

MICHIGAN COMMISSION OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Meeting via Remote Technology

Call-in: 1-248-509-0316 and Enter Conference ID: 867 160 074#

JULY 15, 2020
TENTATIVE AGENDA

- 9:00 a.m. 1. **Call to Order and Roll Call**
2. **Approval of Agenda (action item)**
3. **Approval of Minutes** from the June 9, 2020, Commission of Agriculture and Rural Development Meeting (**action item**)
4. **Next Scheduled Meeting** (information only)
- September 16, 2020, Location to be determined
- 9:05 a.m. 5. **Commissioner Comments and Travel (action item)**
- 9:15 a.m. 6. **Commissioner Issues**
- 9:25 a.m. 7. **Director's Report**
- 9:35 a.m. 8. **Public Comment**
- In accordance with the Public Appearance Guidelines in the Commission Policy Manual, individuals wishing to address the Commission must complete a Public Appearance Card and will be allowed up to three minutes for their presentation. This was accomplished through pre-registration for this meeting pursuant to the Meeting Notice. Those not pre-registering will be allowed up to two minutes to present. Documents distributed as part of the meeting will be considered public documents and are subject to provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. The public comment time provides the public an opportunity to speak; the Commission will not necessarily respond to the public comment.
- 9:45 a.m. 9. **Michigan Agriculture Environmental Assurance Program (MAEAP) Standards Introduction of Proposed Revisions:** Jim Johnson, Division Director, and Joe Kelpinski, MAEAP Program Manager (information only)
- 10:05 a.m. 10. **Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) High Water Summit:** Josh Neyhart, Senior Environmental Policy Advisor (information only)
- 10:25 a.m. **Break** (please ensure your microphone is muted during the break)
- 10:35 a.m. 11. **Animal Industry Act Changes and Impact:** Nora Wineland, State Veterinarian and Division Director, Animal Industry Division (information only)

- 10:55 a.m. 12. **Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development Deployment Supporting Michigan's Response to Coronavirus and Emergency Plans for Fairs:** Brad Deacon, Director, Legal Affairs and Emergency Management; Elizabeth Weier, Emergency Management Training, Exercise and Planning Coordinator; April Hunt, Manager, Emergency Response and Enforcement Unit, Food and Dairy Division; and Stevie Glaspie, Animal Feed Program Specialist, Pesticide and Plant Pest Management Division (information only)
- 11:25 a.m. 13. **Budget Update:** Maria Tyszkiewicz, Chief Budget/Financial Officer (information only)
- 11:40 a.m. 14. **Legislative Update:** Nathan Kark, Legislative Liaison (information only)
- 11:55 a.m. 15. **Adjourn (action item)**

DIRECTOR'S UPDATE
July 15, 2020 - Ag Commission Meeting

Food & Ag Virtual Job Fair (MDARD/LEO pilot)

On June 24, MDARD hosted its first ever 'Food & Ag Virtual Job Fair.' The event was co-hosted by the Department of Labor & Economic Opportunity (LEO) and was built for Michigan food and ag employers looking to connect with job seekers to assist in filling open positions through a chat room forum. Several businesses including Peterson Farms, Clemens Food Group, and Arbore Farms participated, along with 60 job seekers who signed up. Many thanks to Ashley Batteen for getting this project off the ground. We intend to expand this effort in the coming months.

Ag Housing Workgroup

On June 25, Director McDowell convened the Ag Housing Workgroup, which is comprised of several state agencies, to address the ongoing challenges of rural housing for Michigan's farmworkers. Marty Miller, Executive Director of the Office of Rural and Farmworker Housing, provided a presentation on the success Washington State is having with their program. Jamie Zmitko-Somers and Josh Neyhart are spearheading MDARD's housing efforts.

Governor's Calls w/State Employees

Governor Whitmer will be hosting several virtual meetings with state employees who have done exceptional work throughout the COVID crisis. Two calls have been held to date (June 29 and July 6). Elizabeth Weier, Steve Glaspie, Hunter Johnson and Abby Eaton were selected to participate on these calls on behalf of MDARD – which is quite an honor.

Food & Ag Stakeholder Calls

MDARD held another industry call yesterday (July 14) to bring them up to speed on COVID-19 efforts. This is the 11th call we've held since March 19; shortly after the pandemic started. The information shared has been incredibly beneficial as we strive to address industry concerns and challenges during these unprecedented times.

Midwest Ag Directors Meetings

Since May 1, Director McDowell has been holding weekly (and now bi-weekly) virtual meetings with the Midwest Regional Ag Directors to discuss COVID recovery efforts. The seven states include IL, WI, OH, MN, IN, KY, and MI. The discussions have proven to be very beneficial.

Topics have included:

- federal funding
- indemnity / depopulation
- production capacity
- food supply chain issues
- labor / illness
- spring planting / weather impacts
- state and local county fairs

Summer Virtual Staff Meetings

On August 17-18, Director McDowell will be conducting virtual staff meetings focusing on mental health, DEI activities, and an overall MDARD update. Time will also be set aside for staff Q&A. We have worked with Michigan State University to provide the mental health presentation.

DEI Workgroup/Strategic Plan

In late June, the department kicked off MDARD's Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) strategic plan. Ten years ago, the DEI Workgroup was created to address the department's need to provide MDARD an inclusive environment, to recruit diverse staff with differing perspectives, and to develop equitable practices.

With the support of Ken McFarlane and Hillary Fabus, and the DEI Workgroup Chair Lexie Smith, the strategic plan will be implemented through continued awareness, educational, and engagement activities throughout the department. Ashley Batten will be facilitating the implementation and execution of the plan.

Migrant Labor Housing – Executive Order Extended (EO 2020-137)

On June 29, Governor Whitmer extended the EO on migrant labor housing which continues until the end of the growing season on November 1, 2020. The order requires owners and operators of employer-provided migrant housing to provide residents with the same safeguards businesses are required to provide workers. This includes creating a COVID-19 response plan, providing PPE and following social distancing measures.

MDARD inspectors are working quickly to visit Michigan's migrant labor housing facilities to ensure compliance with the EO to protect the health of our migrant and seasonal farmworkers and their families.

Under the extended EO, housing owners and operators must:

- Separate beds by at least 6 feet or more in all directions wherever possible and encourage residents to sleep head-to-toe, except in single-family housing
- Provide isolation housing for COVID-19 infected residents who have received a positive result from a COVID-19 test, unless the resident resides in a single-family housing unit or family living unit that is part of a multifamily unit and can effectively isolate themselves.
- Provide housing, dining and bathroom facilities for COVID-19-confirmed residents separate from residents who are not COVID-19-confirmed.
- Ensure regular ventilation of rooms where COVID-19-affected residents are housed.
- Ensure anyone who delivers food and water to isolated residents is equipped with appropriate PPE.
- Arrange for COVID-19-affected residents to be evaluated by a medical provider through the local health department or federally qualified health center.
- Adopt any additional infection control measures consistent with guidance issued by the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
Michigan Agriculture Environmental Assurance Program
Forest, Wetlands, and Habitat Systems Subcommittee
Summary of 2020 Proposed Amendments to Forest, Wetlands, and Habitat*A*Syst

Number	Reason for Change
Entire Document	Change the current “Records or Evidence for MAEAP Verification” column heading to “Reference Information”. The reference tables are a great addition to the FWH document, but there is confusion due to the existing heading.
Definition Section	Remove U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service & DEQ. Retain Land Management Plan.
Legal Citations	Add: #21: Public Health Code, Act 368 of 1978 Part 127: Water Supply and Sewer Systems Remove: #6 – not a necessary legal citation & not used anywhere in the tool.
Reference Fact Sheet	Remove this section. This information is covered in Table 2. Also removes web-links that often go bad.
Additional Resources	<p>Edit B: Add to Description: Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) Wetlands Map Viewer</p> <p>Add to EE: Master Logger Certification</p> <p>Edit HH: Remove this resource, no longer available. Falls under Fisheries Habitat Program.</p> <p>Edit II: Michigan DNR Fisheries Habitat Grant Program</p> <p>Edit W: Include: MDARD list of qualified foresters by County, USDA NRCS TSP, SAF CF, Association of Consulting Foresters, Certified FSP plan writer, Certified Wildlife Biologist, Michigan DNR Registered Forester, An individual recognized by MDARD to write LMP’s. Description: MDARD, USDA NRCS, Society of American Foresters, Association of Consulting Foresters, The Wildlife Society, Michigan DNR.</p> <p>Add MM: Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC). Description: U.S Fish & Wildlife Service Provides a great resource to see if any listed species, critical habitat, migratory birds or other natural resources may be impacted by a project in a specified area.</p> <p>Add NN: USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey. Description: USDA. User can create a soil map and generate soil reports here.</p> <p>Add OO: Michigan State University Extension. Description: Michigan State University. MSUE features programming and resources for Agriculture, Business & Community, Family, Food & Health, Lawn & Garden, Natural Resources and 4-H & Youth.</p>
1.00	Misprint in Records column; change “compliant” to “complaint”. Add “at this property” to the end of the question. Add legal citations 12 & 20.
1.02	Change the risk question wording to: “Does the Land Management Plan (LMP) adequately address the landowner’s objectives and priorities relating to forests and wetlands, as well as wildlife and associated habitats?”
1.03	Re-worded risk question to more effectively communicate the question.
1.04	Removed the list of natural resource professionals and added the information to reference W.

1.06	Added text to the medium risk box to add additional information to the assessment.
1.07	Greatly altered the question and risk assessments. We really just want to know if SHPO has been checked. Added a reference.
1.07b	We are hoping to call out any specific areas of interest or special nature that the landowner might have that would not be included in any public documents like those of the State Historic Preservation Office.
1.08	Change wording to not use “compliant” and “prescribed”, which give the impression that this is a legal obligation. The BMPs are voluntary and outline methods that should help landowners to avoid actual non-compliance with the legal standards.
1.10b	Added question about unused wells.
1.15	Change wording to include, if fertilizer or other nutrients are applied.
1.15b	Added a question about soil type identification and mapping.
1.16	Re-worded question to add clarity.
1.18	Altered the question so it would incorporate what is outlined in the LMP to address unwanted pests, pathogens and vegetation.
1.19, 1.20 & 1.21	Re-order questions. New order: 1.20, 1.21 & 1.19. Remove ‘species’ from OLD 1.21; this question discusses habitat, not an individual species.
NEW 1.19	Add legal footnote 3 (Michigan Threatened and Endangered Species)
1.23	Remove question. Timber and habitat priorities are address in more detail elsewhere in the document. (1.02, 1.04, 1.17)
1.28	Low Risk Question needs to be boxed. I believe this was an error as it used to be boxed. Added a medium risk and boxed it.
2.10	Simplified the question to make it more direct. Added a few items to the additional resources.
4.01	Question was edited to move the emphasis of the question to better evaluate non-forested upland habitats.
4.02	Question was edited to bring our attention to any activities that may have required a permit within a critical dune area.

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2020 Recommended Changes to Forest, Wetlands, and Habitat* A* Syst

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RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	YOUR RISK
AIR, WATER AND SOIL PROTECTION					
1.00) Has there ever been a formal Right to Farm or Right to Forest complaint?	There has never been a Right to Farm or Right to Forest complaint or the complaint was not verified, or the concern was resolved.		There was a formal Right to Farm or Right to Forest complaint and the concern was not resolved.	Producer’s verbal indication of compliant history.	

PROPOSED CHANGE PROPOSED CHANGE & NOTES:

1.00) Add, at this property. Grammar check in records column.

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	YOUR RISK
AIR, WATER AND SOIL PROTECTION					
1.00) Has there ever been a formal Right to Farm or Right to Forest complaint at this property?	There has never been a Right to Farm or Right to Forest complaint or the complaint was not verified, or the concern was resolved.		There was a formal Right to Farm or Right to Forest complaint and the concern was not resolved. 12 & 20	Producer’s verbal indication of complaint history.	

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RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	YOUR RISK
AIR, WATER AND SOIL PROTECTION					
1.02) Does the Land Management Plan (LMP) adequately address the landowner’s priorities relating to forests, wetlands, and/or fish, wildlife and their associated habitats?	Landowner objectives are in writing and outlined in the LMP.		Landowner has objectives, but not in writing	Landowner has not considered objectives.	

PROPOSED CHANGE PROPOSED CHANGE & NOTES:

1.02) Change the risk question wording to: “Does the Land Management Plan (LMP) adequately address the landowner’s objectives and priorities relating to forests and wetlands, as well as wildlife and associated habitats?”

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	YOUR RISK
AIR, WATER AND SOIL PROTECTION					
1.02) Does the Land Management Plan (LMP) adequately address the landowner’s objectives and priorities relating to forests and wetlands, as well as wildlife and associated habitats?”	Landowner objectives are in writing and outlined in the LMP.		Landowner has objectives, but not in writing	Landowner has not considered objectives.	

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RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	YOUR RISK
AIR, WATER AND SOIL PROTECTION					
1.03) Is the Land Management Plan (LMP) active and adaptive (e.g., responding to natural events, change in objectives or in resource conditions) and address specific desired future conditions?	LMP is active and adaptive in case goals or resource conditions change and includes details of desired future conditions for each management unit.	LMP allows no active and adaptive management and/or general information about desired future conditions is included, but they are not specific to each management unit.	LMP allows no active and adaptive management and/or general information about desired future conditions is included, but they are not specific to each management unit.		

PROPOSED CHANGE PROPOSED CHANGE & NOTES:

1.03) Re-worded risk question to more effectively communicate the question.

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	YOUR RISK
AIR, WATER AND SOIL PROTECTION					
1.03) Does the Land Management Plan (LMP) address specific desired future conditions, and is it adaptive in response to future events or changing objectives?	(LMP) address specific desired future conditions and is adaptive in response to future events or changing objectives.	LMP addresses active and adaptive management and/or general guidance about desired future conditions is included, but they are not specific to each management unit.	No information about desired future conditions is in the LMP.		

