within the medical care facility as it applies to use of equipment, disposable supplies and materials, bio-hazardous waste and laundry / linen.

Mental Health.

- Mental Health Code. The Community Mental Health Services Program (CMHSP) is established by the Mental Health Code. Local boards provide crisis intervention, outpatient counseling, and case management. As the gatekeeper of the public mental health system, the local community mental health program provides individualized planning for the mental health care of county residents.
- Rapid Implementation of Services. A bio-terrorism attack can be expected to produce a level of fear and panic among the affected population that exceeds what is normally experienced in other types of disasters. It is important that mental health programs for the public be quickly established to assist in dealing with the psychological impacts of an incident. The American Red Cross, MDHHS-Health, and the National Child Traumatic Stress Network recommend that all response workers receive training in Psychological First Aid to support personal and community resilience. Similarly, emergency response personnel may require Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) assistance. The Michigan Crisis Response Association (MCRA) can assist in providing CISM intervention to responders impacted by traumatic events. There are approximately 56 teams in Michigan whose membership is comprised of individuals from law enforcement, fire and emergency medical services, hospital staff, educators, mental health professionals and clergy. The MCRA can also provide assistance to communities in developing crisis response plans. The Michigan Department of Technology Management and Budget also provides Traumatic Incident Stress Management Services to State of Michigan Employees upon request.
- State / Federal Assistance. The MDHHS, Bureau of Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse, as Michigan's designated State Mental Health Authority, will work with the CHECC and the MDHHS-Health EMC in coordination with the MSP/EMHSD in the application for and implementation of the supplemental federal mental health assistance Crisis Counseling Program (CCP) if incident assessments indicate the need.

Environmental Protection. Environmental protection procedures that will be implemented following a WMD attack are generally similar to those employed for naturally occurring contamination / disease outbreaks. Given this, the following WMD attack procedures pertain to the various sectors shown:

- Agriculture and Food. Approximately one-fifth of the U.S. Gross Domestic Product stems from the agricultural industry, and Michigan ranks nationally in several agricultural sectors. The importance of agriculture and the food supply makes them attractive targets for terrorists who may wish to damage the U.S. economy and/or generate fear and panic among the population. There are three primary sectors of Michigan's agriculture and food industries:
 - ✓ Supply chains for feed, animals and animal products
 - ✓ Crop production and supply chains for seed, fertilizer and other related materials
 - ✓ Post-harvesting components of the food supply chain, from processing, production and packaging through storage and distribution for retail sales, institutional food services, and restaurant or home consumption

Given the requirement to protect the above sectors, the following will be implemented when appropriate to protect agricultural and food products:

Detection. Rapid analytical tools and methods will be employed to detect bio-terrorism agents in food products. Laboratories having the appropriate capabilities will be used to identify various traditional and non-traditional agents.

Tracking Animals and Commodities. Animals and commodities are often transported over long distances and spend time in storage areas where they come into contact with products. Coordination will be maintained with trucking and transportation systems to address safety and security to protect such commodities, as well as to implement tracking systems to pinpoint where an outbreak or contamination originates.

Rapid Information Sharing. Rapid acquisition and use of threat information will assist in preventing an attack from spreading beyond individual facilities or local communities to become a regional, state or national problem.

- Water. The water sector is a critical infrastructure from both a public health and an economic standpoint. There are four primary areas of concern:
 - ✓ Physical damage or destruction of critical assets, including intentional release of toxic chemicals
 - ✓ Actual or threatened contamination of water supplies
 - ✓ Cyber attack on information management systems or other electric systems
 - ✓ Interruption of services from another infrastructure

Given the above focus areas, the following will be implemented when appropriate to protect water systems:

- ✓ Improving site security at high priority sites
 - ✓ Implementing monitoring and analytical technologies and capabilities
 - ✓ Coordination of emergency response protocols with local and federal departments / agencies
 - ✓ Implementation of redundant systems when service from another critical infrastructure is lost
- Chemical Industry / Hazardous Materials. The chemical industry / hazardous material sector is a critical infrastructure from both a public health and an economic standpoint. There are two primary areas of concern:
 - ✓ Promoting enhanced site security
 - ✓ Implementing controls on the sale and/or distribution of pesticides and other highly toxic substances

Human Service Concerns in a WMD Attack. Although general procedures for providing human services following a WMD attack may be similar in many respects to those for other disasters or emergencies, there are still a number of important considerations that may have to be addressed:

Displaced Populations. Increased security for concentrations of displaced populations should be ensured.

Communicable Diseases. Depending on the type of WMD attack, temporary mass shelters should include medical screening and surveillance of evacuees.

Functional Needs Populations. State departments / agencies (e.g., MDHHS, MOSA) that administer programs for the elderly, disabled / handicapped individuals, non-English speaking individuals, etc. must ensure that the functional needs associated with such populations are considered during response operations (e.g., protective actions, sheltering, emergency transportation, public information). The involved department / agency EMCs (or SEOC representatives, if not the EMCs) are responsible for bring these functional needs to the attention of other responding departments / agencies so that appropriate and timely measures can be taken.

Donations Management. The widespread effects of a WMD attack could require resource support from intrastate and interstate assistance compacts (i.e., local mutual-aid, MEMAC and EMAC), federal departments / agencies, NGOs, and in some instances international agencies and governments. Management of solicited donations of resources will normally be handled in the SEOC by the Operations, Logistics, and Finance and Administration Sections and the Resource Support and Human Services ESFs under the MI CIMS. Management of solicited donations generally is not problematic because the donations have been specifically requested by a state

department / agency, are usually targeted to a specific area in need or a particular use, and the logistical aspects of the donations (i.e., transportation, receipt, storage, distribution, etc.) have been properly addressed by the requester and the sender.

Unsolicited donations, on the other hand, can cause significant management and logistical problems and can adversely affect response and recovery efforts if the problem is not dealt with in a timely manner. Because of the nature of the situation, unsolicited disaster donations may be a major issue in the aftermath of a WMD attack. The Michigan Disaster Logistics and Donations Management Plan, MSP/EMHSD Publication 107 – a support plan to the MEMP – provides a detailed framework for establishing and implementing a major disaster donations management operation. Because many local jurisdictions in Michigan may not have a detailed local disaster donations management plan, state assistance in donations management will likely be required. The Michigan Disaster Logistics and Donations Management Plan will be implemented by the MSP/EMHSD and MDHHS-Human Services, under the umbrella of the Human Services ESF, if it becomes apparent that a donations management operation will be required. (Refer to the Michigan Disaster Logistics and Donations Management Plan.)

Resource Support Concerns in a WMD Attack. Resources to support crisis and consequence management response to a WMD attack may be provided by governmental departments / agencies, NGOs, and the private sector:

Local Support. Mutual-aid agreements between local jurisdictions exist in many areas of the state. In addition, some local jurisdictions are participants in the Michigan Emergency Management Assistance Compact (MEMAC), which facilitates the rendering and receipt of local and state assistance in time of crisis. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF for more information on the MEMAC.) Normally, such resources will be the initial source of supplemental support and assistance to arrive on the scene. In addition to established emergency response agencies, resources that may be available at the local level include:

- Metropolitan Medical Response Systems. MMRS operate as a specially-organized team and are capable of agent detection and identification, patient decontamination, triage and medical treatment, patient transportation to hospitals, medical and mental health care, and coordination with local law enforcement activities. Michigan has MMRS in the cities of Detroit, Grand Rapids and Warren.
- Local Emergency Planning Committees. Michigan has designated LEPCs for each Michigan county and for several major municipalities. LEPCs develop and maintain emergency response plans for facilities in their jurisdiction that are subject to SARA Title III emergency planning requirements for hazardous materials. Many LEPCs have also addressed counterterrorism and have incorporated the protection of critical infrastructure into their emergency response plans. If any of these critical infrastructures are threatened or vulnerable in a WMD attack, the LEPC plans may have provisions in place to protect the infrastructure during an emergency response. In this regard, infrastructure protective measures can be initiated immediately after an attack has begun as well as before it happens.

State Support. The following state assets are available to support local response efforts in a WMD attack:

- Regional Response Team Network. The RRTN consists of geographically positioned Regional Response Teams (RRTs) that can provide support to a WMD attack anywhere in the state within several hours or less. The RRTs are composed of four functional elements: 1) emergency medical operations; 2) hazardous materials operations; 3) logistics support; and 4) force protection. Other response elements (i.e., RRTN augmentation elements) include the Michigan Urban Search and Rescue (MUSAR) Team, the Michigan National Guard's 51st Civil Support Team (see below), the MSP Emergency Support Team, MSP Canine Unit, MSP Dive Team, MSP Aviation, and the MSP Bomb Squad. The RRTN's specific mission is to respond to an actual or suspected CBRNE weapons event anywhere in the State of Michigan in a rapid, efficient and effective manner to provide operational support to the local Incident Commander. The RRTN can provide technical assistance and a variety of support services, including but not necessarily limited to: 1) scene reconnaissance, assessment, stabilization and rescue; 2) crime scene and evidence preservation; 3) mass decontamination; and 4) liaison with the FBI and other involved federal departments / agencies. The RRTN is activated through MSP Operations.
- Michigan Epidemiologic Response and Investigation Team. The MERIT was created by the MDHHS-Health to provide a quick response capability to bio-terrorism attacks and other public health emergencies, and to coordinate resources and expertise at local, state and federal levels across a wide range of public

health disciplines. The MERIT consists of personnel from the MDHHS Bureau of Epidemiology (i.e., Infectious Disease Physician, Communicable Disease Epidemiologists, Public Health Nurse, etc.), MDARD and MDEQ, and the FBI (and/or other state / local law enforcement agencies). The MERIT is activated through the MDHHS-Health EMC or the CHECC.

- Michigan Urban Search and Rescue. MUSAR is a privately funded organization working in cooperation with the fire service, local emergency management, the MSP, and private sector agencies to provide a statewide capability for specialized response to structural collapse emergencies and incidents requiring specialized training in search and rescue. MUSAR is organized into four specialized teams – a Search Team, a Rescue Team, a Medical Team, and a Technical Team. If a WMD attack involves the structural collapse of a building, MUSAR can provide immediate statewide response assistance upon activation through MSP Operations. The Technical Team can provide assistance in situations involving toxic chemicals.
- 51st WMD Civil Support Team. Stationed at the Michigan National Guard's Fort Custer in Augusta, the 51st WMD CST was created to augment local and regional terrorism response capabilities in attacks known or suspected to involve WMD. The CST, which consists of highly-trained Michigan National Guard personnel, is capable of being enroute to the site of an attack to support civil authorities within four hours following notification. Specifically, the CST will deploy to an area of operation to: 1) assess a suspected chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) incident in support of a local Incident Commander; 2) advise civilian responders regarding appropriate response actions; and 3) facilitate requests for assistance to expedite arrival of additional state and federal assets to help save lives, prevent human suffering, and mitigate great property damage. Working in support of the Incident Commander, the CST can verify the perimeter of the exclusion zone and send teams into the "hot zone" to conduct reconnaissance, survey, detection and sampling missions. The CST is trained to the Hazardous Materials Technician (and above) level and maintains highly specialized technical equipment designed for use with each type of WMD/CBRN. The 51st WMD CST is activated through MSP Operations or the MSP/EMHSD, to the MDMVA Office of Military Support to Civil Authorities. The CST is available on-call 24 hours-a-day, 7 days-a-week.
- Regional Public Health Response Teams. Eight MDHHS operational regions have been identified that parallel the MSP/EMHSD emergency management districts (a.k.a., regions). Under this regional system, the MDHHS-Health has established one state-level public health response team (the MERIT – see above), eight Regional Public Health Response Teams (RPHRTs), and approximately 18 health care worker response teams. Members of these teams may also be part of the Smallpox Response Teams (SRTs) located within the eight regions. These teams will allow for the rapid mobilization and utilization of public health and health care personnel for a large-scale response to a WMD attack or other public health emergency. The regional system will also help assure the coordination of efforts across regional lines.
- Michigan Rapid Impact Assessment Team. As described in the Information and Planning ESF, the MRIAT is a state-level damage assessment team created to improve the State's capabilities to determine the nature, scope, magnitude, severity, and anticipated duration of emergencies and disasters. Although the MRIAT has limited technical expertise in the area of WMD and its members are not trained or equipped to work in a WMD environment, it could provide supplemental assistance in determining and quantifying the damage, impacts, and resource needs caused by a WMD attack on a Michigan community once the appropriate response elements (e.g., biological laboratories, hazardous material teams, regional response teams, etc.) identify the agent involved and the scene is stabilized. The MRIAT will normally be activated by the MSP/EMHSD, working through the state department / agency EMCs and the Governor's Office. Team activation will normally not exceed 48 hours, although that window of operation may be extended as needed for difficult situations such as would be found in a post-WMD attack environment.
- MDARD Technical Assistance. If a WMD attack is targeted at or affects plant / animal health or the food supply to the extent that food safety may be compromised, subject matter experts from the various MDARD plant, animal, and food industry regulatory divisions – in cooperation with other involved state and federal departments / agencies (e.g., MDHHS-Health, MDEQ, FBI, etc.) – will be mobilized to provide for the surveillance, inspection, and monitoring of the situation. MDARD experts will be dispatched to the SEOC to provide advice and technical assistance and to coordinate an appropriate response. MDARD field staff will provide for the continuous monitoring of plants and animals and the food supply infrastructure to ensure food safety.

The MDARD can also provide on-scene technical advice and assistance on minimizing human and environmental hazards from pesticides used as a WMD, and can provide technical advice and assistance in the containment, detoxification and cleanup of pesticides following the attack.

- **MDHHS/BETP Technical Assistance.** The MDHHS CHECC coordinates state and local public health efforts to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from bio-terrorism attacks, outbreaks of infectious disease, and other public health threats and emergencies. The CHECC has a cadre of technical experts that can provide ongoing technical advice and assistance to SEOC staff and to first responders at the scene of a WMD attack.

State Laboratories. In addition to the state public health laboratory in Lansing, the MDHHS Bureau of Laboratories works with four regional affiliate public health laboratories within the state. The MDHHS Bureau of Laboratories will be the lead state laboratory for testing clinical (human) specimens submitted from sentinel hospital laboratories for potential agents used in a WMD attack. The Microbiology Section will be used to confirm the

- **Support Laboratories.** Biological agents used as a WMD. The laboratory will also test clinical specimens of other chemical components.

The Analytical Chemistry Section has the capacity to test human samples for analytes of chemical agents used as a WMD. Urine specimens may be tested for nerve agent metabolites, sulfur mustard metabolites, nitrogen mustard metabolites, ricin, and trace metals. Blood specimens may be tested for hydrogen cyanide. The MSP laboratory and the MDLARA/MIOSHA laboratory both have the capability to test clinical specimens of other chemical components.

The MSU Diagnostic Center for Population and Animal Health, a special purpose affiliate laboratory provides surge capacity and animal testing laboratories. In an emergency, other state laboratories (e.g., MDARD, MDEQ, MDLARA/MIOSHA, and MSP) could assist in the identification and analysis of various suspect agents following a WMD attack.

Laboratory: Clinical Capacities (Human Specimens). The MDHHS laboratory will be the lead state laboratory for testing clinical (human) specimens for potential agents used in a WMD attack. The MDHHS Microbiology Section, along with the MDHHS Upper Peninsula laboratory and the MDHHS regional laboratories in Kent County, Saginaw County, Kalamazoo County, Oakland County and the city of Detroit, will be used to confirm the biological agents used as a WMD. These clinical isolates will be submitted from sentinel hospital laboratories. The MDHHS laboratory will test clinical specimens for botulinum toxin.

The MDCH Analytical Chemistry Section has the capacity to test human samples for analytes of MDHHS agents used as a WMD. Urine specimens may be tested for nerve agent metabolites, sulfur mustard metabolites, nitrogen mustard metabolites, ricin and trace metals. Blood specimens may be tested for hydrogen cyanide. The MSP laboratory and the MDLARA/MIOSHA laboratory both have the capability to test clinical specimens of other chemical components.

Laboratory: Environmental Capacities. The MDEQ laboratory will be the lead state laboratory for testing water samples during a WMD attack. The MDEQ drinking water laboratory has the capability to test potable and some non-potable water samples. The MDEQ environmental laboratory has the capability to extract / digest sediments, water and other liquids, oil and petroleum products, and air collected via air canister, tedlar bags, cartridges and syringes, and test for a variety of organic compounds. The MDEQ laboratory has limited capabilities for testing for specific WMD compounds and will rely instead on the MDHHS-Health, MDMVA 51st WMD CST, and DOD laboratories.

The MDHHS laboratory will be the lead state laboratory for testing environmental specimens for the biological agents used as a WMD in a terrorist attack. Law enforcement officials (specifically the FBI) will prescreen these samples and certify that they are free from explosive and radiological risk prior to initiating the testing procedures. The MDHHS laboratory is also the FDA-designated laboratory for testing food samples for biological agents considered potential agents of terrorism. The MDARD laboratory has the capability to assist by testing food, vegetation, water and soil samples for a variety of analytes.

- **MDEQ Nuclear Facilities Program.** The MDEQ is responsible for the development and implementation of Michigan's Nuclear Facilities Emergency Management Plan (NFEMP), as well as the nuclear accident

aspects of the MEMP as it relates to the MDEQ's radiological responsibilities to respond to accidents or emergencies at any of Michigan's commercial nuclear power plants. These efforts are conducted in cooperation with other state departments / agencies, and under the overall emergency response coordination responsibilities of the MSP/EMHSD. If a WMD attack involves or affects a commercial nuclear power plant in Michigan, MDEQ will dispatch a health physicist to the SEOC to coordinate an appropriate response. (Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents for more detailed information related to response and recovery actions for a nuclear power plant incident.)

Radiological Technical Assistance. If an attack occurs that utilizes nuclear / radiological material as a WMD, such as a nuclear weapon detonation or a radiological ("dirty") bomb, the MDEQ health physics staff can be dispatched to the SEOC to provide technical assistance and to coordinate an appropriate response. MDEQ staff may also be dispatched to the scene to provide technical advice and monitoring assistance to first responder agencies.

- **MDEQ Public Water Supply Safety Technical Assistance.** The MDEQ, in coordination with the MDHHS-Health, is responsible for the safety of public drinking water supplies in Michigan. If a WMD attack is targeted at or involves a water supply facility or system, MDEQ staff will be dispatched to the SEOC to provide technical assistance and to coordinate an appropriate response. MDEQ staff can also respond directly to the scene of the attack to monitor contamination and to work with involved utility system and local / federal health officials to implement appropriate countermeasures to prevent the use of the contaminated water, and to make the water supply safe for consumption.

Interstate Assistance. Michigan is a signatory of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), the interstate agreement that streamlines the assistance one governor can lend another after a natural, technological or human-caused disaster (including a terrorist attack) by providing a framework for flexible response. The EMAC is an arrangement of the states, by the states, and for the states. It addresses all the issues associated with requesting assistance, reimbursement of services, workman's compensation insurance, and liability in advance of a disaster. The MSP/EMHSD is the state contact agency for activating assistance through the EMAC. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)

Federal Assistance. A number of federal agencies have created highly-specialized organizations and response teams that are specifically aimed at responding to a terrorist WMD attacks. (See **TAB F.**) Normally, such teams are dispatched once a request is received from the state. However, proactive federal response is most likely to be implemented for catastrophic incidents involving a WMD or CBRNE materials.

Public Works and Engineering Concerns in a WMD Attack. Responsibilities of various state agencies for transportation, energy, water and wastewater systems, pipelines, dams, drains, correctional and other public facilities, and debris cleanup are identified in the Public Works and Engineering ESF. Although response procedures for damage / impact to these infrastructures would generally be the same regardless of the cause, there are several factors that must be considered in the event of a WMD attack:

Crime Scene Investigation. State engineers and technical experts may be key in assisting the MSP, FBI and other federal, state and local law enforcement agencies in conducting investigations into the cause of the damage and the methodology employed by the terrorist(s) in accomplishing the attack. This information may prove extremely valuable for apprehending the terrorists as well as for preventing future attacks.

