



Michigan Emergency Management Plan



Recovery Support Plan



A Support Plan to the Michigan Emergency Management Plan addressing: critical infrastructure restoration; housing; economic stabilization; individual and family services; essential governmental services; and environmental restoration.

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BACKGROUND AND APPROVALS

This Recovery Support Plan to the Michigan Emergency Management Plan (MEMP) was prepared by the Michigan Department of State Police / Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division (MSP/EMHSD), in partnership with the Michigan Executive Office, the Michigan Judiciary, Executive Branch departments and agencies, and the local, tribal, nongovernmental and private sector partners identified in the plan. The MEMP, developed and maintained by the MSP/EMHSD as required under 1976 PA 390, as amended (the Michigan Emergency Management Act), MCL 30.407a(2), provides the framework for the State of Michigan to mitigate, prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters, emergencies, threats or incidents – actual, imminent or potential – that could adversely impact the State of Michigan. The MSP/EMHSD will revise the MEMP and this Support Plan when required by changes in internal or external conditions, and/or as required by the federal government. This Support Plan, as an extension of the MEMP, is approved by the Governor and the State Director of Emergency Management and Homeland Security as indicated by their signatures on the cover of the core MEMP document. This Support Plan complies with applicable State of Michigan and federal laws, policies, rules and regulations. It is also consistent and compliant with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and applicable Standards for Operational Plans set forth by the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP). The MSP/EMHSD will distribute this Support Plan and other MEMP documents to partners and stakeholders that may be affected by their implementation, via the distribution system explained below and also in the "Planning Preliminaries" section of the MEMP core document.

DISTRIBUTION

The MEMP no longer has a controlled distribution. It is now available universally, on the MSP/EMHSD web site, for all partners, stakeholders and other interested parties to review and download. The MSP/EMHSD maintains e-mail notification lists of representatives of departments, agencies, and organizations that are responsible for implementation of the task assignments contained within the plan, or that otherwise need a copy for operational or reference purposes. These representatives are notified by e-mail when a revised plan edition is finalized and web-posted. The MSP/EMHSD provides hardcopy editions only to designated positions within the SEOC; all others are required to use the electronic edition or print a hardcopy of the document themselves.

MI CIMS

In 2013, the State of Michigan began to use web-based proprietary software called "WebEOC" for statewide critical incident management, including integration with its Geographic Information System (GIS) applications in the SEOC. For identification purposes, this system is referred to as the Michigan Critical Incident Management System (MI CIMS). The MSP/EMHSD has obtained an enterprise license for the MI CIMS that allows it to provide a user license to local emergency management program jurisdictions, state departments / agencies, tribal governments, and certain nongovernmental (NGO) and private sector emergency management partner organizations. This statewide integration effort allows these stakeholders to easily and quickly communicate with the SEOC and with each other during disasters, emergencies, and other incidents. The acronym "MI CIMS" is used throughout this plan to represent this reporting system.

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| <p>NRF COUNTERPART ELEMENTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF #1 (Transportation) • ESF #2 (Communications) • ESF #3 (Public Works and Engineering) • ESF #6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services) • ESF #8 (Public Health and Medical Services) • ESF #12 (Energy) • ESF #14 (Long-Term Community Recovery) | <p>MEMP RECOVERY SUPPORT PLAN</p> <p>(Recovery Plan for EMAP Purposes under Standard 4.6.4)</p> | <p>PURPOSE</p> <p>The Recovery Support Plan addresses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical infrastructure restoration • Housing • Economic stabilization • Individual and family services • Essential governmental services • Environmental restoration |
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Recovery Support Plan Table of Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Acronym Guide | 2 |
| Recovery Support Plan – Assignment Locator | 4 |
| Purpose and Scope | 4 |
| Recovery Activities Defined | 6 |
| State Recovery Task Force | 7 |
| Purpose and Scope | 7 |
| Structure | 7 |
| Notification / Mobilization | 8 |
| Suggested State Recovery Task Force Composition (chart) | 8 |
| Concept of Operations..... | 8 |
| Termination of Activities..... | 9 |
| Reporting..... | 9 |
| Summary of Major Recovery Support Roles and Responsibilities, by Department / Agency | 11 |
| Legal Considerations (Authority) | 13 |
| Relevant Federal Authorities..... | 13 |
| Relevant State Authorities | 15 |
| Situation and Planning Assumptions | 15 |
| Initiating Disaster Conditions | 15 |
| General Planning Assumptions..... | 16 |
| Operations and Organization | 18 |
| Activation and Mobilization Procedures | 18 |
| Communications Plan..... | 19 |
| Assessment Procedures..... | 19 |
| Public Information Plan..... | 20 |
| Health and Safety Plan..... | 20 |
| Logistics Support / Resource Requirements for Plan Implementation | 21 |
| Plan Maintenance..... | 21 |
| Critical Infrastructure Restoration Considerations | 23 |
| Planning Assumptions Specific to Critical Infrastructure Recovery Operations..... | 23 |
| Electric Power Restoration Priorities..... | 24 |
| Key Resources | 25 |
| Short-Term Critical Infrastructure Restoration Tasks and Execution..... | 29 |
| Long-Term Critical Infrastructure Restoration Tasks and Execution | 32 |
| Housing Considerations | 36 |
| Planning Assumptions Specific to Housing Operations..... | 36 |
| Key Resources | 36 |
| Short-Term Housing Recovery Tasks and Execution..... | 39 |
| Long-Term Housing Recovery Tasks and Execution | 41 |

Economic Stabilization Considerations..... 44
 Planning Assumptions Specific to Economic Stabilization Operations 44
 Key Resources 44
 Short-Term Economic Stabilization Tasks and Execution 50
 Long-Term Economic Stabilization Tasks and Execution 53
Individual and Family Services Considerations 56
 Planning Assumptions Specific to Individual and Family Service Operations..... 56
 Key Resources 58
 Sequence of Assistance Delivery (Federally Declared and Non-Declared Incidents)..... 65
 Case Management and Coordination 65
 Short-Term Individual and Family Services Tasks and Execution..... 66
 Long-Term Individual and Family Services Tasks and Execution 71
Essential Governmental Services Considerations..... 77
 Planning Assumptions Specific to Essential Governmental Services Operations..... 77
 Key Resources 78
 Short-Term Essential Governmental Services Tasks and Execution 84
 Long-Term Essential Governmental Services Tasks and Execution 92
Environmental Restoration Considerations 100
 Planning Assumptions Specific to Environmental Restoration Operations 100
 Key Resources 101
 Short-Term Environmental Restoration Tasks and Execution..... 106
 Long-Term Environmental Restoration Tasks and Execution 117
Attachments 127
 Attachment 1: Sample Public Information Materials for State Recovery Task Force..... 127
 Attachment 2: Long-term Recovery Assistance Case Management
 for Individuals and Families 131
 Attachment 3: Federal RSF – Counterpart State ESF / Support Plan Coordination Matrix..... 141
 Attachment 4: Composite Recovery Task Assignments Quick Reference Checklist..... 143
 Attachment 5: EMAP Recovery Plan Content Requirements 150

Acronym Guide (for this Support Plan)

AAAArea Agency on Aging
 ARC/MI or ARC American Red Cross – Michigan
 ASG..... Alternate Seat of Government
 CBRNE Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives (Incendiary)
 CC Citizen Corps Program
 CCP Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program
 CDBG Community Development Block Grant (Program)
 CFDA..... Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance
 CI Critical Infrastructure
 CMHSP Community Mental Health Services Program
 CPG Civil Preparedness Guide
 CERT Community Emergency Response Team (under the Citizen Corps Program)
 COG Continuity of Government
 COOP Continuity of Operations Planning
 DOD U.S. Department of Defense
 DRC Disaster Recovery Center
 DUA Disaster Unemployment Assistance
 EAG Emergency Action Guidelines
 EDA U.S. Economic Development Administration
 EHTR Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation (Plan)
 EM Emergency Management
 EMC Emergency Management Coordinator (a.k.a. – Emergency Manager)
 EOC Emergency Operations Center
 EOP Emergency Operations Plan
 EMAC Emergency Management Assistance Compact

RECOVERY SUPPORT PLAN TO THE MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| EMAP | Emergency Management Accreditation Program |
| EPA | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (also see USEPA) |
| ESF | Emergency Support Function |
| FEMA | Federal Emergency Management Agency |
| FHWA..... | Federal Highway Administration |
| FMAP | Flood Mitigation Assistance Program |
| GIS | Geographic Information System |
| HMA | Hazard Mitigation Assistance |
| HMGF..... | Hazard Mitigation Grant Program |
| HUD..... | U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development |
| IA | Individual Assistance |
| ICS | Incident Command System |
| IHP | Individuals and Households Program |
| IRS | U.S. Internal Revenue Service |
| IT | Information Technology |
| JIC | Joint Information Center |
| JIT | Joint Information Team (a.k.a., Joint Public Information Team or JPIT) |
| MCL | Michigan Compiled Laws |
| MCTI..... | Michigan Career and Technical Institute |
| MCOGP | Michigan Continuity of Government Plan |
| MCSC | Michigan Civil Service Commission; also Michigan Community Service Commission |
| MDAG..... | Michigan Department of Attorney General |
| MDARD | Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development |
| MDCH..... | Michigan Department of Community Health |
| MDCH/MOSA | Michigan Office of Services to the Aging (housed within MDCH) |
| MDCR..... | Michigan Department of Civil Rights |
| MDEQ..... | Michigan Department of Environmental Quality |
| MDHS..... | Michigan Department of Human Services |
| MDIFS..... | Michigan Department of Insurance and Financial Services |
| MDLARA..... | Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs |
| MDMVA | Michigan Department of Military and Veterans Affairs |
| MDOC..... | Michigan Department of Corrections |
| MDOE..... | Michigan Department of Education |
| MDOS..... | Michigan Department of State |
| MDOT..... | Michigan Department of Transportation |
| MDT | Michigan Department of Treasury |
| MDNR..... | Michigan Department of Natural Resources |
| MDTMB | Michigan Department of Technology, Management and Budget |
| MEDC..... | Michigan Economic Development Corporation |
| MEMAC | Michigan Emergency Management Assistance Compact |
| MEMP..... | Michigan Emergency Management Plan |
| MI CIMS..... | Michigan Critical Incident Management System |
| MIOSHA..... | Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration |
| MIVOAD | Michigan Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster |
| MNG | Michigan National Guard |
| MPSC | Michigan Public Service Commission |
| MRS | Michigan Rehabilitation Services |
| MSHDA..... | Michigan State Housing Development Authority |
| MSP..... | Michigan State Police |
| MSP/EMHSD | Michigan State Police / Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division |
| MSU | Michigan State University |
| MVTF..... | Michigan Veterans Trust Fund |
| NDRF..... | National Disaster Recovery Framework |
| NFEMP..... | Nuclear Facilities Emergency Management Plan |
| NFIP | National Flood Insurance Program |
| NGO | Nongovernmental Organization |
| NIMS | National Incident Management System |
| NPP | Nuclear Power Plant |
| NRC | U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission |
| NRF | National Response Framework |
| NVOAD..... | National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster |
| ONA..... | Other Needs Assistance |
| PA..... | Public Assistance; also Public Act |
| PAGP | Public Assistance Grant Program |
| PDA..... | Preliminary Damage Assessment |
| PDMP | Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program |
| PIO | Public Information Officer |
| PNP | Private Nonprofit (Organization or Facility) |
| REP | Radiological Emergency Preparedness |

RECOVERY SUPPORT PLAN TO THE MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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| RFCP..... | Repetitive Flood Claims Program |
| RSF..... | Recovery Support Function |
| SART..... | State Animal Response Team (Michigan) |
| SBA..... | U.S. Small Business Administration |
| SEOC..... | State Emergency Operations Center |
| SER..... | State Emergency Relief (Program) |
| SHMO..... | State Hazard Mitigation Officer |
| SHPO..... | State Historic Preservation Office; also State Historic Preservation Officer |
| SIAO..... | State Individual Assistance Officer |
| SPA0..... | State Public Assistance Officer |
| SPIO..... | State Public Information Officer |
| SRLP..... | Severe Repetitive Loss Program |
| SRFT..... | State Recovery Task Force |
| USACE..... | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers |
| USDA/NRCS..... | United States Department of Agriculture / Natural Resources Conservation Service |
| USEPA..... | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (also see EPA) |
| WDA..... | Workforce Development Agency |
| WMD..... | Weapons of Mass Destruction |

Recovery Support Plan – Assignment Locator

| Agency | Task Assignment Locations (page numbers) |
|--|---|
| MSP/EMHSD | 29; 32; 39-40; 41; 50; 53; 66-67; 71-72; 84; 92-93; 106-107; 117-118 |
| Executive Office (Governor) | 39 |
| MDARD (Agric. & Rural Develop.) | 29-30; 32-33; 50-51; 53-54; 67; 72; 85-86; 93-94; 107-109; 118-119 |
| MDAG (Attorney General) | 51; 54; 86; 94; 109; 119 |
| MDCR (Civil Rights) | 40; 42; 68; 72 |
| MCSC (Civil Service) | No agency-specific task assignments; see "All State Departments / Agencies" below |
| MDCH (Community Health) | 30; 33; 68; 72-73; 86-87; 94-95; 109; 119 |
| MOSA (Services to the Aging) | 40; 42; 68; 73; 87; 95; 109; 119 |
| MDOC (Corrections) | 30; 33; 87-88; 95-96; 109-110; 119-120 |
| MDOE (Education) | 30; 33 |
| MDEQ (Environmental Quality) | 30; 33; 88-89; 96; 110-111; 120-121 |
| MDHS (Human Services) | 30; 34; 40; 42; 51; 54; 68-69; 73; 89; 96; 111-112; 121 |
| MDIFS (Insur. & Finan. Services) | 41; 51; 54; 69; 74; 89; 96 |
| MDLARA (Licen. & Regul. Affairs) | 31; 34; 41; 42; 51-52; 54-55; 69; 74; 89; 96-97; 112; 121 |
| MDMVA (Military & Veter. Affairs) | 31; 70; 74; 89; 97; 112; 122 |
| MDNR (Natural Resources) | 88-90; 97; 112-114; 122-123 |
| MDOS (State) | 70; 74 |
| MSP (State Police) | 70; 74; 90; 97; 114; 123 |
| MDTMB (Tech., Mgmt. & Budget) | 31; 34; 70; 74; 90-91; 97-98; 114-115; 123-124 |
| MDOT (Transportation) | 31-32; 34-35; 52; 55; 91-92; 98-99; 115-116; 124-125 |
| MDT (Treasury) | 32; 35; 41; 42; 52; 55 |
| MEDC (Econ. Develop. Corp.) | 41; 43; 52; 55; 70; 74; 116; 125 |
| Michigan Judiciary | 92; 99; 116; 125 |
| Michigan Legislature | 92; 99; 116; 125 |
| ARC (American Red Cross) | 70-71; 75 |
| MIVOAD (Vol. Org. Active in Disasters) | 71; 75 |
| Citizen Corps | 71; 75 |
| All State Departments / Agencies | 32 |

Purpose and Scope. This plan describes the resources, capabilities, and technical expertise of Michigan's state departments / agencies, federal agencies, nongovernmental relief organizations, and the private sector in providing supplemental support services to aid in recovering from disasters or emergencies. These services address both short-term recovery efforts aimed at making an area safe for reentry and reuse, and longer-term recovery activities aimed at rebuilding / restoring affected areas to their pre-incident condition. The task assignments for each recovery function put each task in a recovery context and provide information on the applicability and implementation of the task during early (short-term) and/or later (long-term) stages of incident recovery.

RECOVERY SUPPORT PLAN TO THE MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Note: For the purposes of EMAP accreditation and implementation of this Support Plan, recovery tasks have been divided between short-term and long-term time frames. Short-term recovery efforts are those that are aimed at assessing the nature and scope of damages and needs, restoring infrastructure to basic functional status, and mobilizing appropriate recovery organizations and resources. Short-term recovery efforts are implemented within the first week to two weeks of incident occurrence. Long-term recovery efforts are those that are aimed at the restoration and resumption of full community services, completion of larger-scale repair and replacement work, economic stabilization, environmental restoration, and adaption to post-incident conditions by the citizenry and affected organizations. Long-term recovery efforts are implemented from roughly the second week after incident occurrence until the incident recovery is closed out because all available resource avenues have been exhausted and/or the community has effectively rebounded from the incident to the extent that it feels it has returned to "normality." (It is recognized that normality in some cases may mean back to pre-incident or better status; in other cases, it may mean as close to pre-incident status as can be achieved within the available recovery resources.) Long-term recovery efforts may in some cases continue for months or even years. These rough time frames are guidelines only and may be shortened or lengthened based on incident conditions and the unique circumstances surrounding incident response and recovery.

The Recovery Support Plan provides measures to aid individuals and families, functional needs populations, local government agencies, nonprofit agencies / organizations, businesses and the environment. The types of support services that may be provided under this plan include but are not limited to:

- Assessment and reporting of incident impacts and consequences and the recovery functions required to address those impacts / consequences
- Providing public information materials / messages regarding recovery support operations, incident-related recovery issues, and other pertinent / timely topics based on incident circumstances
- Reporting on the nature, scope, magnitude, etc. of recovery needs and support operations to the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), local EOCs, and other entities as appropriate
- Providing for the timely assessment of damages to, and repair / restoration of, critical infrastructure
- Providing for the timely clearance and removal of incident-related debris and other impediments that pose health and safety risks to the affected population
- Providing for the short- and/ or long-term housing needs of impacted populations through both temporary and permanent housing units
- Providing / coordinating needed health and medical services for individuals and families during the recovery, including professional counseling for those suffering from mental anguish
- Providing supplemental commodity and transportation resources to support the affected population during recovery, with particular emphasis on functional needs populations
- Taking appropriate measures to stabilize and bolster the local / regional economy of affected areas through restoration of damaged structures, targeted grants, infrastructure repairs, and other timely actions aimed at getting businesses operating and individuals working again
- Assisting affected jurisdictions in providing essential governmental services to protect the public health, safety and general welfare, and to provide for the facilitation of economic and other essential activities

- Providing assistance to aid in the restoration of damage to the environment, with particular emphasis on mitigating situations that pose significant risks to the health and safety of the affected population and/or that threaten rare / endangered environmental resources or those with historical significance

This plan is intended to be consistent with and support recovery elements contained in local Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs) / Emergency Action Guidelines (EAGs) and/or separate, stand-alone Recovery Plans. These local elements may have been developed using the recovery elements contained in the federal guidance document CPG 101 – Developing and Maintaining State, Territorial, Tribal, and Local Government Emergency Plans, MSP/EMHSD Publication 201 – Local Emergency Planning Workbook, or other similar models. This plan is also consistent with and supports the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and Disaster-Specific Procedures found in the MEMP.

Recovery Activities Defined

| Recovery Activity | Examples** |
|--|--|
| <p>Critical Infrastructure Restoration*</p> | <p>Activities related to the repair, restoration, replacement, reconstruction or reestablishment of critical public, quasi-public, or private infrastructure. This includes but is not limited to: 1) communications and information technology systems; 2) road and bridge systems; 3) water control facilities, including dams and drainage channels; 4) public (governmental) buildings and equipment, including schools and post-secondary institutions (e.g., colleges, universities), correctional facilities, and public health / medical facilities; 5) hospitals and other major medical centers; 6) utility systems such as storm sewers, sanitary sewers, sewage treatment plants, water distribution lines, water treatment plants and light / power facilities; 7) natural gas and petroleum pipelines and related facilities; 8) public parks and recreation facilities; 9) public cemeteries; 10) public improved / maintained beaches; 11) public mass transportation systems; 12) ports and port facilities; and 13) airports and airport facilities. This also includes the coordination and/or implementation of governmental aid programs for critical infrastructure and restoration services of public, quasi-public, and private service providers.</p> |
| <p>Housing</p> | <p>Activities related (but not limited) to: 1) repair, restoration, or reconstruction of damaged or destroyed housing units; 2) placement of displaced / homeless individuals into temporary or permanent housing; 3) establishment of mobile home communities or other temporary housing sites; 4) coordination and/or implementation of governmental aid programs for housing restoration and/or housing services; 5) coordination and/or implementation of nongovernmental / volunteer services for housing restoration; and 6) coordination of housing options for functional needs populations.</p> |
| <p>Economic Stabilization</p> | <p>Activities related to the stabilization and restoration of local / regional economies and/or the State's economy subsequent to a major disaster or catastrophic incident. This includes but is not limited to: 1) rapid repair, restoration, replacement or reconstruction of damaged businesses and other community facilities; 2) provision of targeted aid to affected individuals, including unemployment insurance, to enable them to provide for their basic daily needs and sustenance; 3) rapid repair of infrastructure necessary to facilitate economic recovery; 4) coordination of federal CDBG funding to facilitate community economic recovery activities; 5) coordination and/or implementation of other governmental aid programs designed to facilitate economic recovery of individuals and/or affected businesses; 6) monitoring and prevention of price gouging for and/or hoarding of needed goods and services; 7) measures to stabilize affected financial institutions and ensure the availability of financial resources to individuals and businesses; and 8) measures to stabilize and ensure the availability of energy resources and other critical commodities in the affected area.</p> |
| <p>Individual and Family Services</p> | <p>Activities to assist affected individuals and families in fully recovering from the incident. This includes but is not limited to: 1) assimilation of long-term evacuees into their new location and living environment; 2) provision of needed health, medical and long-term care services, including professional counseling for those suffering from mental anguish; 3) provision of food, water, clothing and other basic commodities; 4) provision of care services for companion and service animals; 5) identification of and assistance with school enrollment requirements for evacuees; 6) disaster unemployment and employment assistance services; 7) disaster donations management; 8) disease and other hazards control in shelters / congregate centers; 9) services for functional needs populations, including non-English speaking; 10) assistance with insurance, income tax, and legal issues; 11) provision of transportation services for persons without a means of transportation; and 12) coordination of governmental, nongovernmental, and volunteer human service providers.</p> |

Recovery Activities Defined (cont.)

| Recovery Activity | Examples** |
|---|---|
| Essential Governmental Services* | Activities related to the provision of and state support to essential governmental services to protect public health and safety, protect and preserve property, maintain order, and continue critical functions. This includes but is not limited to: 1) continuity of government; 2) disaster debris management; 3) disaster logistics management; 4) provision of police, fire, emergency medical and other public health / safety services; 5) provision of public works services such as garbage removal, road / bridge maintenance, water distribution and treatment, and sewage collection and treatment; 6) operation of correctional and juvenile justice facilities; 7) operation of mental health facilities and provision of mental health services; 8) operation of critical communications and information technology systems; 9) disease surveillance and control systems; 10) food safety surveillance and protection systems; 11) mass fatality management (human and animal); 12) operation of courts and continuation of systems to ensure due process and rule of law; and 13) animal care / control services. |
| Environmental Restoration | Activities related to the mitigation and/or restoration of damage to the environment, with particular emphasis on situations that pose significant risks to the health and safety of the affected population and/or that threaten rare / endangered environmental resources or those with historical significance. This includes but is not limited to: 1) minimization / remediation of environmental contamination; 2) environmentally-appropriate disaster debris processing and reduction measures; 3) radiological material deposition monitoring and recovery support; 4) repair / restoration of damaged natural areas at state parks / recreation areas and on other state lands; 5) vegetative disease control / remediation; 6) infestation control / remediation; 7) stream bank stabilization / water quality restoration measures; 8) hazard dam removal and restoration; 9) historically-appropriate repair / restoration of damaged historic structures; 10) environmental mapping in GIS to track / monitor remediation and restoration activities; 11) environmental / wildlife surveys to determine impacts to the environment and natural resources; 12) wildlife management and rehabilitation measures for affected species; and 13) identification of and reaching legal restitution agreement with responsible third party (or parties). |

*Critical Infrastructure Restoration refers to efforts to address physical damage to critical infrastructure and systems so that they can be returned to operational status. This section does not align exactly with or address all of the Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) Sectors identified by the federal government. Essential Governmental Services refers to efforts to continue and/or restore those services that help protect public health and safety, protect and preserve property, maintain order, and continue critical functions. Necessarily, there is some cross-over between the two recovery activities.

**Examples are not all-inclusive. Incident circumstances may require deviations from or additions to the examples provided for each function.

State Recovery Task Force.

Purpose and Scope. As dictated by incident circumstances, a State Recovery Task Force (SRTF) will be established as appropriate to develop a strategy for and oversee / coordinate the recovery from the incident. The SRTF's mission will include both short and long-term recovery activities.