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<p>1.04) Is the Land Management Plan (LMP) based on professional guidance and science?</p>	<p>LMP was prepared by a natural resource professional such as a forester certified by the Society of American Foresters, a Forest Stewardship plan writer, a technical service provider as registered by the USDA-NRCS, a registered forester, wildlife biologist, or an individual recognized by MDARD to write LMPs.</p>	<p>LMP was prepared by a nonprofessional.</p>	<p>Landowner does not have an LMP.</p>	<p>MDARD List of Qualified Foresters by County or USDA NRCS Technical Service Provider Registry. Table 2: W</p>
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PROPOSED CHANGE PROPOSED CHANGE & NOTES:

1.04) Removed the list of natural resource professionals and added the information to reference W.

<p>1.04) Is the Land Management Plan (LMP) based on professional guidance and science?</p>	<p>Yes, LMP is based on professional guidance and science. was prepared by a natural resource professional such as a forester certified by the Society of American Foresters, a Forest Stewardship plan writer, a technical service provider as registered by the USDA-NRCS, a registered forester, wildlife biologist, or an individual recognized by MDARD to write LMPs.</p>	<p>LMP was prepared by a nonprofessional.</p>	<p>Landowner does not have an LMP.</p>	<p>MDARD List of Qualified Foresters by County USDA NRCS Technical Service Provider Registry. Michigan DNR Registered Forester Program Table 2: W</p>
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<p>1.06) Are property boundaries known and marked?</p>	<p>Property boundaries are known and were established by a licensed surveyor.</p>		<p>Property boundaries are not known.</p>		
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PROPOSED CHANGE PROPOSED CHANGE & NOTES:

1.06) Added text to the medium risk box to add additional information to the assessment.

<p>1.06) Are property boundaries known and marked?</p>	<p>Property boundaries are known and were established by a licensed surveyor.</p>	<p>Property boundaries have been agreed upon by landowner and neighbors, but no official survey has been conducted</p>	<p>Property boundaries are not known.</p>		
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RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	YOUR RISK
AIR, WATER AND SOIL PROTECTION					
1.07) Are historical or archaeological artifacts or areas located on the site and addressed in the plan?	Landowner minimizes impact to sites and, if applicable, contacts the State Historic Preservation Office for technical assistance in historic site preservation.	Landowner minimizes impact to site.	Landowner does not minimize impact to site.	State Archaeologist, State Historic Preservation Office of Michigan Table 2: M	

PROPOSED CHANGE PROPOSED CHANGE & NOTES:

1.07) Greatly altered the question and risk assessments. We really just want to know if SHPO has been checked. Added a reference.

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	YOUR RISK
AIR, WATER AND SOIL PROTECTION					
1.07) Are historical or archaeological artifacts or areas located on the site, and addressed in the plan? Has the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) been contacted and the database checked for property covered under this LMP?	Landowner minimizes impact to sites and, if applicable, contacts the State Historic Preservation Office for technical assistance in historic site preservation. SHPO has been checked, results are found in the LMP and, if applicable, the landowner minimizes impact to the site.	Landowner minimizes impact to site. SHPO has been checked, results are found in the LMP, however, the landowner does not minimize impact to the site.	Landowner does not minimize impact to site. SHPO has not been checked.	State Archaeologist, State Historic Preservation Office of Michigan Table 2: M & D	

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NEW QUESTION

We are hoping to call out any specific areas of interest or special nature that the landowner might have that would not be included in any public documents like those of the State Historic Preservation Office.

***To be placed after 1.07.**

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	YOUR RISK
AIR, WATER AND SOIL PROTECTION					
1.07b) Are any special sites designated by the landowner on this property?	If yes, the special site(s) has been identified, documented in the LMP and landowner minimizes impact to the site.		If yes, the special site(s) has been identified, but not documented in the LMP and landowner minimizes impact to the site.		

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RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	YOUR RISK
AIR, WATER AND SOIL PROTECTION					
1.08) Is the landowner compliant with practices prescribed in Michigan Forestry Best Management Practices for Soil and Water Quality?	Yes.		No.	Michigan Forestry Best Management Practices for Soil and Water Quality. Table 2: C	

PROPOSED CHANGE PROPOSED CHANGE & NOTES:

1.08) Change wording to not use “compliant” and “prescribed”, which give the impression that this is a legal obligation. The BMPs are voluntary and outline methods that should help landowners to avoid actual non-compliance with the legal standards.

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	YOUR RISK
AIR, WATER AND SOIL PROTECTION					
1.08) Does the landowner follow the Michigan Forestry Best Management Practices for Soil and Water Quality? Is the landowner compliant with practices prescribed in Michigan Forestry Best Management Practices for Soil and Water Quality?	Yes.		No.	Michigan Forestry Best Management Practices for Soil and Water Quality. Table 2: C	

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NEW QUESTION

***To be placed after 1.10.**

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	YOUR RISK
AIR, WATER AND SOIL PROTECTION					
1.10b) Is there and unused well located on the property?	No unused well or abandoned well properly sealed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unused well temporarily abandoned properly: Meets minimum isolation distances. -Is disconnected from any water distribution piping -Has the top of the casing securely capped. 	Unused, unsealed well located on site. ²¹	Unused well(s) properly sealed.	

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RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	YOUR RISK
AIR, WATER AND SOIL PROTECTION					
1.15) What soil nutrient management records are kept?	Records of soil test reports and quantities of nutrients applied to individual areas are maintained.	Partial nutrient management records are kept. Complete nutrient management records will be kept in the future, for review at the time of reverification.	Minimal or no nutrient management records kept.	Three years of records – or five years, if applying manure – or plans to begin keeping records. Soil fertility tests and/or plant analysis results. Date(s) of application(s). Nutrient composition of fertilizer or other material used. Amount of nutrient-supplying material applied per acre. Method of application and placement of applied nutrients. Vegetative growth and cropping history of perennial crops.	

PROPOSED CHANGE PROPOSED CHANGE & NOTES:

1.15) Change wording to include, if fertilizer or other nutrients are applied.

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	YOUR RISK
AIR, WATER AND SOIL PROTECTION					
1.15) If fertilizer or other nutrients are applied, what soil nutrient management records are kept?	Records of soil test reports and quantities of nutrients applied to individual areas are maintained.	Partial nutrient management records are kept. Complete nutrient management records will be kept in the future, for review at the time of reverification.	Minimal or no nutrient management records kept.	Three years of records – or five years, if applying manure – or plans to begin keeping records. Soil fertility tests and/or plant analysis results. Date(s) of application(s). Nutrient composition of fertilizer or other material used. Amount of nutrient-supplying material applied per acre. Method of application and placement of applied nutrients. Vegetative growth and cropping history of perennial crops.	

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NEW QUESTION

***To be placed after 1.15.**

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	YOUR RISK
AIR, WATER AND SOIL PROTECTION					
1.15b) Have soil types have been identified and mapped for property covered under this LMP?	Yes, they have been identified and mapped.		No, they have not been identified or mapped.	Table 2: NN	

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RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	YOUR RISK
AIR, WATER AND SOIL PROTECTION					
1.16) Have resource concerns been identified in the Land Management Plan?	Yes, they have been identified.	Yes, they have been identified and there is intention to follow up.	No, they have not been identified. OR Yes, but no plan of action has been identified.		

PROPOSED CHANGE PROPOSED CHANGE & NOTES:

1.16) Re-worded question to add clarity.

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	YOUR RISK
AIR, WATER AND SOIL PROTECTION					
1.16) Have resource concerns been identified in the Land Management Plan?	A site assessment occurred and no resource concerns were found or, Yes, resource concerns they have been identified and actions are being taken according to LMP recommendations.	Yes, resource concerns they have been identified and there is intention to follow up.	No, they have not been identified. A site assessment has not be conducted to search for Resource Concerns. OR Yes, resource concerns have been identified, but there is no plan of action has been identified. intention to follow up.		

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RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	YOUR RISK
AIR, WATER AND SOIL PROTECTION					
1.18) How is management for pests, pathogens and unwanted vegetation taking place?	Integrated pest management for pests, pathogens and unwanted vegetation is in place.	Integrated pest management for pests, pathogens and unwanted vegetation is planned, but not yet implemented.	No pest management is conducted.	DNR Forest Stewardship Program MSUE Table 2: L	

PROPOSED CHANGE PROPOSED CHANGE & NOTES:

1.18) Altered the question so it would incorporate what is outlined in the LMP to address unwanted pests, pathogens and vegetation. Boxed medium risk.

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	YOUR RISK
AIR, WATER AND SOIL PROTECTION					
1.18) How is management Does the LMP provide management strategies for addressing unwanted pests, pathogens and unwanted vegetation taking place?	Management strategies for integrated pest management for to address unwanted pests, pathogens and unwanted vegetation is in place addressed in the LMP and is being implemented.	Management strategies for integrated pest management to address unwanted pests, pathogens and vegetation is addressed in the LMP but not yet being implemented. Integrated pest management for pests, pathogens and unwanted vegetation is planned, but not yet implemented.	The LMP does not provide management strategies for addressing unwanted pests, pathogens and vegetation. No pest management is conducted.	Table 2: L, D & OO	

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2020 Recommended Changes to Forest, Wetlands, and Habitat* A* Syst

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1.19, 1.20 & 1.21) We would like to change the order of these questions. The new order should go: 1.20, 1.21 & 1.19. Added legal citation to NEW 1.19. Also provided edits in NEW 1.20 as well as a few new records/evidence in each question.

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	YOUR RISK
HABITAT RESTORATION AND DEVELOPMENT					
1.19) Is the land managed with consideration for migratory birds?	Land is managed to maintain and enhance migratory bird populations and habitat.	Land is managed without harm to migratory bird populations and habitat.	Land is managed in a manner that is detrimental to migratory bird populations and habitat.⁴		
1.20) How are adverse impacts to federal- or state-listed threatened and endangered species avoided?	A database assessment and/or on-site inventory are completed. If listed species are thought to be present, then Best Management Practices (BMPs) are included in a Land Management Plan (LMP) and are properly implemented on the property.	A database assessment and/or on-site inventory are completed. If listed species are thought to be present, then BMPs are included in an LMP. At a minimum, no action is taken that will adversely impact the species or habitat.	No assessment has been completed, potential status of listed species on the property is unknown and no consideration of listed species is made when habitat is altered on the property. OR Action is knowingly being taken that adversely impacts listed species.²	DNR Forest Stewardship Program MSUE Table 2: D and N	
1.21) How are rare or sensitive habitats addressed on the property?	A database assessment and/or on-site inventory are complete. If rare or sensitive species or habitats are thought to be present, especially Michigan Natural Features Inventory S1 and S2 types, then applicable management practices are included in a Land Management Plan (LMP) and are properly implemented on the property.	A database assessment and/or on-site inventory are complete. If rare or sensitive species or habitats are thought to be present, then Best Management Practices are included in an LMP. At a minimum, no action is taken that will adversely impact the species or habitat.	No assessment exists, potential status rare or sensitive species or habitats on the property are unknown and no consideration of these species or habitats are made when habitat is altered on the property. OR Action is knowingly being taken that adversely impacts the species or habitats.	DNR Forest Stewardship Program MSUE Table 2: D and N	

PROPOSED CHANGE PROPOSED CHANGE & NOTES:

RISK QUESTION	LOW RISK – 3 (RECOMMENDED)	MEDIUM RISK – 2 (POTENTIAL HAZARD)	HIGH RISK – 1 (SIGNIFICANT HAZARD)	RECORDS OR EVIDENCE FOR MAEAP VERIFICATION	YOUR RISK
HABITAT RESTORATION AND DEVELOPMENT					
1.19) How are adverse impacts to federal- or state-listed threatened and endangered species avoided?	A database assessment and/or on-site inventory are completed. If listed species are thought to be present, then Best Management Practices (BMPs) are included in a Land Management Plan (LMP) and are properly implemented on the property.	A database assessment and/or on-site inventory are completed. If listed species are thought to be present, then BMPs are included in an LMP. At a minimum, no action is taken that will adversely impact the species or habitat.	No assessment has been completed, potential status of listed species on the property is unknown and no consideration of listed species is made when habitat is altered on the property. OR Action is knowingly being taken that adversely impacts listed species.^{2 & 3}	Table 2: A, D, N, MM & OO	
1.20) How are rare or sensitive habitats addressed on the property?	A database assessment and/or on-site inventory are complete. If rare or sensitive species or habitats are thought to be present, especially Michigan Natural Features Inventory S1 and S2 types, then applicable management practices are included in a Land Management Plan (LMP) and are properly implemented on the property.	A database assessment and/or on-site inventory are complete. If rare or sensitive species or habitats are thought to be present, then Best Management Practices are included in an LMP. At a minimum, no action is taken that will adversely impact the species or habitat.	No assessment exists, potential status rare or sensitive species or habitats on the property are unknown and no consideration of these species or habitats are made when habitat is altered on the property. OR Action is knowingly being taken that adversely impacts the species or habitats.	Table 2: A, D, N, MM & OO	
1.21) Is the land managed with consideration for migratory birds?	Land is managed to maintain and enhance migratory bird populations and habitat.	Land is managed without harm to migratory bird populations and habitat.	Land is managed in a manner that is detrimental to migratory bird populations and habitat. ⁴	Table 2: A, D, N, MM & OO	

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<p>1.23) How are potential conflicts between timber management and desired habitat development resolved?</p>	<p>A Land Management Plan (LMP) clearly identifies landowner’s goals and addresses both resources <u>and</u> is being implemented on the property.</p>	<p>An LMP clearly identifies landowner’s goals and addresses both resources <u>but</u> is yet to be fully implemented on the property.</p>	<p>No LMP that adequately addresses the landowner’s goals has been completed for the property.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>An LMP exists but it addresses only timber management or habitat management and not both.</p>		
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PROPOSED CHANGE PROPOSED CHANGE & NOTES:

1.23) Remove question. Timber and habitat priorities are address in more detail elsewhere in the document. (See: 1.02, 1.04, 1.17, 1.24, 1.25) This question also seems a bit presumptuous that a conflict exists between timber management and habitat development that isn’t needed.