Scope of Response Operations. Several factors should be considered regarding support of large-scale evacuations following a terrorist attack:

- **Scale of the Incident.** A large-scale WMD attack, such as using an aircraft to distribute a toxic chemical or weaponized biological agent, could produce a downwind hazard area of significant dimensions (i.e., square miles). Normal evacuation operations in Michigan for most technological and natural disasters are typically less extensive and do not involve such large populations. It is essential that local public works departments / agencies implement response plans and procedures to direct and orchestrate traffic flow.
- **Secondary Attacks.** Additional terrorist attacks could be aimed at the evacuating populations to further disrupt the response and to create chaos. Accordingly, alternative evacuation routes should be considered when primary routes are designated.

- Decontamination Operations. The potential exists for evacuees to become contaminated. Therefore, large-scale decontamination operations may be required as a component of the evacuation process. The MDEQ will coordinate with the MDHHS-Health, hazardous material teams and firefighting agencies to establish mass decontamination stations capable of rapidly processing large populations. For biological events, technical support and guidance will be provided by the MDHHS/BETP.

Mass Casualties. Most disasters are randomly occurring incidents that produce casualties numbering in the tens or hundreds of people. Terrorist attacks against populations are specifically designed to produce mass casualties (i.e., thousands to tens of thousands). Alternate care sites may be required to provide medical care or dispensing of pharmaceuticals for very large numbers of victims or survivors in addition to adequate supplies and shelters to treat and temporarily house the casualties. In addition, the MDOC, and MDTMB may be required to ensure that supplies and equipment are available when required. (Refer to the Environmental Protection ESF, Health and Human Services ESF, and MDHHS Mass Fatality Management Plan.)

Mass Fatality Management. The MDCH will coordinate with the MSP, MDMVA and MDTMB to identify and secure the use of cold storage facilities and/or containers for storage of large numbers of human remains. In some instances, decontamination of the remains may be required. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF and MDCH Mass Fatality Management Plan.)

Critical Infrastructure Protection, Resiliency, Hardening and Redundancy. Terrorist tactics point to multiple, nearly simultaneous WMD attacks to derive the greatest shock effect on the target population. Accordingly, should an attack against a particular CI occur, the potential for additional attacks must be recognized. Therefore, following an attack on a CI, hardening should be coordinated by various Sector-Specific State Agencies (SSSAs) responsible for oversight / stewardship of Michigan-pertinent CI sectors (e.g., cyber, agriculture, energy, etc.) derived from Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-7. If hardening is impractical, redundancies should be identified to ensure resiliency of functionalities of sites and systems. Private business and industry should be encouraged by involved state oversight agencies to conduct planning for implementation of appropriate measures to prevent, protect, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks.

Quarantine. In some situations, quarantine may be required to contain a communicable disease outbreak. If that occurs, road closures and restrictions on other transportation systems will be facilitated by the MDOT in coordination with the MSP and appropriate federal Sector-Specific Agencies (SSAs).

Energy. Energy systems include three major components – electricity, oil, and natural gas. Each of these has certain sub-components that are important to consider, as well as specific initiatives that may be suitable for implementation during the pre-incident / emerging threat, response, and/or recovery phases:

- Electricity. Key sub-components include generation, transmission and distribution, and control and communications. Specific initiatives to consider for implementation include:
 - ✓ Identify equipment stockpile requirements.
 - ✓ Initiate vulnerability reduction programs.
 - ✓ Implement guidelines for physical security programs.
 - ✓ Evaluate and adjust protection operations, and implement system restoration and recovery operations in response to attacks.
- Oil. Key sub-components include production, crude oil transport, refining, product transport and distribution, and control and other external support systems.
- Natural Gas. Key sub-components include exploration and production, transmission, and local distribution.

Specific initiatives to consider for implementation for oil and natural gas include:

- ✓ Implement strategies to reduce vulnerabilities.
- ✓ Implement standardized physical security programs.
- ✓ Review plans for reconstituting capabilities of critical facilities and systems.
- ✓ Prepare to locate and arrange for transportation of critical components in support of response and recovery activities.

Public safety concerns in a wmd attack. Responsibilities of various state departments / agencies for basic public safety measures are identified in the public safety esf. In addition to those basic measures, there are several additional public safety measures that should be considered in the event of a significant wmd attack threat or an actual wmd attack:

Cancellation of major events. Depending on the circumstances of the threat or attack, it may be both prudent and necessary to postpone or cancel major public events such as sporting events, concerts and performances, fairs and other celebrations, parades, political rallies / conventions, etc. These events may be attractive targets for terrorists wishing to carry out a wmd attack. The governor has the authority under the michigan emergency management act to “direct and compel the evacuation of all or part of the population from a stricken or threatened area within the state if necessary for the preservation of life or other mitigation, response, or recovery activities” and to “control ingress and egress to and from a stricken or threatened area, removal of persons within the area, and the occupancy of premises within the area.” Such authority may be exercised by the governor upon the declaration of a “state of disaster,” a “state of emergency,” or a “heightened state of alert.” The emergency management act also provides authority to the chief elected official of a county or municipality to “provide for the health and safety of persons and property” and to “issue directives as to travel restrictions on county or local roads” in the event of a disaster or emergency.

Although these emergency authorities exist, cancellation of major public events is normally handled on a voluntary basis by the event organizers unless circumstances dictate the need for the governor and/or local chief elected officials to institute mandatory cancellation orders to protect public safety and the safety of first responders.

Note: Major private events such as trade shows / conventions, parties, business meetings, etc. would also fall under these same emergency provisions, but cancellation of such events is a sensitive issue that often carries with it significant economic costs that must be considered before such decisions are made.

Closure of major institutions. Depending on the circumstances of the threat or attack, it may necessary to consider temporarily closing public institutions such as schools, colleges / universities, government offices, state parks / recreation areas, public arenas and stadiums, etc. And possibly even temporarily curtailing some public services such as trash removal and parks and street maintenance. A general, blanket closure of public institutions would require a governor’s executive proclamation or order to that effect under the emergency management act, as public schools, public colleges and universities, airports, local government facilities and many other local institutions are autonomous bodies that generally set their own operating schedules and determine their own emergency response procedures. In addition, major private institutions in affected communities such as shopping malls, industrial complexes, private arenas / stadiums and other entertainment venues, private schools, private colleges / universities, etc. Generally have the same autonomous status.

Closure of major public and private institutions is a sensitive issue that requires due deliberation and consultation between all levels of government, with direct collaboration between law enforcement and intelligence agencies. The decision must weigh the potential economic, social and operational costs of the facility closures against the importance of protecting the public from undue harm. It also carries with it the concern over potential outcomes associated with enforcement regimes. Accordingly, the msp director, in consultation with the msp/emhsd, michigan attorney general, mdhhs-health, mdoe, mdnr, mdlara and other involved state and local departments / agencies, and following thorough coordination with the noc, sioc, detroit jtff, and local law enforcement where the threat or attack occurred, will recommend to the governor when a general blanket closure (or targeted closure) of public and/or private institutions is determined essential for the preservation of public health, safety and welfare, prior to and/or in the aftermath of a wmd attack.

In some cases, it may be more appropriate for the governor and/or the involved state departments / agencies to issue recommendations for temporary facility closure and/or service curtailment, leaving it up to each targeted institution to determine the best course of action based on the situational circumstances. This option – which could be carried out via executive proclamation / order or individual department / agency guidance – would likely be more well received, but may not in some instances be as effective in protecting the public health, safety and welfare.

Community-wide protective actions. Most disasters or emergencies do not require the implementation of community-wide protective actions (evacuation or in-place sheltering) because the damage and impacts are limited in scope and magnitude. However, a wmd attack may have community-wide impacts that would necessitate the immediate implementation of protective actions. The decision to evacuate an affected area or to recommend in-place sheltering will be determined based on the situational circumstances (i.e., agent involved and its lethality, method of deployment and rate of spread, population density, community topography and land

uses, etc.) And the likelihood of success of protecting the affected population. In general, in-place sheltering is easier and faster to effectively implement than is evacuation – especially on a community-wide basis. If properly carried out, in-place sheltering can be highly effective in protecting the population from many of the types of agents that might be used in a WMD attack.

The decision about which protective action to implement in a particular situation will be made in the local eoc and will be based, in part, on the input of the msp/emhds district coordinator and other local, state and federal officials involved. Depending on the circumstances, the seoc may be able to provide technical advice and assistance to local officials in making that decision. In extreme cases, the governor may direct and compel evacuation of an affected area or implement in-place sheltering by limiting ingress and egress to and from the area, in accordance with the authorities and provisions set forth in the emergency management act. (refer to the “cancellation of major events” section above.)

Alternate Water Supply. If a WMD attack contaminates a public water supply to the extent that it is unsafe for public consumption, alternate drinking water supplies will have to be quickly identified and put into place. The MDEQ will be instrumental in determining if such a measure is necessary, with assistance from the local health department and water supply utility. The MDEQ, MSP/EMHSD and MDTMB are responsible for identifying possible alternate sources of drinking water and working with the affected community to address the logistical aspects of the distribution operation. Alternate drinking water supplies could be arranged by tapping another local community's water supply system, bringing in bottled water and/or potable water tankers, enhancing the community's existing water treatment and distribution capabilities through temporary wells and/or treatment facilities, or any effective combination of these measures.

If the contamination is not life threatening, the residents may simply have to boil their drinking water for a sufficient period of time to destroy contaminants before consuming the water. In those situations, the local health department will issue a boil water advisory through the local media and the MDEQ and MDHHS-Health will offer technical advice and assistance as required.

Emergency Public Information. In a WMD attack, timely and accurate public information will be critically important to ensure public cooperation with and support and implementation of protective actions, to reduce fear and panic, and to help facilitate a rapid and effective response and recovery effort. The nature and potential lethality of a WMD attack necessitates that consideration be given to disseminating and updating public information more frequently than it would be with other types of disasters and emergencies. Given accurate and timely information, the vast majority of the affected population will likely cooperate with the emergency provisions put forth by local, state and federal officials. If that information is not available or is not timely, then the affected citizens will take whatever steps they feel are prudent and necessary to protect themselves, their families, and their property. (Refer to the “Public Information in a WMD Attack” section above and the Information and Planning ESF for specifics on emergency public information activities.)

Recovery Concerns in a WMD Attack. Responsibilities of various state departments / agencies for basic recovery actions are identified in the ESFs and the MEMP Recovery Support Plan. In addition to those basic measures, there are several additional recovery measures that may have to be implemented in the event of a significant WMD attack:

Debris Removal and Management. If a WMD attack involves a nuclear device or large-scale explosives / incendiary devices, debris removal and management may be a significant issue. Because most local communities do not have sufficient resources and technical knowledge to carry out a debris removal and management operation of the magnitude that might be required in the aftermath of a significant WMD attack, state and federal assistance will most likely be required. In addition, if a nuclear device is employed, radiological surveying, monitoring and decontamination will be required as part of the operation. Further, due to the intense irradiating effects of neutron-induced radiation in the vicinity of ground zero, certain geographical areas may remain highly radioactive and unusable for many years.

The MSP/EMHSD has experience in setting up and managing a large-scale debris management operation. Additionally, if a major disaster declaration is granted by the President under the federal Stafford Act, considerable federal agency and private sector debris removal and management expertise and resources can be brought to bear under the Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP) and other authorities. If the decision is made for a state-managed debris operation, the MSP/EMHSD will work directly with FEMA and other responsible federal departments / agencies, with designated state departments / agencies (e.g., MDMVA, MDEQ, MDOT, etc.), and

with private contractors and local officials to do the following in accordance with the Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan (MSP/EMHSD Publication 109):

- Determine debris clearance and removal priorities
- Establish work schedules and communication protocols
- Develop and implement contracts
- Manage the flow of paperwork
- Review and approve cost documentation
- Supervise work activities
- Ensure that all involved parties are completing the required work on time and in accordance with local, state and federal regulations

If necessary, the MSP/EMHSD may establish one or more on-scene “satellite” offices to allow for greater coordination and a more efficient and effective delivery of services. If radiological monitoring and decontamination are required as part of the debris removal and management operation, the MDEQ, MSP/EMHSD, MDMVA and MDTMB will arrange for and coordinate such assistance.

(Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF and MSP/EMHSD Publication 109 – Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan, for more information on debris removal and management operations under the federal PAGP. Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF, Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents, and WMD Attack Procedures / Nuclear Attack (Military) for more information on radiological monitoring and decontamination.)

Decontamination of Facilities. In the aftermath of a WMD attack involving a nuclear device or chemical, biological, or radiological agents, decontamination of facilities, sites and systems will likely be required before they can be cleaned up, restored, repaired or brought back into use. Depending on the agent involved, significant federal assistance may be required in setting up and implementing the decontamination operation. The MDTMB is responsible for coordinating the decontamination of state facilities. Technical advice, guidance and assistance will be provided by the MDHHS-Health, MDEQ, MDLARA and MDMVA, as appropriate. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF, Public Works and Engineering ESF, WMD Attack Procedures / Nuclear Attack (Military), and Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents for more information on public facility decontamination.) Affected local communities are responsible for coordinating the decontamination of local facilities, both public and private. Decontamination of federal facilities located in the affected area is the responsibility of the federal government. Decontamination of agricultural facilities / infrastructure is the responsibility of the affected local community and/or involved agricultural enterprise, with technical assistance and regulatory oversight provided by the MDARD, as appropriate. Technical guidance and assistance in decontamination operations will be provided to affected local communities through the SEOC, and/or by federal and state officials at the scene.

Federal decontamination assistance may be provided directly by the department / agency itself, or through federally-arranged private contractors under a specific emergency authority. Refer to **TAB F** for a list of federal response support assets.

Mental Health Services. Depending on the nature of the WMD attack, widespread mental health services may be required in the aftermath of the attack. Such services will be provided through the existing Community Mental Health Services Program (CMHSP) structure. If necessary, assistance will be sought from federal HHS, which may be able to provide funding for additional or extended crisis counseling services in the event of a Presidential major disaster declaration. It is important that mental health programs for the public be quickly established to assist in dealing with the psychological impacts of an incident.

Similarly, emergency response personnel may require Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) assistance. The Michigan Crisis Response Association (MCRA) can assist in providing CISM intervention to responders impacted by traumatic events. There are approximately 56 teams in Michigan whose membership is comprised of individuals from law enforcement, fire and emergency medical services, hospital staff, educators, mental health professionals and clergy. The MCRA can also provide assistance to communities in developing crisis response plans. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF and “Health and Environmental Protection Concerns in a WMD Attack” in this section for more information.)

Critical WMD Attack Preparedness and Response Actions

Note: In the event of a National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) "Imminent Threat" alert indicating a credible, specific, and impending terrorist threat against the United States (or if an actual attack has occurred), ALL state departments / agencies are responsible for: 1) reviewing all protective measures recommended at the "Elevated Threat" alert level; and 2) taking, as appropriate, the preparedness and response actions listed below in this section.

ALL STATE DEPARTMENTS / AGENCIES:

- **Implement Continuity of Operations Plans (COOPs) at the direction of the Governor.** Each department / agency has developed a COOP to ensure the continuation of Essential Functions in the pre-, trans-, and post-attack periods. These plans will be implemented by department / agency directors at the direction of the Governor or his/her designee. (See related task assignments below.)
- **Suspend nonessential operations.** Each department / agency director will determine which operations should be suspended, curtailed or consolidated preceding an attack to facilitate relocation of staff and resources. Essential Function operations will either continue at their normal location or be transferred to an AOF (locations identified in department / agency COOPs) to ensure their continuation, or resumption when conditions permit. Based on specific direction from the Governor and MDTMB, the decision to relocate Essential Function operations will be made through the SEOC / ASEOC.
- **Ensure emergency assignments are staffed.** The department / agency director will provide liaison to the SEOC / ASEOC for the purpose of coordinating response and recovery operations. The director will also ensure that adequate staffing for department / agency Essential Functions is maintained, in accordance with the department / agency COOP.
- **Inform staff of emergency procedures.** The department / agency director will alert executive staff of the emergency procedures to be followed in an attack, including individual protective measures, reporting, requests for assistance, suspending or curtailing operations, relocation, pre- and post-attack staffing patterns and work locations, and the protection of vital records and resources. This information, contained in the department / agency COOP, will immediately be disseminated to all department / agency staff utilizing the most expedient communication channels available at the time, up to and including the use of the media.
- **Ensure vital resources are protected.** The department / agency director will ensure that vital department / agency resources (i.e., records – hardcopy and electronic, materials / supplies, equipment, etc.) are relocated to a safe location away from the anticipated impact area of an attack, as required and in accordance with the department / agency COOP. Generally, vital resources will be relocated to the department / agency AOF, or to another facility outside the anticipated impact area, if appropriate for the continuation or resumption of Essential Functions.

MSP/EMHSD; EXECUTIVE (GOVERNOR'S) OFFICE; MICHIGAN JUDICIARY; AND MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE:

- **As appropriate, implement the Michigan Continuity of Government Plan and coordinate continuity of government activities to facilitate recovery.** If an attack is imminent or has occurred, and it has or is likely to negatively impact state government, it may be necessary to institute COG measures. As appropriate, the MSP/EMHSD will work with the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches of state government to implement the MCOGP to provide for the continuation of Constitutional governance during the pre-, trans-, and post-attack periods. This may include the establishment and operation of an Alternate Seat of Government (ASG). Depending on the nature, scope and magnitude of the attack, it is possible that COG operations will continue well into the post-attack recovery period. As appropriate, state department / agency COOPs and local government COG plans and COOPs will also be implemented to provide for statewide governmental continuity and stability. (Refer to the MCOGP – a Support Plan to the MEMP – for more detailed information on statewide COG operations.)

Note: Continuity of government is the most essential governmental service because government's primary (and most critical) mission is the preservation of itself. Without a viable and functioning governmental organization, other essential governmental services that protect public health, safety and well-being, property and the environment cannot occur. Therefore, COG will always be the primary and most critical mission of state government. Without it, lives and property would be put in jeopardy, essential services would not be delivered as needed, and Constitutionally-mandated processes that provide governmental validity and viability would not occur.