Structure. The SRTF structure will be dictated by the nature, scope, magnitude, and type / level of damage and impact caused by the incident. Because each incident is unique, a standing roster of participants will not be maintained. Rather, the SRTF for each incident will be comprised of recovery subject matter experts (including EMCs) from those state agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and private sector entities that have involvement in recovery operations for that particular type of incident. The MSP/EMHSD will select SRTF participants based on the unique technical expertise / coordination needs of the incident. SRTF leadership will be dictated by the nature and needs of the incident recovery (in accordance with the NIMS and ICS). A Unified Command structure may be utilized for the SRTF in some cases. The organizational structure depicted on the following page suggests possible SRTF participants for each recovery function addressed in this Support Plan. It is intended to provide general guidance only.

Notification / Mobilization. The MSP/EMHSD will notify and mobilize the desired SRTF participants through the state agency’s or organization’s designated EMC or other contact person. This will normally be done during the later stages of the response phase, once the recovery needs for the incident recovery are identified. Notification of the EMC / contact person will be done by pager, the MI CIMS, e-mail, telephone, verbally, or by some combination of these means.

Suggested State Recovery Task Force Composition

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| <p>SRTF Leadership: (TBD by incident needs / circumstances)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSP/EMHSD (Coordination; Administration; Leadership) • Executive (Governor’s Office) • FEMA Liaison • Affected Local Jurisdiction Liaison |
|---|



Subject Matter Experts / Recovery Program Coordinators:
(TBD by MSP/EMHSD based on incident needs / circumstances)

| Critical Infrastructure Restoration | Housing | Economic Stabilization | Individual and Family Services | Essential Governmental Services | Environmental Restoration |
|---|--|---|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSP/EMHSD • MDARD • MDCH • MDOC • MDOE • MDEQ • MDHS • MDLARA • MDMVA • MDTMB • MDOT • MDT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSP/EMHSD • Executive Office • MDCR • MDLARA • MDHS • MDIFS • MDT • MOSA • MEDC • ARC • MIVOAD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSP/EMHSD • MDARD • MDAG • MDIFS • MDLARA • MDHS • MDOT • MDT • MEDC • ARC • MIVOAD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSP/EMHSD • MDARD • MDCR • MDCH • MOSA • MDIFS • MDLARA • MDHS • MDMVA • MDOS • MSP • MDTMB • MEDC • ARC • MIVOAD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSP/EMHSD • MDARD • MDAG • MDCH • MOSA • MDOC • MDLARA • MDHS • MDIFS • MDMVA • MDEQ • MDNR • MSP • MDTMB • MDOT • MDOT • Michigan Judiciary • Michigan Legislature | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSP/EMHSD • MDARD • MDAG • MDCH • MOSA • MDOC • MDLARA • MDHS • MDMVA • MDEQ • MDNR • MSP • MDTMB • MDOT • MEDC • Michigan Judiciary • Michigan Legislature |

Concept of Operations. If the SEOC is still operational, the SRTF will be placed under the Operations Section as a Recovery Branch. The Recovery Branch may, at the discretion of the SEOC Incident Commander, be divided into short-term recovery and long-term recovery elements. The SRTF will be supported by the SEOC Planning Section, which has responsibilities related to the collection and compilation of assessment and operational data related to incident response and recovery. This includes estimation of both short- and long-term recovery needs. In addition, the SEOC Finance / Administrative Section is responsible for tracking costs related to the SRTF and the recovery operation as a whole. The SEOC Incident Management Section will provide general strategic direction and oversight of the SRTF and the recovery operation, and make policy decisions as required. The Incident Management Section is also responsible for all public information related to the SRTF and the recovery operation.

If the SEOC has closed, the SRTF will be under the general stewardship of the MSP/EMHSD. The MSP/EMHSD will then be responsible for all administrative functions associated with the SRTF and the recovery effort.

The SRTF will convene as required to discuss recovery issues, develop a recovery strategy for the incident, and coordinate recovery efforts. The nature and frequency of the SRTF coordination meetings and support activities will be dictated by incident circumstances and the needs of the recovery effort. In most cases, it is likely that multiple meetings will be required. The SRTF may be active for several weeks to several months, depending on the nature and complexity of the recovery effort.

Termination of Activities. The SRTF will terminate activities once recovery efforts have reached a point where regular coordination and monitoring is no longer required. The decision to terminate SRTF activities will be made by the SRTF Leader, upon concurrence of the SEOC Incident Commander (if the SEOC is still operational) or the MSP/EMHSD (if the SEOC is closed).

Reporting. The SRTF has three primary reporting responsibilities: 1) status reporting within the MI CIMS; 2) contributing to the Incident Action Plan; and 3) after-action reporting.

Status Reporting. The SRTF will create and maintain information within the MI CIMS regarding the nature and status of all state-level recovery support activities. This will be done through updates to the MI CIMS Activity Log, EM Program Status, Damage Assessment, and Shared Activities boards (and others as applicable), as the recovery operation progresses. Costs of providing / coordinating recovery support which is directly related to the preservation of public safety and/or health will be tallied under the “Public Property Damages – Category B: Emergency Protective Measures” section of the Damage Assessment board.

Incident Action Plan. The SRTF will contribute information to the established Incident Action Plan related to recovery support goals, objectives, time frames, staffing, etc. This will be done in the manner prescribed in the Direction and Control ESF. The SEOC Planning, Operations and Incident Management Section Chiefs (or if the SEOC is no longer operational, the MSP/EMHSD) will maintain the Incident Action Plan within the MI CIMS through at least the short-term recovery period.

After-Action Report. The SRTF will be expected to contribute information to the incident after-action report, unless the after-action report is issued prior to termination of SRTF activities. Even in those circumstances it is likely that the SRTF can provide a considerable amount of input into the after-action plan development. The SRTF Leader is responsible for SRTF reporting functions. In some cases, the SRTF may decide to issue a separate report (from the after-action report), detailing the nature, scope, magnitude, and results of the SRTF recovery efforts. The standard after-action report format (i.e., MI CIMS After-Action Report board) prescribed in the SEOC Standard Operating Procedures will be followed, to the extent practicable, in the development of this separate SRTF report.

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Summary of Major Recovery Support Roles and Responsibilities in Disasters, by Department / Agency

| DEPT. / AGENCY / ORGANIZATION Roles: P = Primary S = Support FUNCTION | Judiciary / Legislature | MSP/EMHSD | Executive Office | MDARD | MDAG | MDCR | MCSC (Civil Service) | MDCH | MDOC | MDOE | MDHS | MDIFS | MDLARA | MDMVA | MDEQ | MDNR | MDOS | MSP | MDTMB | MDOT | MDT | MDCH/MOSA | MEDC | MIVOAD – NGO | ARC – NGO | Citizen Corps – NGO | SART – NGO | |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------|------------------|-------|------|------|----------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|--------|-------|------|------|------|-----|-------|------|-----|-----------|------|--------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|---|
| | Animal Care (Domestic) Support | | | | P | | | | S | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | | | | S |
| Animal Disease Control / Remediation | | | | P | | | | | | | | | | | | P | | | | | | | | | | | | S |
| Business Recovery / Restoration Assistance | | P | S | S | | | | | | | | P | S | | | | | | | P | | | | | | | | |
| COG / COOP | P | P | P | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S |
| Communication System Restoration | | P | | | | | | | | | | | P | S | | | | | | P | | | | | | | | |
| Cyber Attack Recovery | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | P | S | S | S | | | | | |
| Disaster Debris Management | S | P | | S | | | | S | S | | | | | S | | S | | | | S | S | | | S | S | S | | |
| Disaster Donations Management | | S | S | S | | | | S | S | | P | | | S | | S | | | | S | | | | S | S | S | | |
| Disaster Logistics Management | | P | | S | | | | S | S | | S | | | S | | S | | | | S | | | | S | S | S | | |
| Disaster Unemployment Assistance | | | | | | | | | | | S | | P | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Economic Development Assistance | | | S | | | | | | | | | S | S | | S | | | | | S | S | P | S | | | | | |
| Emergency Services / Augmentation of | | | | | | | | P | S | | | | P | S | | S | | P | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment Assistance | | | | | | | | | | | S | | P | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy Stabilization | | | S | | S | | | | | | | | P | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Environmental Contamination Remediation | S | | | S | S | | | S | | | | | S | | P | S | | | | S | | | S | | | | | |
| Environmental Mapping / GIS | | S | | | | | | | | | | | | | | P | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food / Water / Basic Commodities | | P | S | S | | | | S | S | S | S | | | S | S | | | | | S | | | | S | S | | | |
| Financial Stabilization (i.e., banks, budgets) | S | | S | | | | | | | | S | P | | | | | | | | S | | S | | | S | | | |
| Functional Needs Populations / Services to | | S | | | | S | | S | | S | P | | S | | | | | | | S | | | P | S | S | | | |
| Governmental Facilities Restoration | S | P | S | | | | | S | S | S | S | | | S | | S | | | | S | S | | | | | | | |
| Health / Medical Services | | | | S | | | | P | S | | S | | | S | | | | | | | | S | | | S | | | |
| Historical & Cultural Resources / Protection of | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | S | | | S | | | P | | | | | |
| Housing Repair / Restoration / Reconstruction | | S | S | | | | | | S | | S | | S | S | | | | | | | | | P | S | | S | | |
| Infestation Control / Remediation | | | | P | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Insurance Assistance | | | | | | | | | | | S | P | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | |
| Law Enforcement / Security Support | | | | | S | S | | | S | | | | | S | | S | | P | S | | | | | | | | | |

Summary of Major Recovery Support Roles and Responsibilities in Disasters, by Department / Agency (cont.)

| DEPT. / AGENCY / ORGANIZATION Roles: P = Primary S = Support FUNCTION | Judiciary / Legislature | MSP/EMHSD | Executive Office | MDARD | MDAG | MDCR | MCSC (Civil Service) | MDCH | MDOC | MDOE | MDHS | MDIFS | MDLARA | MDMVA | MDEQ | MDNR | MDOS | MSP | MDTMB | MDOT | MDT | MDCH/MOSA | MEDC | MIVOAD – NGO | ARC – NGO | Citizen Corps – NGO | SART – NGO |
|--|--|-----------|------------------|-------|------|------|----------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|--------|-------|------|------|------|-----|-------|------|-----|-----------|------|--------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|
| | Mental Health / Crisis Counseling Assistance | | S | | | | | | P | | | S | | | | | | | S | | | | S | | S | | |
| Price Gouging Monitoring / Enforcement | | | S | S | P | | | | | | | | S | | | | | S | | | | S | | | | | |
| Public Works Services / Augmentation of | | S | | | | | | | S | | | | | S | | S | | | | S | P | | | | | | |
| Radiological Contamination Remediation | | P | S | S | | | | S | | | | | S | S | P | | | | S | | | | | | | | |
| Recovery Grants Coordination / Administration | | P | S | S | | | | | | S | | | S | S | | | | | S | S | S | | | | | | |
| Responsible Party Restitution | S | S | S | | P | | | | | | | | S | | P | | | | S | | | | | | | | |
| Tax Assistance | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | | | P | S | | | | | |
| Temporary Housing Resources | | S | S | | | | | | | | S | | S | | | | | | | | | S | P | S | S | | |
| Transportation Services / Provision of | | | | | | | | S | S | S | P | | | S | | | | S | | | | S | | S | S | | |
| Transportation System Restoration | | S | | | | | | | S | | | | | S | | | | | | P | | | | | | | |
| Utility System Restoration | | S | | | | | | | | | | | P | S | P | | | | | S | | | | | | | |
| Vegetative Disease Control / Remediation | | S | | P | | | | | S | | | | | S | | P | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water Control Facilities Restoration | | S | | S | | | | | S | | | | | S | P | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wildlife Care / Rehabilitation | | | | S | | | | | | | | | | | | P | | | | | | | | | | | S |

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Legal Considerations (Authority). Recovery operations have potential legal consequences that must be carefully considered before being implemented. Although legal considerations will not dictate whether or not recovery actions will occur (they will), there are always legal issues associated with such actions. For example, both public and private property will be affected. Privately owned property has an economic value that may require compensation to the owner if the property is taken, used, or damaged / destroyed in recovery operations. In many cases, private entities will provide essential services that help facilitate post-incident recovery (e.g., private utilities, waste removal companies, etc.). A plethora of federal and state laws, programs, regulations, executive orders and directives, and policy / guidance documents may govern post-incident recovery operations, enable recovery activities, or provide recovery assistance. Space does not permit all of them to be listed in this plan. However, the most important and relevant authorities related to recovery in Michigan are the federal Stafford Act and the Michigan Emergency Management Act, as both are gateways to post-incident recovery mechanisms which may include financial and/or direct assistance. In addition, the federal National Response Framework (NRF) and National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) provide mechanisms for mobilizing federal direct and financial assistance in support of recovery operations.

Relevant Federal Authorities.

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended. The Stafford Act, P.L. 100-707, was signed into law November 23, 1988. The Stafford Act renamed and amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, P.L. 93-288. The Stafford Act was subsequently amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, P.L. 106-390 (October 30, 2000), as well as several Acts signed into law in October of 2006 (i.e., Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act of 2007, P.L. 109-295, October 4, 2006; Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006, P.L. 109-308, October 6, 2006; and Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006, P.L. 109-347, October 13, 2006). The Stafford Act authorizes the President to provide financial and other assistance to State and local governments, certain private non profit organizations, and individuals to support response, recovery, and mitigation efforts following Presidential emergency or major disaster declarations. The Act addresses recovery related issues including the use and coordination of relief organizations, recovery assistance, and restoration of damaged facilities. The Act also provides temporary housing and other assistance to eligible individuals and households who have basic and essential needs as a result of the major disaster or emergency.

The Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA). This is Title VI of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act of 2007, P.L. 109-295, which clarified and modified the Homeland Security Act with respect to the organizational structure, authorities, and responsibilities of FEMA and the FEMA Administrator. The PKEMRA made changes – some appearing in the Homeland Security Act and some in the Stafford Act – which directed FEMA, among other things, to take the following actions related to recovery from major disasters:

- Establish the National Emergency Family Registry and Locator System to reunify separated family members
- Establish the National Emergency Child Locator Center to locate missing children
- Strengthen coordination and support of precautionary evacuations and recovery efforts
- Provide transportation assistance for relocating and returning individuals displaced from their residences
- Provide case management assistance to identify and address unmet needs of victims of major disasters

Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006. Amended the Stafford Act to ensure that state and local emergency preparedness operational plans address the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals following a major disaster or emergency. Refer to the MEMP Animal Care Support Plan.

FEMA Disaster Assistance Policies / Guidance. A large number of FEMA disaster assistance policies / guidance documents may be applicable to state recovery support operations – too many in fact to list. However, the FEMA web site contains the complete catalog of Public Assistance Grant Program policies (“9500 Series”) and guidance documents which can be viewed and downloaded in both individual subject and consolidated reference document formats.

The web address for these resources is: <http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/pa/9500toc.shtm>

The web address short-cut to the consolidated reference document (“Complete Public Assistance Policy Reference Manual”) is: <http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/policy.pdf>

National Response Framework. Although many elements of the NRF may support the State’s recovery efforts, the following ESFs and Annexes may be particularly relevant during significant operations:

- ESF #1 – Transportation
- ESF #2 – Communications
- ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering
- ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services
- ESF #7 – Logistics
- ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services
- ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
- ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources
- ESF #12 – Energy
- ESF #14 – Long-Term Community Recovery (now transitioned to the NDRF)
- Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Support Annex
- Private Sector Coordination Support Annex
- Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex

(Refer to the “Federal ESF – Counterpart State ESF Coordination Matrix” in the MEMP Emergency Management System section for information on federal ESF / state ESF coordination responsibilities.)

National Disaster Recovery Framework. The NDRF guides and coordinates federal efforts to support state, local and tribal government recovery operations subsequent to a Presidential major disaster declaration under the Stafford Act. The NDRF provides recovery assistance through the following six Recovery Support Functions (RSFs):

- Community Planning and Capacity Building
- Economic
- Health and Social Services
- Housing
- Infrastructure Systems
- Natural and Cultural Resources

(Refer to the “Federal RSF – Counterpart State ESF / Support Plan Coordination Matrix” found as Attachment 3 to this Support Plan for information on state-level coordination responsibilities with federal RSFs.)

Note: To review a comprehensive list of federal enabling / supporting authorities for recovery, refer to the online versions of the National Response Framework and National Disaster Recovery Framework at the following web addresses:

<http://www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/nrf/nrf-authorities.pdf> (National Response Framework)

<http://www.fema.gov/recoveryframework/> (National Disaster Recovery Framework)

USDA Disaster Assistance Programs. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has a wide range of disaster response and recovery programs, some of which operate independently from FEMA. These programs are targeted toward agriculture and rural areas and include both grants and loans. Most programs are created under 7 CFR 1945-A. Detailed information on the USDA’s programs is available at: <http://fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=deap&topic=landing>

Relevant State Authorities.

Emergency Management Act (Public Act 390 of 1976, MCL 30.401 et seq.). This Act provides the Governor with the authority to enable, direct, and support incident recovery by: 1) issuing executive orders, proclamations, and directives related to recovery which have the force and effect of law to implement the Act (30.403); 2) declaring a state of disaster or state of emergency to authorize the deployment of state resources and seek / accept federal assistance for recovery purposes (30.403-404); 3) entering into reciprocal aid agreements or compacts with other states, the federal government, or a province of Canada for the purpose of receiving goods and/or services to support recovery operations (30.404); 4) suspending a regulatory statute, order, or rule prescribing the procedures for conduct of state business, when strict compliance with the statute, order, or rule would prevent, hinder, or delay necessary recovery actions (30.405); 5) transferring the direction, personnel, or functions of state departments and agencies for the purpose of facilitating recovery (30.405); 6) commandeering or utilizing private property necessary to facilitate recovery (30.405); 7) directing and compelling evacuation from and/or controlling ingress and egress to and from stricken / threatened areas if necessary to facilitate recovery activities (30.405); 8) providing for the availability and use of temporary emergency housing to aid in recovery (30.405); 9) providing funding to eligible applicants (in accordance with the provisions set forth in 30.418-419) for eligible recovery-related expenses incurred during a declared disaster or emergency; and 10) directing other actions which are necessary and appropriate to facilitate and/or support incident recovery (30.405). This broad authority provides the Governor with considerable latitude and resources to address the plethora of issues that typically are present during incident recovery.

Situation and Planning Assumptions. The incident recovery functions addressed in this plan each present unique challenges due to their differing characteristics and requirements.

Initiating Disaster Conditions. Although recovery operations occur after every disaster or emergency, in most cases state involvement is limited to activities related to the provision of assistance under federal relief programs provided through the Stafford Act or related federal authorities. However, catastrophic incidents – though rare in Michigan – present a much wider array of issues and problems for state agencies to address in what is often a very compressed timeframe. Catastrophic incidents may result in large-scale evacuation and mass sheltering of individuals due to necessary protective actions, individuals may be left homeless by significant property damage, and critical infrastructure, essential services and the environment may be severely impacted. These situations create the need for significant state agency involvement in the incident recovery process.

Based on past experiences in Michigan and elsewhere, the types of incidents most likely to result in catastrophic-level damage and impacts to warrant active state involvement in and oversight of recovery operations include:

- Tornadoes / severe storms
- Floods
- Terrorist attacks (that result in significant physical damage and/or areas of contamination from a weapon of mass destruction, as well as evacuations and/or mass sheltering)
- Nuclear power plant incidents
- Large-scale hazardous material incidents
- Prolonged electric power failures

General Planning Assumptions. The following is assumed with regard to recovery operations in general:

Note: Assumptions help define the nature, scope, magnitude, anticipated duration, and expectations of the recovery support services provided by and/or coordinated through the state-level assets listed in the six recovery functional areas addressed in this plan. In addition to the following general recovery assumptions, each separate recovery functional area has its own set of assumptions which are listed at the beginning of its plan section.

- The successful management of large-scale recovery operations requires a united, cooperative effort by local, state and federal agencies, NGOs, private sector entities, advocacy groups and the general public.
- Effective recovery planning and organization at the local and state levels will enable disaster relief and recovery efforts to be more expedient, better organized and coordinated.
- Recovery measures aimed at protecting public safety, health, and general welfare will generally be a higher priority than measures aimed at protecting improved property and/or the environment, facilitating commerce, or otherwise promoting economic activity.

Note: Although both types of measures are needed in a recovery operation, cascading events, resource shortages (including recovery personnel) and/or other unforeseen circumstances will likely require that less emphasis be placed on addressing property and economic concerns and more emphasis be placed on public safety, health, and security concerns.

- When notified of an impending catastrophic incident or when a catastrophic incident appears imminent, a relatively high percentage of the general population of a jurisdiction will take reasonable steps to provide for their personal survival and sustenance.

Note: Unfortunately, while many individuals and families maintain basic survival supplies for the first 72 hours after an incident as a basic preparedness activity, many others will not even have this basic 72-hour level of preparedness and will require immediate attention and assistance. After the initial 72-hour post-incident period the vast majority of the general population will require government assistance of some degree for basic day-to-day survival.

- Natural, technological, and human-caused incidents have many recovery commonalities; however, each type of incident also causes unique types of conditions and concerns that must be addressed by recovery planners.

RECOVERY SUPPORT PLAN TO THE MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

- Local emergency management program jurisdictions will plan for recovery operations and implement appropriate recovery activities as required.

Note: Recovery procedures will be integrated into existing EOPs / EAGs or contained in separate, stand-alone support plans. In addition, many local emergency management program jurisdictions will have or be a functional part of a “County (City, Community) Recovery Task Force” (CRTF), the local counterpart to the “State Recovery Task Force” (SRTF). The SRTF and CRTFs will strive to use similar organizational structures and common terminology – in accordance with the NIMS – and have compatible plans and procedures.

- Local recovery resources will be utilized to their fullest extent before state or federal recovery support assistance is requested. This includes activation of mutual aid agreements, use of regional resources, and use of NGO and private sector resources (donated or otherwise).
- The SRTF will provide a centralized coordination mechanism for governmental, NGO and private sector activities during both the short- and long-term recovery periods. The SRTF will help provide for close and ongoing coordination with federal disaster programs and services provided under the Stafford Act and other authorities to ensure timely and appropriate provision of recovery assistance to individuals, institutions and communities in need.
- Although recovery efforts will be divided into short- and long-term concerns with corresponding completion time frames, it is likely that many if not all recovery activities will be occurring (at least to some degree) simultaneously during the recovery period. The simultaneous implementation of programs and activities will require close and ongoing coordination and monitoring by the SRTF for several weeks to possibly several months.
- State and federal recovery support will only be provided when local resources (including mutual aid and the use of regional, NGO and private sector resources) are overwhelmed and there is a substantiated need for supplemental assistance.
- Public information will be a critical component of an overall recovery strategy. The public, when informed of reasonable measures to take to facilitate or support incident recovery, will generally take those steps to the best of their ability.

Note: An effective public information campaign will require the use of multiple information dissemination means including traditional print and electronic media, web sites, social networking mechanisms, religious / cultural / advocacy organizations, and door-to-door campaigns as required.

- Federal recovery web sites will be available and fully utilized by individuals and families, governmental agencies, private nonprofit organizations, businesses, and Indian Tribes to obtain recovery information and/or register for recovery assistance.

Note: The State of Michigan web site may be used by the SRTF to supplement and link to the various web sites but will not duplicate information found on the federal web sites. Primary sites for individuals, families and businesses include but are not limited to disasterassistance.gov; fema.gov/rebuild; fema.gov/assistance; and sba.gov/services/disaster-assistance. Primary web sites for governmental agencies, private nonprofit organizations, Indian Tribes, and nongovernmental applicants to obtain recovery information include but are not limited to fema.gov/government/recovery and cfda.gov. The latter is the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance which contains detailed information on all available federal programs, including many “non traditional” programs that might be used during the long-term recovery process.

- Recovery activities and operations will be carried out in accordance with applicable federal and state laws and local ordinances, to the extent possible given incident circumstances. Deviations from enabling authorities will be kept to an absolute minimum.

Note: This includes various land use and development regulation mechanisms which may influence the nature and speed of the long-term recovery process.

- Recovery operations will normally commence once incident conditions have stabilized and/or response operations have been completed or substantially completed.

Note: In some cases, recovery operations may begin before response operations have been completed or substantially completed.

- The length of recovery operations will vary by function. Some recovery operations will be completed quickly while others may last from several months to several years.
- The recovery process is necessarily split into short-term and long-term activities but with recognition that some activities are both short-term and long-term in nature and there is often no clear dividing line between when short-term activities end and long-term activities begin.

Note: In general, short-term recovery activities focus on restarting critical community elements such as utilities and infrastructure, essential services, and economic and social systems in order to meet immediate needs. Long-term recovery activities include but are not limited to the resumption of full community services, completion of larger-scale repair and replacement work, economic stabilization, environmental restoration, and adaptation to post-incident conditions by the citizenry and affected organizations.