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2020 Recommended Changes to Forest, Wetlands, and Habitat* A* Syst

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<p>1.28) Does the landowner retain appropriate records for forest product harvests and other management activities?</p>	<p>Landowner retains appropriate records for forest product harvests and other management activities.</p>		<p>Landowner retains no records for forest product harvests and other management activities.</p>		
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PROPOSED CHANGE PROPOSED CHANGE & NOTES:

1.28) Low Risk Question needs to be boxed. I believe this was an error as it used to be boxed. Added a medium risk and boxed it.

<p>1.28) Does the landowner retain appropriate records for forest product harvests and other management activities?</p>	<p>Landowner retains appropriate records for forest product harvests and other management activities.</p>	<p>Landowner has no records but plans to retain appropriate records for future activities.</p>	<p>Landowner retains no records for forest product harvests and other management activities.</p>		
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Forest, Wetlands, and Habitat Systems Subcommittee
2020 Recommended Changes to Forest, Wetlands, and Habitat* A* Syst

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<p>2.10) If timber harvesting is done, was a qualified logging professional used?</p>	<p>Timber harvesting is done by qualified logging professional.</p>		<p>No specific qualifications are required of logging contractors.</p>	<p>Sustainable Forestry Initiative Qualified Logging Professionals and Michigan Association of Timbermen Table 2: Y, and EE</p>	
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PROPOSED CHANGE PROPOSED CHANGE & NOTES:

2.10) Simplified the question to make it more direct. Added master logger certification to the additional resources. SFI is not applicable.

<p>2.10) If timber harvesting is done, was a qualified logging professional used? Is the landowner aware of logger credentialing programs?</p>	<p>Timber harvesting is done by qualified logging professional. Yes.</p>		<p>No specific qualifications are required of logging contractors. No.</p>	<p>Sustainable Forestry Initiative Qualified Logging Professionals and Michigan Association of Timbermen Table 2: Y, and EE</p>	
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Forest, Wetlands, and Habitat Systems Subcommittee
2020 Recommended Changes to Forest, Wetlands, and Habitat* A* Syst

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<p>4.01) Are non-forested upland habitats being assessed for restoration potential by agency personnel or others trained in habitat restoration or improvement based on landowner objectives?</p>	<p>Restoration potential is assessed for all non-forested upland habitats on the property.</p>	<p>Restoration potential is assessed for some non-forested upland habitats on the property.</p>	<p>No assessment of restoration potential has been started.</p>	<p>Table 2: Q, R, T, and W</p>	
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PROPOSED CHANGE PROPOSED CHANGE & NOTES:

4.01) Question was edited to move the emphasis of the question to better evaluate non-forested upland habitats.

<p>4.01) Does the LMP address the health and current conditions of non-forested upland habitat? If restoration of non-forested upland habitat is needed, does the LMP provide guidance for restoration activities? Are non-forested upland habitats being assessed for restoration potential by agency personnel or others trained in habitat restoration or improvement based on landowner objectives?</p>	<p>The LMP properly addresses the health and current conditions of non-forested upland habitats and, if needed, provides guidance for restoration activities. Restoration potential is assessed for all non-forested upland habitats on the property.</p>	<p>Restoration potential is assessed for some non-forested upland habitats on the property.</p>	<p>Health and current conditions of non-forested upland habitats is not addressed and no guidance for restoration activities is provided. No assessment of restoration potential has been started.</p>	<p>Table 2: Q, R, T, and W</p>	
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Forest, Wetlands, and Habitat Systems Subcommittee
2020 Recommended Changes to Forest, Wetlands, and Habitat* A* Syst

CURRENT DOCUMENT

<p>4.02) Are any non-forested upland habitats part of a critical dune area? If yes, have activities taken place in the past or planned for the future?</p>	<p>None of the non-forested upland habitats are part of a critical dune area</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Habitats are part of critical dune area BUT no activities requiring a permit have, or will, take place.</p>	<p>Non-forested upland habitats are part of a critical dune area, activities requiring a permit have taken place, and a permit was obtained.</p>	<p>Non-forested upland habitats are part of a critical dune area, activities requiring a permit have taken place, and a permit was not¹⁹ obtained.</p>		
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PROPOSED CHANGE PROPOSED CHANGE & NOTES:

4.02) Question was edited to bring our attention to any activities that may have required a permit within a critical dune area.

<p>4.02) Are any non-forested upland habitats part of a critical dune area? If yes, have activities taken place in the past or planned for the future?</p> <p>Have any past, present or future activities occurred in a critical dune area that requires a permit?</p> <p>Are any recent or proposed activities that require a permit occurring in critical dune areas?</p>	<p>None of the non-forested upland habitats are part of a critical dune area</p> <p>There are no critical dunes.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Habitats are part of critical dune areaCritical dunes are present BUT no recent activities requiring a permit have, or will, take place.</p>	<p>Non-forested uplandHabitats are part of a critical dune area, activities requiring a permit have taken place, and a permit was obtained.</p>	<p>Non-forested upland habitats are part of a critical dune area, activities requiring a permit have taken place, and a permit was not¹⁹ obtained.</p>		
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Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
Michigan Agriculture Environmental Assurance Program
 Livestock System Subcommittee
Summary of 2020 Proposed Amendments to Livestock*A*Syst

Number	Approval Date	Reason for Change
14.01	4-1-20	Remove question and replace to reflect new site screening tool use to assist producers
14.02	4-1-20	Remove question and replace to reflect new site screening tool use to assist producers
14.03	4-1-20	Remove question and replace to reflect new site screening tool use to assist producers
14.01a	4-1-20	New question to replace 14.01,14.02,14.03

**Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
Michigan Agriculture Environmental Assurance Program
Livestock System Subcommittee
Summary of 2020 Proposed Amendments to Livestock*A*Syst**

Current Text

<p>14.01) If the farm has 50 Animal Units (AU) or more, was the Michigan Right to Farm GAAMP for Site Selection and Odor Control for New and Expanding Livestock Facilities (Site Selection GAAMPs) used to site new or expanding livestock production facilities constructed after January 1, 2017?*</p>	<p>Farm has built new or expanded since January 1, 2017 and has Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) <i>Site Selection GAAMPs</i> verification. MDARD verification is required for sites housing 50 AU or greater in Category 1 and Category 2 locations.</p>		<p>The farm has built new or expanded since January 1, 2017, and does not meet all of the <i>Site Selection GAAMPs</i>, or the determination has not been made.</p>	<p>Consistent with Site Selection and Odor Control GAAMPs.</p>
<p>14.02) If the farm has 50 Animal Units (AU) or more, was the Michigan Right to Farm GAAMPs for Site Selection and Odor Control for New and Expanding Livestock Facilities (Site Selection GAAMPs) used to site new or expanding livestock production facilities constructed after June 1, 2000 and prior to December 31, 2016?*</p>	<p>Farm has Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) <i>Site Selection GAAMPs</i> verification. MDARD verification is required for sites housing 500 AU or greater in a Category 1 location or 250 AU or greater in a Category 2 location.</p> <p>The farm has built new or expanded between 2000 and 2016 to house between 50 and 499 AU in a Category 1 location or between 50 and 249 AU in a Category 2 location and the producer submitted the Siting checklist to MDARD for an informal review and MDARD determined the site meets all of the <i>Site Selection GAAMPs</i>.</p>	<p>The farm has built new or expanded between 2000 and 2016 to house between 50 and 499 AU in a Category 1 location or between 50 and 249 AU in a Category 2 location and the producer used the Siting checklist and the producer determined the site meets all of the <i>Site Selection GAAMPs</i>.</p>	<p>The farm has built new or expanded since 2000 and does not meet all of the <i>Site Selection GAAMPs</i>, or the determination has not been made.</p>	<p>Consistent with Site Selection and Odor Control GAAMPs.</p>

<p>14.03) If the farm has less than 50 Animal Units, was the Michigan Right to Farm GAAMPs for Site Selection and Odor Control for New and Expanding Livestock Facilities (Site Selection GAAMPs) used to determine the site category for facilities constructed after June 1, 2000*</p>	<p>The farm proactively achieved verification under the Michigan Right to Farm <i>Site Selection GAAMPs</i>.</p>	<p>Land use zoning allows for agriculture or the location has been determined to be a Category 1, 2, or 3 site and is not required to complete the <i>Site Selection GAAMPs</i> verification process.</p>	<p>The farm has been determined to be a Category 4 location and is not eligible for MAEAP Livestock or Farmstead verification.</p>	<p>Zoning map or zoning use description provided or category determination provided by MDARD. See FAS 112S</p>
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* These questions do not apply to farms where siting is not applicable, such as farms located in municipalities with populations greater than 100,000 where a zoning ordinance has been enacted to allow for agriculture. In addition, siting does not apply to research and educational institutions, or other locations as determined by MDARD.

Delete 14.01, 14.02, 14.03

Add Question 14.01a

<p>14.01a) Were the Michigan Right to Farm GAAMPs for Site Selection and Odor Control for New and Expanding Livestock Facilities (Site Selection GAAMPs) evaluated for livestock facility?*</p>	<p>Farm has Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) <i>Site Selection GAAMPs</i> verification.</p>	<p>The farm has submitted the Livestock Site Screening Tool and passes the MDARD review.</p>	<p>The farm has built new or expanded since 2000 and does not meet all of the <i>Site Selection GAAMPs</i>, or the Livestock Screening Tool has not been completed and reviewed.</p>		<p>Records of evidence. Producer has official site selection GAAMP verification documentation. Producer has completed site screening tool and has passed MDARD review.</p>
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Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
Michigan Agriculture Environmental Assurance Program
 Farmstead System Subcommittee
Summary of 2020 Proposed Amendments to Farm*A*Syst

Number	Approval Date	Reason for Change
3.27	4.15.20	Box question to remain consistent with Greenhouse*A*syst
7.18	4.15.20	New educational question related to portable toilets outlining potential hazards that are related to portable toilets and the locations of these hazards
9.09	4.15.20	Update language to be consistent with BODA standards
9.01a	4.15.20	New question to reflect new site screening tool use to assist producers replace 9.01,9.02,9.03
9.01 9.02 9.03	4.15.20	Deleted for consistency with LAS
9.07	3.28.20	To include language consistent with LAS 13.01

Farmstead Systems Subcommittee: 2020 Proposed Amendments to Farm*A*Syst

Date: 2/25/2020

Submitter: Mitch Reed

Reason for Amendments: The same question is boxed in the Greenhouse A*Syst. We are boxing it in the Farmstead A*Syst for consistency.

Current Text

3.27) Where is the exterior of the spray equipment and tractor washed if there is accumulated residue?	Washed in containment or washed in the field in different locations >200' from the surface water, catch basins or tile inlets and >150' from a well.		Sprayer washed at the farmstead. Rinse water dumped at farmstead or in nearby area or pond. ⁴	Satisfactory explanation of procedures for rinsing sprayer system.
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Proposed Text

3.27) Where is the exterior of the spray equipment and tractor washed if there is accumulated residue?	Washed in containment or washed in the field in different locations >200' from the surface water, catch basins or tile inlets and >150' from a well.		Sprayer washed at the farmstead. Rinse water dumped at farmstead or in nearby area or pond. ⁴	Satisfactory explanation of procedures for rinsing sprayer system.
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Proposed Text

Alternative Text

Alternative Text approved (date):

Date: 2/25/2020

Submitter: K. Mead

Reason for Amendments: Include language in FAS that addresses potential hazards that are related to portable toilets and the locations of these hazards.

Current Text

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Proposed Text

7.18) Are portable toilets located in a place that minimizes the risk for environment contamination in the case of tipping, leaking, or malfunction?	Portable toilets are properly located to prevent or minimize risk of contamination to water wells, surface water, tile inlets or other water sources, and are addressed in the Emergency Plan and spill kits are available.	Portable toilets are properly located to prevent or minimize risk of contamination to water wells, surface water, tile inlets or other water sources.	A spill or leak from a portable toilet may run into nearby surface water or water wells in the event of a leak or spill	No sign of spill or discharge reaching surface water, sanitation units located a safe distance from sensitive areas.
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Proposed Text

Alternative Text

Alternative Text approved (date):

Date: 3/28/2019

Submitter: M. Reed

Reason for Amendments: Update the FAS with current BODA isolation distance standards.

Current Text

<p>9.09) If mortality composting is used, what are the isolation distances for the composting site?</p>	<p>Site is located at least 200 feet from waters of the state, 200 feet from any well, 200 feet from nearest non-farm residence and/or 2 feet above seasonal high water table.</p>		<p>Site is located less than 200 feet from waters of the state, 200 feet from any well, 200 feet from nearest non-farm residence, and 2 feet above seasonal high water table.</p>	<p>Isolation distances meet BODA requirements. The BODA supplement, available at the MAEAP.org website, has been completed and reviewed.</p>		
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Proposed Text

<p>9.09) If mortality composting is used, what are the isolation distances for the composting site?</p>	<p>Site is located at least 200 feet from waters of the state, 200 feet from any well, 200 feet from nearest non-farm residence and 2 feet above seasonal high water table.</p>		<p>Site is located less than 200 feet from waters of the state, 200 feet from any well, 200 feet from nearest non-farm residence, and 2 feet above seasonal high water table.¹⁵</p>	<p>Isolation distances meet BODA requirements. The BODA supplement, available at the MAEAP.org website, has been completed and reviewed.</p>		
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Proposed Text

Alternative Text

Alternative Text approved (date):

Date: 3/28/2020

Submitter: M. Reed

Reason for Amendments: To include language from BODA standards regarding burial isolation distances from water wells within FAS 9.07 and to make FAS 9.07 consistent with LAS 13.01 regarding how animal mortalities are handled.