MSP/EMHSD:

- **Prepare predictive models of damage, contamination, and casualty assessments following a WMD attack.** The Information and Planning ESF in the SEOC / ASEOC will attempt to predict the spatial extent of agent / material dispersion and contamination, and the physical damage and casualties expected following a WMD attack. The MSP/EMHSD will coordinate this function. However, it does not have significant technical knowledge of predictive modeling or the nature and characteristics of the various WMD agents / materials that might be employed in an attack. Therefore, significant technical assistance will be required from departments / agencies with specific subject matter expertise such as the MDARD, MDEQ, MDHHS-Health, MDMVA, and MDLARA. As appropriate, predictive modeling programs will be used for this process along with the GIS-based maps and census data available for all areas of the state. This predictive modeling, if successful, will allow for the rapid development and implementation of appropriate mitigation, response and recovery measures based on the anticipated attack-related damage and impacts.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MDARD):

- **Determine the risk posed to key critical infrastructure and coordinate vulnerability reduction measures.** At the NTAS “Imminent Threat” alert level, the MDARD will, as appropriate, coordinate with the owner / operators of major agricultural enterprises and infrastructure to recommend, provide technical guidance on, and/or implement measures to reduce the vulnerability of critical infrastructure that might be targeted or otherwise negatively impacted by a WMD attack.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-HEALTH (MDHHS):

- **As appropriate, implement the pre- and/or post-incident vaccination program.** The MDHHS-Health has developed pre- and post-incident vaccination plans for the state, in collaboration with the MDHHS Communicable Disease and Immunization Program and the Regional Smallpox Planning Teams. Continued planning for the establishment of mass vaccination clinics will identify and assure personnel resources and professional expertise is available to assist in mass vaccination efforts aimed at stopping the spread of infectious diseases including, but not limited to, novel diseases such as Pandemic Influenza.
- **Manage the stockpiling and distribution of medical countermeasures.** If a WMD attack triggers a serious or widespread outbreak of a communicable disease, the MDHHS-Health will coordinate the procurement and distribution of medications to local health departments and medical facilities to prevent the spread of the disease. The objective is to dispense counter measures, such as vaccines, antiviral agents, anti-toxins, or other therapeutics, to the affected population within 48 hours. The MDHHS-Health manages several plans and programs to accomplish this. The MDHHS-Health is also responsible for coordinating with the CDC for the acquisition and delivery of the SNS, if needed, as described in the “Health and Environmental Protection Concerns in a WMD Attack” section. Risk groups will be identified by the MDHHS-Health and local health departments, and medications will be distributed according to need and supply.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (MDOE):

- **Issue emergency advisories to school districts.** The Superintendent of Public Instruction, in collaboration with the MDHHS-Health, will issue emergency advisories to intermediate school districts at appropriate times preceding an imminent attack or during the immediate post-attack period, regarding the protection of students, suspension of school activities, and the use of school resources to support population protection measures. Such advisories will be issued through the MDOE EMC, who in turn will forward the information to intermediate school districts through the SEOC / ASEOC and JIC. Local school districts will be notified by the appropriate intermediate school district. These advisories are necessary to ensure that each local school district fully understands the situation and takes the necessary actions to protect students and support emergency operations. Directives regarding suspension of school and the release of students will be implemented locally per district procedure.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (MDEQ):

- **Determine the risk posed to key critical infrastructure and coordinate vulnerability reduction measures.** At the NTAS “Imminent Threat” alert level, the MDEQ will, as appropriate, coordinate with those critical infrastructure owner / operators under their administrative or regulatory purview (e.g., water distribution

and wastewater treatment systems, dams, chemical and other hazardous material facilities, etc.) to recommend, provide technical guidance on, and/or implement measures to reduce the vulnerability of critical infrastructure that might be targeted or otherwise negatively impacted by a WMD attack.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS (MDLARA):

- **Determine the risk posed to key critical infrastructure and coordinate vulnerability reduction measures.** At the NTAS “Imminent Threat” alert level, the MDLARA/MPSC will, as appropriate, coordinate with utilities and energy suppliers (electric, petroleum, and natural gas) to recommend, provide technical guidance on, and/or implement measures to reduce the vulnerability of critical infrastructure that might be targeted or otherwise negatively impacted by a WMD attack.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS (MDMVA):

- **Activate the WMD Civil Support Team.** In the immediate aftermath of a WMD attack, the MSP/EMHSD will, as appropriate, work with the MDMVA to activate the 51st WMD CST stationed at Fort Custer in Augusta. The WMD CST is capable of providing technical advice, onsite situational assessments, and enhanced detection capability in support of first responders at the scene of the attack. Depending on the situation, other Department of Defense (DOD) assets may also be deployed to the state (normally upon state request) and assigned specific response missions by FEMA under the NRF. The MDMVA EMC will track, monitor, and report on the activities and status of the WMD CST and other DOD assets while activated / deployed within the state.
- **Provide information on troop convoy movements.** If a portion of Michigan National Guard (MNG) troops are activated to federal service in anticipation of or in the immediate aftermath of a WMD attack, the MDMVA EMC will provide SEOC / ASEOC staff with regular status updates on troop and equipment convoy movements within the state to avoid a conflict with evacuation routes and transportation staging areas. This information will be released to the public through the EAS and JIC, in accordance with the MNG Public Information Program and in cooperation and coordination with the MSP/EMHSD.

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE (MSP):

- **Provide increased law enforcement support for special events.** Special events held in Michigan that are highly visible nationally and/or internationally provide terrorists with targets of strategic importance. Examples include but are not limited to:
 - Political conventions / rallies
 - Visits by dignitaries
 - Major sports, cultural, religious or corporate events
 - Major meetings / conventions where issues of national / international interest are discussed

The DHS and FBI will coordinate with the MSP and local law enforcement agencies to arrange suitable surveillance and security operations for these events, consistent with the attack threat. In addition to MSP Field Services, MSP district-level and MSP/MIOC support, the MSP/EMHSD will coordinate coverage from elements of the RRTN and other local and state support assets, as appropriate.

At the “Imminent Threat” alert level, the MSP will consult with the Governor’s Office, MSP/EMHSD, the FBI and DHS, and other involved entities to consider the potential cancellation, postponement or alteration of events determined to be at risk based on actual conditions and/or intelligence and threat assessments.

- **Conduct threat assessments and coordinate information exchange.** The MSP/MIOC and MSP Field Services routinely exchange information on potential terrorist threats with the DHS, FBI and local law enforcement agencies as part of the MSP’s ongoing threat assessment efforts, and as a member of the FBI’s JTTF / Detroit Field Office. At the “Imminent Threat” alert level, these activities are expected to increase in anticipation of, or response to, an attack in or impacting Michigan.
- **Disseminate NTAS alerts.** The MSP/MIOC and MSP Operations will initiate the appropriate NTAS notification protocol when an “Elevated Threat” or “Imminent Threat” alert is received from the DHS. Appropriate threat level information will be disseminated to allow consideration of protective measure

implementation by governmental departments / agencies, private businesses and institutions, and the public. The MSP/EMHSD will also disseminate NTAS alerts to all state departments / agencies and local emergency management program jurisdictions. In addition, the MSP/EMHSD will coordinate with the MDTMB to post the NTAS threat level information (direct or via link, as appropriate) on State of Michigan web and social media sites, and on department / agency intranet sites for state employees.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY, MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET (MDTMB):

- **Suspend nonessential operations and close vulnerable facilities.** At the “Imminent Threat” alert level, the MDTMB will coordinate with the Governor’s Office, each department / agency director, and the MSP/EMHSD to determine which operations (if any) should be temporarily suspended, curtailed or consolidated, and which state facilities (if any) should be closed because they may be vulnerable to or negatively impacted by a WMD attack. This will be done in accordance with established department / agency COOPs.
- **Coordinate and evaluate protective measures for state facilities and institutions.** At the “Imminent Threat” alert level, the MDTMB will conduct an expedient review of the protective measures for state facilities and institutions to determine if they are adequate to meet potential (or actual) WMD attack conditions. The results of this review will be consulted when preparing a prioritized listing of those facilities (where Essential Functions are performed) that will require critical infrastructure protection measures, in accordance with current MDTMB threat response procedures.

State Government Post-Attack Continuity Operations.

Alternate Operating Facilities. Each state department / agency must, in its COOP, identify essential personnel and resources and an AOF (or AOFs) necessary for the execution of its Essential Functions in the post-attack period. Because Lansing is a possible attack target due to its political importance, it may have to be evacuated (depending on the attack scenario). Therefore, each state department / agency must select an AOF (or AOFs) located outside of Lansing from which it will conduct Essential Functions. When attack is imminent or has occurred, identified essential state personnel will, as directed by the Governor, evacuate the Lansing area with the general populace. As soon as conditions allow evacuees to leave shelters, the essential state personnel will report to their regular work location in Lansing, if the location is undamaged, or to the AOF(s) identified in their department / agency COOP to resume Essential Functions.

State department / agency Essential Functions will be conducted at designated AOFs until conditions in Lansing allow for the transfer of personnel and resources back to their normal Lansing area work locations, or to another designated location. If the Lansing area work locations are not usable, the departments / agencies will continue to conduct Essential Functions at their designated AOF(s), in accordance with their COOPs, until such time as more permanent arrangements can be made for work facilities.

Alternate Seat of Government. When attack is imminent or has occurred, designated elements of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches of Michigan State Government will, as directed by the Governor, relocate to an ASG at a location identified in the Michigan Continuity of Government Plan (MCOGP). (Multiple potential ASG sites have been identified in the MCOGP to provide a range of relocation options in response to incident conditions. The selected ASG will be located outside of the boundary of any potential direct effects risk area.) After the attack, when conditions allow, an assessment will be conducted of the Lansing area state governmental complexes to determine if they are too severely damaged or negatively impacted for use. (It is expected that all facilities will have to be decontaminated before re-use.) If the Lansing state governmental complexes are not severely damaged after the attack and they can be adequately decontaminated, the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches will re-convene in Lansing to reconstitute Michigan State Government. If conditions do not allow for reconstitution in Lansing, the ASG will remain operational until such time as more permanent arrangements can be made for work facilities.

Note: The MCOGP and department / agency COOPs contain detailed information regarding Michigan State Government continuity operations. All of these documents have restricted access and therefore are only available to those authorized individuals that have a designated continuity role. State department / agency COOPs are electronically housed on a restricted access web site maintained and controlled by the MDTMB. The MDTMB oversees and administers the state department / agency COOP process. The MSP/EMHSD maintains the MCOGP, in partnership with the MDTMB and the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches, as a Support Plan to the MEMP.

Critical Post-Attack Recovery Actions

Note: During post-attack recovery, state departments / agencies are responsible for: 1) completing all actions prescribed in the preceding "Critical WMD Attack Preparedness and Response Actions" section, as appropriate; and 2) taking the following additional recovery actions, as appropriate.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (MDEQ):

Note: The following two task assignments are applicable only if a radiological agent is used as the WMD.

- **Coordinate state field team radiological assessment and control activities:**
 - Coordinate field team radiological monitoring and sampling
 - Using the information obtained through radiological monitoring and sampling and from other sources, assess the nature and extent of the attack
 - Assess meteorological conditions using information (as available) from the National Weather Service, state meteorologists, online meteorological web sites, local EOCs and other sources
 - Assist in assessing protective action recommendations
 - Coordinate the distribution of dosimetry to state emergency workers and maintain records of exposure
 - Control exposure to the extent possible
 - Based upon the attack assessment, assist in defining (by identifiable geographic boundaries) the area(s) actually or potentially affected by radioactive fallout and radiological contamination

Note: Definition of geographic boundaries will be a joint cooperative effort between the MSP/EMHSD, the MDEQ and other radiological subject matter experts in the SEOC / ASEOC Planning Section. Assessment information for making these determinations will likely come from a variety of sources.

- **Assist in screening the public for radiological contamination.** If a WMD attack involving radiological materials forces an evacuation of the affected population, the MDEQ will coordinate with the MSP/EMHSD in locating, setting up, and overseeing portal monitor screening of shelter populations with potential radioactive contamination.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS (MDLARA):

- **Coordinate post-attack energy resource distribution.** Control and coordination of the distribution and use of energy resources is a critical post-attack function. Electricity, natural gas, fuel oils and gasoline must be readily available and equitably distributed to facilitate the relocation and sheltering of the population, but perhaps most importantly, they must be available to aid in post-attack recovery. The MDLARA/MPSC has a vital role in securing the cooperation of energy companies and the energy industry in the redistribution of energy resources as needed. Strict control over the distribution and use of energy resources may be necessary in the post-attack environment.

This effort will be carried out under the direction of the Director of LARA and Governor's Office, in coordination with the MSP/EMHSD, based on recommendations made by the State's Energy Advisory Committee (EAC) in accordance with 1982 PA 191. A representative of the MPSC will be present in the SEOC / ASEOC to advise state officials on matters pertaining to energy resources and to coordinate the control and redistribution of energy resources as needed. (Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures / Energy Emergencies section for more information.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY, MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET (MDTMB):

- **Coordinate decontamination of state facilities.** The MDTMB is ultimately responsible for the management and use of state-owned and leased facilities. State facilities that are damaged or affected by a terrorist attack involving a WMD may require decontamination. Essential facilities will be identified in the SEOC / ASEOC and given priority in post-attack decontamination efforts. Such a determination will be based on assessment reports received and the operational needs of state government at the time.
 - *Chemical and Biological Decontamination.* Measures will vary greatly, depending on the agent used in the attack. However, decontamination must be done by professional cleaning contractors with experience in handling and dealing with chemical and biological agents. The decontamination measures can often

take weeks to possibly even months to complete, rendering the affected facilities useless until the process is complete.

- *Radiological Decontamination.* Includes any measures used to reduce radiation exposure. Radioactivity cannot be destroyed; however, radioactive contamination can be reduced by 1) removing radioactive particles from contaminated surfaces, 2) covering the contaminated surfaces with shielding materials (such as earth), or 3) isolating contaminated objects and waiting for the radiation levels to decrease through the process of radioactive decay.

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE (MSP) AND MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (MDOT):

- **Implement the Michigan Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation (EHTR) Plan.** If a radiological agent is used as a WMD, the post-attack environment will likely pose significant challenges because a portion of the State's transportation network may be damaged or destroyed by direct weapons effects or otherwise made unusable due to debris, radioactive fallout, or other impediments. In addition, the post-attack recovery may require that military and emergency services organizations be given priority usage of the available transportation infrastructure. As required, the MSP and MDOT will jointly implement the EHTR Plan during the post-attack recovery period to regulate and control traffic on the state highway network (which includes all federal, state, county, and local highway systems and facilities) in order to adequately accommodate essential recovery activities and priority shipments of materials, equipment and personnel.

TAB A: Chemical Agents – Physical Properties and Toxicities

Agent	Description	Molecular Weight	Boiling Point	Freezing Point	Specific Gravity	Vapor Pressure	LD50* (mg)	LCt50** (mg.min /m3)	Warning Properties
Tabun (GA)	Clear, colorless, and tasteless liquid.	162.3 daltons.	428-475 degrees F.	-58 degrees F.	1.073 g./ml (water = 1).	.037 mm Hg at 68 degrees F.	1000	400	Slight fruity odor.
Sarin (GB)	Clear, colorless, tasteless, and odorless.	140.1 daltons.	316 degrees F.	-68.8 degrees F.	1.089 g/ml.	2.1 mm Hg at 68 degrees F.	1700	100	None.
Soman (GD)	Clear, colorless, tasteless liquid. Discolors with aging to dark brown.	182.2 daltons.	332.6-392 degrees F.	-43.6 degrees F.	1.022 g/ml.	0.4 mm Hg at 77 degrees F.	100	50	Slight fruity or camphor odor.
VX	Amber colored, tasteless, and odorless oily liquid.	267.4 daltons.	568.4 degrees F.	-59.8 degrees F.	1.008 g/ml.	.0007 mm Hg at 77 degrees.	10	10	None.
Mustard (H) Distilled Mustard (HD)	Colorless when pure but usually pale yellow, dark brown or black oily liquid. Vapor colorless.	159.08 daltons.	419 degrees F.	58.1 degrees F.	1.27 g/ml (water = 1)				Faint garlic or mustard odor (odor threshold 0.6 mg/m3)
Phosgene Oxime (CG)	Colorless solid or yellowish-brown liquid.	113.93 daltons	128 degrees C.	No data.	No data.	11.2 mm Hg at 25 degrees C (solid), 13 mm Hg at 40 degrees C (liquid).			No data.
Lewisite (L)	Oily, colorless liquid.	207.32 daltons	374 degrees F.	.4 degrees F.	1.888 at 68 degrees F.	.394mm Hg at 68 degrees F.			Odor like geraniums.
Mustard Lewisite (HL)	Dark oily liquid.		Indefinite, but below 374 degrees F.	13 degrees F.	1.60 at 68 degrees F.	.248 at 68 degrees F.			Garlic-like odor.
Phosgene (CG)		98.9 daltons	47 degrees F.	-198 degrees F.	1.43 (liquid at 32 degrees F.)	1,215 mm Hg at 68 degrees.			Odor: slightly irritating in high concentrations.
Cyanogen Chloride (CK)			56.8 degrees F.			1230 mm Hg.			Very Irritating.
Hydrogen Cyanide (AC)			78.8 degrees F.			618.7 mm Hg.			Faint bitter almonds.

TABLE NOTES

Source: ATSDR and CDC web sites.

*LD50 is that dose that produces death in 50% of the exposed population.

**LCt50 refers to inhalation toxicity of the vapor form. "C" refers to the concentration of the vapor or aerosol in the air (measured as mg/m3) multiplied by the time the individual is exposed (measured in minutes). 50% of those exposed will receive a fatal concentration.

TAB B: Physiological Effects of Chemical Agents

Agent / NAERG Guide No.	Odor	Eyes	Central Nervous System	Nose and Throat	Respiratory Tract	Skin	GI Tract	Cardio-vascular System	Treatment
Tabun (GA) Sarin (GB) Soman (GD) GF (GF) VX / 153	None, or faint sweetish, fruity, or paint-like	Pupils – Miosis Eyes Conjunctivae – Redness Rest of Eye – Pain, especially in focusing, dimness of vision	Apprehension, giddiness, insomnia, headache, drowsiness, difficulty in concentrating, poor memory, confusion, slurred speech, ataxia, weakness, coma, convulsions	Increased salivation, Rhinotrota	Tightness in Chest, Bronchoconstriction, occasional wheezing, increased bronchial secretion, cough, dyspnoea, substantial tightness	Sweating, pallor then cyanosis	Salivation, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, heartburn, diarrhea, involuntary defecation	Occasional early transient tachycardia and/or hypotension followed by bradycardia and hypotension	Pretreatment with pyridostigmine. Post exposure therapy: Cholinergic blockage – atropine. Enzyme reactivation – oximes. Anticonvulsant – diazepam. Assisted ventilation. Suction for respiratory secretions
Mustard (H) (HD) Nitrogen Mustard (HN) / 153	Garlic or Horseradish. Irritating. None or fishy, irritating.	Pupil – Mydriasis. Conjunctivae – Redness, oedema, irritation, gritty pain. Rest of eye – Oedema of lids, pain, biopharospasm, photophobia, lachrymation, corneal ulceration, & possibly scarring.	Anxiety, depression	Swelling, irritation, ulceration, discharges, occasional oedema of larynx.	Slowly developing irritation, hoarseness, aphonia, cough, tightness, dyspnoea, rales. Pneumonia, fever, pulmonary oedema, in severe cases. Risk of secondary infection.		Pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea.	Shock after severe exposure.	Eyes: antibiotics, cycloplegics, and systemic analgesia. Skin: local dressings and antibiotics for infection. Antibiotics for respiratory infection. IV fluids.
Lewisite (L) and other arsenical vesicants / 153	Fruity to geranium-like. Irritating.	Conjunctivae – Prompt redness, oedema, irritation. Rest of eye – Immediate burning sensation, iritis, corneal injury	Anxiety, depression	Prompt irritation	Rapid irritation, hoarseness, spongia, cough, pneumonia, fever, pulmonary oedema, pleural effusion in severe cases	Prompt burning. Red: 30 minutes. Blisters: first/second day. Pain worse and necrosis deeper than H.	Diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, hepatic failure.	Shock after severe exposure. Haemolytic anaemia, haemoconcentration.	Like sulphur and nitrogen mustards. BAL in oil IM for systematic chelation. BAL ointment for eyes and skin.
Mustard Lewisite Mixture (HL) / 153	Garlic-like	Like HD, HN, and L.	Anxiety, depression						Like sulphur mustard, nitrogen mustard and lewisite.
Phosgene Oxime (CX) / 153	Unpleasant and irritating.	Conjunctivae – Violently irritating, redness, oedema. Rest of eye – Corneal injury with blindness, lachrymation.	Anxiety and depression.	Very irritating to mucous membranes.	Rapid irritation and coughing. Later pulmonary oedema.	Immediate severe irritation and intense pain. Within 1 minute the affected area turns white, surrounded by erythema. Swollen within 1 hour, blistered after 24 hours. Necrosis may occur. Long recovery (1-3 months).			Apply dressings of sodium bicarbonate. Systemic analgesics. Treat as any other necrotic skin lesion.
Phosgene (CG) / 125	Green corn, grass, or new mown hay.	Conjunctivae – Irritation. Rest of eye – Lachrymation (after respiratory symptoms).	Anxiety and depression.	Irritation.	Coughing, choking, chest tightness on exposure. Latent period, then pulmonary oedema, dyspnoea, frothy sputum, rales, pneumonia and fever.	Possible cyanosis following pulmonary oedema.	Nausea, occasional vomiting after respiratory symptoms.	Shock after severe exposure, hypotension, and tachycardia.	Corticosteroids IV and by inhalation promptly may be life-saving. Rest, oxygen, antibiotics.
Hydrogen Cyanide (AC) / 117	Faint bitter almonds.		May have initial excitation; then depression, giddiness, headache, irrational behavior, ataxia, convulsions or coma.		Deep respiration followed rapidly by dyspnoea, gasping then cessation of respiration.	Initially pinker than usual; may change to cyanosis.	Nausea.	Profound hypotension.	
Cyanogen Chloride (CK) / 125	Very irritating.	Conjunctivae – Irritation. Rest of eye – Lachrymation.		Irritation.	Irritation, cough, choking, dyspnoea; pulmonary oedema can be rapid.		Like hydrogen cyanide.		Like hydrogen cyanide and phosgene.