- Military resources may be used extensively in short-term recovery activities but generally will not be used extensively for long-term recovery. When they are involved, military elements will work with affected agencies and communities to transfer responsibility to more appropriate resources as soon as possible so that military support resources can be redeployed to military missions.
- Hazard mitigation activities must be an integral part of the recovery process because of the “window of opportunity” presented during the post-incident period to effectively reduce or eliminate future risk to human life, property and the environment.

Note: Mitigation activities undertaken during the recovery process will be in accordance with the priorities set forth in the affected community’s hazard mitigation plan and/or the Michigan Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Operations and Organization. The following organizational and operational procedures apply to all recovery support activities, regardless of initiating condition:

Activation and Mobilization Procedures. The Information and Planning ESF and MSP/EMHSD Publication 901 – “Michigan Damage Assessment Handbook,” describe the damage assessment system used by state agencies and local governments in Michigan. That system helps determine the extent of loss or harm from natural, technological, and human-caused disasters. Part of the analysis that occurs during the process of collecting and compiling the damage and impact assessment information involves identifying the anticipated needs of the affected communities with regard to both short-term and long-term recovery. This “needs assessment” portion of the process is crucial because of its direct relationship to organized action by the SRTF and the other resources identified in this plan.

In most cases, supplemental assistance needs are articulated by the affected local governments in the submittal of their assessment information to the SEOC via the MI CIMS or through other approved means. Other times it may be the SEOC staff that determines the need for recovery support, based on discussions with state and local officials and/or their knowledge of incident circumstances. Local governments may also articulate recovery support requirements to the SEOC through the use of the MI CIMS Resource Request / Task Assignment board.

The determining factors for implementation of this plan and activation of the SRTF will include but are not limited to:

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

When the decision to activate the SRTF and implement recovery support actions has been made within the SEOC, the SEOC Operations Chief will work with the SEOC Incident Commander and other key SEOC staff to determine the nature, extent and anticipated duration of support services to be provided. This will enable the support service providers to mobilize staff and resources as required to fulfill their support missions under the general framework of the SRTF.

Communications Plan. The SRTF will work with involved agencies and organizations to develop an incident-specific emergency communications plan for personnel and facilities involved in the recovery support operation. At a minimum, this plan will address the following issues and considerations:

- The type(s) of communications methods that will be used in the operation, and for what purposes
- Communications equipment assigned to personnel
- Frequencies, channels, and use protocols for 800 MHz radio communications (if used)
- Repair or replacement of damaged, inoperable, missing or stolen communications equipment
- Reporting formats, times, and intervals for status updates and coordination calls, as appropriate

If possible, standard Incident Command System forms found in the MI CIMS will be used to record part of this information – specifically forms ICS 205-OS (Incident Radio Communications Plan) and ICS 205a-OS (Communications List). The remainder of the plan will be in narrative and/or tabular format. The completed plan will be included as part of the SEOC Incident Action Plan (as applicable) and/or posted in the MI CIMS File Library and be available to all involved parties at any time.

Assessment Procedures. The SRTF and other recovery support resources activated under this plan are responsible for continuously assessing the status of recovery support operations and reporting this information to the SEOC via the MI CIMS and other appropriate means. This will be done by each involved agency / organization through updates to the MI CIMS Activity Log, EM Program Status, Damage Assessment, and Shared Activities boards (and others as applicable), as the recovery support operation progresses. Costs of providing / coordinating recovery support which is directly related to the preservation of public safety and/or health will be tallied under the “Public Property Damages – Category B: Emergency Protective Measures” section of the Damage Assessment board.

The MSP/EMHSD, as the steward agency for the SRTF and recovery support operations in general, will keep SEOC staff (if still activated) apprised of the status of the recovery support assistance being provided by the SRTF and other resources activated under this plan.

Public Information Plan. Timely and thorough public information releases regarding recovery issues are essential to a successful recovery support operation. Although most public information releases will be issued through the affected local governments, the SRTF and other activated resources should contribute to the public information process to ensure that unified and factually correct information is being transmitted to the public. To aid in that process, sample information materials have been pre-developed and can be found as Attachment 1 in the Attachments section below. These materials include sample press releases, public service announcements, and handbills / door hangers for a public information campaign.

The State Public Information Officer (SPIO) will work with the PIOs from all involved agencies and organizations (collectively referred to as the Joint Information Team – JIT) to develop an event-specific public information plan for the recovery support operation through the Joint Information Center (JIC). The plan will include the parameters, rules, and guidelines for the dissemination of information pertaining to the recovery support operation. The plan will also help to address rumors and misinformation that may arise and ensure that the recovery support operation runs as smoothly as possible. At a minimum, this plan will address the following issues and considerations:

- Specifics regarding the size and general nature of the incident-impacted population (as appropriate)
- Specifics regarding the recovery support resources in use and assistance being provided
- The methods that will be used to disseminate the information (e.g., electronic and print media, internet sites, functional needs advocacy organizations, door-to-door, social networking sites, etc.)
- Where public concerns, complaints, and questions can be directed (e.g., SEOC or local EOC, web site, specific governmental office, etc.)

The completed plan (in narrative and/or tabular format) will be posted in the MI CIMS File Library and be available to involved parties at any time.

Health and Safety Plan. The SRTF will work with the Safety Officers from involved agencies and organizations to develop an incident-specific health and safety plan for personnel and facilities involved in the recovery support operation. The ultimate purpose of the plan is to help personnel avoid accidents during recovery support operations and to protect personnel from exposure to hazardous conditions. At a minimum, this plan will address the following issues and considerations:

- Methods for disseminating health and safety information to all personnel involved in recovery support operations
- Minimum health and safety standards that are to be followed at all times
- Monitoring procedures to ensure compliance with the minimum health and safety standards
- Corrective actions for incidents of non-compliance with the minimum health and safety standards
- Known hazards / potential hazards at recovery support facilities (as appropriate)
- Safe use of equipment (as required)
- Safe handling of potentially hazardous materials (as required)
- How to identify and report hazardous / potentially hazardous conditions (process to be followed and person to report to at each facility)

If possible, standard Incident Command System forms found in the MI CIMS will be used to record part of this information – specifically forms ICS 206-OS (Medical Plan) and ICS-OS 208 (Safety Message/Plan). The remainder of the plan will be in narrative and/or tabular format. The completed plan will be included as part of the SEOC Incident Action Plan (as applicable) and/or posted in the MI CIMS File Library and be available to all involved parties at any time.

Logistics Support / Resource Requirements for Plan Implementation. Logistics support for the implementation of this plan will be provided through the SEOC Operations and Logistics Sections, as prescribed in the Direction and Control ESF. Involved departments / agencies and organizations will provide the personnel, facilities, technical expertise, equipment, materials and financial resources necessary to implement their respective assigned tasks, as prescribed in this plan and other MEMP sections and as dictated by incident circumstances. The resources required to provide this assistance will come from existing department / agency and organization stockpiles or capabilities and/or will be procured by the department / agency and/or organization if existing stockpiles or capabilities are not adequate to meet incident requirements.

The State may also seek uncompensated donations of goods and services from business and industry or other private or public sector entities (including individuals) if required to fully implement the plan and provide needed assistance. In extreme circumstances, the Governor has the authority under 1976 PA 390, as amended, MCL 30.405 to “commandeer” private property (subject to appropriate compensation) if necessary to cope with a disaster or emergency.

As appropriate, the MSP/EMHSD will contact and coordinate with FEMA and other involved federal agencies for the purpose of obtaining supplemental assistance under the NRF, the federal Stafford Act, or other mechanisms. The MSP/EMHSD may also coordinate with other states for the provision of assistance under the national EMAC and/or other aid-providing organizations for assistance (compensated or uncompensated) under separate aid agreements. If additional state financial resources are required to fully implement this plan, a supplemental appropriations request may be submitted to the Michigan Legislature by the MDTMB in the manner and process prescribed in the Resource Support ESF.

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

Plan Maintenance. The MSP/EMHSD will maintain this plan, with input provided by governmental and nongovernmental partners and stakeholders as appropriate. The plan will be reviewed annually as part of the larger MEMP review and it will be updated as soon as practicable afterward to reflect identified changes in operational procedure, organizational structure, capabilities or resources. Refer to “Plan Maintenance” in the Planning Preliminaries section of the MEMP for additional details.

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CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE RESTORATION CONSIDERATIONS



Planning Assumptions Specific to Critical Infrastructure Recovery Operations. With regard to critical infrastructure recovery, it is assumed:

- Critical infrastructure restoration will be a high priority for both public and private infrastructure owners. Private infrastructure owners will generally restore damaged systems in accordance with the restoration priorities established by state and local emergency management officials. If such priorities have not been established and/or clearly articulated by public officials, then private sector restoration activities will occur in accordance with the priorities established by the infrastructure owner.
- Private infrastructure owners will provide accurate and timely estimates to government officials regarding damage impacts and the estimated length of service interruption.
- Most restoration activities cannot occur until debris has been adequately cleared from roadways and/or utility easements, and around critical infrastructure. Restoration of critical infrastructure electrical service and communication systems will begin as soon as major transportation routes are cleared of debris to allow emergency vehicles and crews to enter the disaster area.
- Restoration of electric power will be the pacing activity for reestablishing water and sewage systems, and the restoration of power will be paced by the clearance of debris along the transmission line easements.
- Waste disposal, water treatment and distribution, wastewater collection and treatment, electric power, and telecommunications, being critical for the continued operation of many other public and private services, will be top restoration priorities.
- Emergency response and recovery facilities related to critical infrastructure which have no emergency power or telecommunications service (e.g., emergency operations or command centers, response / recovery centers), medical facilities which have no emergency power, damaged emergency communication centers and facilities, and designated facilities providing emergency food, water and ice are essential priorities and will be addressed early in the recovery.
- Special care centers, nursing home facilities having no emergency power, law enforcement and fire stations having no emergency power, detention centers, adult congregate living facilities, facilities serving as disaster application centers for federal disaster relief, and public and private facilities necessary for resource management and distribution activities will be the next essential priorities to address early in the recovery.

RECOVERY SUPPORT PLAN TO THE MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

- Local governments and state agencies will inspect damaged buildings and infrastructure under their stewardship and set priorities for their demolition, repair or continued use with temporary safety measures such as shoring or bracing.
- Most critical public and quasi-public infrastructure repair, restoration or reconstruction costs (up to 75%) will be eligible for federal PAGP funding if a federal major disaster declaration (under the Stafford Act) is granted for the incident.
- Physical damage to roads, bridges and other critical transportation infrastructure will be restored in a manner to ensure access by and facilitate the movement of emergency services and recovery resources and the conduct of recovery activities.

Electric Power Restoration Priorities. Electrical power restoration priorities by facility type are generally established locally / regionally between electrical service providers and emergency management officials. For large-scale incidents (affecting several regions of the state or the entire state), it may be necessary and appropriate for the State (through the SEOC) to recommend facility restoration priorities to service providers to ensure a uniform and timely statewide recovery and the greatest protection of public health, safety and property. If possible, key partners and stakeholders will be thoroughly consulted before such priorities are established. Although incident-specific circumstances will likely impact restoration priorities to some degree, in most cases the priorities should remain fairly constant. In general, the recommended facility electric power restoration priorities for the State of Michigan will be (in descending but flexible priority order):

- Level I, II and III Trauma Centers
- Acute Care Medical Centers
- 911 Dispatch Centers
- State and Local Emergency Operations / Command Centers
- Burn Centers
- Surgical (Non-Elective) and Urgent Care Medical Centers
- Food Cold Storage Warehouses
- Water / Wastewater Treatment Facilities
- Major Fueling Stations
- Emergency Medical Transport Facilities
- Fire Stations
- Police Stations
- Radio Stations
- Long-Term Care Facilities
- Telecommunications – Wireless
- Telecommunications – Hardwire
- Major Business Districts
- Correctional Facilities and Mental Health Facilities (Inpatient)
- Hospice Care Facilities
- Fuel Refineries
- Government Facilities
- Shelters, Staging Areas, and Points of Distribution

Key Resources. The following key resources (i.e., organizations, programs, personnel, equipment, facilities, and materials) have been identified as being potentially relevant to state-level recovery support efforts related to critical infrastructure restoration operations:

Infrastructure Restoration Plans. In general, private, quasi-public, and public infrastructure owners / service providers have restoration plans in place which guide their recovery operations after a damaging incident. Typically, these plans will address the full range of activities required to assess damages and impacts to the infrastructure, institute temporary measures (if feasible) to allow continuation of service at reduced levels, and permanently repair, restore or reconstruct the infrastructure to its pre-incident condition. Depending on the type of infrastructure, these restoration plans may be required by federal and/or state law or regulation. These plans are generally distributed on a “need to know” basis and therefore may not be available on the internet or otherwise made public. Some of these plans are kept on file in the SEOC to aid in response and recovery operations.

Michigan Infrastructure Protection Plan. The Michigan Infrastructure Protection Plan (MIPP), a state-level counterpart to the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP), outlines how each critical infrastructure sector can best protect its infrastructure and ensure its reliability, resiliency and recovery after an incident. (This plan also has “need to know” status and therefore is not publicly distributed.) The MSP/EMHSD maintains stewardship over the MIPP and works with subject matter experts from all infrastructure sectors in its development, maintenance and implementation. As appropriate during incident recovery, the MSP/EMHSD can mobilize those subject matter experts from applicable infrastructure sectors, under the framework of the SRTF, to coordinate and provide technical assistance in the assessment of continued vulnerability to, repair and restoration of critical infrastructure.

Funding Programs for Infrastructure Repair, Restoration and Replacement. There are numerous federal (and often state-administered) programs that can be used to fund the repair, restoration and replacement of critical infrastructure – too many to list in this space. The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA), described earlier in this plan, provides the most comprehensive listing of these programs and their application and eligibility requirements. (Refer to www.cfda.gov.)

In addition, there are several programs available via a Presidential major disaster declaration under the federal Stafford Act (and/or via their own enabling authorities) which may be applicable to critical infrastructure recovery. The primary programs include but are not limited to:

HUD Disaster Recovery Assistance. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) can provide statutory and regulatory waivers to allow grantees (metropolitan cities, urban counties and states) to reprogram their Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) for disaster recovery activities. Critical infrastructure may be the focus of those activities, particularly if it is crucial to the economic and/or physical development of the affected community. The MEDC is the steward state agency for the CDBG Program in Michigan.

FEMA Public Assistance Grant Program. The PAGP under the Stafford Act provides supplemental grant assistance for the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain private non-profit (PNP) organizations. The federal share of assistance under the PAGP is not less than 75% and in extreme cases may be increased above 75%. (Note: The 25% non-federal cost share is the responsibility of each responding state agency or local jurisdiction unless the Michigan Legislature approves a special appropriation to assist with cost share.) The MSP/EMHSD, as the steward state agency for the PAGP in Michigan and recipient of the federal grant funds, administers all subgrants provided to eligible applicants in accordance with

the provisions set forth in the “State of Michigan Administrative Plan for the Public Assistance Grant Program.”

Eligible applicants for the PAGP include states, local governments, Indian tribes and certain PNP organizations. Eligible PNP facilities must be open to the public and perform essential services of a governmental nature. Eligible PNP facilities generally include the following:

- Medical facilities such as hospitals, outpatient and rehabilitation facilities
- Custodial care facilities that provide institutional care for persons who require close supervision and some physical constraints in their daily activities
- Educational facilities such as primary and secondary schools, colleges and universities
- Emergency facilities such as fire departments, rescue squads and ambulance services
- Utilities such as water, sewer and electrical power systems
- Museums, zoos, community centers, libraries, homeless shelters, senior citizen centers, shelter workshops and facilities which provide health and safety services of a governmental nature

To be eligible, all work must be required as the result of the disaster, be located within the designated disaster area, and be the legal responsibility of an eligible applicant. Work that is eligible for supplemental federal grant assistance is classified as either emergency work or permanent work, and either category of work may relate to critical infrastructure restoration activities:

Emergency Work

- **Category A:** Debris removal from public roads and rights-of-way, as well as from private property when determined to be in the public interest.

Note: Effective October 1, 2012, the PAGP now funds debris removal on Federal Aid System (FAS) highways, in addition to funding repair and restoration activities on non-FAS highway infrastructure (see Category C below).

- **Category B:** Emergency protective measures performed to eliminate or reduce immediate threats to the public or to property, including search and rescue, warning of hazards, and demolition of unsafe structures.

Permanent Work

Work to restore an eligible damaged facility to its pre-disaster design. The work may range from minor repairs to replacement. Categories of permanent work include:

- **Category C:** Roads, streets, bridges and normal right-of-way elements such as culverts, curbs, gutters, shoulders, ditches, lighting and signs.

Note: Permanent repair of Federal Aid System (FAS) roads is not eligible under the PAGP. Permanent repair of FAS roads is funded by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Emergency Relief Program (see separate description below). However, the PAGP will fund repair and restoration activities on non-FAS roads.

- **Category D:** Water control facilities (e.g., dikes, levees, irrigation works, drainage channels, pumping facilities). Note: Permanent repair of flood control works is the responsibility of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS).
- **Category E:** Public buildings and related contents and equipment, including public mass transportation systems.
- **Category F:** Public utilities (e.g., water treatment and delivery systems, power generation facilities and distribution lines, sewage collection and treatment facilities).
- **Category G:** Public parks, recreational facilities, and facilities such as playgrounds, swimming pools, cemeteries, and improved / maintained beaches.

SBA Disaster Loan Program. The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) can provide both direct and bank-participation low-interest disaster loans to qualified homeowners and businesses to repair or replace damaged or destroyed private property. Private critical infrastructure owners could use these loans to fund the repair and restoration of their infrastructure. This loan program is activated when a Presidential major disaster declaration is issued, or (in cases where the damages are less extensive) when the SBA Administrator declares a "disaster loan area" (SBA administrative declaration) under the SBA's own statutory authority. The MSP/EMHSD is the primary state liaison agency to the SBA for activation of the Disaster Loan Program. The MSP/EMHSD will work with the Executive (Governor's) Office to request activation of the program when incident assessments indicate a potential need for the funding to address identified damage. Refer to MSP/EMHSD Publication 901 – "Michigan Damage Assessment Handbook" for more detailed information on the many varied provisions of the program.

National Flood Insurance Program. Homeowners and business owners that incur flood damages and that have a flood insurance policy under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) may be eligible for payments to assist in repairing or restoring their damaged property. (A Presidential declaration is not required to activate this assistance – only a qualifying flood event.) Private critical infrastructure owners that have a flood insurance policy could use the proceeds to fund the repair and restoration of their infrastructure that was damaged in a flood.

Department of Defense Direct Assistance. The DOD may be able to provide assistance for debris removal and temporary restoration of essential public facilities and services. Normally, such assistance is provided only during the immediate aftermath of an incident which, in all likelihood, will result in a Presidential emergency or major disaster declaration under the Stafford Act, and then only when threats to life and property are present which cannot be effectively dealt with by the State or its local governments. Department of Defense emergency assistance is normally limited in duration to a maximum of 10 days. The MSP/EMHSD will work with the MDMVA and FEMA to arrange for direct DOD assistance for debris removal and/or critical infrastructure restoration if incident conditions require such action.

USACE Flood Protection and Recovery Assistance. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers can provide flood protection and recovery assistance for critical infrastructure, which, depending on the incident circumstances, could consist of: 1) flood emergency preparation; 2) flood fighting operations; 3) emergency repair and restoration of flood control works; and 4) emergency repair and restoration of any completed federally-authorized flood or shore protection project threatened or damaged by abnormal wind, wave or water action. (The projects referenced in item 4 may be protecting critical infrastructure from flooding and/or erosion.) The Corps emergency response authority also allows for emergency channel and bridge debris removal following a flood. Generally, Corps emergency work provides only the minimum necessary actions to restore essential public services and preserve life and property. It is not intended to take the place of or eliminate the necessity of subsequent general clean-up, debris removal, and recovery work done through the federal PAGP. The MSP/EMHSD is the primary liaison state agency to the USACE for flood protection and recovery assistance for critical infrastructure.

FHWA Emergency Relief Program. The Federal Highway Administration Emergency Relief Program can provide assistance for the repair and restoration of roads, bridges and standard right-of-way elements on the Federal Aid System (FAS). The FHWA emergency relief funds are coordinated through the MDOT, although all funding decisions are made by the FHWA. This assistance does not specifically require a Presidential major disaster declaration, although it is often activated when a declaration is granted. The FHWA Emergency Relief Program funds repair and restoration activities

RECOVERY SUPPORT PLAN TO THE MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

on FAS highway infrastructure and the FEMA PAGP funds repair and restoration activities on non-FAS highway infrastructure.

Other Transportation Infrastructure Programs. The MDOT administers several other federal and state (non-disaster focused) transportation programs which may be used in certain circumstances to provide assistance with critical transportation infrastructure repair and restoration. These programs include but are not limited to the following:

- Michigan Transportation Fund (receiving fund for several programs dedicated to highway purposes)
- Transportation Related Trust Fund (combined trust fund for several dedicated highway and bridge trust funds)
- Surface Transportation Program and Small Urban Program
- Highway Trust Fund
- Railroad Rehabilitation and Repair Program
- Michigan Rail Loan Assistance Program
- State Infrastructure Bank

The MDOT web site (www.michigan.gov/mdot) has detailed background information on each program.

Drainage Infrastructure Repair / Restoration. The MDARD can provide limited technical assistance to aid county Drain Commissioners in assessing drainage infrastructure damage and mitigating future damage. The Michigan Association of County Drain Commissioners and the Michigan Stormwater-Floodplain Association may also be able to mobilize technical assistance resources from member agencies and organizations to aid other members in need. Federal agencies that may be able to provide technical assistance regarding drainage infrastructure restoration include but are not limited to the USACE and the NRCS.

Water Distribution and Wastewater Treatment Infrastructure Repair / Restoration. The MDEQ can provide limited technical assistance to aid local water distribution and wastewater treatment system operators in assessing system damage and operational viability and mitigating future damage and disruption. In addition, federal agencies such as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), USDA and NRCS may be able to provide technical and/or funding assistance to aid in repairing / restoring damaged system infrastructure. Possible funding sources include but are not limited to:

The USEPA State Revolving Fund and Drinking Water Revolving Fund are administered in Michigan by the MDEQ and provide low-cost financing to communities for the construction, repair, and rehabilitation of drinking water systems and wastewater collection and treatment facilities. The SRF is a low interest loan financing program that assists qualified local communities with the construction of needed water pollution control facilities. The DWRP is a low interest loan financing program designed to assist water suppliers in satisfying the requirements of the federal Safe Water Drinking Act.

The USDA Water and Waste Disposal Program makes grants and direct and guaranteed loans to develop water and waste disposal systems in rural areas. During an emergency, funds would be made available for loans or grants for the repair of rural water and waste disposal systems damaged by natural disasters. The funds cover any facility that did not receive assistance from other sources, so that the communities affected can continue to provide safe drinking water and wastewater treatment facilities.

The NRCS Emergency Watershed Protection Program provides funding to undertake emergency measures, including the purchase of floodplain easements, for runoff retardation and soil erosion prevention to safeguard lives and property from floods, drought, and the products of erosion on any watershed whenever fire, flood or any other natural occurrence is causing or has caused a sudden impairment of the watershed.

Dam Safety Considerations and Dam Repair / Restoration. The MDEQ can provide technical assistance to aid local dam owners / operators in assessing physical damage to their dam, determining its operational viability in light of the damage, and mitigating additional damage and downstream impacts. Supplemental technical assistance may be available from the membership of the Association of State Dam Safety Officials, and from federal agencies such as the NRCS (through its Watershed Rehabilitation Program) and FEMA (through its National Dam Safety Program). Funding programs for dam repair / restoration (or removal) are currently limited in number and scope and may be a challenge for long-term recovery.