Current Text

<p>9.07) How are animal mortalities handled?</p>	<p>Animals are buried, incinerated (requires permit), land filled, placed in a compost pile or picked up by a rendering service within 24 hours of death or stored for a maximum of seven days at 40 degrees F or a maximum of 30 days at 0 degrees F before proper disposal of the carcass.</p>		<p>Animals are not buried, incinerated, land filled, placed in a compost pile or picked up by a rendering service within 24 hours of death. Or, stored for more than seven days at 40 degrees F or more than 30 days at 0 degrees F before disposal of the carcass.¹⁵</p>	<p>Disposal of dead animal bodies is done according to the Bodies of Dead Animals Act (BODA), as amended in 2008. Up-to-date forms on file for verification. (See FAS 112S)</p>	
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Proposed Text

<p>9.07) How are animal mortalities handled?</p>	<p>Animals are buried (at least 200' from any existing groundwater well that is used to supply potable drinking water), incinerated (requires permit), land filled, placed in a compost pile or picked up by a rendering service, anaerobically digested or other methods as approved by the Director of MDARD. Mortality is removed within 24 hours of death or stored for a maximum of seven days at 40 degrees F or a maximum of 30 days at 0 degrees F before proper disposal of the carcass. Records of mortality disposal, including burial, are kept on file and available for inspection.</p>		<p>Animals are not buried, incinerated, land filled, placed in a compost pile or picked up by a rendering service within 24 hours of death. Or, stored for more than 7 days at 40 degrees F or more than 30 days at 0 degrees F before disposal of the carcass.¹⁵</p>	<p>Disposal of dead animal bodies is done according to the Bodies of Dead Animals Act (BODA), as amended in 2008. Up-to-date forms on file for verification. (See FAS 112S.)</p> <p>Forms for recording mortality disposal including burial record forms and compost record forms are available on the MAEAP website at: http://www.maeap.org/get_verified/livestock_system.</p>	
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Proposed Text

Alternative Text

Alternative Text approved (date):

Date: 4.1.20

Submitted: J. Appleby

Reason: Adopt language approved by LAS committee

Current Text

<p>9.01) If the farm has 50 Animal Units (AU) or more, was the Michigan Right to Farm GAAMP for Site Selection and Odor Control for New and Expanding Livestock Facilities (Site Selection GAAMPs) used to site new or expanding livestock production facilities constructed after January 1, 2017?*</p>	<p>Farm has built new or expanded since January 1, 2017 and has Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) <i>Site Selection GAAMPs</i> verification. MDARD verification is required for sites housing 50 AU or greater in Category 1 and Category 2 locations.</p>		<p>The farm has built new or expanded since January 1, 2017, and does not meet all of the <i>Site Selection GAAMPs</i>, or the determination has not been made.</p>	<p>Consistent with Site Selection and Odor Control GAAMPs.</p>	
<p>9.02) If the farm has 50 Animal Units (AU) or more, was the Michigan Right to Farm GAAMPs for Site Selection and Odor Control for New and Expanding Livestock Facilities (Site Selection GAAMPs) used to site new or expanding livestock production facilities constructed after June 1, 2000 and prior to December 31, 2016?*</p>	<p>Farm has Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) <i>Site Selection GAAMPs</i> verification. MDARD verification is required for sites housing 500 AU or greater in a Category 1 location or 250 AU or greater in a Category 2 location.</p> <p>The farm has built new or expanded between 2000 and 2016 to house between 50 and 499 AU in a Category 1 location or between 50 and 249 AU in a Category 2 location and the producer</p>	<p>The farm has built new or expanded between 2000 and 2016 to house between 50 and 499 AU in a Category 1 location or between 50 and 249 AU in a Category 2 location and the producer used the Siting checklist and the producer determined the site meets all of the <i>Site Selection GAAMPs</i>.</p>	<p>The farm has built new or expanded since 2000 and does not meet all of the <i>Site Selection GAAMPs</i>, or the determination has not been made.</p>	<p>Consistent with Site Selection and Odor Control GAAMPs.</p>	

	submitted the Siting checklist to MDARD for an informal review and MDARD determined the site meets all of the <i>Site Selection GAAMPs</i> .				
9.03) If the farm has less than 50 Animal Units, was the Michigan Right to Farm GAAMPs for Site Selection and Odor Control for New and Expanding Livestock Facilities (Site Selection GAAMPs) used to determine the site category for facilities constructed after June 1, 2000*	The farm proactively achieved verification under the Michigan Right to Farm <i>Site Selection GAAMPs</i> .	Land use zoning allows for agriculture or the location has been determined to be a Category 1, 2, or 3 site and is not required to complete the <i>Site Selection GAAMPs</i> verification process.	The farm has been determined to be a Category 4 location and is not eligible for MAEAP Livestock or Farmstead verification.	Zoning map or zoning use description provided or category determination provided by MDARD. See FAS 112S	
* These questions do not apply to farms where siting is not applicable, such as farms located in municipalities with populations greater than 100,000 where a zoning ordinance has been enacted to allow for agriculture. In addition, siting does not apply to research and educational institutions, or other locations as determined by MDARD.					

Delete 9.01, 9.02, 9.03

Add Question 9.01a

<p>9.01a) Were the Michigan Right to Farm GAAMPs for Site Selection and Odor Control for New and Expanding Livestock Facilities (Site Selection GAAMPs) evaluated for livestock facility?*</p>	<p>Farm has Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) <i>Site Selection GAAMPs</i> verification.</p>	<p>The farm has submitted the Livestock Site Screening Tool and passes the MDARD review.</p>	<p>The farm has built new or expanded since 2000 and does not meet all of the <i>Site Selection GAAMPs</i>, or the Livestock Screening Tool has not been completed and reviewed.</p>	<p>Records of evidence.</p> <p>Producer has official site selection GAAMP verification documentation.</p> <p>Producer has completed site screening tool and has passed MDARD review.</p>
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Cropping Systems Subcommittee
2020 Proposed Amendments to Greenhouse*A*Syst

Date: 4-1-2020

Submitter: Josh Appleby

Reason for Amendments: Add question to address porta potties as approved for FAS

Current Text

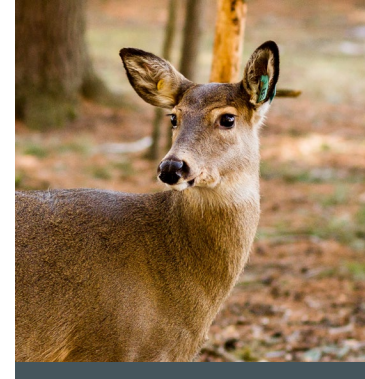
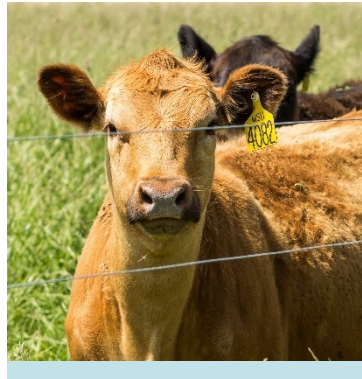
14.03a					
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Proposed Text

14.03a) Are portable toilets located in a place that minimizes the risk for product contamination in the case of tipping, leaking, or malfunction?	Portable toilets are properly located to prevent or minimize risk of contamination to water wells, surface water, tile inlets or other water sources, and are addressed in the Emergency Plan and spill kits are available.	Portable toilets are properly located to prevent or minimize risk of contamination to water wells, surface water, tile inlets or other water sources.	A spill or leak from a portable toilet may run into nearby surface water or water wells in the event of a leak or spill	No sign of spill or discharge reaching surface water, sanitation units located a safe distance from sensitive areas.	
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Key Changes in the Animal Industry Act

Michigan Commission of Agriculture and Rural Development Meeting
July 15, 2020



Nora Wineland, DVM, MS, DACVPM
State Veterinarian and Division Director
Animal Industry Division

Background

- **Goal in Updating the Act:**

To provide for the ability to address disease emergencies other than through quarantine and to clarify and streamline the organization of the act.

- **Date Signed:** November 21, 2019.

- **Effective Date:** February 19, 2020.

Containing Disease

- **Extraordinary Emergency:** When there is a disease or condition posing an emergency to the animal industry, public health, or human food chain, the director notifies the governor. Then, the director may develop, implement, and enforce an emergency order for up to 72 hours.
- An extraordinary emergency order cannot be extended beyond this 72-hour time period without discussions involving those from the impacted sector of the animal industry.
- **Scientifically based orders** can be used for non-emergencies. These include a public notification process and notification to the Commission.
 - Ex: The TB Zoning order.

Fairs and Exhibitions

- There is more of an emphasis placed on biosecurity with the required access to hand-cleansing facilities or hand-sanitizing methods in close proximity to each building that houses animals.
- Animals can no longer be used as prizes at a carnival or a midway activity.



Animal Welfare

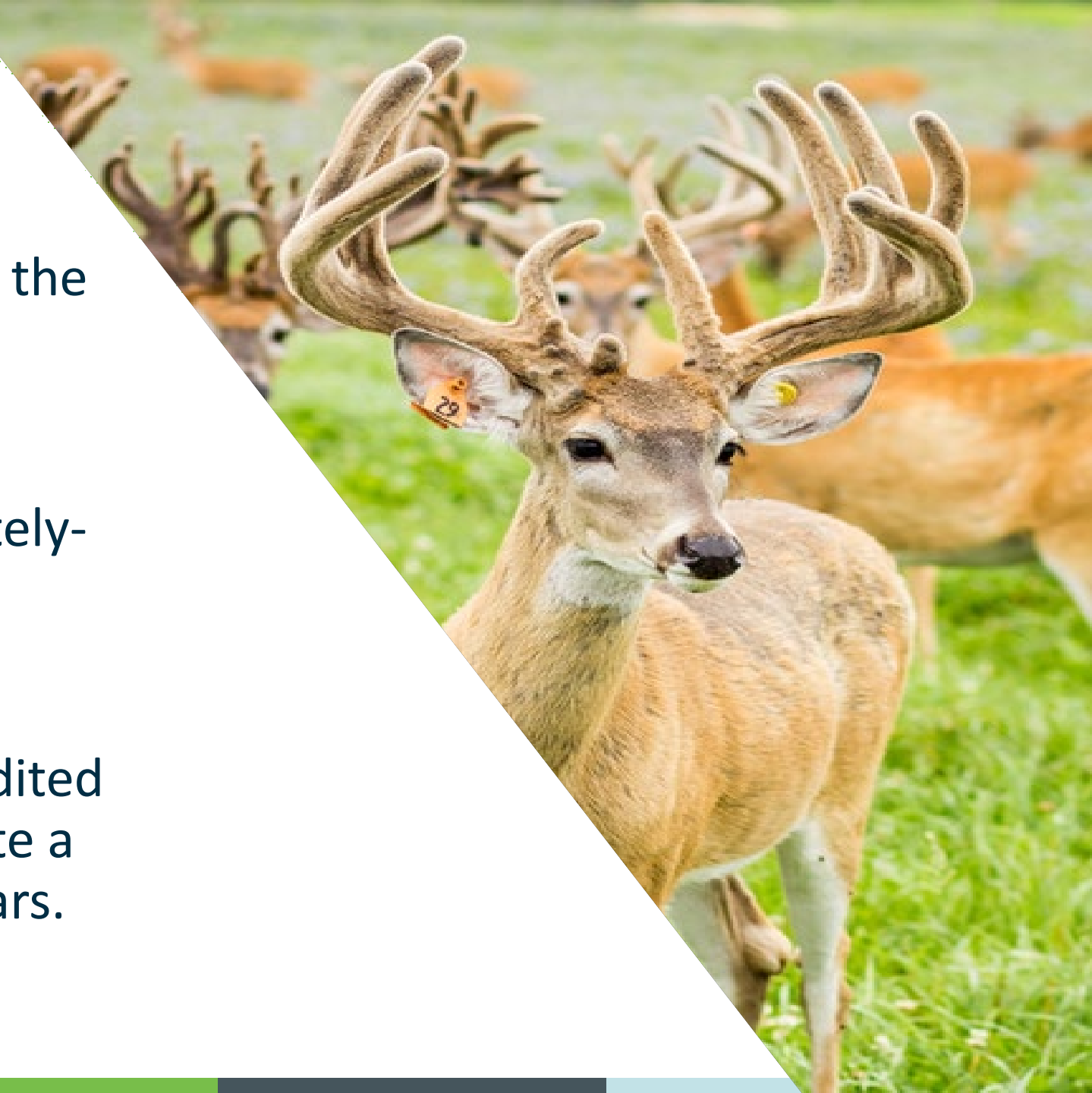
- **Section 46:**
 - Veal calves – no changes
 - Gestating sows – effective April 1, 2020
 - Egg Laying Hens – December 31, 2024
- **Authority on livestock-related issues:**
 - Work with local law enforcement
 - Develop in conjunction with industry

Animal Movement

- CVI requirements now include **all species**.
 - Most notably, CVIs will now be required for the importation of pet cats.
- Importation requirements are posted to MDARD's website.
 - This information is also available via interstate livestock.com for all states.
- Individual species information has mostly been removed from the language of the act.

Privately-Owned Cervids

- All full facilities will participate in the CWD Herd Certification Program (HCP).
- All intrastate movement of privately-owned cervids will require a movement permit.
- Before movement, non-TB accredited herds will be required to complete a TB test at least once every 10 years.



Privately-Owned Cervids *(continued)*

- Special Surveillance Areas (SSA) impact non-Herd Certification Program participants—specifically ranches.
- In particular, there is an increase in testing requirements.
 - 100% of cervids, greater than 12 months of age, that die for any reason must be tested. (Maximum of 30 per facility).

QUESTIONS?