Source: FM 8-9: NATO Handbook on the Medical Aspects of NBC Defensive Operations AmedP-6(B)

(Note: Use table zoom function to view text.)

TAB C: Medical Characteristics of Biological Agents

Disease	Transmit Man to Man	Infective Dose (Aerosol)	Incubation Period	Duration of Illness	Lethality (approx. case fatality rates)	Persistence of Organism	Vaccine Efficacy (aerosol exposure)
Inhalation anthrax	No	8,000-50,000 spores	1-6 days	3-5 days (usually fatal if untreated)	High	Very stable - spores remain viable for > 40 years in soil	2 dose efficacy against up to 1,000 LD ₅₀ in monkeys
Brucellosis	No	10 -100 organisms	5-60 days (usually 1-2 months)	Weeks to months	<5% untreated	Very stable	No vaccine
Cholera	Rare	10-500 organisms	4 hours - 5 days (usually 2-3 days)	≥ 1 week	Low with treatment, high without	Unstable in aerosols & fresh water; stable in salt water	No data on aerosol
Glanders	Low	Assumed low	10-14 days via aerosol	Death in 7-10 days in septicemic form	> 50%	Very stable	No vaccine
Pneumonic Plague	High	100-500 organisms	2-3 days	1-6 days (usually fatal)	High unless treated within 12-24 hours	For up to 1 year in soil; 270 days in live tissue	3 doses not protective against 118 LD ₅₀ in monkeys
Tularemia	No	10-50 organisms	2-10 days (average 3-5)	≥ 2 weeks	Moderate if untreated	For months in moist soil or other media	80% protection against 1-10 LD ₅₀
Q Fever	Rare	1-10 organisms	10-40 days	2-14 days	Very low	For months on wood and sand	94% protection against 3,500 LD ₅₀ in guinea pigs
Smallpox	High	Assumed low (10-100 organisms)	7-17 days (average 12)	4 weeks	High to moderate	Very stable	Vaccine protects against large doses in primates
Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis	Low	10-100 organisms	2-6 days	Days to weeks	Low	Relatively unstable	TC 83 protects against 30-500 LD ₅₀ in hamsters
Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers	Moderate	1-10 organisms	4-21 days	Death between 7-16 days	High for Zaire strain, moderate with Sudan	Relatively unstable - depends on agent	No vaccine
Botulism	No	0.001 µg/kg is LD ₅₀ for type A	1-5 days	Death in 24-72 hours; lasts months if not lethal	High without respiratory support	For weeks in nonmoving water and food	3 dose efficacy 100% against 25-250 LD ₅₀ in primates
Staph Enterotoxin B	No	0.03 µg/person incapacitation	3-12 hours after inhalation	Hours	< 1%	Resistant to freezing	No vaccine
Ricin	No	3-5 µg/kg is LD ₅₀ in mice	18-24 hours	Days - death within 10-12 days for ingestion	High	Stable	No vaccine
T-2 Mycotoxins	No	Moderate	2-4 hours	Days to months	Moderate	For years at room temperature	No vaccine

Source: Medical Management of Biological Casualties Handbook, USAMRIID, February 2001

TAB D: Radiation Dispersion Devices (RDD)

Radiological Materials	Type / Amount of Exposure	Effect	Treatment
Alpha Particles	Internal Hazard Only	Long-term Psychological Effect	None
Beta Particles	External & Internal Hazard	"Beta Burns" on Skin Long-term Physiological Effect Psychological Effect	Treat burns as normal
<p>Examples of radioactive materials (Gamma Emitters) that could be used in a RDD include:</p> <p>Americium 241 (used in exploratory oil drilling and density gauges)</p> <p>Cesium 137 (industrial radiography gauges, food irradiators)</p> <p>Cobalt 60 (medical therapy, industrial irradiators, radiography)</p> <p>Strontium 90 (industrial heating devices)</p>	50mGy (5 Rads)	Usually no detectable injury or initial symptoms	<p>Radiation burns can be treated as any other burn injury. Therapies include the use of cytokines currently used to treat leukemia, lymphoma, aplastic anemia, and AIDS. Drugs such as calcium or zinc DPTA (dietylenetriamine pentaacetic acid) and Prussion Blue have now been approved as new drugs by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.)</p> <p>Resources: www.fda.gov www.orau.gov/reacts/ </p>
	1 Gy (100 Rads)	May cause nausea and vomiting for 1-2 days and temporary drop in production of new blood cells	
	3.5 Gy (350 Rads)	Nausea and vomiting initially, followed by a period of apparent wellness. At 3-4 weeks, there is a potential for deficiency of white blood cells and platelets. Medical care is required.	
	Higher levels of exposure can be fatal. Medical care is required.	At 3-5 weeks medical care for 10 – 50 percent of those exposed. At high end of range (i.e., ~300-350 Gy), death may occur to 100 percent. Victims experience immunosuppression and bleeding, and should be treated for infection and given platelet transfusions.	

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Michigan Department of Environmental Quality

TAB E: Nuclear Weapons Effects (Planning Factors)

1 MT and 10 MT Air Burst

Weapon Effect	Radii of Effect (1 MT) Nuclear Device	Radii of Effect (10 MT) Nuclear Device
Thermal Radiation Radius (3 rd degree burns)	11.7 kilometers	30 kilometers
Air Blast Radius (widespread destruction)	7.2 kilometers	15.4 kilometers
Air Blast Radius (near total fatalities)	2.7 kilometers	5.9 kilometers
Ionizing Radiation Radius (5 Sieverts / 500 REM)	3.1 kilometers	4.8 kilometers
Fireball Duration	4.5 seconds	12.7 seconds
Fireball Radius	530 meters	1.1 kilometers

Source: Handbook on the Medical Aspects of NBC Defensive Operations FM 8-9, February 1, 1996 and miscellaneous sources

1 KT and 10 KT Surface Burst

Weapon Effect	Radii of Effect (1 KT) Nuclear Device	Radii of Effect (10 KT) Nuclear Device
Thermal Radiation Radius (3 rd degree burns)	700 meters	2.1 kilometers
Air Blast Radius (widespread destruction)	400 meters	1 kilometer
Air Blast Radius (near total fatalities)	300 meters	600 meters
Ionizing Radiation Radius (6 Sieverts / 600 REM)	800 meters	1.2 kilometers
Fireball Duration	.2 seconds	.6 seconds
Fireball Radius	150 meters	360 meters

Sources:

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United States Department of Homeland Security. (2008) Planning Guidance for Protection and Recovery Following Radiological Dispersal Device (RDD) and Improvised Nuclear Device (IND) Incidents. Federal Register, Vol. 73, No. 149

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Notes: A 1 kiloton (KT) nuclear device equals 1,000 tons of TNT energy. A 10 KT nuclear device equals 10,000 tons of TNT energy. A 1 megaton (MT) nuclear device equals 1,000,000 tons of TNT energy. A 10 MT nuclear device equals 10,000,000 tons of TNT energy. An air burst is an explosion in which a weapon is detonated in the air at an altitude below 30 kilometers but at sufficient height that the fireball does not contact the surface of the earth. A surface burst is an explosion in which a weapon is detonated on or slightly above the surface of the earth so that the fireball actually touches the land or water surface. Sievert is the System International unit for dose equivalent. The REM is the same, but is an older conventional unit still used at an operational level in the United States. 1 Sievert = 100 REM.

TAB F: National Terrorism Advisory System

Background: The NTAS serves as the primary system for communicating terrorist threat advisories to government agencies, private institutions and the public. It is designed to provide the impetus and framework for taking threat-driven protective measures and vulnerability reduction programs. (The NTAS replaces the former color-coded Homeland Security Advisory System, or HSAS, introduced in March 2002.) Under the NTAS, the Secretary of Homeland Security and DHS will issue detailed alerts when the federal government determines that a credible terrorist threat exists. The NTAS alerts will provide a summary of the potential threat including geographic region, mode of transportation, critical infrastructure or private sector element(s) potentially affected by the threat, action being taken to ensure public safety, and recommended steps that individuals, communities, businesses and governments can take to help prevent, mitigate or respond to the threat. NTAS alerts will include a clear statement on the nature of the threat, which will be defined in one of two ways:

“Elevated Threat”. This alert level warns of a credible threat against the United States.

“Imminent Threat”. This alert level warns of a credible, specific, and impending terrorist threat against the United States.

Depending on the nature of the threat, alerts may be sent to law enforcement, distributed to affected areas of the private sector (including critical infrastructure), or issued more broadly to the public through both official and social media channels. NTAS threat alerts will be issued for a specific time period and will automatically expire. Alerts may be extended if new information becomes available or as a specific threat evolves.

The State of Michigan has adopted the NTAS for emergency planning, preparedness, response and recovery purposes. State response actions are keyed to the two alert levels, as indicated in the table below and on the following pages. When the federal government announces that a specific alert level is in effect, the MSP/EMHSD will begin to implement the corresponding set of state actions. If a terrorist attack occurs in Michigan or elsewhere in the U.S. (whether or not a WMD is involved), the “Imminent Threat” level will be put into effect. Corresponding state actions will be implemented at the discretion of the Governor’s Office, the SDEMHS (MSP Director), and the MSP/EMHSD.

Alert Level	Initiating Condition	State Actions	Primary Agency
“ELEVATED THREAT”	This alert level warns of a credible threat against the United States.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and review staff augmentation procedures. 2. Develop, review and update emergency plans and procedures. 3. Train personnel in emergency responsibilities. 4. Develop and review crisis training procedures. 5. Develop and review procedures for relocating essential government staff to alternate locations to continue vital government functions. 6. Develop and review procedures for suspending nonessential governmental functions and redirecting personnel to essential functions. 7. Formulate and review appropriate protective / mitigation measures at critical facilities in the state. 8. Conduct risk / vulnerability assessments of critical facilities in the state. 9. Exercise emergency plans and procedures. 10. Take other appropriate precautionary actions to enhance preparedness against a terrorist attack. 11. Continue to monitor national and international conditions. 12. Ensure attack warning systems are operational. 13. Review accelerated (crisis) training programs for emergency functions. 14. Prepare for increased public information activity. 15. Review procedures on the preservation of vital records. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All agencies 2. All agencies 3. All agencies 4. All agencies 5. MSP/EMHSD; all agencies 6. MSP/EMHSD; all agencies 7. MSP/EMHSD; MDTMB 8. MSP/EMHSD; MDTMB; MDOC; MDHHS-Health; MDMVA 9. All agencies 10. All agencies 11. MSP/EMHSD 12. MSP/EMHSD; MSP Operations 13. All agencies 14. MSP/EMHSD; Governor’s Office 15. All agencies

(Table continued on next page.)

TAB F: National Terrorism Advisory System (cont.)

Alert Level	Initiating Condition	State Actions	Primary Agency
“ELEVATED THREAT” (cont.)	This alert level warns of a credible threat against the United States.	<p align="center">(Continued from previous page)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Inform key executive, legislative and judicial staff of continuity of government arrangements so they can review procedures, etc. 17. Check communications links with designated emergency response or command locations. 18. Provide the public with necessary information on national and international conditions. 19. Consider partially activating the SEOC for situation monitoring, assessment, and recordkeeping. 20. Be prepared to provide accurate, ongoing information to the media about federal, state and local measures being taken to prevent / mitigate a terrorist attack involving WMD. 21. Consider increasing surveillance of critical facilities / locations. 22. Coordinate emergency plans with appropriate federal departments / agencies (including but not limited to the DHS, FEMA, the FBI, the USDA, and HHS), local and tribal governments, NGOs and private sector partners. 23. Assess the need to refine protective, mitigative and preventive measures within the context of the current threat information. 24. Review activation / mobilization procedures with the RRTN, MUSAR, and other state / local WMD response assets. 25. Consider activating the Michigan Homeland Security Advisory Council to review the current threat and its potential impacts to the state and local communities. 26. Review potential resource needs for various WMD attack scenarios. 27. Review supplemental resource procurement procedures under the MEMAC and EMAC. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. MSP/EMHSD; Governor's Office; MDTMB 17. MSP/EMHSD 18. MSP/EMHSD; Governor's Office 19. MSP/EMHSD 20. MSP/EMHSD; Governor's Office; all agencies 21. All agencies 22. MSP/EMHSD; all agencies 23. MSP/EMHSD; all agencies 24. MSP/EMHSD 25. MSP/EMHSD; Governor's Office 26. MSP/EMHSD; all agencies 27. MSP/EMHSD
“IMMINENT THREAT”	This alert level warns of a credible, specific, and impending terrorist threat against the United States. (However, an attack has not yet occurred.)	<p>At this alert level, state departments / agencies should review and implement protective measures recommended at the “Elevated Threat” alert level, if appropriate, and consider the following additional measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fully or partially activate the SEOC and recommend activation of local EOCs in areas potentially impacted by a WMD attack. 2. Assess current conditions and consider relocation to the ASEOC. Install telephones, computers, etc., as required. 3. Consider issuing a Governor's declaration of disaster, emergency, or heightened state of alert under 1976 PA 390, as amended, and taking appropriate response actions under same. 4. Consider activation of attack warning systems if conditions warrant. 5. Consider potential population protection measures, based on current and anticipated conditions. 6. Consider activating and assigning shelter monitors for shelters housing key state staff. 7. Provide additional security at critical governmental facilities / locations. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MSP/EMHSD 2. MSP/EMHSD; MDTMB 3. MSP/EMHSD; Governor's Office 4. MSP/EMHSD; MSP Operations 5. MSP/EMHSD; Governor's Office 6. MSP/EMHSD; MDHHS-Human Services 7. MDTMB; MSP; MDMVA

(Table continued on next page.)

TAB F: National Terrorism Advisory System (cont.)

Alert Level	Initiating Condition	State Actions	Primary Agency
“IMMINENT THREAT”	This alert level warns of a credible, specific, and impending terrorist threat against the United States. (However, an attack has not yet occurred.)	<p>(Continued from previous page)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Consider curtailing non-essential state functions and limiting access at state facilities to essential personnel only. Consider implementation of protective measures at state correctional facilities, in-patient mental health facilities, and other state-operated institutions. Provide recommendations to local governments and the private sector regarding appropriate measures to take to protect life and property, maintain essential operations, and recover from a potential attack involving WMD. Establish and maintain 24-hour communications, as appropriate, with federal response agencies, affected local governments, adjacent states and the Province of Ontario, Canada. Collect, compile, synthesize and analyze assessment information provided by federal, state, local and tribal responders, and the private sector, to determine the nature, scope and magnitude of the situation and its potential impacts. Take additional precautions at public events, or recommend that they be cancelled altogether if conditions warrant. Prepare departments / agencies to work at alternate sites or with a dispersed workforce, in accordance with established department / agency COOPs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> MDTMB; all agencies MDOC; MDHHS-Health; MDOE; MDHHS-Human Services; MDMVA MSP/EMHSD; all agencies MSP/EMHSD; MDTMB MSP/EMHSD; other agencies as required MSP/EMHSD; Governor's Office; all agencies MDTMB; all agencies
“IMMINENT THREAT”	An actual attack has occurred in Michigan, or in other parts of the United States and affecting Michigan.	<p>At this level, state departments / agencies should review and implement protective measures recommended at previous alert levels, if appropriate, and consider the following additional measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fully activate the SEOC and begin relocation procedures to the ASEOC, if conditions warrant. Assign personnel to the SEOC / ASEOC, if not already done. Issue a Governor's declaration of disaster, emergency, or heightened state of alert under 1976 PA 390, as amended, and activate and mobilize necessary state emergency response and/or recovery elements. Activate attack warning systems, if conditions warrant. Provide liaison to the FBI JOC, if activated. Close non-essential governmental / public facilities, as appropriate; Take additional security measures at those critical governmental / public facilities that must remain open. Establish and maintain 24-hour communications with federal response departments / agencies, affected local and tribal governments, adjacent states and the Province of Ontario, Canada. If conditions warrant, activate the RRTN, MUSAR, MRIAT, MDARD/PERT, MDCH/MERIT, MDEQ or other appropriate state and local response assets. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> MSP/EMHSD; MDTMB MSP/EMHSD; all agencies MSP/EMHSD; Governor's Office MSP/EMHSD; MSP Operations MSP/EMHSD MDTMB; Governor's Office MDTMB; MSP; MDMVA MSP/EMHSD MSP/EMHSD

(Table continued on next page.)

TAB F: National Terrorism Advisory System (cont.)