SHORT-TERM CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE RESTORATION TASKS AND EXECUTION

MSP/EMHSD:

- **Activate the State Recovery Task Force (SRTF) to address critical infrastructure restoration needs.** The SRTF will be integrated into the SEOC structure (if the SEOC is still activated) as described in the “State Recovery Task Force” section earlier in this plan.
- **Work with the MDLARA to communicate electrical service restoration priorities to service providers to facilitate statewide recovery.** (Refer to the “Electric Power Restoration Priorities” section earlier in this plan.)
- **Coordinate and administer the federal Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP) to provide funding to repair, restore or replace damaged public facilities.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Coordinate and/or conduct assessments of vulnerability of critical infrastructure from actual or potential incident-related damage / impacts.** In some situations, the MSP/EMHSD may be able to work with other MSP, state agency, or private sector specialists to conduct assessments of the physical and operational vulnerability of critical infrastructure from actual or potential incident-related damage and impacts. Normally this assessment process would be conducted as a pre-incident function. However, in the event of a little- or no-notice terrorist attack or other significant incident the assessments can be conducted during the response and early recovery phases to reduce physical and operational vulnerabilities of affected or potentially affected critical infrastructure. (Refer to the WMD Attack Procedures.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MDARD):

- **As necessary, assist local jurisdictions with the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged inter-county drains.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Coordinate with the USDA / FSA on impacts to farms and agricultural production.**

- **Coordinate and provide guidance to food establishments on food safety and the resumption of business.**

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH (MDCH):

- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged state mental health facilities.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Monitor and report damage and impacts to critical private sector facilities, infrastructure, and systems.** (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS (MDOC):

- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged state correctional facilities.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (MDOE):

- **Assess damage to and impact on public schools.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Coordinate public school facility and operations restoration.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (MDEQ):

- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged dams, water supply systems, and wastewater collection / treatment facilities.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Provide information to and solicit applications from eligible applicants for Drinking Water Revolving Fund and State Revolving Fund grant programs for water distribution and wastewater treatment system repairs.**
- **Monitor and report damage and impacts to critical private sector facilities, infrastructure, and systems.** (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)
- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged oil and gas wells or pipelines (gathering lines).** (Also refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF for related infrastructure safety task assignments.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES (MDHS):

- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged state training and rehabilitation (juvenile justice) facilities, and the MCTI.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS (MDLARA):

- **As appropriate, work with the MSP/EMHSD to communicate restoration priorities to electrical service providers to facilitate statewide incident recovery.** (Refer to the “Electric Power Restoration Priorities” section in this plan.)
- **Monitor and report damage and impacts to critical private sector facilities, infrastructure, and systems.** (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)
- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged energy and telecommunications infrastructure.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged petroleum and natural gas pipelines.** (Also refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF for related infrastructure safety task assignments.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS (MDMVA):

- **Coordinate / provide military support to civil authorities.** Support is provided by mission and may include but is not limited to the restoration of public facilities and provision of supplemental engineering services. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF and Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged state military facilities.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

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

- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration (including decontamination, as required) of damaged state facilities.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF and WMD Attack Procedures – CBRNE Attack.)
- **Develop and implement an appropriate response and recovery strategy for cyber attacks.** (Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures / Cyber Attacks.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (MDOT):

- **Maintain, repair, and restore the state highway / trunkline system.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Maintain, repair and restore state-owned rail lines.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Provide funding for transportation system development and maintenance.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Assess damage to and impact of failed transportation infrastructure and accidents (road, air, rail, mass transit, and marine).** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

- **Monitor and report damage and impacts to critical private sector facilities, infrastructure, and systems.** (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)
- **Provide photographic documentation of emergency or disaster-related damage.** (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)
- **Provide technical assistance to FEMA Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP) and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP).** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Coordinate Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Emergency Relief Program.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY (MDT):

- **Provide immediate and long-term economic development and recovery assistance.** (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)

ALL STATE DEPARTMENTS / AGENCIES:

- **Report cyber attacks to the MDTMB and take appropriate response actions.** (Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures / Cyber Attacks.)

LONG-TERM CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE RESTORATION TASKS AND EXECUTION

MSP/EMHSD:

- **Activate the State Recovery Task Force (SRTF), if not already done during the short-term recovery phase.** (Refer to the “State Recovery Task Force” section earlier in this plan.)
- **Coordinate and administer federal Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) to provide funding for cost-effective mitigation measures to reduce the long-term risk to public facilities from disaster damage.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Coordinate and administer the federal Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP) to provide funding to repair, restore or replace damaged public facilities.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Coordinate disaster debris clearance and management activities, as required.** (This activity may aid in the rapid restoration of critical infrastructure. Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MDARD):

- **As necessary, assist local jurisdictions with the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged inter-county drains.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Coordinate with the USDA / FSA on impacts to farms and agricultural production.**

RECOVERY SUPPORT PLAN TO THE MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

- **Coordinate with federal authorities in administering federal assistance related to agricultural damage, farmers and related food enterprises.** (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)
- **Coordinate and provide guidance to food establishments on food safety and the resumption of business.**
- **Monitor and report damage and impacts to critical private sector facilities, infrastructure, and systems.** (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH (MDCH):

- **Monitor and report damage and impacts to critical private sector facilities, infrastructure, and systems.** (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)
- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged state mental health facilities.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS (MDOC):

- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged state correctional facilities.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (MDOE):

- **Coordinate public school facility and operations restoration.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (MDEQ):

- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged dams, water supply systems, and wastewater collection / treatment facilities.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Provide information to and solicit applications from eligible applicants for Drinking Water Revolving Fund and State Revolving Fund grant programs for water distribution and wastewater treatment system repairs.**
- **Monitor and report damage and impacts to critical private sector facilities, infrastructure, and systems.** (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)
- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged oil and gas wells or pipelines (gathering lines).** (Also refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF for related infrastructure safety task assignments.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES (MDHS):

- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged state training and rehabilitation (juvenile justice) facilities, and the MCTI.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS (MDLARA):

- **Monitor and report damage and impacts to critical private sector facilities, infrastructure, and systems.** (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)
- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged energy and telecommunications infrastructure.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged petroleum and natural gas pipelines.** (Also refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF for related infrastructure safety task assignments.)

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

- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration (including decontamination, as required) of damaged state facilities.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF and WMD Attack Procedures – CBRNE Attack.)
- **Coordinate and implement an appropriate response and recovery strategy for cyber attacks.** (Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures / Cyber Attacks.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (MDOT):

- **Maintain, repair, and restore the state highway / trunkline system.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Maintain, repair and restore state-owned rail lines.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Provide funding for transportation system development and maintenance.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Assess damage to and impact of failed transportation infrastructure and accidents (road, air, rail, mass transit, and marine).** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Monitor and report damage and impacts to critical private sector facilities, infrastructure, and systems.** (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)
- **Provide technical assistance to FEMA Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP) and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP).** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

- **Coordinate Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Emergency Relief Program.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY (MDT):

- **Provide immediate and long-term economic development and recovery assistance.** This also includes coordinating with the Michigan Economic Development Corporation (MEDC), which has resources that can supplement the MDT's various programs to aid in economic recovery. Critical infrastructure restoration may be an eligible activity under the various economic development programs, if directly tied to the furtherance of economic development in the affected community. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)

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HOUSING CONSIDERATIONS



Planning Assumptions Specific to Housing Operations. With regard to housing recovery, it is assumed:

- Most repair and replacement costs for damaged housing are covered by private insurance. Individuals that do not have private insurance or are under-insured will be most likely to require housing assistance during the incident recovery phase.
- Housing restoration can take weeks, months, and even years after an emergency and long-term alternative housing options should be considered early in the recovery operation.
- Affected individuals and families will desire to live as close to their original place of residence as possible so housing options should (where feasible) be sought within or in close proximity to the impacted area.
- A viable state housing recovery strategy must include short-term temporary sheltering, longer term interim (transitional) housing, permanent replacement housing, and expedient housing repair provisions to properly address all possible situational contingencies.
- Federal funding assistance will be required to support housing operations that go beyond the short-term temporary sheltering phase.
- Most housing options will be from the private, quasi-public or private nonprofit sectors, although suitable types of governmental facilities may be used for short-term sheltering or even longer term transitional housing if other options are not readily available.

Key Resources. The following key resources (i.e., organizations, personnel, equipment, facilities, and materials) have been identified as being potentially relevant to state-level recovery support efforts related to housing:

Federal Resources. Federal housing programs that may be able to aid in housing recovery in Michigan include but are not limited to:

Federal IHP and PAGP. If the initiating incident results in a Presidential major disaster declaration, the Individuals and Households Program (IHP) and/or Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP) may be activated (upon state request and federal approval) to provide services and assistance to incident-impacted individuals and/or communities. IHP assistance that is potentially pertinent to housing recovery may include but is not limited to:

- Temporary housing or rental payments
- Provisions for expedient home repairs to make damaged homes livable and keep them occupied
- Food, clothing, furniture, appliances and other household necessities
- Essential utilities activation at the temporary housing (if applicable)
- Other basic housing needs as dictated by program regulations and incident circumstances

Initially, costs for providing housing recovery assistance may be covered under the PAGP, Category B (Emergency Protective Measures), such as was done in the 2005 nationwide Hurricane Katrina evacuation and sheltering operation. This is particularly so in rapidly evolving incidents where services have to be provided to large numbers of individuals quickly. Eventually, this assistance is likely to be transitioned over to the IHP – depending on incident circumstances and the types of assistance requested and granted under the declaration.

Federal IHP assistance is coordinated by the MDHS (which provides liaison to the IHP administrators, and advocates for the State) and the SIAO from the MSP/EMHSD, in accordance with the Human Services ESF. Federal PAGP assistance is coordinated by the SPAO from the MSP/EMHSD as specified in the Public Works and Engineering ESF.

HUD Disaster Recovery Assistance. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) can provide statutory and regulatory waivers to allow grantees (metropolitan cities, urban counties and states) to reprogram their Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) for disaster recovery activities. The CDBG program works to ensure decent affordable housing, to provide services to the most vulnerable in communities, and to create jobs through the expansion and retention of businesses. Housing may be the focus of recovery activities funded by the CDBG, particularly if it benefits low and moderate income persons, prevents or eliminates slums or blight, and addresses immediate threats to the health or welfare of the community for which other funding is not available. The MSHDA, housed within the MEDC, is the steward state agency for the housing element of the CDBG Program in Michigan.

SBA Disaster Loan Program. The SBA can provide both direct and bank-participation low-interest disaster loans to qualified homeowners and renters for restoring or replacing disaster damaged real and personal property. The loan amount is limited to the amount of uninsured SBA verified losses. This loan program is activated when a Presidential major disaster declaration is issued, or (in cases where the damages are less extensive) when the SBA Administrator declares a "disaster loan area" (SBA administrative declaration) under the SBA's own statutory authority. The MSP/EMHSD is the primary state liaison agency to the SBA for activation of the Disaster Loan Program. The MSP/EMHSD will work with the Executive (Governor's) Office to request activation of the program when incident assessments indicate a potential need for the funding to address identified damage. Refer to MSP/EMHSD Publication 901 – Michigan Damage Assessment Handbook for more detailed information on the many varied provisions of the program.

FEMA Disaster Temporary Housing Operational Guide / National Disaster Housing Strategy. FEMA's housing documents provide a framework for intergovernmental cooperation and coordination in meeting disaster-related sheltering and temporary housing needs. The documents offer an array of potential housing solutions to states and provide information on FEMA's various types of sheltering and temporary housing assistance. They are potentially valuable resources for developing strategies for meeting the sheltering and temporary housing needs of Michigan residents and long-term evacuees in Michigan.

State Resources. Several state departments and agencies may be able to assist in housing recovery efforts, including but not limited to:

Michigan State Housing Development Authority. The MSHDA, housed within the MEDC, administers programs which create and preserve safe and decent affordable housing and address homeless issues. As the primary housing agency for the State of Michigan, the MSHDA may be able to assist individuals in finding temporary or permanent housing through its online “Michigan Housing Locator” database (a rental housing search tool) or by working with community-based organizations to identify and make available various types of housing options to meet recovery needs. The MSHDA is also the steward state agency for the housing element of the CDBG Program in Michigan.

MOSA / AAAs. The MOSA, through its network of Area Agencies on Aging (AAAs), can assist in identifying senior or senior-compatible housing resources in various regions around the state. This assistance can be mobilized via the MOSA EMC in the SEOC.

MDHS. The MDHS, through its network of county offices, can assist in identifying available housing resources in their respective service areas. MDHS staff routinely assists clients with housing-related needs as part of their normal case management work, and this expertise can be tapped during incident recovery to identify housing resources for those made homeless due to a disaster or emergency. This assistance can be mobilized via the MDHS EMC in the SEOC.

In addition, Michigan Rehabilitation Services (MRS) provides a wide array of assistance services to persons with disabilities to enable them to gain employment and function independently. The MRS also operates the Michigan Career and Technical Institute (MCTI) for eligible adults who have a physical, mental, or emotional disability. The MCTI provides vocational and technical training programs and supportive services to prepare persons with disabilities for gainful employment. MRS counselors are also available at the 25 Michigan Works! Service Centers located around the state. The MRS can provide advice and assistance regarding the housing needs of individuals with disabilities.

MDLARA. The MDLARA Bureau of Services for Blind Persons provides services to blind or visually impaired individuals so that they can achieve employability and/or function independently. The Bureau can provide advice and assistance regarding the housing needs of blind / visually impaired individuals.

MDCR. The MDCR Division on Deaf and Hard of Hearing provides services to and advocates on behalf of individuals with disabilities in Michigan. The DDHH can provide advice and assistance regarding the housing needs of deaf / hard of hearing individuals.

Public College / University Housing Resources. If available, student dormitories and apartments at Michigan’s 15 public colleges / universities could be used to temporarily house individuals and families until arrangements could be made for more permanent housing options.

Note: Although this is a potential option, displacement of the student population from dormitories and apartments is not likely except in the most extreme of circumstances because that would simply create another set of problems to address. In addition, public colleges / universities are autonomous institutions and are not considered “state” facilities in the traditional sense – i.e., facilities used by Executive Branch departments and agencies.

Nongovernmental Resources. Michigan has numerous NGOs (e.g., advocacy, faith-based, vocational, etc.) which provide or coordinate the provision of affordable and accessible housing to individuals and families, and/or that assist in repairing / restoring housing damaged in a disaster or

emergency. Many of these organizations are locally-based and therefore are identified and coordinated through local EOPs. The following NGOs are statewide in operation and are the best resources to tap to address multi-jurisdictional housing recovery needs:

Michigan Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster. The MIVOAD is a nationally sanctioned coalition of private and church-based relief organizations dedicated to providing disaster relief assistance to individuals and communities in need. The MIVOAD serves as a clearinghouse for the myriad disaster relief and human service organizations that operate in Michigan and elsewhere across the country. The MIVOAD is governed by an Executive Board, elected by the membership. That Board provides the single point of contact for mobilizing all MIVOAD resources. The MIVOAD member organizations are experienced and skilled in all facets of disaster operations, and can perform a wide variety of functions. This includes the ability to provide expedient home repair / restoration services so that homes can be made livable and therefore remain viable housing stock. MIVOAD support assistance can be mobilized via the MIVOAD representative in the SEOC.

Note: the MIVOAD has the following member organizations: Lutheran Social Services of Michigan; Seventh Day Adventist / Adventist Community Services (ACS); United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR); Salvation Army; Mennonite Disaster Services; American Red Cross (ARC); Michigan Crisis Response Association; ACCESS; International Aid; Southern Baptist Disaster Response; Church World Service; 2-1-1; Church of the Brethren; and Michigan React.

American Red Cross. While primarily focused on meeting the needs of the affected population, the ARC, through a mass care response will provide food, clothing, immediate short-term sheltering and individual client services. A component of those services may include limited housing restoration assistance (e.g., cleaning supplies, funds for basic household necessities) to enable individuals to quickly restore their home to livable condition, thereby eliminating the need for temporary alternative housing. ARC support assistance can be mobilized via the ARC representative in the SEOC.

Salvation Army. The Salvation Army (a member organization of the MIVOAD) can provide limited housing assistance (partnering with other relief organizations) to enable homeowners to quickly restore their damaged home to livable condition. Salvation Army support assistance can be mobilized via the MIVOAD representative in the SEOC.

SHORT-TERM HOUSING RECOVERY TASKS AND EXECUTION

EXECUTIVE OFFICE (GOVERNOR):

- **Provide for temporary emergency housing.** (Refer to the Direction and Control ESF.)
- **Seek assistance from the federal government (to address housing and other recovery needs).** (Refer to the Direction and Control ESF.)

MSP/EMHSD:

- **Review and evaluate assessment data (to determine housing recovery needs).** (Refer to the Direction and Control ESF and Information and Planning ESF.)
- **Coordinate FEMA / State Preliminary Damage Assessment (to include the assessment of housing recovery needs).** (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)
- **Prepare Governor's request for Presidential emergency or major disaster declaration (to include housing recovery needs).** (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)

- **Coordinate the identification and procurement of additional temporary housing resources, as required.** (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Monitor the provision of human services in Presidentially-declared disasters.** This monitoring will include the provision of temporary housing and housing repairs. Strong advocacy for the State is essential in the early implementation stages of the program to ensure that housing issues are fully addressed and that all potential applicants are aware and take advantage of the assistance for which they are eligible to meet their temporary housing or housing repair needs. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Activate the State Recovery Task Force (SRTF) to address housing and other recovery needs.** The SRTF will be integrated into the SEOC structure (if the SEOC is still activated) as described in the “State Recovery Task Force” section earlier in this plan.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL RIGHTS (MDCR):

- **Ensure equal access to disaster-related services.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN OFFICE OF SERVICES TO THE AGING (MOSA):

- **Conduct a needs assessment of, and coordinate and monitor the provision of assistance to, elderly disaster victims.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Assist in identifying available housing resources.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES (MDHS):

- **Coordinate an individual assistance needs assessment (to include housing recovery needs).** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Assist in identifying available housing resources.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Provide liaison to the federal Individuals and Households Program.** The IHP can provide funding assistance for temporary housing and to make expedient repairs to damaged homes. Strong advocacy for the State is essential in the early implementation stages of the program to ensure that housing issues are fully addressed and that all potential applicants are aware and take advantage of the assistance for which they are eligible to meet their temporary housing needs. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Implement the Michigan Disaster Donations Management Plan, as required.** Disaster donations may include materials needed to make repairs to damaged homes, thus making them habitable and reducing the need for temporary alternative housing. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Identify volunteer opportunities for emergent volunteers.** Emergent volunteers may be needed to aid in cleaning up and/or making repairs to damaged homes, thus making them habitable again in the shortest possible time. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES (MDIFS):

- **Provide insurance information to disaster victims (to facilitate housing recovery).** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS (MDLARA):

- **Coordinate the establishment of group manufactured home sites for temporary disaster housing (as required).** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Provide licensing information to disaster victims (to facilitate housing recovery).** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY (MDT):

- **Provide tax assistance to disaster victims (to include housing losses).** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (MEDC):

- **Provide housing assistance to low and moderate income disaster victims.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Provide temporary housing assistance for functional needs populations.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Assist in the identification and procurement of additional temporary housing resources.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

LONG-TERM HOUSING RECOVERY TASKS AND EXECUTION

MSP/EMHSD:

- **Activate the State Recovery Task Force (SRTF), if not already done during the short-term recovery phase.** (Refer to the “State Recovery Task Force” section earlier in this plan.)
- **Administer federal and state disaster relief funds (to include federal IA or PA funds to address housing recovery needs).** (Refer to the Direction and Control ESF.)
- **Monitor the provision of human services in Presidentially-declared disasters.** This monitoring will include the provision of temporary housing and housing repairs through the duration of the recovery phase. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Coordinate the identification and procurement of additional temporary housing resources, as required.** (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL RIGHTS (MDCR):

- **Ensure equal access to disaster-related services.** This monitoring will include the provision of housing services through the duration of the recovery phase. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Monitor and advocate for the recovery needs of individuals with disabilities.** This monitoring and advocacy will include the provision of housing services through the duration of the recovery phase. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN OFFICE OF SERVICES TO THE AGING (MOSA):

- **Monitor the provision of assistance to elderly disaster victims.** This monitoring will include the provision of housing services through the duration of the recovery phase. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES (MDHS):

- **Provide liaison to the federal Individuals and Households Program.** Monitoring of the IHP through closeout may take many months, if not years. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Implement the Michigan Disaster Donations Management Plan, as required.** Monitoring and management of donated materials to make home repairs may occur for many weeks into the recovery phase if a large number of homes require repair. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Monitor the provision of assistance to clients.** MDHS county offices will monitor the provision of disaster (including housing) assistance to affected clients as part of their normal case management work (to the extent allowed by privacy laws) to ensure that the clients housing needs are adequately addressed.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS (MDLARA):

- **Coordinate the establishment of group manufactured home sites for temporary disaster housing (as required).** If group manufactured (mobile) home sites are required as an element of temporary housing, ongoing monitoring and eventual oversight of the closure and restoration of the group sites may take many months, if not years. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Monitor the provision of assistance to functional needs clients.** The Bureau of Services for Blind Persons will monitor the provision of disaster (including housing) assistance to affected clients as part of their normal case management work (to the extent allowed by privacy laws) to ensure that the clients' housing needs are adequately addressed.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY (MDT):

- **Provide tax assistance to disaster victims (to include housing losses).** Casualty loss claims will likely extend through the tax year in which the initiating incident occurred. Assistance will be limited to standard information dissemination methods (i.e., MDT web site) unless Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs) are established by FEMA in the disaster area and there is a clearly defined need for MDT tax specialists at those sites. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (MEDC):

- **Provide housing assistance to low and moderate income disaster victims.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Provide temporary housing assistance for functional needs populations.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Assist in the identification and procurement of additional temporary housing resources.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

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ECONOMIC STABILIZATION CONSIDERATIONS



Planning Assumptions Specific to Economic Stabilization Operations. With regard to economic recovery, it is assumed:

- Economic stabilization will include a combination of measures aimed at stabilizing and restoring both private and public sector elements of local and regional economies, as well as the State's economy.
- Economic stabilization will include (but not necessarily be limited to) repair and reconstruction activities, provision of targeted aid, monitoring and prevention of price gouging, hoarding and financial institution failure, and restoration of infrastructure and energy resources to facilitate economic recovery.
- Community and economic development officials will have primary responsibility for implementation of the economic recovery plan; emergency management officials will support (rather than direct) this process.
- Federal financial arrangements and private insurance payments can sometimes take several months to several years to complete depending on the nature and complexity of the claims and reconstruction process.

Note: This is generally outside the control of local and state officials and may negatively impact the speed and vigor of the recovery.

- Most businesses and governmental agencies will have business continuity plans adequate for short-term and small scale incidents; however, many of those businesses and agencies will not have adequate continuity plans for long-term and/or larger scale incidents.
- Federal and state casualty loss tax provisions for affected individuals, businesses and organizations are necessary and critically important long-term economic stabilization measures.
- Economic stabilization includes both objective and non-objective "markers" which can help measure the success (or non-success) of state and local recovery efforts. These markers, when met or exceeded, will largely determine when the recovery period is over and a return to "normality" has been achieved.

Key Resources. The following key resources (i.e., organizations, personnel, equipment, facilities, and materials) have been identified as being potentially relevant to state-level recovery and economic stabilization efforts:

Federal Resources. Federal programs that may be able to aid in economic stabilization and recovery in Michigan include but are not limited to:

Federal IHP and PAGP. Under a Presidential major disaster declaration, the Individuals and Households Program (IHP) and/or Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP) may be activated (upon state request and federal approval) to provide services and assistance to incident-impacted individuals and/or communities. These programs will stabilize the local / regional economy by 1) providing financial resources to enable disaster victims to purchase needed goods and services locally and make repairs to damaged homes, and 2) providing grants to governmental agencies and eligible private nonprofit organizations to aid in the repair and restoration of damaged public and PNP facilities. The infusion of grant dollars into the local / regional economy by these two programs generally provides a significant economic boost to the affected area and (along with private insurance) the primary means for long-term economic recovery.

Federal IHP assistance is coordinated by the MDHS (which provides liaison to the IHP administrators, and advocates for the State) and the SIAO from the MSP/EMHSD, in accordance with the Human Services ESF. Federal PAGP assistance is coordinated by the SPAO from the MSP/EMHSD as specified in the Public Works and Engineering ESF.

USDA Agricultural Relief Programs. If the incident was weather-related and damaged or otherwise negatively impacted agricultural resources, the USDA has a wide range of aid programs to address issues from debris clearance to crop loss to home and equipment repair. USDA recovery assistance is coordinated by the MDARD in accordance with the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.

Economic Development Administration Programs. The U.S. Department of Commerce / Economic Development Administration (EDA) can provide funding to aid in the long-term recovery of communities affected by disaster through its Public Works and Economic Development Program (CFDA No. 11.300) and Economic Adjustment Assistance Program (CFDA No. 11.307). The MEDC coordinates federal EDA assistance on behalf of the State of Michigan. Refer to www.cfda.gov.

SBA Disaster Loan Program. The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) can provide both direct and bank-participation low-interest disaster loans to qualified homeowners and businesses to repair or replace damaged or destroyed private property. This loan program is activated when a Presidential major disaster declaration is issued, or (in cases where the damages are less extensive) when the SBA Administrator declares a "disaster loan area" (SBA administrative declaration) under the SBA's own statutory authority. The MSP/EMHSD is the primary state liaison agency to the SBA for activation of the Disaster Loan Program. The MSP/EMHSD will work with the Executive (Governor's) Office to request activation of the program when incident assessments indicate a potential need for the funding to address identified damage. Refer to MSP/EMHSD Publication 901 – Michigan Damage Assessment Handbook for more detailed information on the many varied provisions of the program.