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Fairgrounds Emergency Exercise Scenarios

March 2020



Acknowledgement

The Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) thanks the Michigan Association of Fairs and Exhibitions (MAFE) for providing invaluable expertise, experience, and content to this document.

In January 2020, MAFE hosted MDARD's Emergency Management staff at a session focusing on emergency planning and best practices in emergency response at fairs and exhibition. The content of this guide has been improved from previous versions because of the robust and thoughtful discussion during the session.

MDARD would like to recognize MAFE for their commitment to planning and hosting safe and resilient events, while honoring the enduring agricultural traditions of Michigan and its communities.

This Guide

This packet is designed to be used by fair boards and their staff and volunteers to help facilitate discussion about a wide range of incidents, as well as local communities that host fairs and festivals. Whether taking ten minutes at a meeting to bring up a topic and quickly discussing it or working with local emergency management and first responders on a tabletop preparedness discussion or a full-scale emergency exercise, these scenarios are designed to be flexible, adaptable, and discussion starters.

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Animal Disease at the Fair

Your county fair is proceeding cautiously due to an outbreak of equine herpes virus in Michigan. Your fair veterinarian thoroughly checked all horses prior to their entry to ensure no sick horses were allowed into the fairgrounds. On the afternoon of the second day of the fair, however, one horse quits eating, acts droopy, and has nasal discharge. The horse owner's veterinarian finds the horse has enlarged lymph nodes and a mild fever. The veterinarian talks with the youth horse superintendent, who is also the leader of this 4-H Club, and then comes to see you, the fairgrounds manager. The veterinarian informs you that the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development needs to be called to report possible equine herpes virus.

The fair veterinarian arrives at your office after judging the dairy goat classes and learns of the ill horse. Both veterinarians state that the fair should be placed under a voluntary quarantine with no horses or other livestock leaving until the state authorities arrive and determine the next appropriate actions. Unfortunately, rumors are spreading quickly. Some exhibitors have already loaded up and left and others are attempting to do so.

Questions

1. What do you do next?
2. What are the limits to the county's ability to quarantine the fair livestock?
3. What authority does the fair manager (or fair board) have to place a quarantine?
4. What steps could be put into place to prevent this in the future?
5. How do you explain this to the public?

Pigs in a Poke

Part 1

It's morning, two days before the end of the Fair, and the livestock barn superintendent finds you to tell you that some of the hogs don't look very well. You see for yourself, and they do appear to be listless. You call the on-call veterinarian, who arrives shortly and examines them. The veterinarian determines they have a low-grade fever and explains that treating the hogs will result in drug residue issues, meaning that they won't be able to go to market until their systems have cleared the medicine.

Questions

1. What do you do?
2. Can you contact all of the owners of the animals in short order?
3. Do you need their permission to treat their animals?
4. What if an owner's private practicing veterinarian arrives and disagrees with the Fair's contract veterinarian?

Part 2

After getting the owners' permission, the veterinarian treated the hogs with an antibiotic, and by late afternoon, some of them appear to be better. However, the hogs on either side of the treated hogs are now not looking good. By 6:30 pm, the livestock superintendent has you back in the hog barn. The treated hogs appear fine, but some of the others now have explosive diarrhea. The veterinarian has been called again and is on the way.

Questions

1. What do you do?
2. Do you close the barn?
3. What do you tell and do for the visitors who have been squirted by the hogs?
4. What do you tell fair volunteers and the owners (including the youth exhibitors) to protect their health?
5. If someone wants to take their hogs home, what do you do?

Part 3

By late evening, the veterinarian has treated the other hogs in the building and has used the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development's after-hours line to contact the State Veterinarian's office.

The next day (the last day of the Fair), an MDARD veterinarian arrives and takes samples to send to the laboratory. She discusses bio-security and issues a quarantine on all the hogs in the barn while the samples are being tested and while the drugs are still in the animals' systems.

Questions

1. What actions should you take?
2. What would you tell fairgoers who've heard the hogs may have a disease, and want to know if there is something they should do, since they and their children visited the hog barn?

Part 4

The hogs are not allowed to leave the Fairgrounds without approval of the State Veterinarian. The Fair has ended, but the hog barn is still partly full. Almost two weeks after the samples were taken, they come back as a strain of Salmonella. The hogs in the barn have all recovered, and the drug residues should no longer be present, meaning they can finally go to slaughter.

Questions

1. After the Fair ends, who takes care of the hogs? Who has access to get onto the grounds and into the building?
2. Who pays to cover the costs of feeding, watering, manure removal, and follow-up veterinarian visits?
3. After receiving the diagnosis, how do you find out whether there is a human health issue?
4. Do you need to take special precautions for cleaning and disinfecting the facility? How do you find out?

Tornado Causes Animal Problems

Late this afternoon in August, two F3 tornados $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide have devastated a rural area including two small towns. Radar tracking reported the tornadoes moved approximately twelve miles along the ground. First reports from the scene indicate the destruction or severe damage of many homes and there may be injuries or fatalities. The agricultural area includes three swine farrowing (birthing) operations that each have a total of 600 sows (female swine) in wood frame buildings that were damaged extensively. Reports of sows trapped in the debris, injured, or dead, as well as widely dispersed loose sows wandering around the roads and fields are coming into the sheriff's department.

This is also the week of the largest 4-H youth horse show in the state, and more than 300 horses are exhibited and housed on the fairgrounds. Some exhibitors refused to leave their horses when people were directed to take cover, and others attempted to leave with their horses. The fairgrounds also suffered extensive damage to most buildings.

Questions

1. What are the priorities in this emergency?
2. Who's in charge at the fairgrounds? How do they communicate with other first responders? How do you prioritize what's needed at the fairgrounds when there are many other needs throughout the area?
3. What types of services related to animals need to be mobilized?
4. What skills do your responders need to address animal issues?
5. What type of special equipment might be needed?
5. What resources will be needed from within and outside the communities affected?

Motor Home Rally

Part 1

The Fairgrounds is hosting a stop of a nationally touring group of motor home enthusiasts. Over 250 motor homes are on the Fairgrounds for several days. Most of the expected 475 people are senior citizens.

Everything is going well and the visitors are enjoying the grounds and the community. However, on the second night of their visit, the National Weather Service issues a severe thunderstorm watch.

Questions

1. How do you make sure all of the visitors know about this?
2. Where can they take shelter? How will they know where to go?

Part 2

The storm comes through around 1 a.m., with lightning, severe winds, heavy rain, and some hail. After it is over, you decide to check on the rally. When you get there, you find that some of the trailers were blown over, and some of the visitors tell you that they know some people did not seek shelter and stayed in their trailers. The power is out.

Questions

1. What do you do now?
2. Who do you call?
3. What can you do for the visitors?

Local Tornado Watch

Choose a date when there is activity at the fairgrounds.

The area has been under a tornado watch since 1:15 p.m. Since that time a large storm system moving through this portion of the state has begun moving in a direction that is taking it over portions of the county.

National Weather Service (NWS) and weather spotters have reported a tornado approaching the town. At approximately 1:35 p.m., police patrol reports that the tornado has struck a portion of the fairgrounds leaving a path of destruction 440 yards wide and a mile long.

Initial on-scene reports have determined that they hear the sound of something escaping under pressure, possibly natural gas lines were ruptured during the storm, no clear indication of their location has been received.

News media is at the scene and want to speak to someone on camera about the impact to the fair. The local hospital is requesting an estimate on the amount and severity of patients, which they may expect to be transported to their emergency rooms.

Questions

1. What information do you have about the situation?
2. What information do you need?
3. Where do you obtain that information?
4. What actions do you take?
5. How are things different if this occurs when no one is on site?
6. Who will talk on camera? What will they say?

Tornado Hits the Fairgrounds

Heavy rains are falling as a fast-moving thunderstorm system pushes through the county. A tornado watch is in effect for a five-county region. At 2:15 p.m. a tornado touches down at the fairgrounds destroying one barn and two buildings. In addition, fires have broken out, power and telephone lines are down and debris are scattered throughout the area. Heavy rain continues to fall and additional thunderstorms are expected throughout the afternoon and evening.

Questions

1. What information do you have about the situation?
2. What information do you need?
3. Where do you obtain that information?
4. What actions do you take?

Flood

It has been raining heavily for several days. Six inches of rain have caused small stream flooding, with moderate damage to local roads, parks, and structures in low-lying areas.

The river is running three feet above normal and is rising.

The forecast calls for continued showers and thunderstorms for the next three days. If such heavy rainfall occurs, severe flooding should be expected for the county fair grounds.

At this time, there is no flooding on the grounds, but as the fair is set to open on the weekend, you have people on the grounds starting to set up.

Questions

1. What information do you have about the situation?
2. What information do you need?
3. Where do you obtain that information?
4. Who do you notify about the situation?
5. What actions do you take?

Blizzard Emergency

The annual winter festival is taking place and the morning of the third day starts out cloudy with a temperature reading of 28 degrees Fahrenheit. By noon, snow begins to fall and winds begin to increase. By 3:00 p.m., five inches of snow have fallen and forecasters are calling for snow to continue throughout the afternoon and evening.

As offices close down early, traffic becomes a problem as people are getting stuck. By 6:00 p.m., snowfall has reached 12 inches and many vehicles are getting stuck in drifting snow.

By 10:00 p.m., accumulations have reached 18 inches and temperatures have fallen to 21 degrees Fahrenheit. Hundreds of vehicles are abandoned in high drifts and people are forced to walk to shelters or remain in their vehicles.

The interstate highway that runs through town is also full of stranded motorists who are unfamiliar with the area. People who leave their vehicles run the risk of becoming disoriented and lost, while those who remain in their vehicles run the risk of freezing or being poisoned by carbon monoxide from their vehicles' exhausts.

The overnight forecast calls for temperatures to dip into the teens with continued blowing snow.

Questions

1. How do you protect your workers?
2. How do you protect those visiting the grounds?
3. What about the animals?
4. Who do you notify that you have people at the fairgrounds?
5. Would the fairgrounds be a place to tow the abandoned cars to and a possible shelter?

Pesky Kids

Friday night during the Fair, at approximately 7:30 p.m., four 12-year-old boys enter the goat & sheep barn. No one pays much attention to them whispering and giggling at the door. Then they start running through the barn, waving their arms wildly and shouting while they open the gates on the pens. Within seconds, the boys have fled the building – and so have some of the goats. The goats are a wide range of ages, breeds, and temperaments.

Questions

1. What do you do first?
2. Who knows how many goats and sheep should be in the building?
3. How do you find the black pygmy goat as it is getting dark?
4. What if either the boys or the goats knocked down a fairgoer?
5. How would you go about finding the boys?

Terrorist Threat

The 35th Annual Winter Agriculture Carnival is taking place at the County Fairgrounds. This is a multi-day festival that includes various livestock, crafters, food vendors and performers. Exhibitors come from all over the region. The carnival has recently acquired a corporate agri-business sponsor. This corporation has seen some trouble over its promotion of products, and some of the products have been targets of protests and litigation. There have been some threats made on social media specific to the Carnival because of the sponsorship. At 9:15 a.m. the power supply to the entire Fairgrounds appears to be cut and it will take some time before it can be restored.

Questions

1. What actions do you take first?
2. Who do you call? Do you have their phone numbers?
3. Who speaks to the media?
4. What can and should be said?
5. How do you coordinate with law enforcement on what can be said to the public?

Agroterrorism

Part 1

It's noon of the first day of the Fair. The weather is beautiful and attendance is picking up. You get a call to report to the cattle barn, and when you get there you find one of the livestock superintendents quite upset. He hands you a typewritten letter that he just found in the barn, which reads:

Animal captivity is wrong, wrong, wrong!!! It's better for these animals to die (and they will!!!) to show the injustice of this system! They're martyrs for the cause!!!

Questions

1. What actions do you take first?
2. Who do you call? Do you have their phone numbers?

Part 2

Within an hour, someone tells you that a local television station has called, based on an anonymous tip, that someone has brought a foreign animal disease and spread it at the Fair.

Questions

1. What additional actions do you take?
2. Who speaks to the media?
3. What can and should be said?
4. How do you coordinate with law enforcement on what can be said to the public?

Monkey Pox

There are reports from Wisconsin about an outbreak of monkey pox. The start of the fair is less than two weeks away. Your fair is known for its small animal exhibits.

Questions

1. What information do you have about the situation?
2. What information do you need?
3. Where do you obtain that information?
4. Who do you notify about the situation?
5. What actions do you take?

Avian Influenza Outbreak

A few days ago, several dead Canadian geese and wild ducks were discovered in your county. Tests indicated the H5N1 avian influenza (AI) virus was the cause. This strain has been traveling from Asia across Europe and Africa over the past several months.

The county health officials have noted an increase in persons with flu-like illnesses reporting to local emergency rooms. The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services and the Centers for Disease Control are very interested in investigating the possibility that the H5N1 avian influenza strain has mutated and become transmissible from person to person.

The fair is two days away.

Questions

1. What precautions do you take?
2. Who do you notify that there is a potential problem? If anyone?
3. Do you cancel the fair or any part of it? How do you go about doing that?
4. What other issues may arise with AI – lack of workers, animal problems?

Ammonia Leak from Fixed Facility

During the week of the fair, a delivery truck is backing up to one of the buildings and hits a pipe that causes an ammonia leak. As the driver steps out of the truck to assess the damage, he is overcome by the fumes and falls to the ground.

Questions

1. What actions do you take first?
2. Who do you call? Do you have their phone numbers?
3. Do you evacuate the entire fairgrounds? How do you go about doing that?
4. How do you protect the animals?
5. When do you allow people back onto the grounds?

Frantic Grandparents

Thursday afternoon during the Fair, a pair of fairgoers arrives at the Fair office, panicked and frantic. They say that they had been at the Fair for about an hour with their grandchildren, ages 6 and 7. They were buying elephant ears and in the instant their attention was diverted, the children disappeared. They yelled their names and looked all around the immediate area, but couldn't find the children, and they say that no one else had noticed them. The grandparents are very upset, and one of them is trembling and breathing very rapidly.