Alert Level	Initiating Condition	State Actions	Primary Agency
"IMMINENT THREAT"	An actual attack has occurred in Michigan, or in other parts of the United States and affecting Michigan.	(Continued from previous page)	
		10. If conditions warrant, activate the 51 st WMD/CST, MMRS, NDMS/DMATs and other appropriate federal response and recovery assets.	10. MSP/EMHSD; MDHHS-Health; MDMVA; MDEQ; other agencies as appropriate
		11. Prepare damage / casualty estimates.	11. MSP/EMHSD; other agencies as required
		12. If a nuclear detonation has occurred, review / interpret fallout history curves and predictions. If a chemical, biological, or radiological WMD is used in the attack, plot and analyze the actual / potential material dispersion to determine the impact area and attack scope / magnitude.	12. MSP/EMHSD; MDARD; MDHHS-Health; MDEQ; MDLARA; MDMVA
		13. Advise on and coordinate state decontamination activities.	13. MDTMB; MDEQ
		14. Reconstitute government through the provision of an Alternate Seat of Government; Alternate Work Facilities for Essential Functions; emergency orders, directives, rules, and regulations; emergency succession of key officials, when necessary; and the protection of vital records and resources.	14. MSP/EMHSD; Governor's Office; Michigan Legislature; Michigan Judiciary; MDTMB
		15. Determine and prioritize resource needs and coordinate the redistribution of resources.	15. MSP/EMHSD
		16. If conditions warrant, implement control and rationing of essential goods and supplies.	16. MSP/EMHSD; Governor's Office
		17. As necessary, request assistance from adjacent communities (through the MEMAC), states (through the EMAC), or the federal government (through FEMA or other agencies under the NRF).	17. MSP/EMHSD
		18. Request activation of the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS), as appropriate.	18. MDHHS-Health; MSP/EMHSD
		19. Consider activating the Michigan Disaster Donations Management Plan if unsolicited donations are, or might become, an issue.	19. MDHHS-Human Services; MSP/EMHSD
		20. Issue public information on a regular basis through a JIC.	20. MSP/EMHSD; Governor's Office; all agencies
		21. As appropriate, provide information on troop convoy movements.	21. MDMVA
		22. Inspect and sample food / feed supplies to prevent contamination from the WMD.	22. MDARD
		23. Issue agricultural advisories and protective action guides to prevent contamination from the WMD.	23. MDARD
		24. Coordinate post-attack food redistribution efforts.	24. MDARD
		25. Monitor post-attack service delivery to ensure equal access to disaster-related services.	25. MDCR
		26. Coordinate post-attack energy resource distribution.	26. MDLARA
		27. Coordinate post-attack petroleum and natural gas pipeline safety / vulnerability reduction activities.	27. MDLARA
		28. Coordinate the identification, investigation, and control of communicable disease.	28. MDHHS-Health
		29. Coordinate victim identification and mass fatality management services.	29. MDHHS-Health; MSP
		30. Provide post-attack monitoring, sampling and analysis of drinking water supplies, and coordinate water systems vulnerability reduction activities.	30. MDEQ
		31. Implement the Michigan Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation Plan to monitor, redirect or constrain transportation systems, as appropriate.	31. MSP; MDOT
		32. Assist with crime scene management and the criminal investigation of the WMD attack.	32. MSP

TAB G: Federal Response Support Assets

The following represents a listing of various federal agencies and teams that may become involved (directly or indirectly) in a response to a terrorist threat or WMD attack in Michigan:

Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The DHS, created by the Homeland Security Act of 2002, brings together 22 federal agencies that have various missions related to homeland security. The DHS is the focal point for all federal homeland security actions and assets, including many of those listed below that could potentially be involved in helping to prevent, responding to or supporting the response to a terrorist threat or WMD attack:

- *Office of Intelligence and Analysis.* This office is responsible for using information and intelligence from multiple sources to identify and assess current and future threats to the United States.
- *Office of Operations Coordination and Planning.* This office is responsible for monitoring the security of the United States on a daily basis and coordinating activities within the DHS and with governors, homeland security advisors, law enforcement partners, and critical infrastructure operators in all 50 states and more than 50 major urban areas nationwide.
- *Domestic Nuclear Detection Office.* This office works to enhance the nuclear detection efforts of federal, state, tribal and local governments, and the private sector, and to ensure a coordinated response to such threats.
- *Transportation Security Administration (TSA).* The TSA protects the nation's transportation systems (i.e., aviation, rail, transit, highway, and pipeline sectors) while ensuring the freedom of movement for people and commerce. The TSA screens passengers and cargo at more than 450 airports, deploys Federal Air Marshals on domestic and international flights, and has trained and deployed approximately 800 explosives detection canine teams to airports and mass transit systems nationwide. In addition, the TSA conducts daily background checks on over 15 million transportation-related employees working in or seeking access to the nation's transportation system.
- *U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP).* Customs and Border Protection is one of the DHS's largest and most complex components, with a priority mission of keeping terrorists and their weapons out of the United States. It also is responsible for securing and facilitating trade and travel while enforcing hundreds of U.S. regulations, including immigration and drug laws. CBP guards nearly 7,000 miles of land border the U.S. shares with Canada and Mexico, and 95,000 miles of maritime border in partnership with the U.S. Coast Guard. CBP officers protect U.S. borders at official ports of entry, while Border Patrol agents prevent illegal entry into the U.S. of people and contraband between the ports of entry. The CBP Office of Air and Marine manages the largest law enforcement air force in the world, using it to patrol the nation's land and sea borders to stop terrorists and drug smugglers before they enter the U.S. CBP agricultural specialists prevent the entry of harmful plant pests and exotic foreign animal diseases, and work to prevent emerging threats in agro-terrorism and bio-terrorism.
- *U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS).* Citizen and Immigration Services grants immigration and citizenship benefits and works to ensure the integrity of the nation's immigration system.
- *U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).* Immigration and Customs Enforcement promotes homeland security and public safety through the criminal and civil enforcement of federal laws governing border patrol, customs, trade and immigration. ICE is the principal investigative arm of the DHS and the second largest investigative agency in the federal government.
- *U.S. Coast Guard (USCG).* The USCG – one of the five U.S. armed forces and the only military organization within the DHS – is responsible for protecting the public, the environment, and U.S. economic interests in the nation's ports and waterways, along the coast, on international waters, or in any maritime region as required for national security.
- *U.S. Secret Service (USSS).* The USSS is responsible for the protection of the President and other national leaders, visiting heads of state and government, designated sites, and National Special Security Events. The USSS also safeguards the nation's financial infrastructure and payment systems to preserve the integrity of the U.S. economy. The USSS is organized into two major components – one focused on protection and the other focused on investigation.

- *Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).* FEMA supports the nation's citizens and first responders to ensure that, as a nation, we work together to build, sustain, and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards. (Refer below to the separate and more detailed section on FEMA for information on additional response support assets.)

In addition to the above agencies organic to the DHS, the following element under the DHS is instrumental in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from terrorist attacks:

- *Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG).* The IIMG is a federal headquarters-level, multi-agency coordination entity that facilitates strategic federal domestic incident management. The Secretary of Homeland Security activates the IIMG based on the nature, severity, magnitude, and complexity of the threat or incident. The IIMG is comprised of senior representatives from DHS components, other federal departments / agencies, and NGOs, as required. The IIMG membership is flexible and can be tailored or task-organized to provide the appropriate subject matter expertise required for the specific threat or incident at hand.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

- *Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST).* A specialized interagency team composed of subject matter experts from the FBI, DHS/FEMA, DOD, DOE, HHS and EPA. It provides guidance to the FBI SAC concerning WMD threats and actual incidents. Based upon a credible threat assessment, the U.S. Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, may request authorization through the White House to deploy the DEST.
- *Strategic Legal Team.* This team – composed of legal counsel from the FBI, U.S. Attorney's Office, and the District or State's Attorney's Office – provides legal guidance to the JOC Command Group concerning the strategies under consideration for resolution of the crisis.
- *Hazardous Materials Response Unit (HMRU).* The HMRU has specialized sampling, detection and identification capabilities of nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) agents. The HMRU is also equipped with a variety of personal protective (OSHA Levels A-C) and rescue equipment.
- *Evidence Response Teams (ERTs).* The ERT's main functions are crime scene documentation and evidence collection in support of criminal investigations. Some ERTs are hazardous material response trained.
- *Critical Incident Response Group (CIRG).* The CIRG facilitates the FBI's rapid response to, and the management of, crisis incidents. The CIRG integrates tactical and investigative resources and expertise for critical incidents which necessitate an immediate response from law enforcement authorities. The CIRG will deploy investigative specialists to respond to terrorist activities, hostage takings, child abductions and other high-risk, repetitive violent crimes, prison riots, bombings, air and train crashes, and natural disasters. Each of the three major areas of the CIRG – the Operations Support Branch, Tactical Support Branch, and National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime – furnishes distinctive operational assistance and training to FBI field offices as well as state, local and international law enforcement agencies. CIRG personnel are on-call around the clock, seven days a week, to respond to crisis incidents.
- *Intelligence Unit.* The FBI has experts that contribute to and coordinate detailed interagency activities related to a threat, critical incident, or special event. The unit provides intelligence via reports to all JOC units.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA or DHS/FEMA).

- *Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Task Forces.* FEMA has developed, equipped and trained a cadre of 28 National Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) task forces, strategically located in 19 states around the country, to provide assistance in incidents involving structural collapse. Any of the 28 task forces can deploy to a major disaster area to provide supplemental assistance in structural rescue. The US&R task forces can help locate, extricate, and provide onsite medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures. These task forces are staffed primarily by local fire department and emergency services personnel who are experienced and trained in collapsed structure search and rescue operations. Many of the teams now carry the added responsibility of responding to hazardous material / WMD incidents, swift water rescue calls, and specialized

technical rescue emergencies. Although Michigan does not have a certified task force within its borders, task forces are located in nearby Miami Valley, Ohio and Marion County, Indiana.

Note: Michigan, like many states, has recognized the need to support an intrastate team – Michigan Urban Search and Rescue (MUSAR) – which is a vital component of the State's intrastate US&R response capability.

- **US&R Incident Support Teams.** The National Urban Search and Rescue Incident Support Team (IST) provides a group of highly qualified specialists readily available for rapid assembly and deployment to a disaster area. The IST furnishes federal, state, and local officials with technical assistance in acquiring and using US&R resources. It provides advice, incident command assistance, management and coordination of US&R task forces, and US&R logistics support.
- **Federal Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMATs).** Incident Management Assistance Teams are interagency, regionally-based, rapidly-deployable emergency response teams that provide a forward federal presence to improve response to serious incidents. The IMATs feature full-time, dedicated staff, and are able to deploy within two hours and arrive at an incident within 12 hours to support state and local Incident Command. Upon arrival, the IMATs will support the establishment of a Unified Command structure and aid federal, state, local and tribal decision-makers in determining the nature, level and type of immediate federal assistance that may be required.

The ultimate mission of the IMAT is to provide leadership in the identification and provision of supplemental federal assistance, and to coordinate with the State and affected local and tribal governments to facilitate timely and effective inter-jurisdictional response to an incident. The regional-level IMAT can be augmented as required with additional staff from other regional IMATs, from a national-level IMAT, or from other federal departments and agencies. The IMATs are supported by FEMA's Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) elements, which provide mobile telecommunications capabilities and life, logistics, operational and power-generation support required for onsite management of response activities.

Background Notes: IMATs are an expanded version of the former Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) at the national and regional levels. FEMA's plan is to have three national IMATs and 13 regional IMATs (one in each federal region, and two in Regions II, IV and VI). IMATs are led by experienced, senior-level emergency managers and staffed with permanent, full-time employees. This differs considerably from the former ERTs, which were staffed on an as-needed (collateral duty) basis.

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

- **HHS Secretary's Emergency Response Team (SERT).** This team's capabilities and functions include: 1) rapidly deploying to provide assistance to state and local jurisdictions responding to public health emergencies; 2) assessing the consequences of and providing technical support to health and medical response; 3) coordinating activities between affected state(s) and the Secretary of HHS; and 4) providing information from all sources to the Secretary's Command Center for passing to other operating divisions, agencies, departments, etc.
- **National Disaster Medical System (NDMS).** The NDMS is an asset-sharing partnership designed to provide emergency medical assistance to states following a catastrophic disaster or other major emergency. The system is designed to care for victims of any incident that exceeds the medical care capability of the affected local and state resources. HHS, in partnership with other federal agencies (e.g., DOD, DVA, FEMA), administers the program. The NDMS has three primary objectives:
 - ✓ Provide health, medical and related social service response to a disaster area in the form of medical response units or teams and medical supplies and equipment.
 - ✓ Evacuate patients that cannot be cared for in the affected area to designated locations elsewhere in the nation.
 - ✓ Provide hospitalization in federal hospitals and a voluntary network of non-federal acute care hospitals that have agreed to accept patients in the event of a national emergency.
- **National Medical Response Teams (NMRT).** The NMRTs are comprised of medical personnel. These teams are capable of agent identification, patient decontamination, triage and medical treatment in support of local health systems.

- *Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT).* DMATs consist of volunteer medical and support personnel and are designed to provide emergency medical care during a disaster or other unusual event. Level-1 DMATs are capable of deploying to disaster sites with adequate supplies and equipment to support themselves for a period of 72 hours while providing medical care at a fixed or temporary medical site. They may provide primary health care and/or augment overloaded local health care staff. In this regard, they are designed to be a rapid response element to supplement local medical care until other federal or contract resources can be mobilized, or the situation resolved.

Although DMATs are to consist of approximately 35 individuals, many teams consist of more than three times this number to provide redundancy for each job role to ensure that adequate personnel are available at the time of deployment.

DMATs are categorized according to four readiness levels. Level 1 teams must be able to fully deploy within eight hours of notification and be self-sufficient for 72 hours. Level 1 teams are deployed with sufficient equipment and supplies to treat up to 250 patients per day. The MI-1 DMAT is stationed at the Selfridge Air National Guard Base in Macomb County and is available to support response to WMD terrorism attacks anywhere in the state.

- *Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams (DMORT).* The NRF tasks the NDMS under ESF #8 to provide victim identification and mortuary services. These responsibilities include temporary morgue facilities, victim identification, forensic dental pathology, forensic anthropology methods, processing, preparation, and disposition of remains. In order to accomplish this mission, the NDMS entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with the National Association for Search and Rescue (NASAR) to develop DMORTs.

DMORTs are staffed by private citizens, each with a particular field of expertise, who are activated in the event of a disaster. Teams consist of funeral directors, medical examiners, coroners, pathologists, forensic anthropologists, medical records technicians and transcribers, fingerprint specialists, forensic odontologists, dental assistants, X-ray technicians, mental health specialists, computer professionals, administrative support staff, and security and investigative personnel. DMORT members are required to maintain appropriate certifications and licensure within their discipline. When members are activated, licensure and certification is recognized by all states, and the team members are compensated for their duty time by the federal government as a temporary federal employee. During an emergency response, DMORTs work under the guidance of state and local authorities by providing technical assistance and personnel to recover, identify, and process deceased victims. The DMORTs are directed by the NDMS in conjunction with a Regional Coordinator in each of the ten federal regions.

The NDMS, in support of the DMORT program, maintains a Disaster Portable Morgue Unit (DPMU) in Gaithersburg, Maryland. The DPMU is a depository of equipment and supplies for deployment to a disaster site. It contains a complete morgue with designated workstations for each processing element and prepackaged equipment and supplies.

- *Veterinarian Medical Assistance Teams (VMAT).* VMATs are the only response teams recognized in the NRF that provide veterinary medical treatment and address animal and public health issues resulting from natural, man-made, and technological disasters. The VMAT mission is to assist the local veterinary community with the care of animals and to provide veterinary oversight and advice concerning animal related issues and public health during a disaster or following a request from an appropriate agency.
- *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).* The CDC's capabilities include epidemiological surveillance, biological agent identification, and public health consultation and response. The CDC also coordinates the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) program and provides epidemiological support to the State via Epidemiology Intelligence Service (EIS) officers.
- *Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry (ATSDR).* The mission of the ATSDR is to serve the public by using the best science, taking responsive public health actions, and providing trusted health information to prevent harmful exposures and disease related to toxic substances. The ATSDR is directed by Congressional mandate to perform specific functions concerning the effect on public health of hazardous substances in the environment. These functions include: 1) public health assessments of waste sites; 2) health consultations concerning specific hazardous substances; 3) health surveillance and registries; 4) response to emergency

releases of hazardous substances; 5) applied research in support of public health assessments; 6) information development and dissemination; and 7) education and training concerning hazardous substances.

- *Food and Drug Administration (FDA)*. The FDA provides regional laboratory support and surveillance assistance in support of public health.
- *HHS Office of Emergency Preparedness (HHS/OEP)*. The HHS/OEP coordinates HHS emergency preparedness, response and recovery activities, which are directed at the public health and medical aspects of natural and technological disasters and terrorist events. The HHS/OEP also develops and refines plans to provide health services support to the DOD during military contingency operations. In addition, the HHS/OEP assists the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) in the aftermath of domestic commercial airline and other transportation accidents by providing DMORTs to work with the local coroner's offices in identifying victims, providing mortuary services, and assisting family members of the victims.
- *Commissioned Corps Readiness Force (CCRF)*. The CCRF is a response team consisting of health professionals (clinical and administrative) who are trained and ready to deploy quickly to the site of natural and technological disasters and terrorist events. The HHS/OEP coordinates the deployment of the CCRF and maintains the database of CCRF personnel.
- *Indian Health Service (IHS)*. The HHS/OEP coordinates the deployment of sanitarians and related assets. The IHS has responsibility for the HHS response to environmental and water quality issues. These individuals are available to respond to all incidents relating to the testing and purifying of rural wells and water systems.
- *Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA)*. The HHS/OEP coordinates the deployment of OSHA health scientists and institutional inspectors for building inspections and internal environmental problems.
- *Community Health Centers (CHCs)*. The HHS/OEP coordinates the national network of Community Health Centers, Rural / Migrant Health Centers, and related HHS primary resources. These assets are available to be used during disasters (including WMD attacks), as appropriate.
- *Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)*. The SAMHSA provides mental health support and crisis counseling during emergencies.
- *Administration on Aging (AOA)*. The AOA funds a wide variety of programs directed at meeting the health and social needs of the elderly. Some of these programs could be useful in addressing the needs of the elderly in the aftermath of a WMD attack.
- *Perry Point Depot*. The U.S. Public Health Service's Perry Point Depot has a variety of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies available for use in national emergencies. Normally, the warehouse supplies are only for the use of federal agency programs.

Department of Defense (DOD).

- *United States Northern Command (NORTHCOM)*. The Commander, U.S. NORTHCOM has specific responsibilities for homeland defense and for supporting civil authorities. U.S. NORTHCOM's mission is to: 1) conduct operations to deter, prevent, and defeat threats and aggression aimed at the United States, its territories, and interests within the assigned area of responsibility and as directed by the President or Secretary of Defense; and 2) provide military assistance to civil authorities. U.S. NORTHCOM embodies the principles of unity of effort and unity of command as the single, responsible, designated DOD commander for overall command and control of DOD support to civil authorities within the U.S. NORTHCOM area of responsibility.

The Commander, U.S. NORTHCOM, takes all operational orders from and is responsible to the President through the Secretary of Defense. The DOD is the lead agency, supported by other agencies, in defending against traditional external threats / aggression (e.g., air and missile attack). However, against internal asymmetric, nontraditional threats (e.g., terrorism), the DOD may be in support of the DHS. When ordered to conduct homeland defense operations within U.S. territory, the DOD will coordinate closely with other federal departments / agencies. Consistent with laws and policy, the services will provide capabilities to support combatant command requirements against a variety of air, land, maritime, space, and cyber incursions that can threaten national security. These include invasion, computer network attack, and air and missile attacks.

Note: The purpose of homeland defense is to protect against and mitigate the impact of incursions or attacks on sovereign territory, the domestic population, and defense critical infrastructure.

- *Chemical / Biological Rapid Response Team (C/B-RRT).* The C/B-RRT provides a graduated response ranging from pre-positioning prior to high-profile events, to assisting civil authorities with hazardous materials, to responding to a WMD terrorism incident. With a commander provided by the U.S. Army Soldier Biological and Chemical Command, the C/B-RRT's membership is drawn from existing organizations. Each organization has its own specialty, which allows the C/B-RRT commander to tailor the deployed team to the needs of the situation and the requirements of the joint force commander. This structure enables a rapid start to the consequence management efforts that will then receive necessary follow-on support to other departments / agencies. Components of the C/B-RRT include:
 - ✓ Army Technical Escort Unit (TEU). The TEU provides the DOD and other federal departments / agencies with a unique, immediate response capability for chemical and biological warfare material. The TEU's missions include worldwide response for escorting, rendering-safe, disposing of, sampling verification, mitigating hazards, and identifying weaponized and non-weaponized chemical, biological and hazardous material. The TEU is a member of the C/B-RRT.
 - ✓ 52nd Ordnance Group (EOD). The Group is prepared to deploy trained Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) forces and exercise command and control of EOD operations to provide military support / assistance to civil authorities to detect, identify, render-safe and dispose of unexploded ordnance, improvised explosive devices, and CBRNE incidents which threaten forces, citizens, or operations in or outside the continental United States. Upon request, the Group will provide EOD support to the U.S. Secret Service and U.S. State Department.
 - ✓ Army Medical Research Institute for Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID). The USAMRIID conducts research to develop strategies, products, information, procedures, and training programs for medical defense against biological warfare threats and naturally occurring infectious diseases that require special containment.
 - ✓ Army Medical Research Institute for Chemical Defense (USAMRICD). The USAMRICD conducts research to discover and develop medical countermeasures to chemical warfare agents and to train and educate personnel in the medical management of chemical casualties.
 - ✓ Edgewood Research, Development and Engineering Center (ERDEC), Chemical Support Division (CSD). The Edgewood Center is the Army's principal research and development center for chemical and biological defense technology, engineering, and service. The CSD provides low-level monitoring using the Real Time Analytical Platform (RTAP), a vehicle containing a fully functional chemical analysis system. In its current configuration, the RTAP can automatically sample ambient air to detect the presence of specific chemical warfare agents (nerve and mustard).
 - ✓ Army Material Command (AMC) Treaty Laboratory. The AMC Treaty Laboratory provides an on-site analytical laboratory capability. The lab is capable of analyzing chemical surety materials, foreign chemical warfare agents, and all precursors and degradation by-products.
 - ✓ Army Medical Command (MEDCOM). The MEDCOM provides support to the C/B-RRT in the form of Medical, Chemical and Biological Advisory Teams (MCBAT).
 - ✓ Naval Medical Research Institute (NMRI). The NMRI is primarily a research facility. Its Biological Defense Research Program (BDRP) has developed the ability to transport a biological field laboratory, expressly used in the identification of biological warfare weapons.
 - ✓ Navy Environmental and Preventive Medical Unit (NEPMU). The NEPMU provides Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Environmental Defense Response Teams (CBRED), to advise the C/B-RRT medical assets.
- *Marine Corps Chemical / Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF).* The concept for employment of the CBIRF details an initial rapid response to chemical or biological incidents. When such an incident occurs, the CBIRF will deploy to the affected site. Once there, the CBIRF will provide a number of significant initial consequence management capabilities, including: 1) assistance in coordinating initial relief efforts; 2) security

and isolation at the affected site (when authorized); 3) detection, identification, and limited decontamination of personnel and equipment; 4) expert medical advice and assistance; and 5) service support assistance. Throughout its response, the CBIRF will be advised by civilian and government consultants in areas related to chemical or biological incidents.

Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA).

- *Health care and medical support.* The DVA has registered pharmacists, nurses and related health providers available to support the HHS/OEP in disaster response. The DVA is a partner in the NDMS with the HHS/OEP. The DVA has a wide array of medical personnel, equipment and pharmaceuticals that can be available for the deployment during a national disaster.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

- *On-Scene Coordinators (OSC).* Under the authority of the National Contingency Plan, EPA OSCs coordinate all federal containment, removal and disposal efforts during a hazardous material incident. The EPA OSCs work with state, local and private responders to protect human health and the environment. The EPA has OSCs located nationwide. (The U.S. Coast Guard also has OSCs for incidents in coastal areas.) For site-specific assistance, the EPA OSCs can provide responders with access to any of the resources described below:
 - ✓ Environmental Response Team (ERT). The EPA's ERT can provide 24-hour access to special decontamination equipment for chemical releases and advice to the OSC in hazard evaluation, risk assessment, multi-media sampling and analysis, on-site safety, cleanup techniques, and more. The ERT has portable chemical agent instrumentation capable of detection and identification in the low and sub parts per million, as well as entry-level capabilities using Level "A" through "C" personal protective equipment.
 - ✓ Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT). The EPA's RERT can provide on-site monitoring and mobile laboratories for field analysis of samples, along with expertise in radiation health physics and risk assessment. The RERT is accessible 24 hours per day.
 - ✓ Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System (ERAMS). The EPA operates ERAMS for monitoring radioactivity in samples of precipitation, air, surface water, drinking water, and milk. In the event of a radiological emergency, sampling at the approximately 260 monitoring sites can be increased to provide information on the spread of contamination.
 - ✓ Radiation Environmental Laboratories. The EPA has two state-of-the-art radiological laboratories in Montgomery, Alabama and Las Vegas, Nevada. By quickly characterizing radiation sources, they can offer advice on how best to protect public health in emergency situations.
 - ✓ EPA Research Laboratories. The EPA's 12 research laboratories offer programs in field monitoring, analytical support, and other technical support to quality assurance programs related to air, water, wastewater and solid waste. Five of the laboratories are capable of deploying mobile units to a contaminated site for chemical and biological analysis.
 - ✓ National Enforcement Investigations Center (NEIC). The EPA's NEIC offers expertise in environmental forensic evidence collection, sampling and analysis, computer forensics and information management, and enforcement-related technical analysis.

Department of Energy (DOE).

- *National Atmospheric Release Advisory Center (NARAC).* The NARAC provides real-time computer predictions of the atmospheric transport of radioactivity from a nuclear incident.

- *Radiological Assistance Program (RAP)*. The RAP provides the initial DOE radiological emergency response. Under the RAP, there are several Radiological Assistance Teams (RATs) to assist in identifying the presence of radioactive contamination on personnel, equipment and property at the incident scene. These teams also provide advice on personnel monitoring, decontamination, and material recovery.
- *Radiation Emergency Assistance Center / Training Site (REAC/TS)*. The REAC/TS provides 24-hour medical consultation on health problems associated with radiation accidents. It also provides training programs for emergency response teams comprised of health professionals.
- *Nuclear Incident Response Team (NIRT)*. The NIRT provides expert personnel and specialized equipment to a number of federal emergency response entities that deal with nuclear emergencies, nuclear accidents, and nuclear terrorism. This team consists of response personnel that are experts in such fields as device assessment and disablement, intelligence analysis, credibility assessment, and health physics.
- *Aerial Measuring System (AMS)*. The AMS provides helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft to respond to radiological emergencies. Its capabilities include aerial radiation surveys and search (gamma spectroscopy), real-time radiological aerial sampling, aerial photography survey, and aerial multi-spectra scanning surveys.
- *Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC)*. The FRMAC coordinates federal off-site radiological monitoring and assessment activities for a nuclear incident. (Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents section for more information on the FRMAC.)
- *Accident Response Group (ARG)*. The ARG is the technical response group for U.S. nuclear weapons accidents. The team provides equipment and technical assistance for weapon damage, risk assessment, safe recovery, packaging, transportation and disposal of damaged weapons.
- *Office of Energy Assurance (OEA)*. The OEA leads the federal response to energy emergencies, guides technology research and development that will improve the security and reliability of the nation's energy systems, provides training and support for stakeholders, and works to assess and mitigate energy system vulnerabilities. The OEA conducts its program based on a foundation of partnerships with the DHS, other DOE programs, other federal groups, state and local governments, and private industry.

Department of Justice

- *Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)*. ATF, a law enforcement organization within the U.S. Department of Justice, enforces federal laws and regulations relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, explosives and arson, in cooperation and coordination with the FBI and state / local law enforcement. The ATF's Explosives Program provides resources to local communities to investigate explosives incidents through a network of National Response Teams, International Response Teams, and Arson Task Forces located in 15 major metropolitan areas across the country. These teams consist of ATF special agents, forensic and technical specialists, lab personnel, and canine units. The ATF plays a lead role in the investigations of arson and bombing incidents, specializing in post-blast examination and cause / origin determination. The ATF's Explosives Program also maintains the Explosive Incident System, a computerized national repository for historical and technical data on explosives.

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HUMAN-RELATED DISASTER PROCEDURES

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<p style="text-align: center;">DISASTER-SPECIFIC PROCEDURES: HUMAN-RELATED DISASTERS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CIVIL DISTURBANCES</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">COORDINATION</p> <p>In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESFs, consider the following tasks and procedures in the event of a major civil disturbance that occurs in and/or adversely affects Michigan.</p>
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Types of Civil Disturbances. Civil disturbances can be divided into two distinct categories: 1) public demonstrations or gatherings that result in a disruption of essential functions, rioting, looting, arson and other unlawful behavior, and 2) prison uprisings. Large-scale civil disturbances are usually an offshoot or result of one or more of the following events:

- Labor disputes where there is a high degree of animosity between the participating parties
- High profile / controversial judicial proceedings
- Implementation of controversial laws or other governmental actions
- Resource shortages caused by a catastrophic event
- Disagreements between special interest groups over a particular issue or cause
- A perceived unjust death or injury to a person held in high esteem or regard by a particular segment of society
- A “celebration” of an important victory by a sports team or an “angry mob” syndrome after a loss of an important game by a sports team

Prison uprisings are normally the result of perceived injustice by inmates regarding facility rules, operating policies and/or living conditions, or insurrections started by rival groups or gangs within the facility.

Notification of Civil Disturbances. MSP/EMHSD notification of a significant civil disturbance normally comes from local government via direct contact with the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator and/or submittal of information in the MI CIMS. Notification of prison uprisings may come from the affected local government, or more likely from the MDOC via direct contact by the EMC and/or submittal of information in the MI CIMS.

Assessment of Civil Disturbances. Because of the potential danger involved, state / local assessment teams will not be dispatched during the actual disturbance itself. Rather, assessment information will be provided by first response agencies at the scene. State assessment efforts will focus on determining the: 1) location, nature, scope, magnitude and expected duration of the incident; 2) actual or potential impacts to critical facilities / services in the affected area; 3) injuries and deaths; 4) property damage; and 5) anticipated state resource needs.

Assessment information will normally come from the affected local community through the established emergency management system.

The primary means of transmitting assessment information is the MI CIMS. If the damage and impacts are particularly severe and/or widespread, the MRIAT may be activated to assist local officials with assessment activities – after the disturbance has been quelled. The SEOC Planning Section will collect, compile, synthesize and analyze the incoming assessment information, per established procedure. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF for more details on reporting forms and processes.)

The MDOC EMC will normally provide assessment information (via the MI CIMS) for prison uprisings – focusing on the situation occurring within the facility itself and immediately around the facility. The affected local community will provide assessment information on local impacts and response efforts via the MI CIMS.

Note: Duplicate incidents created within the MI CIMS (i.e., separate Incident Creation board entries established by the MDOC and local jurisdiction) will be merged in the SEOC and any subsequent updates will be made to that single Incident Creation board by the MDOC and local jurisdiction.

Critical Civil Disturbance Response and Recovery Actions

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS (MDOC):

- **Suppress prison uprisings.** The MDOC is primarily responsible for suppressing prison uprisings and hostage-taking incidents through use of MDOC riot control squads and other institutional security forces. If necessary, the MSP Emergency Support Team (EST) will be mobilized (through MSP Operations) to provide technical / tactical advice and supplemental assistance in suppressing the uprising and in hostage negotiation. In extreme cases, the Governor can mobilize (by executive order or proclamation) Michigan National Guard (MNG) forces to provide additional assistance in suppressing the uprising and restoring order and control to the institution.

Note: The final decision to use deadly force to suppress the prison uprising rests with the MDOC, after consulting with the senior command officer of the MSP EST and/or MNG.

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE (MSP):

- **Monitor potentially dangerous situations and provide intelligence to local and state authorities.** The MSP will monitor potentially dangerous situations that may lead to a major civil disturbance and provide relevant intelligence to appropriate federal, state and local law enforcement agencies. Such information sharing may help prevent a major civil disturbance or at least help involved agencies and officials in preparing for an imminent disturbance.
- **Provide resource support to local authorities.** Major civil disturbances will likely require MSP assistance with critical law enforcement activities such as crowd control, traffic and access control, arson prevention, critical facility security, riot control, and possibly hostage negotiation. MSP troopers will be mobilized and dispatched for response from appropriate MSP districts in accordance with Official Orders No. 3 (Disaster Response), No. 4 (Emergency Mobilization), No. 66 (Emergency Support Team), and No. 80 (Strike Policy and Procedure).
- **As required, provide security for state / local assessment teams.** In the aftermath of a major civil disturbance, state / local assessment teams will be dispatched to gather assessment data on the situation. If necessary, MSP troopers can be assigned to assist local law enforcement agencies in escorting the assessment teams through areas deemed to be potentially unstable.

<p>DISASTER-SPECIFIC PROCEDURES: HUMAN-RELATED DISASTERS</p>	<p>EXTREME TEMPERATURES</p>	<p>COORDINATION In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESFs, consider the following tasks and procedures in the event of a prolonged period of extremely hot or cold temperatures that occurs in and/or adversely affects Michigan.</p>
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Types of Extreme Temperature Emergency Situations. Extreme temperatures may result in an emergency situation when they begin to cause an unusually high number of temperature-related injuries and deaths and/or property / environmental damage.

Notification of Extreme Temperature Emergency Situations. MSP/EMHSD notification of emergency situations caused by extreme temperatures may come from: 1) affected local governments via direct contact with the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator and/or submittal of information in the MI CIMS; 2) local health care providers and health departments via MDHHS-Health surveillance systems (e.g., Health Alert Network); 3) state and local human service agencies (e.g., MDHHS-Human Services, Area Agencies on Aging); 4) media reports; or 5) any combination of the above.

Assessment of Extreme Temperature Emergency Situations.

Deaths and Injuries. Assessment information for extreme temperature emergency situations will come primarily from state / local health agencies, human service agencies, and health care providers. The MDHHS-Health can provide information on the number of extreme temperature-related deaths and injuries, as reported by local hospitals and health care providers. The MOSA can provide information on the impacts of extreme temperatures on the elderly, as reported by the network of Area Agencies on Aging. The MDHHS-Human Services can provide information on the impacts of extreme temperatures on the individual and family clients under their supervision, as reported by the county MDHHS offices.

Property / Environmental Damage. The MDEQ can provide assessment information on the impacts of extreme cold on water and sewer infrastructure (i.e., frozen / broken pipes from deep ground freeze). The MDARD can provide information on the impacts of extreme heat on agricultural crops and livestock. The MDNR can provide information on the impacts of extreme heat and cold on wildlife, vegetation and other natural elements. A number of federal agencies may also be able to provide assessment information and background climatic data, including the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and FEMA.

State department / agency assessment information will be submitted via the MI CIMS.

Note: Although drought is often associated with prolonged periods of extreme heat, it is not covered in this section. Refer to the Natural Disaster Procedures / Drought for more information on that hazard.

Critical Extreme Temperatures Response and Recovery Actions

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MDARD):

- **Provide assessment information on the impacts of extreme temperatures on agricultural crops and livestock.** The MDARD will provide information to the MSP/EMHSD on the impacts of extreme temperatures on agricultural crops, livestock, and general agricultural operations, for the purpose of assessing the extent and magnitude of an extreme temperature emergency situation. MDARD assessment information will be provided to the MDARD EMC for submittal to the MSP/EMHSD via the MI CIMS.

MICHIGAN OFFICE OF SERVICES TO THE AGING (MOSA):

- **Monitor the negative impacts of extreme temperatures on the elderly.** The MOSA will monitor the negative impacts of extreme temperatures on the elderly through its network of Area Agencies on Aging (AAAs) across the state. Each AAA regularly monitors and provides services to the elderly population within its service area through a variety of programs – including homebound elderly persons. Through these regular contacts, AAAs are able to monitor the condition of its elderly clients and possibly prevent extreme temperature-related injury or death through proper preventive measures. AAAs are also able to monitor the

impacts of extreme temperatures on its client base and make determinations about possible impacts to the elderly population in general within its service area. Each AAA maintains detailed statistics on the number and general location of elderly residents within its service area.

Relevant assessment information from AAAs will be provided to the MSP/EMHSD via the MI CIMS by the MOSA EMC. In some cases, the information will also be submitted via the MI CIMS by the affected local emergency management program jurisdiction(s) as part of the local damage assessment summary.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (MDEQ):

- **Monitor the potential negative impacts of extreme cold on water and sewer infrastructure.**

The MDEQ – as stewards of the state’s public water distribution and sewer infrastructure – will work with local utilities and service providers to monitor the negative impacts of prolonged cold temperatures on these systems and recommend needed measures to protect their operational and structural integrity. As appropriate, the involved MDEQ district office will issue “let-run” advisories to the affected local governments (through the utility / service providing agency and local health department), recommending that system users let water run continuously through their pipes to prevent freeze-ups and broken pipes. (The community will make the final determination on whether to actually implement the MDEQ advisory. Let-run actions will be initiated and terminated locally.)

Note: Under the right conditions, prolonged periods of extreme cold temperatures can lead to deep ground freeze which in turn can lead to frozen or broken water and sewer infrastructure. When this situation happens on a wide-scale, such as occurred in 1994 in Michigan’s northern Lower Peninsula and Upper Peninsula, severe public health and safety concerns can arise. The 1994 event resulted in a Presidential major disaster declaration (1028-DR-MI) and significant federal disaster relief assistance for the ten affected counties. Refer to MSP/EMHSD Publication 103 – Michigan Hazard Analysis (Infrastructure Failures section) for more information.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (MDHHS):

- **Assist local human service officials in establishing heating or cooling centers, as required.** During prolonged periods of extreme heat or cold, many local communities will establish heating or cooling centers to provide relief to those residents deemed most at risk from temperature-related injury or death. Typically, heating and cooling centers are established and operated by local human service agencies. As appropriate, the affected MDHHS county office (as part of the local human service disaster response team) will assist the involved agencies in establishing and operating these centers. The MDHHS will also help publicize the availability of these centers through its regular client notification / referral systems.

- **Provide assessment information on the impacts of extreme temperatures on individual / family clients.** As appropriate, county MDHHS-Human Services offices will provide information on the impacts of extreme temperatures on its clients. This information will be provided to the MSP/EMHSD via the MI CIMS by the MDHHS-Human Services EMC. In some cases, the information will also be submitted via the MI CIMS by the affected local emergency management program jurisdiction(s) as part of the local damage assessment summary.

- **Serve as lead state agency on human health issues.** The MDHHS-Health and local / district health departments across the state have a wide array of programs and initiatives in place to protect the health, safety and well-being of Michigan’s residents. . (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)

Note: Because the nature of the threats to public health is always changing and the population is becoming larger and more mobile, the possibility always exists for a local, regional, statewide or national public health emergency to occur – despite the best efforts of the MDHHS and local / district health departments, as referenced above.

- **Coordinate the identification, investigation and control of public health emergencies.** MDHHS-Health primary activities include surveillance, rapid identification, risk communication, and coordination of rapid response to outbreaks of communicable diseases (especially epidemics), chemical incidents that pose a threat to human health, and other imminent dangers to public health. The MDHHS Director and local public health officers have the authority (under the Michigan Public Health Code – 1978 PA 368, as amended) to take those steps determined necessary and prudent to prevent epidemics and the spread of hazardous communicable diseases, or to effectively mitigate other conditions or practices that constitute a menace to public health. The MDHHS Director and local public health officers can issue written orders to implement the required preventive steps and/or response, and those orders can be enforced through the imposition of civil and criminal penalties for failure to comply.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (MDNR):

- **Monitor wildfire threats during periods of extreme heat.** The MDNR continuously monitors wildfire threats in the state – especially during prolonged periods of extreme heat and low humidity when wildfire danger may be at its highest. The MDNR widely publicizes wildfire threat information at state parks and other MDNR facilities, at MDOT tourist welcome centers, and through the media. If necessary, the MDNR will request the Governor to issue an outdoor burning ban to mitigate the potential for wildfire in all or part of the state. Such bans restrict smoking, fireworks, and outdoor burning activities to approved locations.
- **Provide assessment information on the impacts of extreme temperatures on wildlife and other natural elements.** The MDNR will provide information to the MSP/EMHSD on the impacts of extreme temperatures on wildlife, trees / vegetation, waterways, and other natural elements for the purpose of assessing the extent and magnitude of an extreme temperature emergency situation. MDNR assessment information will be provided to the MDNR EMC for submittal to the MSP/EMHSD via the MI CIMS.

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<p>DISASTER-SPECIFIC PROCEDURES: HUMAN-RELATED DISASTERS</p>	<p>PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES</p>	<p>COORDINATION</p> <p>In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESFs, consider the following tasks and procedures in the event of a widespread and/or severe epidemic, incident of contamination, or other situation that presents a danger to and/or adversely impacts the general health and well being of the citizens of Michigan.</p>
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Types of Public Health Emergencies. Public health emergencies can take many forms – disease epidemics; large-scale incidents of food or water contamination; extended periods without adequate water and sewer services; harmful exposure to chemical, radiological or biological agents; and large-scale infestations of disease-carrying insects or rodents – to name just a few. Public health emergencies can occur as primary events by themselves, or they may be secondary events to another disaster or emergency such as a flood, tornado, or hazardous material incident. The common characteristic of most public health emergencies is that they adversely impact, or have the potential to adversely impact, a large number of people. Public health emergencies can be statewide, regional, or localized in scope and magnitude.

Notification of a Public Health Emergency. MSP/EMHSD notification of public health emergencies (actual / potential / anticipated) may come from: 1) affected local governments via direct contact with the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator and/or submittal of information in the MI CIMS; 2) local health care providers and health departments via MDHHS-Health surveillance systems (e.g., Health Alert Network); 3) the MDARD or MDEQ; 4) state and local human service agencies (e.g., MDHHS-Human Services, Area Agencies on Aging); 5) media reports; or 6) any combination of the above.