NFIP. Homeowners and business owners that incur flood damages and that have a flood insurance policy under the NFIP may be eligible for payments to assist in repairing or restoring their damaged property. (A Presidential major disaster declaration is not required to activate this assistance – only a qualifying flood event.) Flood insurance is a major form of recovery assistance for homeowners and business owners that live / operate in participating communities and that carry the insurance. It can help stabilize the local economy when a major damaging flood occurs by providing an infusion of timely financial assistance to repair damaged homes and businesses.

Special Tax Considerations. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) allows certain casualty losses to be deducted on federal income tax returns for the year of the loss or through an immediate amendment to the previous year's return. The IRS can also expedite tax refunds to taxpayers in a federally declared disaster area. An expedited refund can provide a relatively quick source of cash to individuals and families in time of greatest need. This benefit is available to any taxpayer in a federally declared disaster area, and does not specifically require an IA declaration.

Other Federal Economic Development / Recovery Programs. A wide array (too many to list) of other federal economic development and recovery programs can be found on the federal Catalog of Domestic Assistance (CFDA) web site at www.cfda.gov. In addition, the following federal web sites also provide information on available funding programs for economic recovery:

- disasterassistance.gov
- fema.gov/rebuild
- fema.gov/assistance
- [sba.gov/services/disaster assistance](http://sba.gov/services/disaster%20assistance)
- fema.gov/government/recovery

These sites can aid in identifying the primary as well as many "non traditional" programs that might be used during the long-term recovery process by governmental agencies, businesses, NGOs, and individuals and families.

State Resources. The stability of the State's economy and impacted local / regional economies during incident recovery is heavily influenced by several factors, including but not limited to:

- The level of damage and nature and extent of negative impacts incurred by local governments, state government, businesses, NGOs and individuals / families
- Successful state oversight of financial and insurance institutions to ensure their continued viability
- The ability to adjust state budget expenditures to address incident-related requirements
- Continuation of critical state economic functions and services
- Continuation of public funding programs for Michigan residents and local units of government
- Continued support of higher education (to keep higher education affordable and promote / enhance economic stability and vitality)

Several state departments and agencies have key roles and/or oversee resources, programs and processes that address one or more of the above factors and help stabilize Michigan's economy during the recovery from a significant or catastrophic incident. These include but are not limited to:

Identification and Assessment of Incident-Related Damage and Impacts. The MSP/EMHSD maintains stewardship over and coordinates the State's damage / impact assessment system in accordance with 1976 PA 390, as amended, and the Information and Planning ESF. This system is crucial to determining actual / potential economic impacts to impacted jurisdictions, local / regional economies, and the State's economy. Any effort by the State of Michigan to stabilize the economy and promote / enhance economic recovery in incident-affected areas must first start with a timely and accurate identification and assessment of incident-related damage and impacts. This process is also the gateway to supplemental funding and materiel assistance from the federal government (under the Stafford Act) and/or materiel assistance from other states (under the EMAC), both of which can be instrumental in maintaining economic stability and enhancing economic recovery in Michigan. If necessary, the Michigan Rapid Impact Assessment Team (MRIAT) can be activated by the MSP/EMHSD to assist local emergency management program jurisdictions in conducting their local assessments.

Note: The State's damage / impact assessment system and process is described in and governed by the Information and Planning ESF, MSP/EMHSD Publication 105 – Michigan Rapid Impact Assessment Team Assignments and Standard Operating Procedures, and MSP/EMHSD Publication 901 – Michigan Damage Assessment Handbook.

State Coordinated Economic Development Programs. Long-term restoration of the economic base of the affected area may be enhanced by several state coordinated economic development programs, including but not limited to the:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program
- Michigan Works! Association and Workplace Development Authority (WDA) Programs
- Rural Housing and Economic Development (RHED) Program
- Michigan Economic Development Corporation (MEDC)
- Michigan Finance Authority / Local Government Loan Program

The MEDC is an autonomous, public economic development corporation working to promote Michigan's economic interests in the global economy. (The MEDC does not report to an Executive Branch department or agency; rather, it reports directly to the Michigan Legislature.) The Michigan Finance Authority, an autonomous entity within the MDT, is one of 10 public finance authorities that issues loans to Michigan local units of government for various public purposes. The Authority's Local Government Loan Program provides loans for equipment purchases, building improvements, and public infrastructure needs (among other uses). The Michigan Works! Association, an NGO, is not housed within the MEDC but its mission is closely aligned and coordinated with the various Workplace Development Authority (WDA) workforce programs under the MEDC's Michigan Strategic Fund. The RHED Program, administered by the MSHDA, provides capacity-building and program grants to PNPs and public agencies supporting housing and community development in rural areas.

These programs, individually or in tandem, can help stabilize and enhance the economic posture of a Michigan community or region trying to recover from a major disaster or emergency.

State Regulation of Financial Institutions. How financial institutions choose to conduct their business can have a positive or negative impact on economic stability. State government has an ability to influence business practices within the financial sector. Public Act 276 of 1999 provides for the supervision and regulation of banking organizations by the State in a manner that oversees financial business practices, encourages institutions to conserve their assets, promotes competition, and attempts to maintain public confidence in the business. The MDIFS is the lead agency for monitoring Michigan banks, insurance companies, savings and loan associations, credit unions, and mortgage companies. The MDIFS has the mission of ensuring that financial institutions "are safe, sound, and entitled to the public trust." More specifically, the MDIFS is responsible for chartering, regulating, examining, and supervising financial institutions. The MDIFS also oversees troubled financial institutions and proactively conducts audits and business risk assessments. A Commissioner of Financial Institutions (appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate) within the MDIFS (per Public Act 161, 1988) is to promulgate rules carrying out the above administrative procedures (Public Act 306, 1969, Sections 24.201-24.328).

State Regulation of Insurance Companies. Insurance companies, together with mutual and pension funds, are one of the biggest institutional investors into the stock, bond and real estate markets and their possible impact on economic stability is expected to grow due to issues such as an aging society, widening income disparity and globalization. State government can influence how the insurance industry conducts its business and the impacts it might have on the State's economy. The

RECOVERY SUPPORT PLAN TO THE MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Insurance Code (Public Act 216, 1956) calls for a Commissioner of Insurance within the MDIFS to implement the Code, including the need to:

- Regulate the incorporation or formation of domestic insurance and surety companies
- Prescribe the conditions under which the companies and organizations may exercise their powers
- Facilitate the purchase of insurance at fair and reasonable rates
- Require security for losses occurred out of certain accidents
- Conduct assessments within insurance companies (Including an audit and assessment of risk-based capital requirements)
- Conserve, rehabilitate or liquidate an unsound or insolvent insurer
- Provide protection to policyholders, claimants and creditors of unsound or insolvent insurers
- Penalize violators of the Code

The functions conducted by the MDIFS and the Commissioner are essential in stabilizing Michigan's economy.

State Budget Adjustments. A significant or catastrophic incident is likely to cause impacts that will require a state budgetary response in order to respond adequately to the incident, stabilize the economy and promote / enhance economic recovery. Under the Michigan Constitution (1963), the State's budget must be a balanced budget so any mid-budget adjustments required to address revenue shortfalls and incident-related damage and impacts will have to be offset by corresponding cutbacks or shifts in other funded programs and priorities. In accordance with the Resource Support ESF, the budgetary adjustment process is coordinated for Executive Branch departments and agencies by the MDTMB. As required by incident-related circumstances and conditions, the MDTMB will work with the Michigan Legislature to introduce special appropriations requests to address incident-related increased costs for the State and/or affected local governments. These costs may include but are not limited to emergency contracting services or equipment / materials procurement, disaster relief program cost-sharing, overtime costs for personnel, and repairs / reconstruction of damaged facilities. In the aftermath of a non-federally declared incident, requests for funding assistance under the State's disaster and emergency contingency fund (1976 PA 390, as amended, MCL 30.419) may require special legislative appropriation in order to provide adequate funding to help stabilize local / regional economies.

Critical State Economic Functions and Services. There are a number of state functions and services that promote economic stability. For example, programs that attract and retain businesses, increase worker skills, promote diversity in the manufacturing sector, invest in the State's infrastructure, encourage urban area development, support entrepreneurial and small business growth, support private industry investments in new technologies, and reduce state-related business costs. The state budget and functions related to it also help promote economic stability. The state departments and agencies that are the primary coordinators and/or providers of these functions and services include but are not limited to the MDLARA, MEDC, MDEQ, MDOT, MDTMB / State Budget Office, and MDT. The economic functions performed by these departments and agencies are critical to the stabilization of Michigan's economy and the affected local / regional economies.

Public Payments. Federal and state funds distributed to Michigan residents and local units of government play a significant role in stabilizing Michigan's economy. Payments for unemployment compensation, social security, retirement, tax refunds, medical care, road maintenance, school operation, and low income housing are examples. In many cases the continued flow of these funds is necessary for residents (e.g., low income families, veterans, and the aged, unemployed and disabled) and/or local agencies to survive. Department / agency Continuity of Operations Plans (COOPs) identify these critical functions and put in place provisions to ensure their uninterrupted continuation

subsequent to a significant or catastrophic incident. The State's Executive Branch COOP effort is coordinated by the MDTMB and housed in a secure, web based environment.

Higher Education Funding. Funding to public colleges and universities (including community and junior colleges) promotes economic stability by 1) ensuring the State's workforce has the skills and talent to remain employed (and thus not be reliant on state aid), and 2) attracting companies to establish businesses within the state (thus increasing state revenue through taxes). In addition, as a major employer in Michigan public higher education accounts for many jobs within the state that contribute to the State's tax base and local economies. Michigan's public colleges and universities have also been instrumental in the creation of many small business spin-offs that have contributed significantly to new job creation.

Under the Michigan Constitution (1963), the Michigan Legislature appropriates funds to public supported colleges and universities. Uninterrupted continuation of this critical funding process is identified and addressed in the Michigan Continuity of Government Plan (MCOGP) – a support plan to the MEMP – and Legislative and individual institution COOP efforts. Together, these continuity planning activities will help to stabilize Michigan's economy subsequent to a significant or catastrophic incident by ensuring that continuation of public higher education funding is adequately addressed.

Post-Incident Energy Resource Stabilization. The State of Michigan (MDLARA/MPSC) has in place a number of measures which can aid in stabilizing the availability and use of energy resources subsequent to a significant or catastrophic incident which could result in an energy emergency. Since energy is so closely tied to economic stability and vitality, it is critically important to stabilize energy resources in order to stabilize the economy. As described in the Technological Disaster Procedures / Energy Emergencies, the MDLARA/MPSC maintains plans for responding to various types of energy emergencies and also has provisions in place for declaring a "State of Energy Emergency" to allow the Governor to take specific measures to conserve the use of energy resources. If necessary, the MDLARA/MPSC can implement these and other appropriate measures post-incident to help stabilize the economy and hasten economic recovery.

Nongovernmental Resources.

Relief Organizations. NGO resources help enhance local / regional economic stability because the financial assistance provided by NGOs to affected individuals and families is spent locally and materiel resources provided have often been purchased locally or regionally by the providing NGO. The NGOs that are likely to provide financial and/or materiel assistance during the recovery process include but are not limited to the ARC, Salvation Army and member organizations of the MIVOAD. A number of other NGOs (e.g., community- and/or faith-based, advocacy, vocational, etc.) may also provide assistance – particularly in the areas of housing and human services – which will aid in hastening economic recovery and stabilizing the economy. The MDHS and the SIAO from the MSP/EMHSD are responsible for coordinating human service recovery assistance activities in accordance with the Human Services ESF.

Private and Public Philanthropic Organizations. Private financial institutions and public and private foundations (based both inside and outside Michigan) may be able to provide financial recovery support assistance. Examples of Michigan-based organizations include the Kresge Foundation, Charles Steward Mott Foundation, W. K. Kellogg Foundation, and community foundations. Examples of nationally-based organizations include but are not limited to the Bank of America Charitable Foundation, JP Morgan Chase Foundation, CitiGroup Foundation, Ford Foundation, and Wells Fargo Foundation.

Note: Not all philanthropic organizations offer financial assistance for disaster recovery related purposes; many have pre-determined, targeted giving patterns for such activities as the arts, education, animals, medical research, etc.

The Council of Michigan Foundations is a nonprofit membership organization of grant makers that works to strengthen, promote and increase philanthropic activities in Michigan. The Council publishes a directory (available online at www.michiganfoundations.org and in hardcopy) of its membership, their individual giving requirements, and their historical giving patterns. This directory includes the various community foundations found in counties and municipalities around the state. These philanthropic organizations could potentially be tapped to provide financial assistance to aid in the economic recovery of affected Michigan jurisdictions – and especially to provide aid to individuals and families that have incident-related needs unmet by other programs or services. In accordance with the Human Services ESF and Resource Support ESF, this function is shared jointly by the MDHS and MSP/EMHSD, respectively

SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC STABILIZATION TASKS AND EXECUTION

MSP/EMHSD:

- **Activate the State Recovery Task Force (SRTF) to address economic stabilization and other recovery needs.** The SRTF will be integrated into the SEOC structure (if the SEOC is still activated) as described in the “State Recovery Task Force” section earlier in this plan.
- **Coordinate FEMA / State Preliminary Damage Assessment (to include the assessment of economic stabilization and recovery needs).** (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)
- **Prepare Governor’s request for Presidential emergency or major disaster declaration (to include economic stabilization and recovery needs).** (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)
- **Coordinate disaster debris clearance and management activities, as required (to aid economic recovery).** Debris must be cleared from roadways and from around critical public and private facilities in order for economic activities to resume and economic recovery to occur. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Monitor the provision of human services in Presidentially-declared disasters.** The funding provided to individuals and families under the Individual Assistance (IA) component of a Presidential major disaster declaration (i.e., primarily from the IHP) aids economic recovery in the declared area. Strong advocacy for the State’s interests by the SIAO (and the state IHP liaison from the MDHS) in the early program implementation stages is vitally important. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MDARD):

- **Coordinate with federal authorities in administering federal assistance related to agricultural damage, farmers and related food enterprises.** Federal agricultural disaster assistance will help stabilize the agricultural component of affected local / regional economies as well as the State’s economy. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)
- **As necessary, assist local jurisdictions with the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged inter-county drains.** The funding provided to local governments through the PAGP, Category D (Water Control Facilities), under a Presidential major disaster declaration for drainage system damage can be substantial and greatly aids economic recovery in the declared area. As

RECOVERY SUPPORT PLAN TO THE MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

the State's primary subject matter experts for drainage systems, strong advocacy for the State's interests by MDARD staff in the early PAGP implementation stages is vitally important and can make a substantial difference in the amount of funding received for drainage system damage under the PAGP. (Historically, drainage system damage in Michigan has been difficult to properly assess without MDARD technical assistance. This is due in part to the nature, size, complexity and technical aspects of Michigan's artificial drainage system.) (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

- **Coordinate and provide guidance to food establishments on food safety and the resumption of business (to promote economic recovery).**

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL (MDAG):

- **Monitor and investigate incidents of price gouging associated with a shortage.** (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES (MDHS):

- **Implement and administer the Disaster Food Stamp Program.** Disaster food stamps are a vital component of economic recovery for low income individuals and households affected by an incident which results in a Presidential major disaster declaration. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Provide liaison to the federal Individuals and Households Program.** The IHP is the primary individual assistance mechanism under a Presidential major disaster declaration, and the funding received by eligible individuals and families aids economic recovery in the declared area. Strong advocacy for the State's interests in the early program implementation stages is vitally important. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Identify individuals and families requiring assistance under the State Emergency Relief Program.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES (MDIFS):

- **Provide insurance information to disaster victims.** Private insurance proceeds are a vital component of economic recovery for individuals that incurred damage to their home, business or personal property. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Implement appropriate economic stabilization measures.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS (MDLARA):

- **Provide unemployment assistance to disaster victims (through the U. S. Department of Labor's Disaster Unemployment Assistance Program).** Disaster unemployment assistance is a vital component of economic recovery for individuals rendered unemployed by incident-related damage and/or conditions. A Presidential major disaster declaration is required to activate the program. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Coordinate a State of Energy Emergency declaration (as required).** (Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures / Energy Emergencies.)

- **Implement appropriate economic stabilization measures.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (MDOT):

- **Maintain, repair, and restore the state highway / trunkline system.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Maintain, repair and restore state-owned rail lines.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Provide funding for transportation system development and maintenance.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Provide technical assistance to FEMA Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP) and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP).** Advocacy for the State's interests by MDOT engineering staff (e.g., ensuring all damage is accounted for, providing technical information about system elements, etc.) early in the assessment and program implementation stages can make a difference in the amount of funding received for highway system damage under the PAGP. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Coordinate Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Emergency Relief Program.** Advocacy for the State's interests by MDOT engineering staff (e.g., ensuring all damage is accounted for, providing technical information about system elements, etc.) early in the assessment and program implementation stages can make a difference in the amount of funding received from the FHWA for highway system damage. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY (MDT):

- **Provide immediate and long-term economic development and recovery assistance.** This also includes coordinating with the MEDC, which has resources that can supplement the MDT's various programs to aid in economic recovery. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)

MICHIGAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (MEDC):

- **Provide current information on damaged tourist destinations in Michigan.** The Michigan Travel and Tourism Office (part of the MEDC) can provide potential tourists with up-to-date information on damaged areas, facilities or attractions throughout the incident recovery period. This will help stabilize (and perhaps boost) the tourism elements of local / regional economies and therefore aid in economic recovery. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)

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

LONG-TERM ECONOMIC STABILIZATION TASKS AND EXECUTION

MSP/EMHSD:

- **Activate the State Recovery Task Force (SRTF), if not already done during the short-term recovery phase.** (Refer to the “State Recovery Task Force” section earlier in this plan.)
- **Coordinate and administer federal and state disaster relief funds.** The MSP/EMHSD is empowered to receive, administer and apportion federal and state disaster relief funding. This includes federal Public Assistance (PA), Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA), and Individual Assistance (IA), as well as grants from the State’s disaster and emergency contingency fund provided under 1976 PA 390, as amended, MCL 30.419. Maximizing federal and state disaster relief funds contributes to economic stabilization in the incident-affected area. (Refer to the Direction and Control ESF.)
- **Coordinate disaster debris clearance and management activities, as required (to aid economic recovery).** The MSP/EMHSD can provide disaster debris management assistance to affected local jurisdictions if required to address the debris issue in a timely, efficient and cost-effective manner. State management assistance may be desirable in multi-jurisdictional, technically difficult and/or environmentally sensitive operations, or operations involving federal public assistance funding. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Monitor the provision of human services in Presidentially-declared disasters.** The funding provided to individuals and families under the Individual Assistance (IA) component of a Presidential major disaster declaration (i.e., primarily from the IHP) aids economic recovery in the declared area. Continued strong advocacy for the State’s interests by the SIAO (and the state IHP liaison from the MDHS) throughout program implementation and into the long-term recovery phase will help ensure that the maximum economic benefit for the State’s eligible disaster victims is achieved. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MDARD):

- **Prepare the Governor’s request for a USDA Agricultural Disaster Designation.** The federal relief assistance received under this type of declaration (granted for weather-related incidents that significantly damage or affect crops) can be instrumental in stabilizing the agricultural component of affected local / regional economies as well as the State’s economy. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)
- **Coordinate with federal authorities in administering federal assistance related to agricultural damage, farmers and related food enterprises.** The MDARD will monitor and coordinate this assistance throughout the recovery process to help stabilize the agricultural component of affected local / regional economies as well as the State’s economy. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)
- **As necessary, assist local jurisdictions with the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged inter-county drains.** The MDARD will continue to provide technical assistance and advocacy for drainage system damage throughout the PAGP implementation process to maximize the Category D (Water Control Facilities) funding received under a Presidential major disaster declaration involving PA. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

- **Coordinate and provide guidance to food establishments on food safety and the resumption of business (to promote economic recovery).**

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL (MDAG):

- **Monitor and investigate incidents of price gouging associated with a shortage.** The MDAG will continue to monitor and investigate alleged price gouging for the duration of the recovery period in an effort to help stabilize the post-incident economy. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES (MDHS):

- **Implement and administer the Disaster Food Stamp Program.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Provide liaison to the federal Individuals and Households Program.** Depending on incident circumstances, active implementation of the IHP by FEMA may continue for several months. The MDHS will continue to provide liaison to FEMA, monitor IHP implementation and advocate for Michigan's interests for the duration of the incident recovery process. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Identify individuals and families requiring assistance under the State Emergency Relief Program.** Depending on incident circumstances, implementation of assistance under the SER Program may continue for several months into the incident recovery period. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES (MDIFS):

- **Provide insurance information to disaster victims.** The need to provide insurance information to disaster victims may continue for several months into the incident recovery period. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Implement appropriate economic stabilization measures.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS (MDLARA):

- **Provide unemployment assistance to disaster victims (through the U. S. Department of Labor's Disaster Unemployment Assistance Program).** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Coordinate a State of Energy Emergency declaration (as required).** The Governor's State of Energy Emergency will remain in effect for the duration of the emergency or 90 days, whichever is shorter. The State of Energy Emergency may be extended upon approval of the Michigan Legislature, and it may be terminated by a majority vote of both houses of the Legislature. The MPSC will continue to monitor and stabilize the State's energy situation for as long as required during incident recovery. (Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures / Energy Emergencies.)

- **Implement appropriate economic stabilization measures.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (MDOT):

- **Maintain, repair, and restore the state highway / trunkline system.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Maintain, repair and restore state-owned rail lines.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Provide funding for transportation system development and maintenance.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Provide technical assistance to FEMA Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP) and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP).** MDOT technical assistance with PAGP projects may be required throughout the recovery period, from the development of initial PA project worksheets to the provision of engineering advice and expertise as projects are implemented. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Coordinate Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Emergency Relief Program.** Continued advocacy for the State's interests by MDOT engineering staff throughout the recovery period will help ensure the State receives the maximum relief assistance possible for highway system damage under this program. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY (MDT):

- **Provide immediate and long-term economic development and recovery assistance.** The MDT will continue to provide assistance to affected entities throughout the recovery process to aid in economic recovery. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)

MICHIGAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (MEDC):

- **Provide current information on damaged tourist destinations in Michigan.** Depending on the severity of damage and impacts, this task may continue for many months into the incident recovery period. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)

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

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INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SERVICES CONSIDERATIONS



Planning Assumptions Specific to Individual and Family Service Operations. With regard to recovery of individuals and families, it is assumed:

- Michigan citizens affected by the incident will generally have, at best, basic provisions to be self-sufficient for no more than three days (72 hours). A good share of those affected will not even have this basic level of preparedness and will require immediate attention.

Note: This will result in considerable pressure on state and local government to provide for the basic life sustainment needs of its citizens, further reinforcing the need for timely implementation of appropriate response and recovery operations.

- In many cases, low and moderate income individuals and families will be uninsured or under-insured for disaster losses and will require assistance from governmental agencies and/or NGOs to sufficiently recover from the incident in a timely manner.
- Functional needs populations (e.g., the elderly, homebound individuals, persons with disabilities, severely impoverished individuals, etc.), which are especially vulnerable in catastrophic incidents, will be quickly identified and provided particular attention during the incident response and recovery phases.
- The ARC, a Congressionally-chartered NGO mandated to provide disaster relief assistance to persons and areas in need, will accommodate individuals with functional needs at all ARC operated facilities.

Note: Meeting basic needs of the affected population will likely include food, clothing, shelter, disaster mental health and basic health services. The ARC will meet its commitment to inclusiveness by assessing the needs of each client and addressing functional and/or access needs in general population shelters. ARC shelter workers will provide the needed services directly, whether coordinated with governmental or nongovernmental partners to offer the required assistance.

- NGOs involved in the relief and/or operational support effort (e.g., ARC, MIVOAD) will coordinate their actions through the affected local EOCs and the SEOC, or alternate facilities identified for each.

Note: Such coordination is necessary to ensure maximum efficiency and effectiveness of the relief / support effort.

- Resources (commodities) provided by the federal government, via the EMAC or other mutual-aid agreement, or through NGOs and/or the private sector to support incident response and recovery operations and/or the affected population will be managed in accordance with the provisions set forth in MSP/EMHSD Publication 107 – Michigan Disaster Logistics and Donations Management Plan – a support plan to the MEMP.