Questions

1. What do you do first?
2. How would you go about finding the children?
3. Can you get word to all the gates/entrances to make sure the children don't leave the Fairgrounds? How long would that take?
4. What other issues might need to be addressed?

Angry Dad

Part 1

Saturday morning during the Fair, a fairgoer and his 5-year-old daughter are in the petting zoo area. While he talks on his cell phone, the girl is petting a goat. He pays no attention while his daughter starts letting the goat lick her hand, and she's trying to put her finger up the goat's nostril. The high-school volunteer sees this and is trying to get the man's attention, when there is suddenly a high-pitched scream. The girl is screaming and there is blood on her hand. Her father has just kicked the goat and picks up his daughter. His face is red, and he starts threatening and yelling at the volunteer, who fears for her own safety.

Questions

1. How would someone from Fair management find out about this?
2. What should the volunteer do? Has she been trained?

Part 2

The father has tracked down someone from Fair management. He's holding his still-sobbing daughter, and there is some blood visible on both her and his clothing. He is angry and is yelling and swearing loudly while making threats about taking legal action against the Fair. He's also making somewhat veiled threats against Fair staff and begins to record the interaction with his phone.

Questions

1. How do you deal with this situation without making it worse?
2. Who do you contact to get medical attention?
3. After this is resolved, what do you tell the volunteer, who wants to quit?
4. What will you do with that goat?
5. What other issues might need to be addressed?

Staging Area for Local Train Accident

On the Monday morning two weeks before the Fair, a train derails resulting in a number of rail cars leaking toxic chemicals. The fairgrounds are upwind of the plume, which threatens a significant part of town. HazMat teams are on the way and it appears this accident will take several days to clean up.

The County Emergency Management Coordinator calls asking if the Fairgrounds could be used as a staging area, either as a rendezvous point for separated families to meet and as an area where emergency response/HazMat teams from out of town can meet, since everyone knows where the Fairgrounds are.

The Coordinator also asks if you have facilities to house pets for people who may be staying in shelters for a few days.

Questions

1. Can you accommodate any of these requests?
2. What actions do you take first?
3. What would your response be if this happened in February?

Staging Area for Airplane Incident

A large aircraft takes off from a nearby airport during a thunderstorm. As it is climbing, it encounters a wind shear condition and soon after it slams into a field one mile from the fairground. Upon impact, the plane is torn apart and leaking jet fuel ignites. There are numerous injuries and fatalities among passengers and people on the ground.

Fire/rescue units respond to the scene. They encounter a situation that will require their full resources and capabilities. Additional fire/rescue and police units are requested, as well as the fire mobile command post. On-lookers and media personnel have also arrived.

Questions

1. Can the county use the fairgrounds as a staging area?

Foodborne Illness from the Fair

You receive a call from the local health department stating that they have received multiple reports from people around the county complaining of serious gastrointestinal illness after eating food while visiting the fair. Six of these people have been hospitalized in the last 24 hours.

Questions

1. What information do you have about the situation?
2. What information do you need?
3. Where do you obtain that information?
4. Who do you notify about the situation?
5. What actions do you take?

Brown Water

The 4-H cattle event is scheduled for 3 p.m. this afternoon, and all the kids are getting their animals ready for the show. Yesterday, a total of three inches of rain fell in the area and some areas have standing water. The animal wash area is soggy, and a volunteer asks whether the ends of the hoses are okay being in the water.

One of the volunteers from the nearby cattle barn mentions that the water in the toilets of the restroom in the barn has discolored water. So far, you have received no calls of ill people.

One of the food vendors reports the water from the hose serving his sno-cone machine developed a brownish tinge and he's complaining about his costs to find bottled water.

Questions

1. What information do you have about the situation?
2. What information do you need?
3. Where do you obtain that information?
4. Who do you notify about the situation?
5. What actions do you take?

Raw Sewage by the Food Vendors

It is a Friday morning and you get a call over the radio that the sewage pumper truck has tipped over on its side right next to the food concession area. Its wheel got stuck in soft spot caused by heavy rains the night before. Raw sewage is spilling out of a hole in the tank caused when it fell over onto a refrigerated truck making deliveries. The fair is due to open for the day in 20 minutes and the concessionaires are threatening to leave.

Questions

1. What information do you have about the situation?
2. What information do you need?
3. Where do you obtain that information?
4. Who do you notify about the situation?
5. What actions do you take?

Sick Kids After the Fair

An angry parent calls you two days before the end of the fair and claims that his two kids have been hospitalized with severe diarrhea from food they consumed at the fair four days ago. He has no idea which vendor it came from, but he says he's going to sue you, the fair board, the food concession company and 'anybody else involved'.

Questions

1. What information do you have about the situation?
2. What information do you need?
3. Where do you obtain that information?
4. Who do you notify about the situation?
5. What actions do you take?

Pesticide Poisoning

Part One

Two summer day care camps have come to spend the day at the fair. Many of the children become extremely sick. While most ill children reported symptoms limited to nausea and dizziness, some need to get medical attention with symptoms of severe chemical poisoning.

It is determined that a couple of fair buildings were treated that morning for cockroaches. The firm that did the treatments failed to provide the fair with records of what pesticides were used.

Questions

1. What information do you have about the situation?
2. What information do you need?
3. Where do you obtain that information?

Part Two

By late afternoon, an MDARD Pesticide Inspector is there investigating and taking samples. When the results come back, environmental samples show traces of Methyl Parathion. When MDARD inspectors went to the pest control firm's place of recorded business, they found an unoccupied building that the City had condemned six months earlier as being unfit for human occupancy. Attempts to reach this pest control firm by telephone calls yielded only a recorded message.

The entire community is upset, wanting to know what long-term health effects the exposed children will experience, and what government officials are going to do to bring the pest control company to justice. Lawyers already advertised that a class-action lawsuit has begun against the fair, local and state government agencies.

Questions

1. Who do you notify about the situation?
2. What actions do you take?

Power Outage

On Thursday night of Fair Week, a series of severe thunderstorms passes through the county, resulting in large numbers of downed trees and a wide area without power. The fairgrounds received minimal damage but are without electricity. The utility companies are working diligently to restore power but have told you to not expect electricity to be restored until Saturday morning.

Questions

1. What actions do you take first?
2. Do you have generators/auxiliary power?
3. If so, who is trained on the safety issues associated with connecting it?
4. If so, what is the capacity? Which areas are priority areas?
5. What does this mean for water and sewage?
6. What does this mean for food safety?

Grandstand Collapse

On Wednesday night of Fair Week, the big-name act is a few songs into their set when a portion of the grandstand bleachers collapse. Fairgoers experience a range of injuries, from scrapes and cuts to broken bones. There were exhibitors set up below the grandstand that are now trapped. There are a couple of paramedics and EMTs onsite, but they are completely overwhelmed by the amount of injuries. The big-name act told the crowd to help, and uninjured fairgoers are trying to aid injured people, but it seems to be making the situation even more chaotic.

1. What actions do you take first?
2. What steps do you take to clear the area for responders?
3. How do you direct ambulance traffic onto the fairgrounds?
4. What are the long-term consequences of this event to your organization?

Active Shooter

On the Fairgrounds

It's the busiest night of the fair and attendance has peaked for the demolition derby, which has just begun. After a few rounds have been completed, the crowd hears a few pops coming from the main grandstand. This is followed by screaming and frantic running from the fairgoers in that area, and soon it is apparent that there is an active shooter in the main grandstand.

1. What actions do you take first?
2. How many law enforcement personnel are onsite or nearby during a normal night to respond to this type of incident?
3. What steps do you take to clear the area for responders?
4. How do you direct ambulance traffic onto the fairgrounds?
5. If this incident were to occur at another fair, how would you change your policies and procedures to prevent this from occurring at your event?

Active Shooter

Adjacent to the Fairgrounds

It's the night of the 4H Youth Livestock Auction. It takes place in a barn near the westernmost side of the fairgrounds and directly on the other side of the fence is a busy city street. In the middle of the auction, as kids are lining up with their steers on the outside of the barn next to the fence, shots are fired in the vicinity of the city street.

1. What actions do the 4H Youth Livestock Auction event organizers and volunteers take first?
2. How do you ensure the immediate safety of the youth auctioning their livestock, workers, volunteers, eventgoers, and animals?
3. What actions do you take to secure the fairgrounds until you know the incident has stabilized?
4. What are your shelter-in-place procedures?
5. How do you handle inaccurate news reporting indicating the shooting may have occurred on the fairgrounds?
6. How does this incident impact the long-term reputation of your organization and event?

The Miracle of Life

It is a beautiful Saturday afternoon at the fair and there are big crowds throughout the grounds. A volunteer runs up to you and tells you that a fair visitor in the horse barn cried out that she's going into labor and is lying on the floor. He tells you there's a nurse and a veterinarian there with the woman and they said to get an ambulance as soon as possible.

1. Who do you call?
2. Is there an ambulance on site? If not, how will they know which entrance to use?
3. How do you clear a route for the ambulance to and from the barn?
4. How do you protect the woman's privacy?
5. If the baby is born there, are there requirements for the fair?

Viral Videos

Intentional Food Contamination

One of your office assistants shows you a video she says has gone viral. It appears to have been taken at your fair. The video shows a vendor spitting in a frozen lemonade and making a joke about having a contagious disease. The comments on the video range from disgust with the vendor to disgust with your fair for not having adequate regulations in place for food vendors.

1. What immediate actions do you take?
2. Who do you contact?
3. Do you make a statement to the public? How do you handle negative attention directed towards your organization? Who is your spokesperson?
4. Does this incident change your organization's plans and policies?

Viral Videos

Animal Abuse

A fairgoer posts a video of another fairgoer clearly agitating an animal, and possibly hurting it, in an exhibition barn. The video shows the animal's owner, or someone who looks like they could be the owner, sitting in the background looking at his phone and not seeing the abuse that is apparently occurring.

The video quickly goes viral and is shared by several animal welfare groups who pinpoint the location of the fair. Soon your organization's phone lines and social media channels are flooded with comments and threats from people saying you're not doing enough to protect the animals, and that there shouldn't be animal exhibitions in the first place. Some of the comments are coming from out of state, but some commenters are calling for picketing on the fairgrounds.

1. What immediate actions do you take? How do you investigate the situation?
2. Do you issue a statement or other media outreach? If so, who is your spokesperson?
3. Does this incident change your organizations plans and policies?

Accusations of Horse Poisoning

An individual has approached a fair board member and makes allegations that a competitor has poisoned their horse just prior to show day. They say their horse is acting listless and is having difficulty swallowing. They say the competitor has always been rude and threatening towards them and has been acting suspicious all week. They're demanding you take steps to test the horse and the feed and immediately eject the competitor from the fair and show.

1. What are your immediate actions?
2. Do you tell anyone? If so, who do you contact?
3. Do you have any other suspicions about this situation?
4. Do you secure the area around the horse or the horse's feed, in case someone needs to take a sample of the feed?

Infrastructure Failure, Health Emergencies, and Poultry Deaths

The week of your fair happens to coincide with the hottest month on record in your city. Hundreds of campers and RVs are on your grounds, just like every other year, but this year they are straining the electrical capacity at your facility because everyone is blasting their air conditioning units. You've communicated to the campers to collectively turn down their units, but the message doesn't seem to be helping.

A major electrical power interruption happens on the evening of your largest event, the demolition derby. The event crew seems to be handling the situation satisfactorily, but there is confusion among eventgoers as to whether they should stay or leave. Several campers are flocking to the fair office, demanding to know when the power will be turned back on, and some are trying to leave the campground, causing a commotion at exits. One family is frantic, as they have a family member staying in the camper with a medical device that wasn't charged before the outage and needs medical attention right away.

The manager of your poultry barn notifies you the generator didn't kick on, and several birds have died as a result of the heat.

1. What are your immediate actions following the outage? Who do you contact?
2. What do you do to assist the camper who needs medical attention?
3. How do you communicate your decisions to fairgoers and campers?
4. How do you handle the commotion at the campground exit?
5. How do you manage the poultry deaths that have occurred? What are the consequences of this and what steps do you take to ensure the health and welfare of the remaining birds?
6. To be resilient in the future, are there any steps you can take to prevent future power surges and outages?

De-escalation

One of your volunteers contacts the fair office by radio requesting help on the carnival midway. There are two individuals involved in an argument that seems to be escalating. They each have a group of four companions with them and other fairgoers are starting to gawk at the situation. The volunteer says she has tried to diffuse the situation, but it keeps getting worse. You arrive at the scene and attempt to help de-escalate the situation. The crowd gathering is impeding traffic on the midway, and multiple people have their phones out, filming the arguing people.

1. What strategies do you use to ease the situation?
2. How do you decide when to call for law enforcement assistance?
3. How do you deal with diffusing the situation and making sure people can still walk through the midway?

Loose Animals

The Sheriff's Office contacts you – there are several steers roaming through a subdivision adjacent to the fairgrounds. It isn't clear where they came from or who owns them. They are asking you to gather them, and to gather them quickly, because residents are unsure of their safety around large animals. They're hoping that you have or know people with animal handling expertise and equipment.

1. If they were at the fair, can you quickly identify the loose steers and their owners?
2. Would you be able to assist? Who do you send to gather the steers?
3. How do you work with area law enforcement to quickly gather the steers?
4. How will you know when you have gathered all of the loose animals?
5. What if the call came when the fair wasn't going?

Overdose Incident

It is getting dark on Friday night during the fair, and the evening crowds are enjoying the midway. As volunteers are starting to close up an exhibition building, they check the bathrooms and find an unresponsive person in a stall, with a needle hanging from the arm.

1. Who do you call?
2. Who goes to the scene? What should the first responders do, or not do?
3. How do you get an ambulance in and back out?
4. How do you talk about this with the volunteer(s)?