Assessment of Public Health Emergencies. Assessment information for public health emergencies will come primarily from state / local health agencies, human service agencies, and health care providers. The MDHHS-Health can provide information on the number of deaths and injuries, as reported by local hospitals and health care providers. In addition, the MDHHS-Health can work with the federal Centers for Disease Control (CDC) to investigate the probable cause and extent of impact of the emergency, and identify appropriate mitigative / preventive measures that could be employed. The MOSA can provide information on the impacts to the elderly, as reported by the network of Area Agencies on Aging. The MDHHS-Human Services can provide information on the impacts to individuals and family clients under their supervision (to the extent that such information is readily available), as reported by the county MDHHS offices. The MDARD – through its regulatory divisions and its contacts with the USDA, FDA, and the food industry – can provide information on incidents of food contamination or other food emergencies that have the potential to result in a widespread and/or severe public health emergency. The MDEQ can provide information on public health emergencies that may have origin in public water distribution and/or wastewater treatment systems, or that involve harmful exposure to chemical, radiological or biological agents.

State department / agency assessment information will be submitted via the MI CIMS.

Critical Public Health Emergencies Mitigation and Preparedness Actions

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-HEALTH (MDHHS):

- **Serve as lead state agency on human health issues.** The MDHHS-Health and local / district health departments across the state have a wide array of programs and initiatives in place to protect the health, safety and well being of Michigan's residents. These programs and initiatives have been very successful in preventing, or limiting the scope and magnitude of, the types of public health emergencies addressed by this section. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)

Note: Because the nature of the threats to public health is always changing and the population is becoming larger and more mobile, the possibility always exists for a local, regional, statewide or national public health emergency to occur – despite the best efforts of the MDCH and local / district health departments, as referenced above.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-HEALTH (MDHHS):

- **Coordinate the identification, investigation and control of public health emergencies.** MDHHS-Health primary activities include surveillance, rapid identification, risk communication, and coordination of rapid response to outbreaks of communicable diseases (especially epidemics), chemical incidents that pose a threat to human health, and other imminent dangers to public health. The MDHHS Director and local public health officers have the authority (under the Michigan Public Health Code – 1978 PA 368, as amended) to take those steps determined necessary and prudent to prevent epidemics and the spread of hazardous communicable diseases, or to effectively mitigate other conditions or practices that constitute a menace to public health. The MDHHS Director and local public health officers can issue written orders to implement the required preventive steps and/or response, and those orders can be enforced through the imposition of civil and criminal penalties for failure to comply.

MICHIGAN OFFICE OF SERVICES TO THE AGING (MOSA):

- **Conduct outreach to elderly residents on proper preventive measures.** If a public health emergency occurs, the Area Agencies on Aging around the state can provide outreach to the elderly population on proper preventive measures to take. In addition, the AAAs can monitor the condition of elderly homebound residents and others that participate in AAA-sponsored programs and report any detected health problems to local health departments for follow-up investigation. All relevant information from AAAs regarding preventive measures taken and/or the condition of the elderly population will be provided to the MSP/EMHSD via the MI CIMS by the MOSA EMC. The information may also be submitted via the MI CIMS by the affected local emergency management program jurisdiction(s) as part of the local damage assessment summary.

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<p style="text-align: center;">DISASTER-SPECIFIC PROCEDURES: HUMAN-RELATED DISASTERS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">RESOURCE SHORTAGES</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">COORDINATION</p> <p>In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESFs, consider the following tasks and procedures in the event of a widespread and/or prolonged shortage of material resources necessary to support the health, safety and daily well being of the citizens of Michigan.</p>
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Types of Resource Shortages. Numerous internal and external forces can cause short- and long-term resource shortages that can elevate to an emergency situation. War or other large-scale military operations, shortages of raw materials to make essential items, adverse weather conditions, market and economic forces, damage to critical manufacturing / production facilities, loss of electric power for an extended period, embargo by foreign suppliers, excessive demand, or any combinations of the above can help to create resource shortages. A shortage of food, drinking water, medicines, and other essential items – whether short-term or long-term – would be a primary concern that would almost certainly require significant state and possibly federal assistance and intervention. A shortage of money caused by a temporary shutdown of financial institutions and systems could also quickly elevate to emergency status if it continued unabated for more than a few days. Shortages of non-essential resources / items will not likely cause an emergency situation, but may result in temporary economic disruption in some areas of the state.

Notes: This section addresses resource shortages within Michigan that affect Michigan's citizens and communities. It does not address resource shortages that occur elsewhere and for which Michigan citizens, governmental agencies and private organizations may attempt to provide assistance through voluntary donations and/or other resource augmentation efforts. Shortages of energy resources are addressed in the Technological Disaster Procedures / Energy Emergencies.

Notification of a Significant Resource Shortage. MSP/EMHSD notification of a resource shortage (actual / potential / anticipated) affecting the entire state or a significant portion of the state will most likely come via direct contact with involved state or federal departments / agencies, or from media reports. Notification of a significant (in-state) regional resource shortage will most likely come from affected local governments via direct contact with the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator and/or submittal of information in the MI CIMS.

Assessment of a Significant Resource Shortage. Assessment information for a significant resource shortage will come primarily from involved state departments / agencies (e.g., MDARD for food shortages, MDHHS-Health for medicine shortages, MDEQ for water shortages, etc.), working in conjunction with their federal counterpart departments / agencies and relevant trade / industry associations. Assessment efforts will focus on determining the: 1) nature, scope, magnitude and expected duration of the shortage; 2) potential impacts to the affected population; 3) anticipated economic and social consequences; 4) potential / anticipated impacts to critical facilities and services; and 5) anticipated state / federal assistance requirements. Affected local governments will provide much of the information regarding specific local impacts (actual / potential / anticipated) in the MI CIMS. The SEOC Planning Section will collect, compile, synthesize and analyze the incoming assessment information, per established procedure. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)

Response Measures for Resource Shortages. The appropriate response to a resource shortage is dependent upon a number of factors, including but not limited to the: 1) type and criticality of the resource of which there is a shortage; 2) number of alternative sources for the resource; 3) cost of alternative sources; 4) anticipated timeframe for resource augmentation; 5) number / nature of the persons / communities affected; and 6) anticipated social and economic costs of the shortage. Possible response measures for resource shortages include but are not limited to:

- Resource augmentation (procuring resources at normal or near-normal prices)
- Market-based resource augmentation (procuring resources at the price the market will bear)
- Identification of alternative types of resources (may not be possible in some cases)
- Voluntary conservation measures (until the resource is widely available again)
- Mandatory conservation measures (government imposed)

The response matrix below provides possible paths to consider when addressing shortages of several basic life support commodities. Refer to the Resource Support ESF for specific task assignments related to addressing shortages of these and other commodities.

Resource Shortage Decision Matrix for Basic Life Support Commodities
(Suggestions not all-inclusive or listed in any particular priority order. Table continued on next page.)

Response Measure: Resource:	Resource Augmentation	Alternative Resources	Voluntary Conservation Measures	Mandatory Conservation Measures
DRINKING WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDMVA (water tankers) • Non-Affected Water Distribution Systems • Private Voluntary Agencies (e.g., ARC) • Michigan Bottled Water Companies / Association • Michigan Soft Drink Bottling Companies / Association • Michigan Milk Producers / Association • Major Michigan Retailers • EMAC request • National Bottled Water Companies / Association • National Soft Drink Bottling Companies / Association • National Milk Producers / Association • Major National Retailers • FEMA (NRF mission assignment) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portable Water Tankers • Bottled Water • Boil Water Advisories (where water is available but possibly contaminated) • Tapping into Non-Affected Water Distribution Systems • Temporary Water Distribution System • Water Substitutes (e.g., fruit juices, milk, other non-alcoholic beverages) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Recommended Liquid Intake Guidelines (tailored for situation) • Government Recommended Water Use Guidelines (for all end users – residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, agricultural) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Rationing (e.g., direct distribution by government, water rationing coupons) • Water Use Regulations (for all end users) • Legal Sanctions (for over-use / non-appropriate use / “hoarding” of water supply)

Resource Shortage Decision Matrix for Basic Life Support Commodities (cont.)

(Suggestions not all-inclusive or listed in any particular priority order. Table continued on next page.)

Response Measure: Resource:	Resource Augmentation	Alternative Resources	Voluntary Conservation Measures	Mandatory Conservation Measures
FOOD COMMODITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private Voluntary Agencies (e.g., ARC) FEMA (IA and/or NRF mission assignments) Other Federal Agencies (e.g., USDA, school lunch program, MREs) Michigan Food Companies / Industry Associations National Food Companies / Industry Associations EMAC request International Agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substitute Food Selections (other types of food) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Recommended Dietary Guidelines (tailored for situation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Food Rationing Coupons Government Distribution of Commodities (direct) Legal Sanctions (for over-use / "hoarding" of food commodities)
MEDICINE / MEDICAL SUPPLIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MDHHS-Health (MEDDRUN, MEPPP, MEMS) MDHHS-Health / federal HHS (SNS activation) FEMA (NRF mission assignment) Private Voluntary Agencies (e.g., ARC) Michigan Medical Suppliers / Pharmaceutical Companies / Associations National Medical Suppliers / Pharmaceutical Companies / Associations EMAC request International Medical Suppliers / Pharmaceutical Companies / Associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substitute Medicine Selections (if medically possible) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voluntary Reduction of Non-Essential Medicine Intake (based on medical guidelines tailored for situation) Postponement of Elective Surgeries / Non-Essential Medical Procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medicine Rationing (e.g., direct distribution by government, rationing coupons) Medicine Use Regulations (for all user groups) Legal Sanctions (for over-use / non-appropriate use / "hoarding")
BABY FORMULA / FOOD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private Voluntary Agencies (e.g., ARC) FEMA (IA and NRF mission assignment) Other Federal Agencies (e.g., USDA) Michigan Baby Food Companies / Industry Associations National Baby Food Companies / Industry Associations EMAC request International Agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breast Feeding / Breast Milk Properly Prepared Adult Food (pureed) Alternate Vitamin Sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See "Alternative Resources" Column (no other credible alternatives) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See "Alternative Resources" Column (no other credible alternatives)
MONEY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FEMA (IA and NRF mission assignment) Federal / State Oversight Agencies (banking / financial institutions) Private Voluntary Agencies (e.g., ARC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Credit Cards / Debit Cards Temporary Credit Government Supplied Basic Commodities (minimize need for cash for basic life support items) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal / Family Preparedness Kit (minimize need for cash for basic life support items) Ready Cash Reserve (small amount at home for emergencies) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See "Alternative Resources" and "Voluntary Conservation Measures" Columns (no other credible alternatives)

Resource Shortage Decision Matrix for Basic Life Support Commodities (cont.)

(Suggestions not all-inclusive or listed in any particular priority order)

Response Measure: Resource:	Resource Augmentation	Alternative Resources	Voluntary Conservation Measures	Mandatory Conservation Measures*
HOUSING (TEMPORARY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FEMA (IA and NRF mission assignment) Private Voluntary Agencies (e.g., ARC) and MDHHS-Human Services (shelters, private homes) MDHHS/MOSA (unused space at senior centers) Hotels and Motels / Associations (Michigan, adjacent states, nationwide) Colleges / Universities (dormitory rooms, other available space) Schools – Local, Intermediate, State Churches / Church Associations MDNR (state park cabins, campgrounds) MDARD (vacant migrant worker housing) County Fairgrounds (vacant space in buildings, camping) MDOC (unused space in state correctional facilities) MDHHS-Health (unused space at state inpatient mental health facilities) MDTMB (vacant / underutilized space in state facilities) Major Sports Arenas / Convention Centers / Community Centers MDTMB (vacant warehouses and office / commercial buildings) MDMVA (military bases / armories) Large Shopping Malls MDOT (airport hangars / unused space at airports) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hotels and Motels Private Homes College Dormitories Schools State Parks State / County Fairgrounds (arenas, buildings) Correctional Facilities (unused space) Inpatient Mental Health Facilities (unused space) Other State Facilities (vacant / underutilized) Sports Arenas Convention Centers Community Centers Senior Centers Office / Commercial Buildings and Warehouses (vacant) Military Bases / Armories Large Shopping Malls Temporary Manufactured Home / RV Parks Cruise Ships in Great Lakes "Tent Cities" / Use of Other Expedient Shelter Options Churches Airport Hangars (vacant) Vehicles (last resort only) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private Home Sharing Voluntary Cancellation of Hotel / Motel Reservations Voluntary Evacuation to Another State / Non-Affected Area Tax Incentives / Other Reimbursement for Provision of Temporary Shelter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cancellation of School / College and University Classes and Activities Cancellation of Hotel / Motel Reservations Cancellation of State Park Reservations Cancellation of State Fair / County Fairs Early Release of Non-Violent Prisoners from State Correctional Facilities Cancellation of Sports Contests and Other Events at Major Arenas / Convention Centers / Community Centers Redirecting / Relocating Activities from Other Needed State and Local Facilities Postponement of Non-Essential Military Operations at Training Bases / Armories Temporary Closure / Use of Private Facilities

*Note for right column: Mandatory conservation measures taken to provide space for those needing temporary housing.

<p>DISASTER-SPECIFIC PROCEDURES: HUMAN-RELATED DISASTERS</p>	<p>EMERGENCY REPATRIATION</p>	<p>COORDINATION In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESFs, consider the following tasks and procedures if an emergency repatriation operation involving a Michigan port of entry (POE) is undertaken by the federal government.</p>
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Emergency Repatriation Function. Repatriation is the procedure whereby U.S. citizens are officially processed back into the United States after evacuation from overseas. The Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), in coordination with the heads of federal departments and agencies, is responsible for providing assistance to repatriated U.S. citizens and others, including noncombatants of the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD). Repatriation is a federally initiated action that is carried out through the states. When implemented on a mass scale, the federal government joins with states, local governmental agencies and NGOs to assist those who have been repatriated (“repatriates”) to a U.S. port of entry (POE).

Michigan Emergency Repatriation Plan. The Michigan Emergency Repatriation Plan (MSP/EMHSD Publication 111 – a key support plan to the MEMP) provides the organizational and operational framework for a coordinated, effective reception of repatriates at a Michigan POE. Presently, the Wayne County Airport Authority (WCAA) / Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County (DTW) Airport is the only POE in Michigan designated to receive repatriates. The goals of this effort are to: 1) allow repatriates to enter the United States expeditiously; 2) promote efficient registration and health inspection of repatriates; and 3) provide temporary care and onward travel assistance and services to repatriates who request them.

Emergency Repatriation Center. The State of Michigan will be tasked to provide Emergency Repatriation Center (ERC) support by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services / Administration for Children and Families / Office of Refugee Resettlement (HHS/ORR). This tasking will be made to the MSP/EMHSD, the designated agency for emergency repatriation activities in Michigan as specified in the July 1, 2008 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the HHS/ORR and the State of Michigan. (Certain information in the MOU was updated by HHS/ORR in 2013.) The MSP/EMHSD has tasked the MDHHS-Human Services, in the Michigan Emergency Repatriation Plan, to provide appropriate technical, administrative, and operational assistance in the establishment and management of the ERC. The MDHHS-Human Services (formerly the Department of Human Services (DHS)) is the state agency designated in the July 1, 2008 MOU between the HHS/ORR and the State of Michigan as being responsible for non-emergency repatriation activities in the State of Michigan.

Notification of an Emergency Repatriation Operation. The State of Michigan will be notified of the federal decision to conduct an emergency repatriation operation by the HHS/ORR. That notification will be directed to the MSP/EMHSD, or in some cases through the Governor to the MSP/EMHSD. Notification to the State by the HHS/ORR may take one of three forms:

Standby. This notice will be provided after sufficient information is obtained from the U.S. Department of State advising that a massive emergency repatriation may materialize. At this notification level, states are expected to notify individuals and agencies listed in their emergency repatriation plan and put them on alert. No further action is required.

Activate Plan. This notice will be provided after sufficient information is obtained from the U.S. Department of State advising that a massive overseas evacuation has materialized and the State has been chosen as a POE. At this notification level, states are expected to take all steps necessary to activate their emergency repatriation plan.

Disregard Previous Notice. This notice will be provided after sufficient information is obtained from the U.S. Department of State advising that 1) a massive overseas evacuation has materialized and the state has not been chosen as a POE, or 2) there will be no massive overseas evacuation.

The MSP/EMHSD will promptly notify all involved partners (state, local, nongovernmental) of its intent to activate the Michigan Emergency Repatriation Plan and establish an emergency repatriation operation to address a large-scale overseas evacuation.

Event Assessment and Tracking. All activities related to the emergency repatriation event will be entered and tracked in the MI CIMS. Within the MI CIMS are several boards which may be applicable to an emergency repatriation event, including but not necessarily limited to the EM Program Status, Damage Assessment, and Activity Log boards. The MSP/EMHSD will work with the MDHHS-Human Services to create an incident (on the Incident Creation board) for the emergency repatriation event and will relate all relevant reports and information within the MI CIMS to this event.

State Emergency Repatriation Team. The Michigan Emergency Repatriation Plan establishes a State Emergency Repatriation Team consisting of appropriate representatives of the following state departments / agencies and NGOs (listed with their primary repatriation functions):

- *MSP/EMHSD* (designated Emergency and Group Repatriation Coordinator by HHS/ORR; incident assessment; establishment, management, and logistics of ERC and SEOC; Public Information Officer and JIC; supplemental resource requests; Michigan Citizen Corps resources; plan development / revision activities; training activities)
- *MDARD* (USDA / animal industry liaison; State Animal Response Team)
- *MDAG* (legal advice / assistance related to repatriates / repatriation operation)
- *MDHHS-Health* (assist with medical screening of / medical issues pertaining to repatriates; coordinate regional public health / medical resources; volunteers through the Michigan Volunteer Registry; advise on needed health / medical resources)
- *MDHHS-Human Services* (designated Non-Emergency Repatriation Coordinator by HHS/ORR; functional needs populations needs and issues; technical, administrative, and operational assistance with repatriation activities; liaison to the HHS/ORR; co-management of ERC; assist with medical screening of repatriates)
- *MOSA* (senior citizen-related needs and issues; labor resources – senior volunteers)
- *MDTMB* (facility and transportation resources; emergency procurement; legislative appropriations requests)
- *MDMVA* (facility, labor, communications and transportation resources; technical expertise; security support)
- *MSP* (law enforcement support; private sector intrastate transportation resources)
- *MDHHS-Human Services / Michigan Community Service Commission* (labor resources through the Michigan AmeriCorps and other programs; credentialing of volunteers)
- *MIVOAD* (transportation resources; technical expertise; unmet needs of repatriates)
- *ARC* (transportation resources; technical expertise; unmet needs of repatriates)

The exact composition of the State Emergency Repatriation Team for each operation will be determined by the SEOC Incident Commander and/or Operations Section Chief, based on the initiating conditions, the size and nature of the repatriate population, and the anticipated scope, magnitude, and duration of the repatriation operation. The SEOC Incident Commander / Operations Section Chief shall also rely on advice provided by the MDHHS-Human Services and HHS/ORR regarding team size and composition. (Refer to the Michigan Emergency Repatriation Plan for more details regarding the agency / organization roles and functions specified above.)

Emergency Repatriation Center Establishment and Operation. The ERC is established by the MSP/EMHSD, MDHHS-Human Services, and WCAA under a Unified Command structure at the Michigan POE (DTW Airport). The ERC functions as the primary onsite coordinating center for the processing of repatriates as they reenter the United States. The ERC will be jointly managed by the MSP/EMHSD, MDHHS-Human Services and WCAA under Unified Command. The various involved federal, state, and local departments / agencies and NGO partners will provide materiel or other assistance to repatriates as required by event circumstances and specified in the Michigan Emergency Repatriation Plan. (Refer to the Michigan Emergency Repatriation Plan, Attachment 6 – Emergency Repatriation Center Operations, for details related to the establishment and operation of this facility.)

Critical Emergency Repatriation Preparedness Actions

MSP/EMHSD:

- **Develop and maintain the Michigan Emergency Repatriation Plan.** The MSP/EMHSD developed the initial version of the Michigan Emergency Repatriation Plan in 2009, updated it in 2012, and will review the plan with the State Emergency Repatriation Team biennially – unless federal requirements dictate more frequent review – and develop and disseminate updated material as required. (This update commitment is predicated upon adequate planning staff resources within the MSP/EMHSD.) This process will also include, as appropriate, an assessment of general readiness, a review and update of applicable Memorandums of Understanding / Agreement to ensure their continued relevance, and a test of equipment that will be used in emergency repatriation operations.