RECOVERY SUPPORT PLAN TO THE MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

- Donated goods and services to support incident response and recovery operations and/or the affected population will be managed in accordance with the provisions set forth in MSP/EMHSD Publication 107 – Michigan Disaster Logistics and Donations Management Plan – a support plan to the MEMP.
- Profound sadness, grief, and anger are normal reactions to an abnormal event and are to be expected in disaster victims. Acknowledging feelings helps disaster victims recover more effectively.
- In general, the elderly will be slower to recover (physically, psychologically and financially) from a catastrophic incident than will be younger victims because of increased health problems, fixed incomes and traditional under-utilization of disaster aid.
- Under a Presidential major disaster declaration, federal privacy laws will in most cases prohibit the disclosure of information about and the recovery needs of specific individuals that have registered for federal individual assistance programs. This will require that separate assessments be conducted by involved state and local agencies and NGOs providing relief to specific individuals.
- Under the framework of the SRTF, all participating agencies and NGOs providing recovery assistance to individuals and families will work cooperatively together and share information (where allowed by law) to maximize the effectiveness and appropriateness of recovery support operations and address identified unmet needs.
- Recovery efforts involving residents willingly evacuated from other states by the federal government (i.e., due to a catastrophic incident) should result in a federal major disaster or emergency declaration under the Stafford Act.

Note: Under the federal declaration, many of the initial (immediate recovery phase) costs to the State of Michigan associated with the evacuee assimilation process will be paid by the federal government under Stafford Act or other appropriate authorities. However, longer-term costs associated with the new residents will likely have to be borne by the affected local governments and/or steward state departments / agencies.

- Legal issues regarding individual citizenship will be encountered during recovery support operations.

Note: Illegal immigrants discovered during these operations will be appropriately dealt with following established local, state and federal laws and regulations.

- Reliable functional needs population estimates will be available from the affected local emergency management program jurisdiction (or steward state agency in the absence of locally available data) as a basic component part of the recovery planning effort.

Note: These estimates, if available locally, will be included in the recovery procedures found in local EOPs / EAGs or separate, stand-alone support plans.

- Functional needs population care givers and/or advocates will take reasonable steps to provide for the personal survival and sustenance needs of the persons under their care / stewardship for up to a 72-hour period after the incident occurs. However, like the general population, after this initial 72-hour period the vast majority of functional needs populations will also require government and/or NGO relief and recovery assistance.

- Functional needs populations will receive considerable media attention during disasters and emergencies; therefore, recovery support activities related to functional needs populations will also receive considerable scrutiny as the incident progresses.
- Spontaneous volunteers will show up unannounced to “help people” in a disaster – especially early in the recovery period. Often these volunteers will generate considerable media attention and inquiries may be made by the media regarding how the volunteers will be used.

Note: While these volunteers present considerable potential benefits such as cost-effective assistance, experience and expertise, their lack of screening also presents considerable challenges (including potential legal liability) to the recovery operation. In most cases such individuals will be referred to the Michigan Volunteer Registry, Michigan Community Service Commission and/or established relief organizations for registration, screening and deployment upon need.

Key Resources. The following key resources (i.e., organizations, personnel, equipment, facilities, and materials) have been identified as being potentially relevant to state-level recovery support efforts related to the provision of individual and family services:

Note: Refer to the Housing Considerations section in this plan for additional resources (specific to housing) which may also be of benefit to individuals and families.

Federal Resources. Federal programs that may be able to provide recovery assistance to individuals and families include but are not limited to:

Federal IHP. If the initiating incident results in a Presidential major disaster declaration, the Individuals and Households Program (IHP) may be activated (upon state request and federal approval) to provide services and assistance to incident-impacted individuals. IHP assistance that is potentially pertinent to aid individuals and families in recovering may include but is not limited to:

- Temporary housing or rental payments
- Provisions for expedient home repairs to make damaged homes livable and keep them occupied
- Replacement of a destroyed home that is not covered by private insurance
- Essential utilities activation at the temporary housing (if applicable)
- Other basic housing needs as dictated by program regulations and incident circumstances

The Other Needs Assistance (ONA) component of the IHP provides for other necessary expenses and serious needs caused by the incident, including but not limited to:

- Costs of the repair or replacement of damaged or destroyed personal property such as food, clothing, furniture, appliances and other household necessities
- Costs of the repair and/or replacement of a vehicle that is no longer usable because of incident-related damage
- Costs of medical treatment or the purchase of medical equipment required because of incident-related physical injuries
- Costs of funeral services, burial or cremation and other funeral expenses related to a death caused by the incident
- Other incident-related costs such as generators, moving and storage expenses, etc.

Affected individuals and families do not apply for ONA but are referred for assistance based on their ability to secure a disaster loan from the SBA. If the SBA determines that an applicant cannot afford a loan, the SBA will automatically refer the applicant back to FEMA for ONA. Also, ONA applicants must have filed for insurance benefits and received a determination from the insurance provider that

their property is not covered by insurance or the insurance settlement is insufficient to meet disaster-related losses.

Federal IHP assistance is coordinated by the MDHS (which provides liaison to IHP administrators, and advocates for the State) and the SIAO from the MSP/EMHSD, in accordance with the Human Services ESF.

SBA Disaster Loan Program. The SBA can provide both direct and bank-participation low-interest disaster loans to qualified homeowners and renters for restoring or replacing disaster damaged real and personal property. The loan amount is limited to the amount of uninsured SBA verified losses. This loan program is activated when a Presidential major disaster declaration is issued, or (in cases where the damages are less extensive) when the SBA Administrator declares a "disaster loan area" (SBA administrative declaration) under the SBA's own statutory authority. The MSP/EMHSD is the primary state liaison agency to the SBA for activation of the Disaster Loan Program. The MSP/EMHSD will work with the Executive (Governor's) Office to request activation of the program when incident assessments indicate a potential need for the funding to address identified damage. Refer to MSP/EMHSD Publication 901 – Michigan Damage Assessment Handbook for more detailed information on the many varied provisions of the program.

Crisis Counseling Program. Under a Presidential major disaster declaration, funding may be available through the Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program (CCP) to assist individuals, families and communities in recovering from the effects of a disaster through the provision of community-based outreach and psycho-educational services. Supplemental funding for crisis counseling is available to State Mental Health Authorities through two grant mechanisms:

- The **Immediate Services Program (ISP)**, which provides funds for up to 60 days of services immediately following a major disaster declaration
- The **Regular Services Program (RSP)**, which provides funds for up to nine months following a major disaster declaration

Note: The federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) works with FEMA through an interagency agreement to provide technical assistance, consultation, and training for state and local mental health personnel, grant administration and program oversight. FEMA maintains monitoring responsibility for the ISP, and FEMA has designated SAMHSA as the authority responsible for monitoring the RSP.

The MDCH, as Michigan's designated State Mental Health Authority, will work with the MSP/EMHSD in the application for and implementation of this program subsequent to a Presidential major disaster declaration if incident assessments reveal the need for supplemental crisis counseling assistance.

Disaster Unemployment Assistance. The federal Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) Program provides unemployment benefits and re-employment services to individuals who have become unemployed because of a major disaster (and covered under a Presidential major disaster declaration). Benefits begin with the date the individual was unemployed due to the disaster and can extend up to 26 weeks after the declaration date. The MDLARA administers the DUA Program in Michigan.

USDA Agricultural Relief Programs. If the incident was weather-related and damaged or otherwise negatively impacted agricultural resources, the USDA has a wide range of aid programs for affected individuals and families and agricultural enterprises to address issues from debris clearance to crop loss to home and equipment repair. USDA recovery assistance is coordinated by the MDARD in accordance with the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.

Disaster Food Stamp Program. The Disaster Food Stamp Program (a USDA program that is non-agricultural in nature) can be implemented subsequent to a Presidential major disaster declaration to provide for the distribution of disaster food stamps to eligible low income households in the declared area to enable them to purchase adequate amounts of food. The Disaster Food Stamp Program is administered in Michigan by the MDHS in accordance with the Human Services ESF.

NFIP. Homeowners and business owners that incur flood damages and that have a flood insurance policy under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) may be eligible for payments to assist in repairing or restoring their damaged property. (A Presidential major disaster declaration is not required to activate this assistance – only a qualifying flood event.) Flood insurance is a major form of recovery assistance for homeowners and business owners that live / operate in participating communities and that carry the insurance.

Legal Services. Free legal advice may be available to low-income individuals and families who require legal services as a result of a major disaster. This program is coordinated by FEMA and services are provided by the Young Lawyers Division of the American Bar Association. Assistance that participating lawyers provide includes but is not limited to:

- Assistance with insurance claims (e.g., life, medical, property, etc.)
- Counseling on landlord-tenant problems
- Assistance in consumer protection matters, remedies and procedures
- Replacement of wills and other important legal documents destroyed in the incident

This program is coordinated directly by FEMA through the IA case management process.

Special Tax Considerations. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) allows certain casualty losses to be deducted on federal income tax returns for the year of the loss or through an immediate amendment to the previous year's return. The IRS can also expedite tax refunds to taxpayers in a federally declared disaster area. An expedited refund can provide a relatively quick source of cash to individuals and families in time of greatest need. This benefit is available to any taxpayer in a federally declared disaster area, and does not specifically require an IA declaration.

Federal Commodities. If the incident is of such magnitude and severity that recovery cannot be accomplished using existing governmental and NGO resources and private donations, federally-provided commodities may be required to meet the basic sustenance and life sustainment needs of affected individuals and families. This recovery strategy may be employed if any or all of the following circumstances are in place during the incident recovery period:

- Existing commodities required to sustain life are in such short supply that the health, safety and general well being of the affected population is significantly threatened
- The federal government is better situated (or possibly the only entity in position) to provide for the timely delivery and distribution of commodities identified to be in particular need by individuals and families in affected areas
- The State and/or affected local communities are unable to provide for identified recovery needs of affected individual and families (due to lack of financial resources or other reason) and those needs will go unmet unless the federal government intervenes
- Private sector disaster donations cannot meet the incident-created demand for needed commodities
- The State and/or affected local communities are in a position to manage the logistics operation without significantly (and negatively) impacting other response and/or recovery operations

Disaster logistics operations will be managed and implemented in accordance with MSP/EMHSD Publication 107 – Michigan Disaster Logistics and Donations Management Plan and/or counterpart logistics management plans of the affected local jurisdictions. In accordance with the Human Services ESF, the MSP/EMHSD is responsible for the implementation and management of the State's disaster logistics operation, with technical assistance provided by the SRTF and FEMA as required.

Other Federal Assistance Programs. The federal Catalog of Domestic Assistance (CFDA) web site at www.cfda.gov provides information on other federal programs which may be accessed to provide additional recovery assistance to individuals and families. The following federal web sites also provide information on available funding programs for recovery:

- disasterassistance.gov
- fema.gov/rebuild
- fema.gov/assistance
- [sba.gov/services/disaster assistance](http://sba.gov/services/disaster%20assistance)
- fema.gov/government/recovery

These sites can aid in identifying “non traditional” programs (outside the standard umbrella of assistance programs) that might be used during the long-term recovery process by governmental agencies, businesses, NGOs, and individuals and families.

State Resources. State resources that may be able to provide recovery assistance to individuals and families include but are not limited to:

State Emergency Relief (SER) Program. The MDHS administers the SER Program through its network of county offices. The SER Program provides immediate help to individuals and families facing conditions of extreme hardship or for emergencies that threaten health and safety. Through a combination of direct financial assistance and contracts with nonprofit organizations such as the Salvation Army and local Community Action Organizations, the SER Program helps low income households meet emergency needs such as heat and utilities, home repairs, relocation assistance, home ownership services, and burial services. The SER Program can be accessed in concert with other forms of assistance to meet the post-incident emergency recovery needs of individuals and families. Application for SER Program and other forms of MDHS assistance is made through MDHS county offices.

Emergency Grants for Veterans. The MDMVA administers the Michigan Veterans Trust Fund (MVTF) to provide grants (but not loans) for emergencies or hardships experienced by eligible wartime veterans, and their families, residing in Michigan. Although by law the MVTF cannot provide assistance for long-term problems or chronic financial difficulties, when an eligible applicant is unable to temporarily provide the basic necessities of life without causing a hardship, a situation for a possible MVTF grant exists. The assistance must be essential and not for the relief of an inconvenience, or the purchase of a want or desire. Application for an MVTF grant is made through the MVTF county committee serving the applicant's county of residence (list is available on the MDMVA web site). Although this assistance is not open to all disaster victims, it nonetheless provides a potential avenue of temporary assistance for eligible wartime veterans and their families to aid in recovering from incidents which cause them significant hardship.

MOSA / AAAs. The MOSA, through its network of AAAs, can assist in identifying senior program resources in various regions around the state which can be accessed to meet the post-incident recovery needs of seniors and senior households. This assistance can be mobilized via the MOSA EMC in the SEOC.

MDLARA. The Bureau of Services for Blind Persons provides services to blind or visually impaired individuals so that they can achieve employability and/or function independently. The Bureau can provide advice and assistance regarding the general recovery needs of blind / visually impaired individuals.

MDHS. Michigan Rehabilitation Services (MRS), within the MDHS, provides a wide array of assistance services to persons with disabilities to enable them to gain employment and function independently. The MRS also operates the Michigan Career and Technical Institute (MCTI) for eligible adults who have a physical, mental, or emotional disability. The MCTI provides vocational and technical training programs and supportive services to prepare persons with disabilities for gainful employment. MRS counselors are also available at the 25 Michigan Works! Service Centers located around the state. The MRS can provide advice and assistance regarding the general recovery needs of individuals with disabilities.

MDCR. The MDCR Division on Deaf and Hard of Hearing provides services to and advocates on behalf of deaf / hard of hearing individuals. The DDHH can provide advice and assistance regarding the general recovery needs of deaf / hard of hearing individuals.

Disaster Donations. If necessary and appropriate, the SRTF may proactively solicit donations of needed goods, services and materials to provide recovery assistance to individuals and families. This recovery strategy may be employed if any or all of the following circumstances are in place during the incident recovery period:

- The private sector is better situated to provide for the timely delivery and distribution of items and services identified to be in particular need by individuals and families in affected areas
- There is a clearly established desire on the part of the public and/or private companies to donate free of charge to and/or obligation by the State
- The State and/or affected local communities are unable to provide for identified recovery needs of affected individuals and families (due to lack of financial resources or other reason) and those needs can be met in a timely and cost-effective manner by private donations
- Federally-provided commodities to support the identified recovery needs of affected individuals and families are not available because a Presidential major disaster declaration has not been granted, the federal government is not in a position to deliver required commodities in a timely manner, and/or other mitigating reasons
- The State and/or affected local communities are in a position to manage the donations operation without significantly (and negatively) impacting other response and/or recovery operations

Disaster donations operations will be managed and implemented in accordance with MSP/EMHSD Publication 107 – Michigan Disaster Logistics and Donations Management Plan and/or counterpart donations management plans of the affected local jurisdictions. In accordance with the Human Services ESF, the MDHS is responsible for the implementation and management of the State's donations operation, with technical assistance provided by the MSP/EMHSD and SRTF as required.

Civil Rights Investigatory / Legal Services. The MDCR investigates complaints filed by individuals to determine whether unlawful discrimination has occurred. This service is available to individuals and families during the incident recovery period who feel they may have been the victim of discrimination with regard to housing, public accommodations, public service, education, employment in the provision of disaster assistance. The MDCR enforces two state laws:

- The Elliott-Larsen Civil Rights Act, PA 453 of 1976, as amended
- The Persons with Disabilities Civil Rights Act, PA 220 of 1976, as amended

Note: Because the Elliott-Larsen Civil Rights Act covers some of the same jurisdictions as Title VII of the U.S. Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Age Discrimination and Employment Act, the MDCR is also authorized to investigate complaints under those two acts through an agreement with the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). The MDCR has a similar agreement with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to accept HUD housing complaints under the Fair Housing Act, Title VIII, U.S. Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended.

The MDCR has staff attorneys that serve as legal advisors to all enforcement units within the MDCR. Persons that feel they have been discriminated against in any of the areas protected by law can contact the MDCR for investigatory and legal assistance. In addition, if patterns of potential discrimination appear in the provision of recovery assistance, the MDCR EMC will be notified by the SRTF (or SEOC IC staff – if the SEOC is still operational) for appropriate follow up and resolution by MDCR investigatory and legal staff.

State Animal Response Team. Animal care support to individuals and families during the recovery period can be provided, as required, by the SART under the umbrella of the MEMP Animal Care Support Plan. Refer to that plan for more details.

Nongovernmental Resources. Michigan has numerous NGOs (e.g., advocacy, faith-based, vocational, community-based, etc.) which provide or coordinate the provision of assistance to individuals and families negatively impacted by an incident. Many of these organizations are locally-based and therefore are identified and coordinated through local EOPs. The NGO resources most likely to be tapped by the SRTF to address multi-jurisdictional incident recovery needs for individuals and families include but are not limited to:

MIVOAD. The MIVOAD is a nationally sanctioned coalition of private and church-based relief organizations dedicated to providing disaster relief assistance to individuals and communities in need. The MIVOAD serves as a clearinghouse for the myriad disaster relief and human service organizations that operate in Michigan and elsewhere across the country. The MIVOAD is governed by an Executive Board, elected by the membership. That Board provides the single point of contact for mobilizing all MIVOAD resources. The MIVOAD member organizations are experienced and skilled in all facets of disaster operations, and can perform a wide variety of functions. This includes the ability to identify, assess and provide for the basic recovery needs of individuals and families (e.g., housing, basic sustenance, temporary transportation, etc.). MIVOAD support assistance can be mobilized via the MIVOAD representative in the SEOC.

Note: the MIVOAD has the following member organizations: Lutheran Social Services of Michigan; Seventh Day Adventist / Adventist Community Services (ACS); United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR); Salvation Army; Mennonite Disaster Services; American Red Cross (ARC); Michigan Crisis Response Association; ACCESS; International Aid; Southern Baptist Disaster Response; Church World Service; 2-1-1; Church of the Brethren; and Michigan React.

American Red Cross. While primarily focused on meeting the basic needs of the affected population, the ARC, through a mass care response will provide food, clothing, immediate short-term sheltering

RECOVERY SUPPORT PLAN TO THE MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

and individual client services (which include disaster health and mental health services). ARC support assistance can be mobilized via the ARC representative in the SEOC.

Salvation Army. The Salvation Army (a member organization of the MIVOAD) can provide limited recovery assistance to enable individuals and families to meet their basic sustenance needs, receive counseling and support, and begin to put their homes and lives back together as quickly as possible. Salvation Army support assistance can be mobilized via the MIVOAD representative in the SEOC.

Michigan 2-1-1, Inc. The Michigan Association of United Ways, an umbrella organization representing county / local United Ways in Michigan, operates the Michigan 2-1-1 health and human service information and referral system. Michigan 2-1-1 is the health and human service equivalent of the 9-1-1 system used for emergencies. Callers to Michigan 2-1-1 can receive information on and/or referrals to over 8,000 health and human service agencies with more than 35,000 public, nonprofit and faith-based health and human service programs. Michigan 2-1-1 is answered 24 hours per day / seven days per week / 365 days per year by regional and local 2-1-1 Call Centers staffed by professional information and referral specialists. Translation service is available for non-English speaking callers. Currently, Michigan 2-1-1 can be accessed by over 80% of Michigan's population – including much of southern Lower Michigan and the Upper Peninsula and parts of Central Michigan. Additional coverage areas are under development.

Michigan 2-1-1 can be a valuable health and human service information and referral tool for individuals and families during incident recovery, and will factor prominently in the SRTF's strategy for maximizing recovery information and assistance to individuals and families.

Community / Faith-Based Organizations. Local NGOs (e.g., Community Action Agencies, faith-based organizations, etc.) can often provide assistance to individuals and families in need during the incident recovery period. Normally, these NGOs will be included in the human service elements of local EOPs. They should be incorporated into the SRTF structure, as appropriate, to maximize the range of assistance options for affected individuals and families. The MDHS and the SIAO from the MSP/EMHSD are responsible for coordinating with these organizations for the purpose of recovery assistance, in accordance with the Human Services ESF.

Private and Public Philanthropic Organizations. Private financial institutions and public and private foundations (based both inside and outside Michigan) may be able to provide financial recovery support assistance to local community agencies and/or NGOs for distribution to needy individuals and families affected by a significant incident. Examples of Michigan-based organizations include the Kresge Foundation, Charles Steward Mott Foundation, W. K. Kellogg Foundation, and community foundations. Examples of nationally-based organizations include but are not limited to the Bank of America Charitable Foundation, JP Morgan Chase Foundation, CitiGroup Foundation, Ford Foundation, and Wells Fargo Foundation.

Note: Not all philanthropic organizations offer financial assistance for disaster recovery related purposes; many have pre-determined, targeted giving patterns for such activities as the arts, education, animals, medical research, etc.

The Council of Michigan Foundations is a nonprofit membership organization of grant makers that works to strengthen, promote and increase philanthropic activities in Michigan. The Council publishes a directory (available online at www.michiganfoundations.org, and in hardcopy) of its membership, their individual giving requirements, and their historical giving patterns. This directory includes the various community foundations found in counties and municipalities around the state. These philanthropic organizations could potentially be tapped to provide financial assistance to aid in the economic recovery of affected Michigan jurisdictions – and especially to provide aid to individuals and

families that have incident-related needs unmet by other programs or services. In accordance with the Human Services ESF and Resource Support ESF, this function is shared jointly by the MDHS and MSP/EMHSD, respectively

Sequence of Assistance Delivery. Provision of disaster assistance to individuals and families follows a sequential order of accessing programs and resources, and this sequence is different for federally declared and non-declared incidents (see chart below). Adherence to the sequence of delivery allows governmental agencies and NGOs to work cooperatively together and minimizes the likelihood of duplication of benefits and effort. This not only maximizes limited resources and enhances coordination but also ensures that the recovery operation for individual and family services stays focused, on track and on time. In addition, it reduces the chances of legal action against the client because duplication of benefits is in many cases illegal and carries penalties of fines, imprisonment or both.

The sequences of delivery depicted on the next page will be followed (to the extent practicable) by the SRTF for federally declared and non-declared incidents, respectively.

Case Management and Coordination. Coordinated delivery of relief assistance to individuals and families will require the establishment of a case management system by the relief providing agencies and organizations under the SRTF umbrella. Although each participating agency / organization has its own case management system for the clients it serves, there is great possibility that individuals and families will “slip through the cracks” and miss assistance opportunities unless individual relief actions are adequately coordinated through a single case management system. In addition, duplication of benefits may occur (which is prohibited by federal law) if relief information is not shared and coordinated.

The National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (NVOAD) “Long-Term Recovery Manual” advocates a case management system that allows for effective case management but still protects the confidentiality and privacy of involved individuals and families. The forms and support materials related to this case management system can be found in Attachment 2. This suggested case management system is provided for general guidance purposes only. Adaptation of the system and materials to incident specific conditions by the SRTF is appropriate and expected.