Fire

Things are going well at the fair. Attendance is up, the campgrounds are full, and the weather is beautiful. Early in the afternoon though, the walkie-talkies burst into activity – there's a fire in a motorhome in the camping area. Other campers and volunteers are trying to get some water hoses going, while others are heading to see what's going on. The campers and motorhomes are pretty close together, and there's significant risk of spread. At this point, you don't know if anyone is inside the burning motorhome.

1. What do you do?
2. Who is in charge?
3. How do you clear the way for a fire truck and other first responders?
4. How will they know which entrance to come to?
5. What other things should happen?
6. The local television station heard about this from social media and will be on scene shortly. Who talks to them?

Ride Accident

It is a normal day at the fair with no shortage of things to do and follow up on. You get the call that something has happened at one of the rides for small children. A portion of the ride broke, causing most of the cars to leave the track and fall to the ground. Many of the children on the ride were hurt, and there are injured children within the gated area for the ride. Many parents have gotten in; some are screaming for help, some are holding their children, and one woman is assaulting the ride operator. A large crowd is gathering, and some volunteers are identifying themselves as emergency medical technicians, nurses, doctors, and other medical professionals.

1. Who do you call?
2. How do you manage the crowd of onlookers?
3. How do you stop the fight?
4. How do you handle this many injuries?
5. How many first responders are available on the grounds?
6. Who will talk on camera? What will they say?

Fairgrounds Emergency Plans

March 2020



Fairgrounds Emergency Plans

Emergency response plans for fairs, exhibitions, and fairgrounds can be in many different formats. They can be written and stored in multiple ways. They can address different types of scenarios and can vary enormously depending on the activities that take place at the fairgrounds.

The plan needs to align with the uses, needs, and geography specific to each fairground. It can be used repeatedly for vastly different events during the year and should be different than the plan for a fairground that sees little non-fair activity. A festival that has animals on site has different issues than one that does not. However, certain issues, especially weather-related issues, can impact fairs and festivals of any size. In all cases, planning ahead should result in a better outcome than reacting to an event, and the planning process can even help identify hazards that can be mitigated or prevented entirely.

This document is not meant as a model guide, but instead to help identify and to raise issues that should be considered when creating or updating an emergency plan for a fairground. There are professionals and volunteers in the private sector and in every level of government who have backgrounds and expertise in developing, writing, and updating emergency plans. In many cases, these individuals will help develop and update plans at no cost. It does take time, and these individuals need the expertise that only resides with people who know the fair and the fairgrounds. Collaborating with these individuals, and especially with your county's emergency management coordinator, the local emergency planning committee, and the local health department are good first steps in developing a plan that addresses both on-site and external issues.

What are some **key components** of an emergency plan for a fair, exhibition, or a fairground?

- ***Integrates with local plans***
- ***Collaborative – written with input from many disciplines***
- ***Known and Used***

Integrates with local plans

Local emergency response plans are developed under the direction of the Michigan Emergency Management Act (Act) (1976 PA 390, MCL 30.401 et seq.) The Act requires the development and maintenance of the Michigan Emergency Management Plan (MEMP), which is a comprehensive, all hazards document that encompasses mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery for the state. The MEMP is maintained by the Michigan State Police, Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division, and is updated on a regular basis.

The Act also requires every county and some cities to have a designated emergency management coordinator. These individuals help with planning and preparedness at the local level, as well as response to emergencies of all natures. They have developed locally based plans that integrate with the MEMP and outline how responses to events should be organized.

An emergency response plan for a fair, exhibition, or fairground must fit into the structure of the local plan to be successful. For example, if the fair's emergency evacuation plan conflicts with the city or county's plan, then the public's safety may be at risk during an evacuation because of inconsistent or conflicting orders. Similarly, if the local jurisdiction's emergency plan calls for using the fairgrounds and its facilities in some circumstances, but the plan does not address how the response would move forward if the fairgrounds are occupied, then the local jurisdiction's plan may not be complete.

The fair and fairgrounds may already be mentioned in the local unit of government's emergency plans. As large public events, fairs are recognized as locations where emergency responses, including evacuation, may have to take place. Fairgrounds are also referenced in some local emergency plans as staging areas because in many cases, they have fences, large open areas, and multi-purpose buildings. These capabilities can make fairgrounds ideal operational bases – but only if the local emergency planners and the fair's leadership have been working together. Buildings may be full of winter storage or without heat and water during winter months, or on any given day may be occupied by any number of non-fair activities. By working together with local emergency planners, the community's and the fairground's emergency plans will be greatly strengthened.

Collaborative – written with input from many disciplines

To be effective, an emergency plan cannot be written by one person and then put in a binder on a shelf. Developing a strong plan takes cooperation from a wide variety of sources, all of whom have different expertise and viewpoints. Though a collaborative working group may be more difficult to organize and may take

longer to develop a final product, together a variety of disciplines will build a stronger plan that addresses more issues more thoroughly.

Human health, animal health, law enforcement, public safety, environmental concerns, and many other disciplines may all be necessary, each adding a different and valuable voice. Vendors and exhibitors may have unique concerns that are quite different than those of emergency response or the public during an emergency. Also, since emergency issues are often related with injuries and economic losses, both the legal and insurance viewpoints should be considered. While it may seem daunting to assemble every possible expertise at once, each update of a plan is an opportunity to add and develop new partnerships and address new concerns. The ultimate goal is a plan that helps protect the public's health and safety.

Known and Used

A successful plan is a plan that key people know. First, fairgrounds staff and volunteers should know that the plan exists, what its key components are, and where it is. Again, if only one person has developed the plan, knows what's in it and where it is, then the plan can't and won't be very useful when needed most. Ideally, a key group of staff and volunteers have helped to develop the plan, and in the process learned the key components. During the crisis is not the time to be looking for the plan or reading it for the first time.

The plan should also be used. It should be flexible enough to address what roles need to be filled and what duties need to be completed in events from small to large, and can be used in any situation. The plan should be used during training sessions for staff and volunteers, during special exercises developed to test the plan, and during real-life events. In each of those cases, comments and issues raised should be captured and worked in to improving the plan for the future.

However, keep in mind that some portions of an emergency response plan are sensitive and should not be distributed freely or widely. For example, items like specific security measures and 24-hour personal contact information should not be posted openly on the internet or shared indiscriminately. You may wish to consider having different versions—the more detailed version in a secured location, and a streamlined version that can be distributed. Also, since a detailed plan that encompasses many hazards might be a lengthy document, you may wish to have a simplified version that is quickly readable and understandable.

Also, keep in mind that the many varied activities that can take place on the fairgrounds during the course of the year bring special challenges. Fair staff and volunteers may know about the plan, but key participants from non-fair events

may need training on what to during emergencies. Use of gates and buildings may also differ significantly with non-fair events.

Plan Components

The following pages contain a list (by no means complete) of areas and issues that a plan should consider.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose Statement (What is the goal?)

1.2 Scope (What is included? What areas are not addressed in this plan?)

2.0 INDIVIDUALS & AGENCIES RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 Primary (Who are the main people and agencies responsible for the various activities at the Fair and on the fairgrounds during non-fair activities? Who do you expect will respond to certain events? Which agencies at the local, state, and possibly federal levels of government are responsible for certain areas? What non-governmental groups are responsible for certain activities? What about on the grounds during non-fair events and when the fairgrounds are empty?)

2.2 Support (Which people and agencies are needed to support and assist as a back-up, with both regular events and unexpected events? Are there resources in neighboring communities you might need?)

Note: People change – titles are better than named individuals. As part of a plan being known, does the person with the title and the backup know their roles and expectations?

3.0 PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

3.1 Legal Considerations (What are the key laws you operate under? Where is and who has the legal authority to make important decisions, especially the decisions most likely to be needed in an emergency? For example: who has authority over the budget,

including buying equipment or supplies quickly to deal with a situation? Who has authority when it comes to public safety, including violent altercations or threats of violence? Who has jurisdiction over public health or animal care matters? Who can make decisions with economic consequences like canceling a performance or event?

- 3.2 Key Areas – Physical, Cultural, and Environmental Features (What are some of the baselines of the facility? Is the water supply from a well or from a municipality? What are the conditions and capabilities of the buildings on the fairgrounds? What levels of physical security including fences, gates, and locks currently exist? How close are areas of concern, including rail lines, power substations, waterways, chemical storage, manufacturing, transportation, and population centers? What kinds and numbers of people are at the facility? Where are the shelters, and evacuation routes?)
- 3.3 Risks, Vulnerabilities, and Likely Scenarios (What types of emergencies should be included in planning? This encompasses the period during the fair as well as non-fair events, and times when the grounds and buildings are closed):
 - 3.3.1 Weather (Lightning, Hail, Tornadoes, Excessive Rain, Excessive Heat, Snowstorms and Snow Accumulation)
 - 3.3.2 Physical Catastrophe (On site - building fire, equipment malfunction, ride or building collapse, flooding, hazardous materials release, loss of electricity and/or water. Off site – chemical releases, fires, public disturbances).
 - 3.3.3 Disease & Contamination (Human health, food safety, animal disease outbreaks and transmission, intentional contamination)
 - 3.3.4 Other Concerns (Human injuries, loose animals, injured animals, lost visitors, protestors, crowd panic, bomb threats, theft, cyberattacks)
- 4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS
 - 4.1 General (The framework for the actions that will take place during the response to an incident. Who determines when the response plan gets activated? What actions are needed and in what order? Who oversees and is responsible?)

- 4.2 Notification & Communications (How is information shared? This includes physical issues – is there a public address system; do staff, key volunteers, and key vendors have radios, telephones, etc? What are the contingencies if there is no electricity or if your main methods of communications are down? Can key staff be reached quickly to take action, and can the public be alerted in an effective and efficient manner? It also includes procedural and structured decision making – who has responsibility to call/contact various people on and off site? Do those people have the training and knowledge to complete the tasks?)
- 4.3 Public Information (Who speaks for the organization, especially when some key staff are involved in the immediate response? Who speaks to the media, answers their questions and puts out official statements? How are messages developed, approved, and disseminated, including the physical components of writing, printing, faxing, posting to social media, etc?)
- 4.4 Response (What physical items are necessary for a response, including first aid kits, livestock chutes and gates, etc.? What types of responders are necessary, and what levels of training do they have? What skills and equipment are available from fair/event staff and volunteers, and what skills and equipment are available locally, and at the state or federal level? Can you accommodate special needs populations, including the elderly and disabled? What does a National Weather Service Severe Thunderstorm Watch trigger? A Severe Thunderstorm Warning?)
- 4.5 Recovery (How do you get back to normal? What are the key steps that, if taken quickly, will help to reduce the time it takes to recover, both physically and culturally? What will it take to regain the public's confidence?)
- 5.0 REVIEW AND UPDATE (How often is the plan reviewed and updated, and who ensures it gets updated? Who makes the new copies and collects the old copies? Who organizes the training on the updates and training on the plan for new staff and volunteers?)
- 6.0 APPROVAL (Who has responsibility to evaluate and approve the plan?)
- 7.0 APPENDICES (Can include a wide range of items, including):
 - A. 24/7 Contact information for:
 - 1. Fair Board
 - 2. Fair Staff

Fairgrounds Emergency Plans
March 2020

3. Key volunteers
 4. Utility Contacts
 5. Law Enforcement and Security Services
 6. Fire, Hazardous Materials Experts
 7. Emergency Medical Services and Hospitals
 8. Local Health Department
 9. Local Emergency Management & Preparedness
 10. Veterinary expertise
 11. Insurance and Legal assistance
 12. Area Road Commission
 13. Relevant State entities (State Police, Departments of Agriculture and Rural Development, Health and Human Services, Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy, other Licensing and Regulatory agencies).
- B. Maps of the Fairgrounds, and maps of the immediate surrounding area. Includes identified areas and back-up areas for staging, operations, accessibility, securable areas. Locations of water valves, fuse boxes, electrical panels, etc.
- C. Directions for Operating P.A. System, and other important instructions (including radio procedures, how to change voicemail recording, where to find keys, etc).
- D. Where your operations center/command center will be located, and who is needed in it.
- E. Public Education Messages (possible examples that could be used as a draft template to speed up response).
- F. Animal Care Resources (Feed, Bedding, and Confinement)
- G. Guidelines for Handling Horses, Cattle and Other Livestock During Emergencies
- H. Public Health Resources
- I. Veterinary Resources, including bio-security
- J. Volunteer Resources

Michigan Commission on Agriculture and Rural Development

July 15, 2020

FY 2020 Current Year Budget

- \$112.7 Million Gross
- \$56.0 Million GF

FY 2020 Supplemental – Senate Bill 690

- Fair Food Network/Double Up Food Bucks - \$1.0 Million Federal
 - Funding to support increased incentive costs due to expansion of SNAP benefits

FY 2021 Governors Recommended Budget

- \$120.3 Million Gross
- \$63.5 Million GF
- Major Initiatives
 - Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) - \$10.6 Million GF
 - Feed and Fertilizer Audit Program - \$500,000 Restricted (4.0 FTEs)
 - Captive Cervid Program Enhancement - \$76,900 GF
- Reductions
 - \$4.0 Million – Food and Agriculture Investment Program
- Waiting for negotiations to begin

Next Steps

- General Fund reductions equaling 7.5% being negotiated
- Finalize FY 20 Budget when legislature returns - July 22
- Special Revenue Estimating Conference – mid to late August
- Finalize FY 21 Budget – late August or early September