Note: It is assumed that the HHS/ORR will provide updated editions of the “National Emergency Repatriation Plan Operational Guide” or similar to the State Emergency and Group Repatriation Coordinator in a timely manner to facilitate timely and accurate revisions to the Michigan Emergency Repatriation Plan. Failure by the HHS/ORR to provide timely guidance may delay plan review and revision activities by the MSP/EMHSD and State Emergency Repatriation Team.

- **Provide emergency repatriation training, as appropriate.** The MSP/EMHSD and MDHHS-Human Services will jointly provide emergency repatriation training to members of the State Emergency Repatriation Team and other involved entities on an as-needed basis. The training may (at the discretion of the MSP/EMHSD and MDHHS-Human Services) consist of classroom training, online training, video training, field training, self-help training packets, or a combination of these methods. The training will review the essential elements of emergency repatriation operations as addressed in the Michigan Emergency Repatriation Plan and other support documents. The MSP/EMHSD and MDHHS-Human Services will jointly determine the content of the training module and its delivery method(s) based on current and/or anticipated state needs and federal requirements.
- **Arrange for emergency repatriation facilities at Michigan’s designated port of entry.** Michigan’s only designated POE (currently) is located at the Wayne County Airport Authority / Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County (DTW) Airport in Romulus, Michigan. In the Michigan Emergency Repatriation Plan, the Wayne County Airport Authority (WCAA) is tasked with providing appropriate facilities at DTW Airport to support and facilitate the emergency repatriation operation. The MSP/EMHSD is responsible for coordinating with the MDHHS-Human Services and WCAA to develop and maintain operational procedures pertaining to use of these facilities for emergency repatriation purposes.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-HUMAN SERVICES (MDHHS):

- **Assist in maintaining the Michigan Emergency Repatriation Plan.** The MDHHS-Human Services will assist the MSP/EMHSD in maintaining the Michigan Emergency Repatriation Plan, as required and upon request. The MDHHS-Human Services has key roles and responsibilities in emergency repatriation operations; therefore, the agency’s expertise and insights are critically important to the development and maintenance of a strong emergency repatriation plan.
- **Assist in providing emergency repatriation training, as appropriate.** The MDHHS-Human Services will assist the MSP/EMHSD in providing emergency repatriation training to members of the State Emergency Repatriation Team and other involved entities on an as-needed basis. The MSP/EMHSD and MDHHS-Human Services will jointly determine the content of the training module and its delivery method(s) based on current and/or anticipated state needs and federal requirements.
- **Develop and maintain required emergency repatriation procedures and support materials.** The MDHHS-Human Services is the lead state agency for non-emergency repatriation operations (per the July 1, 2008 MOU between the HHS/ORR and the State of Michigan) and also provides repatriate support services and state repatriation fiscal / administrative oversight and management. During emergency repatriation operations the MDHHS-Human Services will provide technical, administrative, and operational assistance to the MSP/EMHSD. In addition, the MDHHS-Human Services will also serve as Assistant ERC Director, in direct support of the ERC Director from the MSP/EMHSD. (Refer to the Michigan Emergency Repatriation Plan for detail related to the various MDHHS-Human Services roles and responsibilities – most specifically, pages 20-23 and Attachments 3 and 6.)

Critical Emergency Repatriation Response and Recovery Actions

MSP/EMHSD:

- **Implement the Michigan Emergency Repatriation Plan.** Upon request of the HHS/ORR, the MSP/EMHSD will execute the Michigan Emergency Repatriation Plan to provide for an emergency repatriation process in the State of Michigan. The MSP/EMHSD will contact and coordinate with the HHS/ORR to determine the nature, scope, magnitude, and expected duration of the emergency repatriation event. Michigan's emergency repatriation process will be tailored to meet the anticipated needs of the emergency repatriation event.
- **Activate the SEOC and State Emergency Repatriation Team.** In accordance with the Direction and Control ESF, the MSP/EMHSD will coordinate the establishment of the SEOC and other emergency coordination facilities necessary to effectively manage the emergency repatriation event. As appropriate, the State Emergency Repatriation Team will be activated as part of the SEOC structure. Within the SEOC, the MSP/EMHSD will coordinate the collection, compilation, review, synthesis, analysis and verification of state and local impact assessment data, to include an assessment of the anticipated needs of the communities affected by the emergency repatriation event.
- **Activate the ERC and other required facilities at Michigan's designated POE.** The MSP/EMHSD will coordinate with the MDHHS-Human Services, HHS/ORR, WCAA (Emergency Management Division), and other involved agencies and organizations in the establishment and operation of the ERC at DTW Airport. The MSP/EMHSD, MDHHS-Human Services, and WCAA will jointly manage the ERC under Unified Command (in conjunction with the HHS/ORR). The MSP/EMHSD will also coordinate with the WCAA and the Governor's Press Secretary (designated SPIO) in the establishment and operation of a JIC at the DTW Airport (or other designated location). The WCAA will provide first responders (police, fire rescue), PIOs and JIC space, technical and operational assistance, and liaison to DTW Airport federal partners (e.g., TSA, CBP, DEA, CDC, ICE, and FBI).
- **Request a Governor's disaster or emergency declaration, as required.** A large-scale emergency repatriation operation will require significant personnel, equipment, and material resources. If additional state resources are needed to establish and sustain the operation, the MSP/EMHSD will request a Governor's disaster or emergency declaration under 1976 PA 390, as amended, in order to facilitate the rapid mobilization and extended use of such resources.

Note: Emergency repatriation does not fall under the purview of the federal Stafford Act and therefore it is not expected that a federal major disaster or emergency declaration under the Stafford Act will be sought or granted for an emergency repatriation event. Instead, any supplemental federal assistance will be provided under the statutory authority of the federal HHS/ORR. (Refer to the Michigan Emergency Repatriation Plan for details.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (MDHHS):

- **Provide / assist in providing resources to perform basic health and medical screening assessments at the ERC.** The MDHHS-Health will coordinate with federal, state, local, and nongovernmental forces involved in medical assistance at the ERC to provide additional medical care resources, as required. The additional resources may involve MDHHS staff, NGO staff, local health / medical staff coordinated through the Regional Healthcare Coalitions, or health / medical volunteers from the Michigan Volunteer Registry.
- **Assist in managing the ERC.** The MSP/EMHSD, MDHHS-Human Services, and WCAA will jointly manage the ERC under Unified Command (in conjunction with the HHS/ORR). The MDHHS-Human Services will serve as Assistant ERC Director, in direct support of the ERC Director from the MSP/EMHSD. This position carries the exact same responsibilities as those assigned to the ERC Director in the Michigan Emergency Repatriation Plan.
- **Provide technical and administrative assistance to ERC operations.** In addition to serving as Assistant ERC Director, the MDHHS-Human Services is assigned a number of other technical and administrative functions in support of ERC operations in the Michigan Emergency Repatriation Plan. Tasks include but are not limited to:
 - Operation of the U.S. Department of Defense "Automated Repatriation Reporting System" (ARRS), as required by the HHS/ORR

- Providing special care and processing for unaccompanied children, the elderly, handicapped individuals, and other functional needs repatriates
- If requested by the HHS/ORR, assisting with the repatriates' eligibility assessment (interviewing repatriates to determine resources needed and making referrals to appropriate providers)
- Developing and providing cultural sensitivity information to organizations and agencies represented in the ERC
- Arranging for onsite interpreter and translation services at the ERC
- Arranging child care and child foster care
- Serving as primary liaison to the HHS/ORR for financial management functions related to the ERC and emergency repatriation operation
- Working with Michigan Community Service Commission staff to identify and provide volunteers through the AmeriCorps and other programs to supplement state, local, and nongovernmental forces involved in emergency repatriation operations
- Working with HHS/ORR and other involved human service agencies / organizations to continuously monitor the provision of assistance to repatriates (and particularly special / functional needs populations) to ensure their needs are being adequately met by the emergency repatriation operation

(Refer to the Michigan Emergency Repatriation Plan, Attachments 3 and 6, for more detail related to these and other MDHHS-Human Services roles and responsibilities.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MDARD) AND STATE ANIMAL RESPONSE TEAM (SART):

- **Assist with food supply and animal care needs at the ERC, as required.** The MDARD can assist local agencies and NGOs with food-related functions (e.g., supply, safety, sanitation, etc.) at the ERC. The SART can assist federal inspection authorities in identifying and contracting with veterinary and/or other animal care / advocacy organizations that can provide appropriate facilities for animal quarantine and care for animals cleared for entry into the United States.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-HEALTH (MDHHS):

- **Provide / assist in providing resources to perform basic health and medical screening assessments at the ERC.** The MDCH will coordinate with federal, state, local, and nongovernmental forces involved in medical assistance at the ERC to provide additional medical care resources, as required. The additional resources may involve MDCH staff, NGO staff, local health / medical staff coordinated through the Regional Healthcare Coalitions, or health / medical volunteers from the Michigan Volunteer Registry.

MICHIGAN OFFICE OF SERVICES TO THE AGING (MOSA):

- **Monitor the provision of assistance to elderly repatriates.** The MOSA will work with the HHS/ORR and other involved human service agencies / organizations to continuously monitor the provision of assistance to repatriates (with particular focus on the needs of frail, ill, or impoverished senior repatriates) to ensure their needs are being adequately met by the emergency repatriation operation. This monitoring function will require a physical presence at the ERC during the time of repatriate processing.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY, MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET (MDTMB):

- **Provide resources to support emergency repatriation operations.** The MDTMB will provide personnel (work crews), vehicles, and state facilities (as available and required) to support emergency repatriation operations.

Note: Task assignments may include, but are not limited to: identifying and making facilities ready for emergency repatriation operations; providing materials / supplies for the ERC and/or temporary congregate care shelters; loading / unloading / inventorying commodities; transporting commodities; providing security at facilities; managing facility operations; and direct distribution of commodities to repatriates.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS (MDMVA):

- **Provide resources to support emergency repatriation operations.** The MDMVA will provide personnel (soldiers), vehicles, and MNG facilities (as available and required) to support emergency repatriation operations.

Note: Task assignments may include, but are not limited to: identifying and making facilities ready for emergency repatriation operations; providing materials / supplies for the ERC and/or temporary congregate care shelters; loading / unloading / inventorying commodities; transporting commodities; providing security at facilities; managing facility operations; and direct distribution of commodities to repatriates.

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE (MSP):

- **Provide law enforcement support to emergency repatriation operations.** The MSP will provide law enforcement support (as available and required) to emergency repatriation operations.

Note: Task assignments may include, but are not limited to: providing security at facilities being used for emergency repatriation operations; providing access, traffic, and crowd control services; providing security protection for repatriates when outside the boundaries of DTW Airport (e.g., at Family Center, congregate care shelters or other locations); and assisting / coordinating (via the Michigan Intelligence Operation Center – MIOC) with appropriate federal agencies (e.g., CIS, CBP, FBI, etc.) regarding homeland security issues that may have been identified regarding any repatriate.

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Attachments

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Support Plans Summary Page

Support plans address specific situational contingencies commonly found in incidents of significant magnitude and severity – possibly rising to the level of a “catastrophic” incident as described in the federal National Response Framework (NRF). Such incidents are often characterized by extensive evacuation, mass sheltering and care operations; the need to provide support for the care of animals; and comprehensive recovery efforts. The MEMP has three stand-alone support plans that address these specific situational contingencies. In addition, numerous other state-level support plans, procedures, and guidance documents have been developed that provide detailed plans of action and job aids necessary to implement other specialized activities identified in the MEMP, such as: 1) unique functions, processes, or programs; 2) unique facilities; or 3) unique hazard situations.

Refer to the list below (also found in the Table of Contents) for the titles and identification numbers of the documents developed by the MSP/EMHSD (with partner agency / organization assistance). These documents are available at www.michigan.gov/emhsd (look under “Grants, Programs & Publications”):

FUNCTION-SPECIFIC SUPPORT PLANS, STUDIES, AND GUIDANCE

STAND-ALONE SUPPORT PLANS

Michigan Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan (MSP/EMHSD Publication 101b).....	See Separate Plan
Michigan Animal Care Support Plan (MSP/EMHSD Publication 101c).....	See Separate Plan
Michigan Recovery Support Plan (MSP/EMHSD Publication 101d).....	See Separate Plan
Michigan Rapid Impact Assessment Team (MRIAT) Assignments and Standard Operating Procedures (MSP/EMHSD Publication 105).....	See Separate Plan
Michigan Hazard Mitigation Plan (MSP/EMHSD Publication 106).....	See Separate Plan
Michigan Disaster Logistics and Donations Management Plan (MSP/EMHSD Publication 107).....	See Separate Plan
Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan (MSP/EMHSD Publication 109).....	See Separate Plan
Michigan Continuity of Government Plan (MSP/EMHSD Publication 110)*.....	See Separate Plan
Michigan Emergency Repatriation Plan (MSP/EMHSD Publication 111).....	See Separate Plan
Michigan Satellite Reentry Response and Recovery Plan (MSP/EMHSD Publication 115).....	See Separate Plan

***Note:** For security reasons, the Michigan Continuity of Government Plan will not be publicly distributed or web-posted.

THREAT AND HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT (THIRA)

Michigan Hazard Analysis (MSP/EMHSD Publication 103).....	See Separate Study
2013 Michigan THIRA and State Preparedness Report (SPR).....	See Separate Study

FUNCTION-SPECIFIC GUIDANCE FOR STATE DEPARTMENTS / AGENCIES

State Departmental Emergency Management Coordinator Handbook (MSP/EMHSD Publication 104).....	See Separate Guide
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COUNTERPART LOCAL PLANNING OR FUNCTION-SPECIFIC GUIDANCE

Local Disaster Logistics and Donations Management Planning Handbook (MSP/EMHSD Publication 107a).....	See Separate Guide
Local Disaster Debris Management Planning Handbook (MSP/EMHSD Publication 109a).....	See Separate Guide
Local Continuity Planning Handbook (MSP/EMHSD Publication 110a).....	See Separate Guide
Local Evacuation and Mass Care Planning Handbook (MSP/EMHSD Publication 113).....	See Separate Guide
Local Recovery Management Planning Handbook (MSP/EMHSD Publication 114).....	Under Development
Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Handbook (MSP/EMHSD Publication 207).....	See Separate Guide
Michigan Damage Assessment Handbook (MSP/EMHSD Publication 901).....	See Separate Guide



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Record of Changes

Change #	Section	Page Number	Change	Comments
1	1		Updated dates and address on cover sheet.	
2	1		Updated Table of Contents.	
3	2-11		Changed all instances of MDCH to MDHHS-Health.	
4	2-11		Changed all instances of MDHS to MDHHS-Human Services.	
5	2		Updated Record of Major Revisions.	
6	2		Updated Acronym Guide.	
7	2	1	Updated the FEMA NRF Authorities URL.	
8	3	44	Updated the NRF ESF Table.	
9	3	50	Updated the Federal ESF-Counterpart State ESF Coordination Matrix.	
10	4	51	Updated the ESF Description.	
11	4	52-53	Updated the ESF Table.	
12	4	54	Updated the Direction and Control Task Assignment Page #s.	
13	4	67	Updated the Warning and Communications Task Assignment Page #s.	
14	4	70	Updated Communications Systems Section.	
15	4	74	Updated Information and Planning Task Assignment Page #s.	
16	4	83	Updated the Health and Human Services ESF and the Task Assignments Page #s.	
17	4	88	Added Section to MDLARA on ensuring health care facilities have emergency procedures.	
18	4	90-92	Added Michigan Department of Health and Human Services-Human Services section.	
19	4	92	Added MSP/EMHSD Section.	
20	4	92	Added MSP/EMHSD Individual Assistance Officer Section.	
21	4	92-93	Added MDARD Section.	
22	4	93-94	Added Michigan Office of Services to the Aging (MOSA).	
23	4	94	Added Michigan Department of Civil Rights Section.	
24	4	94	Added Michigan Department of Education Section.	
25	4	95	Added Michigan Department of Insurance and Financial Services Section.	
26	4	95-96	Added Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs Section.	
27	4	96	Added Michigan Department of Military and Veterans Affairs Section.	
28	4	96-97	Added Michigan Department of Natural Resources Section.	
29	4	97	Added Michigan Department of Treasury Section.	
30	4	97	Added Michigan Economic Development Corporation Section.	
31	4	99	Updated Environmental Protection ESF, Task Assignment Page #s, and Incident Lead Section.	
32	4	99-102	Added Michigan Department of Environmental Quality Section.	
33	4	102	Added Michigan Department of Health and Human Services-Health Section.	
34	4	102	Added Michigan Department of Attorney General Section.	
35	4	102-103	Added Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development Section.	
36	4	103-104	Added Michigan Department of Natural Resources Section.	
37	4	104-105	Added MSP/EMHSD Section.	
38	4	106	Updated the Resource Support ESF Task Assignment page #s.	
39	4	111	Deleted the Michigan Department of Education Section.	
40	4	117	Updated Public Works and Engineering ESF Task Assignments page #s.	
41	4	130	Updated Public Safety ESF Task Assignments page #s.	
42	6	151	Added information on AUXCOMM volunteers to the Notification of Severe Storms Section.	
43	6	156	Added section on Receipt of National Veterinary Stockpile.	
44	7	162	Updated the MDLARA Section.	
45	7	192	Updated addresses on the Nuclear Facility Locations Table.	
46	7	207	Updated the Medical Provisions Section.	
47	7	207	Updated the Issuance Section.	
48	7	208	Updated the MDARD Sampling, Monitoring and Analysis Section.	
49	7	213	Updated the issue agricultural advisories and protective action guides section.	
50	7	213	Added the Pets Sheltering Section.	
51	7	214-216	Updated the MDHHS Section.	
52	7	220	Updated the MDTMB Section.	
53	8	225-229	Updated the Table of Contents.	
54	8	233-234	Added information on AUXCOMM to the SEOC Communications Section.	
55	8	241	Updated the Note following the Alternate Seat of Government Section.	
56	8	253	Updated: Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources section to include the MIOC Critical Infrastructure Protection Desk.	
57	8	265	Added Homeland Security Information Network Section.	
58	8	267	Updated the Health Organization and Responsibilities Section.	
59	8	269	Updated the Protection of Victims and Medical First Responders Section.	
60	8	269	Updated the Multi-Hazard/Multi-Agent Triage Section.	
61	8	269	Updated the Medical Surveillance and Reporting Section.	
62	8	270	Updated the Disease Classification Section.	
63	8	270	Updated Hospitals Section.	

64	8	270	Updated Supplementary Medical Professionals and Technicians.	
65	8	272	Updated Rapid Implementation of Services Section.	
66	8	272	Updated State and Federal Assistance Section.	
67	8	276	Updated the State Laboratories Section.	
68	8	278	Updated Mass Casualties Section.	
69	8	305	Updated Human-Related Disaster Procedures Table of Contents.	
70	8	310	Updated the lead state agency on human health issues section.	
71	8	310	Updated the identification, investigation, and control of public health emergencies section.	
72	8	316	Added the providing resources to perform basic health and medical screening assessments at the ERC section.	

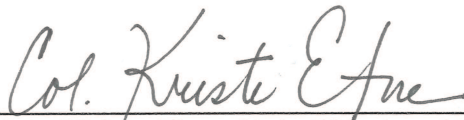
MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

This plan, developed and maintained pursuant to 1976 PA 390, as amended, MCL 30.407a, is hereby approved and current for emergency operations within the State of Michigan. All state departments and agencies are directed to follow the systems, assignments, protocols and procedures contained herein, and in applicable support plans, to the extent practicable, when responding to disasters or emergencies and/or providing supplemental relief assistance in support of local governments.



Rick Snyder, Governor

1/10/17
Date



Col. Kriste Kibbey Etue, State Director of Emergency Management
and Homeland Security

12/30/16
Date

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