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**Sequences of Delivery for Recovery Assistance to Individuals and Families
Federally Declared Incident and Non-Declared Incident**

| FEDERALLY DECLARED INCIDENT | NON-DECLARED INCIDENT |
|---|---|
| 1. Local Government and NGOs (e.g., food, shelter, clothing, medical, etc.) ▼ | 1. Local Government and NGOs (e.g., food, shelter, clothing, medical, etc.) ▼ |
| 2. Personal / Family Insurance and Resources (e.g., insurance, personal funds, family) ▼ | 2. Personal / Family Insurance and Resources (e.g., insurance, personal funds, family) ▼ |
| 3. FEMA IHP – Housing Assistance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary Housing (lodging, rental, mobile homes / trailers) • Expedient Repairs (repair damage not covered by insurance) • Replacement (replace home not covered by insurance) • Permanent Housing Construction (insular / remote areas) ▼ | 3. Local Community and Agency Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faith-Based / Advocacy / Professional Organizations • Community Action Agencies / Food Pantries • Civic Clubs / Voluntary Service Organizations • MDHS County Office – State Emergency Relief Program • Mental Health and Medical Clinics ▼ |
| 4. SBA Disaster Loans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeowner (up to \$200,000) • Business Owner (up to \$500,000) • Personal Property (up to \$40,000) (SBA loan denial; insufficient or denial of insurance settlement) ▼ | 4. Long-term Recovery Assistance (SRTF Coordinates; Offered by Various Agencies / NGOs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs Assessment / Case Management • Community Organizing • Spiritual / Emotional / Mental Health Care • Structural Rebuilding / Rehabilitation • Material and Financial Support (e.g., legal services, special tax considerations, unemployment assistance, donations) |
| 5. FEMA ONA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical / Dental Expenses • Funeral / Burial Expenses • Personal Property (e.g., clothing, household items) • Transportation (repair / replacement of vehicle) • Other Expenses (e.g., generator, moving / storage expenses) ▼ | |
| 6. Long-term Recovery Assistance (SRTF Coordinates; Offered by Various Agencies / NGOs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs Assessment / Case Management • Community Organizing • Spiritual / Emotional / Mental Health Care • Structural Rebuilding / Rehabilitation • Material and Financial Support (e.g., legal services, special tax considerations, unemployment assistance, donations) | |

Source: The chart above is a modified version of a model chart found in the National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (NVOAD) “Long-Term Recovery Manual”

SHORT-TERM INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SERVICES TASKS AND EXECUTION

MSP/EMHSD:

- **Activate the State Recovery Task Force (SRTF) to address individual and family services and other recovery needs.** The SRTF will be integrated into the SEOC structure (if the SEOC is still activated) as described in the “State Recovery Task Force” section earlier in this plan.
- **Coordinate FEMA / State Preliminary Damage Assessment (to include the assessment of individual and family recovery needs).** (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)
- **Prepare Governor’s request for Presidential emergency or major disaster declaration (to include individual and family recovery needs).** (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)

- **Implement the Michigan Disaster Logistics Management Plan, as required.** (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Provide technical assistance to the MDHS for disaster donations management, as required.** (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Monitor the provision of human services in Presidentially-declared disasters.** The funding provided to individuals and families under the Individual Assistance (IA) component of a Presidential major disaster declaration (i.e., primarily from the IHP) aids economic, social and physical recovery in the declared area. Strong advocacy for the State's interests by the SIAO (and the state IHP liaison from the MDHS) in the early program implementation stages is vitally important. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Provide technical assistance to the MDCH in the application for federal crisis counseling assistance.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Post recovery information on the State of Michigan web site and appropriate social media outlets.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MDARD):

- **Assist with and coordinate animal care and animal health in shelters.** The MDARD will work with the State Animal Response Team (SART) and involved County Animal Response Teams (CARTs) and veterinary care providers to address identified care issues for animals belonging to individual and families. This may include (but is not limited to) the coordination of required vaccinations and licensing, temporary sheltering and care of animals, and the development and/or dissemination of information materials for owners regarding state and local animal laws and regulations. (Refer to the Human Services ESF and MEMP Animal Care Support Plan.)
- **Assist in food procurement, safety and sanitation, and the identification and establishment of warehousing and feeding facilities.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Coordinate with the USDA and other appropriate departments / agencies in the assessment of damage and impact to agricultural resources and enterprises.** This MDARD service will benefit individuals and families that own, operate or are otherwise dependent on agriculture or agricultural-related enterprises for their livelihood. These assessments must be completed very early in the incident recovery period. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF and Information and Planning ESF.)
- **Coordinate with federal authorities in administering federal assistance related to agricultural damage, farmers and related food enterprises.** The federal government offers a wide array of agricultural disaster assistance programs through the USDA and its various operating agencies, and other federal agencies. The MDARD coordinates this assistance on behalf of the State of Michigan to help stabilize the agricultural component of affected local / regional economies and the State's economy, and to provide relief to individuals and families whose livelihood is provided by and/or dependent on agriculture. This process must start early in the incident recovery period. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL RIGHTS (MDCR):

- **Ensure equal access to disaster-related services.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Monitor and advocate for the recovery needs of individuals with disabilities.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH (MDCH):

- **Coordinate a mental health needs assessment.** The needs assessment process will start during the incident response period and carry over into the early phases of the incident recovery period as initial assessments are revised based on progressing incident conditions and circumstances. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)
- **Coordinate crisis counseling services with Community Mental Health Services Programs.** CMHSPs normally provide crisis counseling services for disaster victims and emergency response personnel. The MDCH will also work early in the recovery period with the MSP/EMHSD, as required, in the application for and implementation of the federal Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program (CCP) subsequent to a Presidential major disaster declaration. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)
- **Identify volunteer opportunities for emergent volunteers.** (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Coordinate the allocation of medications essential to public health.** (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)
- **Issue health advisories and protective action guides to the public.** (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)

MICHIGAN OFFICE OF SERVICES TO THE AGING (MOSA):

- **Conduct a needs assessment of, and coordinate and monitor the provision of assistance to, elderly disaster victims.** This needs assessment process will start during the incident response period and carry over into the early phases of the incident recovery period as initial assessments are revised based on progressing incident conditions and circumstances. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES (MDHS):

- **Coordinate an individual assistance needs assessment.** This needs assessment process will start during the incident response period and carry over into the early phases of the incident recovery period as initial assessments are revised based on progressing incident conditions and circumstances. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Coordinate and monitor the provision of human services to disaster victims.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

- **Identify individuals and families requiring assistance under the State Emergency Relief Program.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Identify individuals / families in need of crisis counseling assistance.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Coordinate with the American Red Cross to assist in family reunification.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

Note: The ARC "Safe and Well" web site, a tool that enables individuals to communicate from inside a disaster-affected area to family or other loved ones outside the area, will serve as the primary family reunification system. Individuals can register themselves as "safe and well" through the internet or at any ARC shelter or facility, and concerned family members / loved ones can search for messaged posted by those who register.

- **Implement and administer the Disaster Food Stamp Program.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Implement the Michigan Disaster Donations Management Plan, as required.** Depending on identified recovery needs, the SRTF may proactively solicit donations of needed goods, services and materials to provide recovery assistance to individuals and families. These resources may also be donated absent SRTF solicitation (i.e., as unsolicited donations). Disaster donations operations will be managed and implemented in accordance with the Michigan Disaster Logistics and Donations Management Plan (MSP/EMHSD Publication 107) and/or counterpart donations management plans of the affected local jurisdictions. The MDHS is responsible for the implementation and management of the State's donations operation, with technical assistance provided by the MSP/EMHSD and SRTF as required. The donations operation will be implemented as early as possible in the recovery period. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Identify volunteer opportunities for emergent volunteers.** (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Provide vocational rehabilitation services.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES (MDIFS):

- **Provide insurance information to disaster victims.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS (MDLARA):

- **Provide licensing information to disaster victims.** The MDLARA can provide licensing information to individuals and families to aid the recovery effort. Some of this information may be made available via the MDLARA web site (at the department's discretion); other information may need to be requested directly from the appropriate MDLARA office. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Provide unemployment assistance to disaster victims (through the U. S. Department of Labor's Disaster Unemployment Assistance Program).** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Provide rehabilitation services for the blind.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS (MDMVA):

- **Identify potentially eligible applicants for emergency grants for veterans.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF STATE (MDOS):

- **Provide branch office facilities for use as Disaster Recovery Centers.** If FEMA and State staff elect to use DRCs as a means of conveying essential recovery information to affected individuals and families subsequent to a Presidential major disaster declaration, then appropriate Secretary of State branch office facilities in the declared area may be made available for possible use as DRCs during the early recovery period. This would only be done if suitable alternate facilities in the affected area are not available and normal Secretary of State functions at the branch office could continue unencumbered. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE (MSP):

- **Provide critical incident aftermath services for disaster responders.** (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)

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

- **Through the Office of the State Employer, provide post-incident counseling assistance to affected state employees.** (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)

MICHIGAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (MEDC):

- **Provide job training assistance to disaster victims.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Provide housing assistance to low / moderate income disaster victims.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF and the “Housing Considerations” section of this plan.)

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

AMERICAN RED CROSS (ARC):

- **Establish and operate mass care shelters and feeding facilities for disaster victims.**
- **Provide mass care guidance to the MDHS, support departments / agencies and NGOs.**
- **Support the management and coordination of sheltering, feeding, supplemental disaster health services, and bulk distribution of emergency relief items.**
- **Support reunification efforts.** This will be done through the ARC “Safe and Well” web site and in coordination with the MDHS, other support departments / agencies and NGOs.
- **Provide emergency relief supplies to those in need.** As required, the ARC can mobilize stockpiles of essential emergency relief supplies (e.g., cots, blankets, food and beverages, clean-

RECOVERY SUPPORT PLAN TO THE MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

up kits, personal comfort kits, etc.) from ARC chapters throughout the state as well as Disaster Field Supply Centers located around the country, for distribution to those in need.

- **Provide trained disaster services personnel.** The ARC can provide trained personnel from its Disaster Services Human Resources (DSHR) system in Michigan to staff mass care operations, drawing upon trained personnel from other chapters and units throughout the United States if warranted.

MICHIGAN VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN DISASTERS (MIVOAD), MICHIGAN CITIZEN CORPS, AND OTHER NONGOVERNMENTAL RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS (WORKING WITH THE ARC):

- **Provide supplemental support to individuals and families.** As required and within available resources, the ARC, MIVOAD, and other applicable NGOs will coordinate with the appropriate steward state departments / agencies (e.g., MSP/EMHSD, MDHS, MDCH, MOSA, etc.) and affected local jurisdictions, under the framework of the SRTF, in the provision of supplemental support to individuals and families during the initial stages of incident recovery. Assistance may include but is not limited to:
 - Basic sustenance (i.e., food, water, baby formula)
 - Basic counseling (crisis / spiritual)
 - Essential furnishings (e.g., beds, dining table and chairs, baby cribs, etc.)
 - Bedding (e.g., mattresses, sheets, pillows, etc.)
 - Repair assistance (i.e., cleanup / repair of temporary housing units; cleanup / repair of damaged primary residences to make them habitable)
 - Transportation assistance (i.e., for essential purposes such as medical appointments, employment)
 - Child care assistance (i.e., for essential purposes such as medical appointments, employment)
 - Essential medical equipment (e.g., wheel chairs, walkers, canes, etc.)

ARC, MIVOAD and other NGO assistance will be coordinated through the SEOC and local EOCs (if still activated). If those facilities are not still activated, coordination will occur through direct contact with the designated EMC for the steward agencies and affected jurisdictions. Appropriate entries will be made in the MI CIMS to ensure a permanent record is maintained of the coordination that occurred and the assistance that was rendered. ARC, MIVOAD and other NGO assistance will not be provided indefinitely, but rather until established governmental assistance programs take effect and/or individuals and families become acceptably self-sufficient.

LONG-TERM INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SERVICES TASKS AND EXECUTION

MSP/EMHSD:

- **Activate the State Recovery Task Force (SRTF), if not already done during the short-term recovery phase.** (Refer to the “State Recovery Task Force” section earlier in this plan.)
- **Implement the Michigan Disaster Logistics Management Plan, as required.** Management and closeout of the logistics operation would be expected to continue into the later stages of the recovery period. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)

- **Provide technical assistance to the MDHS for disaster donations management, as required.** Management and closeout of the donations operation would be expected to continue into the later stages of the recovery period. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Monitor the provision of human services in Presidentially-declared disasters.** The funding provided to individuals and families under the Individual Assistance (IA) component of a Presidential major disaster declaration (i.e., primarily from the IHP) aids economic, social and physical recovery in the declared area. The SIAO and state IHP liaison from the MDHS are expected to advocate for the State's interests throughout the recovery period. This advocacy role will take place initially in the JFO, and after that facility closes from the normal work offices of the SIAO and MDHS IHF liaison. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Monitor the provision of crisis counseling assistance.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Post recovery information on the State of Michigan web site and appropriate social media outlets.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MDARD):

- **Assist with and coordinate animal care and animal health in shelters.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF and MEMP Animal Care Support Plan.)
- **Assist in food procurement, safety and sanitation, and the identification and establishment of warehousing and feeding facilities.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Coordinate with federal authorities in administering federal assistance related to agricultural damage, farmers and related food enterprises.** The MDARD will coordinate the provision of federal agricultural disaster assistance to eligible farmers (and other individuals and families whose livelihood is provided by and/or dependent on agriculture) as part of the long-term incident recovery. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL RIGHTS (MDCR):

- **Ensure equal access to disaster-related services.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Monitor and advocate for the recovery needs of individuals with disabilities.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH (MDCH):

- **Identify volunteer opportunities for emergent volunteers.** (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Coordinate the allocation of medications essential to public health.** (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)
- **Issue health advisories and protective action guides to the public.** (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)

- **Coordinate crisis counseling services with Community Mental Health Services Programs.** The MDCH will work with the MSP/EMHSD and CMHSPs to implement the federal Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program (CCP), as applicable, and monitor the provision of crisis counseling / mental health services to individuals and families in need. If the CCP is not available or implemented, the MDCH will work with CMHSPs to provide crisis counseling / mental health services to individuals and families in need using whatever resources are available to fund such services. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)

MICHIGAN OFFICE OF SERVICES TO THE AGING (MOSA):

- **Conduct a needs assessment of, and coordinate and monitor the provision of assistance to, elderly disaster victims.** Area Agencies on Aging will continue to monitor the provision of relief assistance to elderly disaster victims to ensure they are able to adequately recover from the incident. Depending on incident conditions, this activity may continue well into the long-term recovery period. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES (MDHS):

- **Coordinate and monitor the provision of human services to disaster victims.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Identify individuals and families requiring assistance under the State Emergency Relief Program.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Identify individuals / families in need of crisis counseling assistance.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Coordinate with the American Red Cross to assist in family reunification.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

Note: The ARC "Safe and Well" web site, a tool that enables individuals to communicate from inside a disaster-affected area to family or other loved ones outside the area, will serve as the primary family reunification system. Individuals can register themselves as "safe and well" through the internet or at any ARC shelter or facility, and concerned family members / loved ones can search for messages posted by those who register.

- **Implement and administer the Disaster Food Stamp Program.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Implement the Michigan Disaster Donations Management Plan, as required.** The donations operation will be implemented as early as possible in the recovery period; however, depending on incident circumstances, it may continue well into the long-term recovery period. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Identify volunteer opportunities for emergent volunteers.** Although this need will normally occur early in the recovery when interest in the incident is greatest, it is possible that emergent volunteer activity may continue well into the long-term recovery period. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Provide vocational rehabilitation services.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES (MDIFS):

- **Provide insurance information to disaster victims.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS (MDLARA):

- **Provide licensing information to disaster victims.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Provide unemployment assistance to disaster victims (through the U. S. Department of Labor's Disaster Unemployment Assistance Program).** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Provide rehabilitation services for the blind.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS (MDMVA):

- **Identify potentially eligible applicants for emergency grants for veterans.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF STATE (MDOS):

- **Provide branch office facilities for use as Disaster Recovery Centers.** Although DRCs are normally used early in the recovery process, it is possible that some locations may have to stay open for a longer period of time to accommodate the long-term recovery needs of the affected area. Secretary of State branch office facilities used as DRCs will remain open for as long as is required for incident recovery purposes, unless doing so would interfere with normal Secretary of State branch office functions. In those cases, alternate DRC locations will be established by FEMA and the MSP/EMHSD. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE (MSP):

- **Provide critical incident aftermath services for disaster responders.** Depending on responder needs and incident circumstances, these services may continue for an extended period of time – perhaps well into the long-term recovery period. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)

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

- **Through the Office of the State Employer, provide post-incident counseling assistance to affected state employees.** Depending on employee needs and incident circumstances, these services may continue for an extended period of time – perhaps well into the long-term recovery period. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)

MICHIGAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (MEDC):

- **Provide job training assistance to disaster victims.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Provide housing assistance to low / moderate income disaster victims.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF and the "Housing Considerations" section of this plan.)

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

AMERICAN RED CROSS (ARC):

- **Support the management and coordination of sheltering, feeding, supplemental disaster health services, and bulk distribution of emergency relief items.**
- **Support reunification efforts.** This will be done through the ARC “Safe and Well” web site and in coordination with the MDHS, other support departments / agencies and NGOs.
- **Provide emergency relief supplies to those in need.** As required, the ARC can mobilize stockpiles of essential emergency relief supplies (e.g., cots, blankets, food and beverages, clean-up kits, personal comfort kits, etc.) from ARC chapters throughout the state as well as Disaster Field Supply Centers located around the country, for distribution to those in need.
- **Provide trained disaster services personnel.** The ARC can provide trained personnel from its Disaster Services Human Resources (DSHR) system in Michigan to staff mass care operations, drawing upon trained personnel from other chapters and units throughout the United States if warranted.

MICHIGAN VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN DISASTERS (MIVOAD), MICHIGAN CITIZEN CORPS, AND OTHER NONGOVERNMENTAL RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS (WORKING WITH THE ARC):

- **Provide supplemental support to individuals and families.** As required and within available resources, the ARC, MIVOAD, and other applicable NGOs will coordinate with the appropriate steward state departments / agencies (e.g., MSP/EMHSD, MDHS, MDCH, MOSA, etc.) and affected local jurisdictions, under the framework of the SRTF, in the provision of supplemental support to individuals and families during the long-term incident recovery period. Assistance may include but is not limited to:
 - Basic sustenance (i.e., food, water, baby formula)
 - Basic counseling (crisis / spiritual)
 - Essential furnishings (e.g., beds, dining table and chairs, baby cribs, etc.)
 - Bedding (e.g., mattresses, sheets, pillows, etc.)
 - Repair assistance (i.e., cleanup / repair of temporary housing units; cleanup / repair of damaged primary residences to make them habitable)
 - Transportation assistance (i.e., for essential purposes such as medical appointments, employment)
 - Child care assistance (i.e., for essential purposes such as medical appointments, employment)
 - Essential medical equipment (e.g., wheel chairs, walkers, canes, etc.)

ARC, MIVOAD and other NGO assistance will be coordinated through the SEOC and local EOCs (if still activated). If those facilities are not still activated, coordination will occur through direct contact with the designated EMC for the steward agencies and affected jurisdictions. Appropriate entries will be made in the MI CIMS to ensure a permanent record is maintained of the coordination that occurred and the assistance that was rendered. ARC, MIVOAD and other NGO assistance will not be provided indefinitely, but rather until established governmental assistance programs take effect and/or individuals and families become acceptably self-sufficient.

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ESSENTIAL GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES CONSIDERATIONS



Planning Assumptions Specific to Essential Governmental Services Operations. With regard to essential governmental services recovery, it is assumed:

- State support to local governments for the continuation of essential governmental services may include, as appropriate, the provision of technical assistance, funding assistance, materials / supplies, supplemental personnel, use of facilities and/or equipment, direct service delivery, or any combination of these elements.
- Each state department will have in place a current Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) – developed in accordance with the framework and standards set forth by the MDTMB and consistent with federal Continuity Guidance Circular 1 and the Michigan Continuity of Government Plan (MCOGP) – which will improve the department’s capabilities to continue essential program functions and to preserve essential facilities, equipment and records across a broad range of potential emergencies. (This includes adequate devolution of operations provisions which allow for transfer of authority for an essential function or service from the primary operating staff to another agency’s or organization’s staff and facilities to sustain the function / service for an extended period of time.)
- The MCOGP will provide an adequate framework for the preservation and continuation of Constitutional and legal governance in Michigan and will be fully embraced and followed by the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Branches in time of catastrophe.
- Each county and municipal emergency management program jurisdiction in Michigan will have in place a current COG Plan – counterpart to and consistent with the MCOGP and federal CGC 1 – which will provide for the continuation of Constitutional and legal governance within the jurisdiction in time of catastrophe.
- Each local government agency will have in place a current COOP – consistent with the jurisdiction’s COG Plan and federal CGC 1 – which will improve the agency’s capabilities to continue essential functions and preserve essential assets in time of emergency or catastrophe. (This includes adequate devolution of operations provisions which allow for transfer of authority for an essential function or service from the primary operating staff to another agency’s or organization’s staff and facilities to sustain the function / service for an extended period of time.)
- The Michigan Mass Fatality Management Plan and counterpart local and regional mass fatality management plans will provide an adequate statewide framework for addressing human mass fatality management operations subsequent to a major fatality-producing disaster.

RECOVERY SUPPORT PLAN TO THE MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

- The Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan and counterpart local disaster debris management plans developed by county and municipal emergency management program jurisdictions will provide an adequate statewide framework for addressing disaster debris management operations subsequent to a major debris-generating disaster.
- The Michigan Disaster Logistics and Donations Management Plan and counterpart local disaster logistics and donations management plans developed by county and municipal emergency management program jurisdictions will provide an adequate statewide framework for addressing disaster logistics and donations management operations subsequent to a major disaster or catastrophic incident in which supplemental disaster commodities are required to support recovery and provide for the life sustainment needs of the affected population.
- State technical and/or management support (onsite) of disaster debris, logistics and mass fatality operations will likely be required subsequent to large scale and/or severe incidents that stretch the capabilities of affected local jurisdictions. These commitments may range in duration from several days to several weeks, depending on local capabilities and recovery conditions.
- State and local institutions (i.e., correctional, mental health, medical, juvenile justice, extended care, etc.) will have in place current and adequate site-specific contingency plans to address a broad range of potential emergencies. These plans will include recovery provisions to ensure that the essential services and functions provided by the institution can continue uninterrupted or at a reduced but still adequate level to protect safety, security, health and property.
- Subsequent to particularly catastrophic incidents, it is possible (though not probable) that select state departments and agencies may be required to provide substantial onsite service and/or management support of essential local governmental services (that protect public health, safety and property) if such services become temporarily disabled due to incident related conditions or circumstances. These situations may require a State resource commitment ranging from several days to several weeks in duration during the incident recovery phase.
- Private and quasi-public entities that provide essential services (e.g., critical communications and information technology systems, emergency medical services, garbage removal, landfills, etc.) will have in place current and adequate contingency plans to address a broad range of potential emergencies. These plans will include recovery provisions to ensure that the essential services can continue uninterrupted or at a reduced but still adequate level to protect safety, health and property.
- Many costs related to restoring essential governmental services to normal operational levels during incident recovery will be eligible for federal reimbursement under the Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP) – if the incident results in a Presidential declaration under the Stafford Act which includes PA.

Key Resources. The following key resources (i.e., organizations, personnel, equipment, facilities, and materials) have been identified as being potentially relevant to state-level recovery support efforts related to the provision of essential governmental services:

Federal Resources. Federal programs that may be able to provide recovery assistance to support the provision of essential governmental services include but are not limited to:

Direct Federal Assistance. Under a Presidential major disaster or emergency declaration, direct federal assistance (i.e., technical, materiel, personnel, funding) may be available under certain circumstances to supplement state, tribal and local government efforts to save lives, protect property and the environment, and ensure the continuation of essential services. Normally this assistance is limited to those situations where state, tribal, and local government resources have been exhausted and capabilities have clearly been exceeded. Direct federal assistance is coordinated by FEMA and accomplished via mission assignment from FEMA to the federal agency or agencies (under one or more federal ESF and/or Recovery Support Function [RSF]) designated for such assistance in the National Response Framework (NRF) and/or National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF). Direct federal assistance requests are coordinated at the state level by and through the MSP/EMHSD.

Direct Federal Support for Essential Governmental Service Functions

| Essential Governmental Service Potentially Involved Federal Support Element* | Continuity of Government | Debris Management | Logistics Management | Police, Fire, EMS | Public Works Services | Correctional Services | Mental Health Services | Communications / Information Technology | Disease Control | Food Safety | Mass Fatality Management | Justice Systems | Animal Care / Control Services |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| NRF Elements: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ESF 1: Transportation | | ● | | | ● | | | | | | | | |
| ESF 2: Communications | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | |
| ESF 3: Public Works / Engineering | | ● | | | ● | | | | | | | | |
| ESF 4: Firefighting | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | |
| ESF 5: Information and Planning | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ESF 6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services | ● | | ● | | | | ● | | | | | | |
| ESF 7: Logistics | ● | | ● | | | | | | | | | | ● |
| ESF 8: Public Health and Medical Services | | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | |
| ESF 9: Search and Rescue | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | |
| ESF 10: Oil and Hazardous Materials Response | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ESF 11: Agriculture and Natural Resources | | | | | | ● | | | ● | ● | | | ● |
| ESF 12: Energy | ● | | | | ● | | | | | | | | |
| ESF 13: Public Safety and Security | ● | | | ● | | ● | | | | | | ● | |
| ESF 14: Long-term Community Recovery (transitioned to NDRF) | ● | | | | ● | | | | | | | | |
| ESF 15: External Affairs | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NDRF Elements: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Planning / Capacity Bldg RSF | ● | | | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | ● | |
| Economic RSF | ● | | | | ● | | | | | | | | |
| Health, Social, Community Ser RSF | ● | | | | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Housing RSF | ● | ● | | | ● | | | | | | | | |
| Infrastructure Systems RSF | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Natural / Cultural Resources RSF | ● | ● | | | ● | | | | | | | | |

*ESF = Emergency Support Function under the NRF; RSF = Recovery Support Function under the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF).

Note: Actual incident conditions and circumstances will determine the types of direct federal assistance required to support the provision of essential governmental services to protect public health and safety, property and the environment. The SRTF will work with and through the MSP/EMHSD and FEMA to identify and arrange for the necessary assistance under the umbrella of the federal Stafford Act declaration.

FEMA Public Assistance Grant Program. This program may be utilized to fund repairs and activities that allow for the continuation of essential governmental services during the incident recovery period. The PAGP under the Stafford Act provides supplemental grant assistance for the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain private non-profit (PNP) organizations. The federal share of assistance under the PAGP is not less than 75% and in extreme cases may be increased above 75%. (Note: The 25% non-federal cost share is the responsibility of each responding state agency or local jurisdiction unless the Michigan Legislature approves a special appropriation to assist with cost share.) The MSP/EMHSD, as the steward state agency for the PAGP in Michigan and recipient of the federal grant funds, administers all subgrants provided to eligible applicants in accordance with the provisions set forth in the “State of Michigan Administrative Plan for the Public Assistance Grant Program.”