MDARD Legislative Update: 6/30/2020

Type	Bill #	Subject	Date of Last Action	Last Action	Primary Sponsor	Position (if applicable)
Senate Bill	174	Animals; other; animal industry act; modify. Amends title & secs. 1, 3, 7, 9, 11b, 12, 14, 19, 20, 22, 31, 39, 40, 43 & 44 of 1988 PA 466 (MCL 287.701 et seq.); adds secs. 3a, 3b, 12a, 12b, 14a, 17b, 17c, 17d, 40a, 40b & 43a & repeals secs. 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 13a, 15, 16, 17a, 23, 24, 24a, 26a, 27, 28, 29, 29a, 30, 30a, 30b, 30c, 30d, 32, 33, 35, 41 & 46 of 1988 PA 466 (MCL 287.704 et seq.).	12/3/19	PA 132 '19	Kevin Daley	Support
Senate Bill	179	Animals; other; definition of livestock in agricultural commodities marketing act; modify citations. Amends sec. 2 of 1965 PA 232 (MCL 290.652). TIE BAR WITH: SB 0174'19	12/3/19	PA 133 '19	Roger Victory	Support
Senate Bill	180	Criminal procedure; sentencing guidelines; sentencing guidelines for violations of animal industry act; modify citations. Amends sec. 12m, ch. XVII of 1927 PA 175 (MCL 777.12m). TIE BAR WITH: SB 0174'19	12/3/19	PA 134 '19	Dan Lauwers	Support
Senate Bill	181	Animals; other; definition of livestock and reference to animal industry act in Michigan penal code; modify citations. Amends secs. 50 & 50b of 1931 PA 328 (MCL 750.50 & 750.50b). TIE BAR WITH: SB 0174'19	12/3/19	PA 135 '19	Dan Lauwers	Support
Senate Bill	182	Animals; other; definition of livestock and reference to animal industry act in wildlife depredations act; modify citations. Amends secs. 2 & 3 of 2012 PA 487 (MCL 285.362 & 285.363). TIE BAR WITH: SB 0174'19	12/3/19	PA 136 '19	Ed McBroom	Support
Senate Bill	183	Animals; other; definition of livestock in wolf-dog cross act; modify citations. Amends sec. 2 of 2000 PA 246 (MCL 287.1002). TIE BAR WITH: SB 0174'19	12/3/19	PA 137 '19	Ed McBroom	Support
Senate Bill	361	Animals; other; definition of livestock in the Michigan fireworks safety act; modify citation. Amends sec. 12 of 2011 PA 256 (MCL 28.462).	11/21/19	PA 138 '19	Jim Ananich	Support
Senate Bill	450	Agriculture; animals; amount charged for livestock dealer license fee; extend sunset. Amends sec. 3 of 1937 PA 284 (MCL 287.123).	10/2/19	PA 86 '19	Curtis Hertel	Support
House Bill	4035	Animals; dogs; local government regulating a dog based on breed or perceived breed; prohibit. Creates new act.	2/26/20	Referred to Committee of Ways and Means	Jim Ellison	Support
House Bill	4496	Animals; research facilities; certain research facilities to offer certain laboratory animals for adoption before euthanization; require. Creates new act.	11/5/19	Referred to the Committee of Agriculture	Kevin Hertel	
Senate Bill	175	Animals; other; reference to animal industry act in act governing ferrets; modify citations. Amends sec. 1 of 1994 PA 358 (MCL 287.891).	3/7/19	Referred to the Committee of Agriculture	Kevin Daley	Support
Senate Bill	176	Animals; other; reference to animal industry act in act governing the licensing of livestock dealers; modify citations. Amends secs. 4 & 7 of 1937 PA 284 (MCL 287.124 & 287.127).	3/7/19	Referred to the Committee of Agriculture	Kevin Daley	Support
Senate Bill	177	Animals; other; reference to animal industry act in Michigan aquaculture act; modify citations. Amends secs. 6 & 8 of 1996 PA 199 (MCL 286.876 & 286.878).	3/7/19	Referred to the Committee of Agriculture	Jim Ananich	Support

Senate Bill	178	Animals; other; reference to animal industry act in general property tax act; modify citations. Amends secs. 7dd & 34c of 1893 PA 206 (MCL 211.7dd & 211.34c).	3/7/19	Referred to the Committee of Agriculture	Roger Victory	Support
House Bill	5203	Agriculture; other; office of the small farms coordinator; create. Creates new act.	11/6/2019	Referred to the Committee of Agriculture	Angela Witwer	
House Bill	4593	Animals; care and treatment; devocalization procedure on an animal; prohibit, except for a therapeutic purpose. Amends 1978 PA 368 (MCL 333.1101 - 333.25211) by adding sec. 18830.	5/15/19	Referred to the Committee of Agriculture	Tim Sneller	
House Bill	4594	Crimes; animals; ownership, possession, breeding, sale, and importing of nonhuman primates; prohibit with certain exceptions and provide penalty. Amends 1931 PA 328 (MCL 750.1 - 750.568) by adding sec. 70b.	5/15/19	Referred to the Committee of Agriculture	Jim Ellison	
House Bill	4595	Animals; birds; issuance of carrier pigeon permits; require compliance with local ordinances and regulations, and prohibit the enactment of local ordinances that prohibit the keeping of carrier pigeons. Amends sec. 2 of 1974 PA 57 (MCL 433.352).	5/15/19	Referred to the Committee of Agriculture	Frank Liberati	
House Bill	4596	Animals; cats; establishment and promotion of community cat programs; provide for. Creates new act.	5/15/19	Referred to the Committee of Agriculture	Laurie Pohutsky	
House Bill	4641	Crimes; animals; penalties for performing or allowing a devocalization procedure to be performed if no therapeutic purpose; provide for. Amends sec. 50 of 1931 PA 328 (MCL 750.50).	5/21/19	Referred to the Committee of Agriculture	Sherry Gay-Dagnogo	
House Bill	4947	Food; other; labeling as meat a laboratory-grown meat substitute; prohibit. Amends sec. 7129 of 2000 PA 92 (MCL 289.7129).	9/11/19	Referred to the Committee of Agriculture	Beau LaFave	
House Bill	4833	Agriculture; animals; import or transfer live cervidae from a region that has tested positive for chronic wasting disease; prohibit. Amends sec. 30a of 1988 PA 466 (MCL 287.730a).	8/29/19	Referred to the Committee of Agriculture	Thomas Albert	
House Bill	5085	Health occupations; veterinarians; consulting with animal owner on the use of marihuana and CBD oil; allow under certain circumstances. Amends 1978 PA 368 (MCL 333.1101 - 333.25211) by adding sec. 18817.	2/26/2020	Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means	Douglas Markkanen	
House Bill	5090	Animals; care and treatment; experimentation on dogs in a manner that causes pain or distress, and certain related activities, by an affiliate of a public body; prohibit. Creates new act.	10/8/2019	Referred to the Committee of Agriculture	Sara Cambensy	
Senate Bill	185	Drains; maintenance and improvement; frequency of maintenance; limit based on period since most recent maintenance assessment. Amends secs. 196 & 201 of 1956 PA 40 (MCL 280.196 & 280.201).	3/7/19	Referred to the Committee of Local Government	Jim Stamas	
House Bill	5060	Drains; maintenance and improvement; expenditures and assessments without petition; increase maximum amounts. Amends sec. 196 of 1956 PA 40 (MCL 280.196).	6/3/2020	Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means	Alex Garza	Support
House Bill	5126	Drains; other; petition to add or remove lands and notice of receipt of bids and review of apportionments; revise requirements. Amends secs. 135 & 154 of 1956 PA 40 (MCL 280.135 & 280.154).	6/3/2020	Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means	Steven Johnson	Support
House Bill	5508	Animals; cats; certain medical procedures for declawing a cat; prohibit. Creates new act.	2/20/2020	Referred to the Committee on Agriculture	Nate Shannon	
House Bill	5577	Animals; care and treatment; adequate shelter for dogs; clarify. Amends sec. 50 of 1931 PA 328 (MCL 750.50).	3/4/2020	Referred to the Committee on Agriculture	Darrin Camolleri	

Senate Bill	823	Cemeteries and funerals; other; pet cemetery regulation act; create. Creates new act.	3/5/2020	Referred to the Committee on Agriculture	Paul Wojno	
Senate Bill	850	Agriculture; industrial hemp; regulations for growing industrial hemp; create. Creates new act.	6/30/2020	Presented to the Governor	Dan Lauwers	Support
Senate Bill	851	Criminal procedure; sentencing guidelines; allowing a falsified preharvest sample to be tested; provide for. Amends sec. 12m, ch. XVII of 1927 PA 175 (MCL 777.12m).	3/17/2020	Referred to the Committee on Agriculture	Dan Lauwers	Support
Senate Bill	852	Agriculture; industrial hemp; regulations for growing industrial hemp; create. Creates new act.	6/18/2020	Referred to the Committee on Agriculture	Dan Lauwers	Support
Senate Bill	853	Criminal procedure; sentencing guidelines; allowing a falsified preharvest sample to be tested; provide for. Amends sec. 12m, ch. XVII of 1927 PA 175 (MCL 777.12m).	3/17/2020	Referred to the Committee on Agriculture	Dan Lauwers	Support
Senate Bill	869	Occupations; individual licensing and registration; pesticide applicator licensing; extend during a declared emergency. Amends secs. 8312 & 8317 of 1994 PA 451 (MCL 324.8312 & 324.8317).	5/6/2020	Referred to the Committee on Agriculture	Wayne Schmidt	
Senate Bill	870	Agriculture; weights and measures; vapor pressure restrictions on gasoline sales; suspend during a declared emergency. Amends secs. 3 & 9k of 1984 PA 44 (MCL 290.643 & 290.649k).	5/6/2020	Referred to the Committee on Agriculture	Wayne Schmidt	
House Bill	5903	Food; other; regulations regarding peppers, cloves, and nutmeg; repeal. Repeals 1919 PA 418 (MCL 289.521 - 289.526).	6/24/2020	Referred to the Committee on Agriculture	Matt Maddock	
Senate Bill	419	Animals; other; registration and regulation of animal rescues; provide for. Amends title & secs. 1, 2, 5a, 6, 7, 8, 8a, 8b, 8c, 9a & 9b of 1969 PA 287 (MCL 287.331 et seq.) & adds sec. 8d.	6/25/20	Referred to the Committee of the Whole	Peter Lucido	Opposed
House Bill	5239	Agriculture; animals; Michigan equine commission; create. Creates new act.	1/16/2020	Referred to the Committee on Agriculture (Testimony taken)	Hank Vaupel	Neutral
Senate Bill	728	Appropriations; zero budget; department of agriculture and rural development; provide for fiscal year 2020-2021. Creates appropriation act.	1/22/2020	Referred to the Committee on Appropriations	Roger Victory	
House Bill	5381	Appropriations; zero budget; department of agriculture and rural development; provide for fiscal year 2020-2021. Creates appropriation act.	1/23/2020	Referred to the Committee on Appropriations	Greg VanWoerkom	
House Bill	4806	Public utilities; public service commission; licensing of electric vehicle charging station operators; provide for. Amends title & secs. 10g, 10h & 10q of 1939 PA 3 (MCL 460.10g et seq.).	2/19/20	Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means	Andrea Schroeder	Opposed
House Bill	4807	Agriculture; weights and measures; pricing for charging of electric vehicles; standardize price displays. Amends 1964 PA 283 (MCL 290.601 - 290.635) by adding sec. 28g.	7/10/19	Referred to the Committee on Energy	Padma Kuppa	Opposed
House Bill	5574	State; symbol; cherry; designate as official state fruit. Creates new	2/27/2020	Referred to the Committee on Government Operations	Rebekah Warren	
House Bill	5730	Occupations; individual licensing and registration; pesticide applicator licensing; extend during a declared emergency. Amends secs. 8312 & 8317 of 1994 PA 451 (MCL 324.8312 & 324.8317).	4/24/2020	Referred to the Committee on Government Operations	Brant Iden	

House Bill	5808	Crimes; animals; restitution for care and treatment of certain forfeited animals; impose penalty on ownership of animal to person convicted of certain crimes against animal. Amends sec. 50b of 1931 PA 328 (MCL 750.50b).	5/20/2020	Referred to the Committee on Judiciary	Douglas Wozniak	
House Bill	5809	Animals; care and treatment; restitution for care and treatment of certain forfeited animals; impose penalties upon owner. Amends sec. 50 of 1931 PA 328 (MCL 750.50).	5/20/2020	Referred to the Committee on Judiciary	Douglas Wozniak	
House Bill	5504	Drains; financing; assessment periods for projects and maintenance on drains; extend. Amends secs. 196 & 434 of 1956 PA 40 (MCL 280.196 & 280.434).	2/19/2020	Referred to the Committee on Local Government	James Lower	Support
House Bill	5905	Animals; birds; regulations regarding the sport of racing and carrier pigeons; repeal. Repeals 1974 PA 57 (MCL 433.351 - 433.355).	6/24/2020	Referred to the Committee on Regulatory Reform	Matt Maddock	
House Bill	4860	Animals; exotic; applicability of certain provisions of the large carnivore act based on residency; modify. Amends sec. 22 of 2000 PA 274 (MCL 287.1122).	1/15/20	Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means	Thomas Albert	
Senate Bill	971	Animals; care and treatment; conducting of research or training activities on dogs in a manner that causes pain or distress, and certain related activities, by an affiliate of a public body; prohibit. Creates new act.	6/17/2020	Referred to the Committee on Judiciary	Michael McDonald	
House Bill	5445	Public utilities; public service commission; registration procedure for electric vehicle charging stations; provide for. Creates new act.	2/19/2020	Referred to Ways and Means	Andrea Schroeder	Opposed
House Bill	4585	Agriculture; other; fair and festival carnival safety partners program; provide for. Creates new act.	6/18/19	Reported from Regulatory Reform to the Committee of Ways and Means	Thomas Albert	Opposed
Senate Bill	982	Occupations; individual licensing and registration; registration and training of seasonal registered pesticide applicator; provide for. Amends secs. 8306 & 8314 of 1994 PA 451 (MCL 324.8306 & 324.8314).	6/24/2020	Referred to the Committee on Agriculture	Kim LaSata	