Eligible applicants for the PAGP include states, local governments, Indian tribes and certain PNP organizations. Eligible PNP facilities must be open to the public and perform essential services of a governmental nature. Eligible PNP facilities generally include the following:

- Medical facilities such as hospitals, outpatient and rehabilitation facilities
- Custodial care facilities that provide institutional care for persons who require close supervision and some physical constraints in their daily activities
- Educational facilities such as primary and secondary schools, colleges and universities
- Emergency facilities such as fire departments, rescue squads and ambulance services
- Utilities such as water, sewer and electrical power systems
- Museums, zoos, community centers, libraries, homeless shelters, senior citizen centers, shelter workshops and facilities which provide health and safety services of a governmental nature

To be eligible, all work must be required as the result of the disaster, be located within the designated disaster area, and be the legal responsibility of an eligible applicant. Work that is eligible for supplemental federal grant assistance is classified as either emergency work or permanent work. Either category of work may potentially be used to fund activities aimed at continuing essential governmental services during incident recovery (i.e., facilities may need repair to allow for the provision of services; certain essential governmental services aimed at protecting the public and/or property may be eligible for funding):

Emergency Work

- **Category A:** Debris removal from public roads and rights-of-way, as well as from private property when determined to be in the public interest.

Note: Effective October 1, 2012, the PAGP now funds debris removal on Federal Aid System (FAS) highways, in addition to funding repair and restoration activities on non-FAS highway infrastructure (see Category C below).

- **Category B:** Emergency protective measures performed to eliminate or reduce immediate threats to the public or to property, including search and rescue, warning of hazards, and demolition of unsafe structures.

Permanent Work

Work to restore an eligible damaged facility to its pre-disaster design. The work may range from minor repairs to replacement. (Bringing facilities back online may enable the provision of certain types of essential governmental services during incident recovery.) Categories of permanent work include:

- **Category C:** Roads, streets, bridges and normal right-of-way elements such as culverts, curbs, gutters, shoulders, ditches, lighting and signs.

Note: Permanent repair of Federal Aid System (FAS) roads is not eligible under the PAGP. Permanent repair of FAS roads is funded by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Emergency Relief Program (see separate description below). However, the PAGP will fund repair and restoration activities on non-FAS roads.

- **Category D:** Water control facilities (e.g., dikes, levees, irrigation works, drainage channels, pumping facilities). Note: Permanent repair of flood control works is the responsibility of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS).
- **Category E:** Public buildings and related contents and equipment, including public mass transportation systems.
- **Category F:** Public utilities (e.g., water treatment and delivery systems, power generation facilities and distribution lines, sewage collection and treatment facilities).
- **Category G:** Public parks, recreational facilities, and facilities such as playgrounds, swimming pools, cemeteries, and improved / maintained beaches.

Other Federal Infrastructure Repair / Restoration Programs. Many of the federal funding programs referenced in the “Critical Infrastructure Restoration” section of this plan are also applicable to the restoration of essential governmental services because associated critical infrastructure / facilities must often be restored before essential governmental services can be provided.

State Resources. State programs that may be able to provide recovery assistance to support the provision of essential governmental services include but are not limited to:

State Disaster and Emergency Contingency Fund. Under Section 19 of 1976 PA 390, as amended, MCL 30.419, funding may be available under the State Disaster and Emergency Contingency Fund to provide state assistance to eligible counties and municipalities when federal assistance is not available. (In addition, the Governor must have declared an emergency or disaster under the Act and authorized Section 19 expenditures, and the Michigan Legislature must have made a sufficient appropriation to the Fund to provide for eligible assistance.) Administrative Rules promulgated in 1994 for Section 19 assistance (R 30.56) specify the eligible public costs that may be reimbursed by the State Disaster and Emergency Contingency Fund. These include “resources that are used for the mitigation of the effects of, or in response to, a disaster or emergency.” Potentially eligible costs under this framework which pertain to the provision of essential governmental services during incident recovery include but are not limited to the following:

- Overtime for police, fire, public works, emergency medical service and other employees who are normally paid overtime
- Contracts with other political jurisdictions, private enterprise, or other persons, over and above normal contracts, that are required for disaster or emergency response
- Shelter supplies that are used during a disaster or emergency
- Gasoline, fuel and repair costs for equipment that is used for disaster or emergency response
- Necessary costs to support designated disaster relief worker volunteers
- Costs to repair public buildings, road systems, or other facilities that are damaged as a result of the disaster or emergency

Section 19 funding assistance is coordinated through the MSP/EMHSD.

Direct State Assistance. Under a Governor’s disaster or emergency declaration under 1976 PA 390, as amended (and in some cases without such a declaration), direct state assistance (i.e., technical, materiel, personnel) may be available under certain circumstances to supplement local government efforts to save lives, protect property and the environment, and ensure the continuation of essential services. Normally this assistance is limited to those situations where local government resources have been exhausted and capabilities have clearly been exceeded. Direct state assistance is coordinated by the MSP/EMHSD and accomplished via mission assignment through the SEOC to the state department(s) / agency(ies) designated for such assistance in the MEMP and/or one of its support plans (e.g., Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan, Michigan Disaster Logistics and Donations Management Plan, Michigan Continuity of Government Plan, etc.).

State Support for Essential Governmental Service Functions

| Essential Governmental Service / State Department / Agency | Continuity of Government | Debris Management | Logistics Management | Police, Fire, EMS | Public Works Services | Correctional Services | Mental Health Services | Communications / Information Technology | Disease Control | Food Safety | Mass Fatality Management | Justice Systems | Animal Care / Control Services |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | | | ● | ● | ● | | ● |
| Attorney General (MDAG) | ● | | | | | | | | | | | ● | |
| Civil Rights (MDCR) | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | |
| Civil Service Commission (MCSC) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Community Health (MDCH) | ● | ● | | ● | | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | |
| Corrections (MDOC) | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | | |
| Education (MDOE) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Environmental Quality (MDEQ) | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (MDLARA) | ● | | | ● | | | | | | | | | |
| Human Services (MDHS) | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | |
| Military and Veterans Affairs (MDMVA) | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | | | ● | | |
| Natural Resources (MDNR) | | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | ● |
| Office of Services to the Aging (MOSA) | ● | | ● | | | | | | | | | | |
| State (MDOS) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| State Police (MSP) | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | | ● | | | ● | | |
| MSP/EMHSD | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | | | | | | | |
| Technology, Management and Budget (MDTMB) | ● | ● | ● | | | | | ● | | | | | |
| Transportation (MDOT) | | ● | ● | | ● | | | | | | | | |
| Treasury (MDT) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Michigan Judiciary / State Court Administrative Office (SCAO) | ● | | | | | | | | | | | ● | |
| Michigan Legislature / Legislative Council Facilities Agency | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Nongovernmental Resources. NGO resources that may be able to provide assistance to support the provision of essential governmental services during incident recovery include but are not limited to:

MIVOAD. The MIVOAD is a nationally sanctioned coalition of private and church-based relief organizations dedicated to providing disaster relief assistance to individuals and communities in need.

RECOVERY SUPPORT PLAN TO THE MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

The MIVOAD serves as a clearinghouse for the myriad disaster relief and human service organizations that operate in Michigan and elsewhere across the country. The MIVOAD is governed by an Executive Board, elected by the membership. That Board provides the single point of contact for mobilizing all MIVOAD resources. The MIVOAD member organizations are experienced and skilled in all facets of disaster operations, and can perform a wide variety of functions. The MIVOAD has designated support roles with regard to debris management, logistics and donations management, and continuity of government functions at both the state and local levels – all of which are identified as an essential governmental service. MIVOAD recovery assistance in support of the provision of essential governmental services can be mobilized via the MIVOAD representative in the SEOC.

Note: the MIVOAD has the following member organizations: Lutheran Social Services of Michigan; Seventh Day Adventist / Adventist Community Services (ACS); United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR); Salvation Army; Mennonite Disaster Services; American Red Cross (ARC); Michigan Crisis Response Association; ACCESS; International Aid; Southern Baptist Disaster Response; Church World Service; 2-1-1; Church of the Brethren; and Michigan React.

American Red Cross. The ARC can provide support to certain essential governmental services such as logistics and donations management and continuity of government operations. ARC support assistance can be mobilized via the ARC representative in the SEOC.

Michigan 2-1-1, Inc. The Michigan Association of United Ways, an umbrella organization representing county / local United Ways in Michigan, operates the Michigan 2-1-1 health and human service information and referral system. Michigan 2-1-1 is the health and human service equivalent of the 9-1-1 system used for emergencies. Callers to Michigan 2-1-1 can receive information on and/or referrals to over 8,000 health and human service agencies with more than 35,000 public, nonprofit and faith-based health and human service programs. Michigan 2-1-1 is answered 24 hours per day / seven days per week / 365 days per year by regional and local 2-1-1 Call Centers staffed by professional information and referral specialists. Translation service is available for non-English speaking callers. Currently, Michigan 2-1-1 can be accessed by over 80% of Michigan's population – including much of southern Lower Michigan and the Upper Peninsula and parts of Central Michigan. Additional coverage areas are under development.

Michigan 2-1-1 can be a valuable information and referral tool for essential governmental health and human services during incident recovery, and will factor prominently in the SRTF's strategy for maximizing the dissemination of recovery information and provision of assistance to those in need.

Professional / Technical / Advocacy Organizations. Most if not all essential governmental service functions have an allied, nongovernmental organization (professional, technical or advocacy in nature) which could potentially be tapped to provide support assistance during the incident recovery period to enable the continuation or aid in the resumption of essential governmental services. Examples include (but certainly are not limited to) the Michigan Fire Chiefs Association, Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police, Michigan Sheriffs Association, Michigan Rural Water Association, and American Water Works Association – Michigan Section, to name just a few. Contact with these NGOs (if not initiated locally) will occur through the steward state department / agency (e.g., MDEQ for the water system associations, MSP for the law enforcement associations, etc.) in the SEOC and/or under the framework of the SRTF.

SHORT-TERM ESSENTIAL GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES TASKS AND EXECUTION

MSP/EMHSD:

- **Coordinate continuity of government activities to facilitate recovery.** (Refer to the Direction and Control ESF.)
- **Activate the State Recovery Task Force (SRTF) to address essential governmental services and other recovery needs.** The SRTF will be integrated into the SEOC structure (if the SEOC is still activated) as described in the “State Recovery Task Force” section earlier in this plan.
- **Coordinate FEMA / State Preliminary Damage Assessment (to include the assessment of essential governmental service delivery capabilities and recovery needs).** (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)
- **Prepare Governor’s request for Presidential emergency or major disaster declaration (to include essential governmental service delivery and recovery needs).** (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)
- **Procure resources through the EMAC / MEMAC, as appropriate.** The MSP/EMHSD will procure resources through the EMAC and/or MEMAC as required during the recovery period to facilitate the delivery of essential governmental services. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Conduct web searches and resource inventory searches to fill anticipated or identified resource needs.** The MSP/EMHSD will conduct resource searches as required to facilitate the delivery of essential governmental services during incident recovery. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Coordinate disaster debris clearance and management activities, as required.** Debris must be cleared from roadways and from around critical public and private facilities in the immediate post-incident recovery period in order for essential governmental services to be delivered and for general incident recovery to occur. The MSP/EMHSD can also provide limited technical and coordination assistance to local agencies, if required, to aid in debris clearance and management activities. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Implement the Michigan Disaster Logistics Management Plan, as required.** Disaster logistics management is an essential governmental service that may be required, beginning in the immediate post-incident recovery period, to provide for the basic sustenance and life sustainment needs of the affected population. The MSP/EMHSD can also provide limited technical and coordination assistance to local agencies, if required, to aid in disaster logistics management activities. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Assist in the procurement of additional drinking water supplies, as required.** (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MDARD):

- **Coordinate and conduct monitoring, sampling, inspection and regulatory services to protect human and animal food supplies and the agricultural environment.** (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF and Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents.)
- **Issue agricultural advisories and protective action guides.** (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF and Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents.)
- **Assist in food procurement, safety and sanitation, and the identification and establishment of warehousing and feeding facilities.** The MDARD may be required to carry out this role in support of state COG operations – specifically for staff feeding at the Alternate Seat of Government (ASG) – as prescribed in the Michigan Continuity of Government Plan (MSP/EMHSD Publication 110). (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Assist with and coordinate animal care and animal health in shelters.** The MDARD will coordinate with the State Animal Response Team (SART), Community / County Animal Response Teams (CARTs), and appropriate federal, local and tribal agencies and NGOs to provide for the care and control of animals in established shelters. This role also extends to the care of service animals during a state COG operation, as prescribed in the Michigan Continuity of Government Plan (MSP/EMHSD Publication 110). This activity will normally start during the response phase and continue well into incident recovery. (Refer to the Human Services ESF and MEMP Animal Care Support Plan.)
- **Coordinate agricultural crop and livestock debris disposal and management operations.** As required during incident recovery to protect public health and safety, the MDARD will coordinate mass animal carcass (livestock) disposal operations in accordance with the MDARD Standard Operating Procedures for Mass Carcass Disposal. This activity will commence early in the recovery period. MDARD activities will be carried out in coordination with the MDEQ, MDCH, MSP/EMHSD, MDNR, local health departments and other involved local, tribal, federal and private sector entities. (Refer to the MEMP Animal Care Support Plan and the Natural Disaster Procedures / Widespread Plant or Animal Disease. Also refer to MSP/EMHSD Publication 109 – Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan.)
- **Provide technical assistance to prevent and mitigate the additional spread of disease and the impacts of disease on plants, livestock, humans, and the environment.** As required during incident recovery to protect public health and safety, the MDARD will quarantine and/or restrict movement of domestic animals and animal products affected with a reportable animal disease, according to the specific disease plan. This activity will commence early in the recovery period. (Refer to the MEMP Animal Care Support Plan and the Natural Disaster Procedures / Widespread Plant or Animal Disease.)

Note: The MDARD authority does not extend to wildlife; rather, that responsibility rests with the MDNR. Refer to the MDNR task assignment below.

- **As necessary, assist local jurisdictions with the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged inter-county drains.** Drainage of water is an essential public works service. The MDARD will provide technical assistance to local officials, as required, during incident recovery to

RECOVERY SUPPORT PLAN TO THE MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

ensure the timely repair and restoration of inter-county drains. This activity will commence during incident response and may extend into the later stages of incident recovery. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL (MDAG):

- **Provide legal assistance to state officials.** As required, the MDAG will provide ongoing legal assistance to state officials involved in incident recovery activities related to the provision of essential governmental services. This service will particularly be required if state-level COG operations are implemented (as prescribed in the Michigan Continuity of Government Plan – MSP/EMHSD Publication 110), as legal issues may surface with regard to delegations of authority, lines of succession, vital records, resource usage, local-state-federal governmental authority and coordination, and the implementation of Constitutionally-mandated processes involving the three branches of state government, to name just a few. This activity will commence early in the response period and continue well into incident recovery. (Refer to the Direction and Control ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH (MDCH):

- **Coordinate the investigation and control of communicable disease.** (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF, Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents, and WMD Attack Procedures.)
- **Coordinate the allocation of medications essential to public health.** (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF, Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents, and WMD Attack Procedures.)
- **Issue public health advisories and protective action guides.** (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF, Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents, and WMD Attack Procedures.)
- **Coordinate crisis counseling services with Community Mental Health Services Programs.** (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF and the “Individual and Family Services” section earlier in this plan.)
- **Protect patients, staff and visitors in state mental health facilities.** The MDCH operates several in-patient mental health facilities that provide 24/7 treatment for adults, adolescents and children. Each facility has an all-hazards emergency plan to ensure the protection of patients, staff and visitors at the site, and to ensure that essential mental health services can continue to be offered during and after the incident. (Refer to the Public Safety ESF.)
- **Coordinate victim identification and mass fatality management services.** (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF, Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents, WMD Attack Procedures, and Michigan Mass Fatality Management Plan.)
- **Provide technical assistance in the coordination of emergency medical services.** As required, the MDCH can provide limited technical assistance and coordinate the provision of supplemental materiel assistance to local life support agencies to help address extraordinary conditions experienced during the incident response and recovery. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)

- **Facilitate the deployment of volunteer health professionals for emergency response.** As prescribed in the Michigan Continuity of Government Plan (MSP/EMHSD Publication 110), if required the MDCH can utilize the Michigan Volunteer Registry to identify and provide health and medical volunteers for first aid activities at the Alternate Seat of Government (ASG) in support of state COG operations. Health and medical volunteers may also be required for other recovery operations. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)
- **Identify volunteer opportunities for emergent volunteers.** The MDCH Volunteer Registry can be used to match emergent volunteers (who desire to assist in the incident recovery effort) with volunteer opportunities through established NGOs seeking volunteers for such purposes. This need will normally occur early in the recovery when interest in the incident is greatest. The MDCH will also refer potential volunteers to the MDHS / Michigan Community Service Commission as appropriate. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)

MICHIGAN OFFICE OF SERVICES TO THE AGING (MOSA):

- **Conduct a needs assessment of, and coordinate / monitor the provision of assistance to, elderly disaster victims.** Area Agencies on Aging can assist the MOSA in identifying the essential governmental service needs of elderly disaster victims – particularly those that are homebound and/or with functional needs – and coordinating the provision of services to the affected elderly population to meet those needs. Normally, this needs assessment is conducted in conjunction with the American Red Cross, MDHS county offices, and other local volunteer organizations as part of the initial incident assessment by local government. Provision of essential services may occur during incident response and/or recovery, depending on needs and conditions. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Identify and coordinate volunteer resources for recovery operations.** (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS (MDOC):

Note: The following MDOC support will only be provided if it does not compromise institutional security and/or otherwise negatively impact the ability of the MDOC to carry out its core public safety and custodial care missions.

- **Provide resources to support emergency operations.** Specific recovery needs may include but are not limited to: road repair and restoration; debris and/or refuse clearance and removal; and logistics and/or donations management assistance. Depending on operational needs and incident conditions, these support activities may continue late into the incident recovery period. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Provide assistance to local jails requiring evacuation.** The MDOC will make available cell space and provide technical assistance, as required, to aid in the evacuation of local jails. (However, this will only be done if it does not compromise institutional security and/or otherwise negatively impact the ability of the MDOC to carry out its core public safety and custodial care missions.) In addition, the MDOC will monitor and track (via the MI CIMS and direct contact) the ongoing status of such evacuations and provide periodic updates to SEOC staff and for incident status reports. (Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents.)
- **Support law enforcement activities.** The MDOC Emergency Response Team (ERT) will provide support (as available and required) to assist local and state law enforcement with basic

RECOVERY SUPPORT PLAN TO THE MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

security-related activities (i.e., observe and report, provide presence) that might be required during incident recovery. MDOC corrections officers may also be able to provide limited personnel support and/or technical assistance to local (county / municipal) corrections facilities in the event of severe staffing shortages or other operational difficulties at those facilities. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF and Public Safety ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (MDEQ):

- **Coordinate the procurement of additional drinking water supplies, as required.** (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Provide debris management technical and operational assistance.** In the Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan (MSP/EMHSD Publication 109), the MDEQ is tasked with providing several forms of technical and/or operational assistance to state and local disaster debris management operations during incident recovery. That assistance includes but is not limited to: 1) providing technical assistance and regulatory oversight regarding proper debris reduction, storage, and disposal; and 2) expediting required environmental permitting processes to accommodate debris activities that pose a potential threat to public health and/or safety. (Refer to the Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan, the Health and Environmental Protection ESF, and the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Minimize environmental damage and contamination.** The MDEQ will, as required, work with involved agencies to examine and monitor appropriate environmental media and assess potential environmental quality issues related to post-incident conditions and recovery activities that may pose a threat to public health and/or safety, including but not limited to: 1) disaster debris disposal (see above related task); 2) mass animal carcass disposal; 3) flood-related surface water contamination; 4) release of polluting or hazardous materials; 5) public drinking water contamination; 6) severe Great Lakes shoreline erosion; and 7) land subsidence. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF and the MEMP Animal Care Support Plan.)
- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged dams, water supply systems, and wastewater collection and treatment facilities.** If the federal Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP) is activated under a Presidential major disaster declaration, MDEQ engineers and specialists may be requested to provide technical assistance to the MSP/EMHSD, FEMA and other federal, state and local agencies in the development and/or review of PAGP projects as part of the recovery process. MDEQ personnel are primarily responsible for providing assistance on projects involving dams and water distribution and wastewater collection / treatment infrastructure (PAGP Categories D and F, respectively), although assistance with other types of projects that fall under general MDEQ stewardship may also be required. This assistance will be required early in the recovery period, as project worksheets are initially developed.

In addition, MDEQ engineers and specialists may also be requested by the MSP/EMHSD and FEMA to serve on hazard mitigation survey teams as part of the Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) process and/or during the early recovery period. These teams will survey the damaged area(s) and/or review damage and impact information in order to formulate specific mitigation recommendations and strategies to help reduce or eliminate losses to human life and property from future hazard events of a similar nature. This assistance will be required early in the recovery to take advantage of the “window of opportunity” that exists in the immediate post-incident period. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

- **Minimize risks from radiological exposure.** (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES (MDHS):

- **Identify and coordinate volunteer resources for recovery operations.** (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Identify volunteer opportunities for emergent volunteers.** (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES (MDIFS):

- **Implement appropriate economic stabilization measures.** MDIFS regulation of insurance companies and financial institutions is an essential governmental service that creates economic stabilization during incident recovery. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS (MDLARA):

- **Implement appropriate economic stabilization measures.** MDLARA energy resource stabilization programs and regulatory areas are essential governmental services that can potentially contribute to the stabilization of Michigan's economy during incident recovery. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Coordinate and monitor local fire service mutual aid assistance.** (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Conduct workplace safety inspections and protect emergency response workers.** As required during incident recovery, the MIOSHA will conduct safety inspections to ensure that employees and emergency workers are provided with safe and healthful work environments in accordance with the Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Act (1974 PA 154, as amended). (Refer to the Public Safety ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS (MDMVA):

- **Coordinate / provide military support to civil authorities.** MDMVA support is provided by mission and may include but is not necessarily limited to providing personnel (soldiers), vehicles, materials and supplies, technical assistance, communications equipment, and MNG facilities (as available and required) to support essential governmental service recovery operations. Specific recovery functions that may require MDMVA support include but are not limited to: continuity of government; disaster debris, donations, logistics and mass fatality management; security and search and rescue support; and public facility restoration and engineering. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF, Public Works and Engineering ESF, and Public Safety ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (MDNR):

- **Provide supplemental transportation and equipment resources.** As required, the MDNR will provide supplemental transportation, equipment and facility resources in support of essential governmental service recovery operations – specifically for disaster debris, donations and

RECOVERY SUPPORT PLAN TO THE MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

logistics management functions. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF and Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

- **Support law enforcement activities.** Depending on internal staffing needs, the MDNR may be able to provide conservation officers to support law enforcement activities necessary to protect public safety and maintain order. This assistance may be required during the incident response and/or recovery periods. (Refer to the Public Safety ESF.)
- **Provide debris management technical and operational assistance.** (Refer to the Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan and the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Provide maps and enhanced mapping capability for state emergency operations.** MDNR maps and mapping capabilities may be required to supplement the GIS capabilities of the SEOC, particularly with regard to certain essential recovery activities such as public assistance and/or hazard mitigation project development / implementation, wildfire redevelopment and restoration, and nuclear incident ingestion pathway regulation, decontamination and sampling / monitoring. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE (MSP):

- **Provide specialized resources to support emergency operations.** The MSP has an integral role in incident recovery operations – either as a lead agency or a support agency to local and/or federal law enforcement agencies. The nature and location of the incident will determine the MSP role(s). MSP activities during the incident recovery period may include but are not necessarily limited to: traffic control; access control; road closures; security; crime investigation (including fires); search and rescue; emergency transport; aerial reconnaissance; laboratory analysis; intelligence analysis and dissemination; bomb detection / removal; transportation industry liaison; victim identification / mass fatality management; communications support; and critical incident aftermath services. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF, Health and Environmental Protection ESF, and Public Safety ESF; the Technological Disaster Procedures; and the WMD Attack Procedures.)
- **Implement the Michigan Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation (EHTR) Plan.** The MSP and MDOT will jointly implement the EHTR Plan during the recovery period following a WMD attack (or other catastrophic incident) in order to regulate and control traffic on the state highway network (which includes all federal, state, county and local highway systems and facilities). (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF and WMD Attack Procedures.)

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

- **Coordinate state department Continuity of Operations Plan implementation.** (Refer to the Direction and Control ESF.)
- **Coordinate the use of state facilities and equipment to support emergency operations.** (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Provide information on state-contracted supplies and services (for emergency procurement).** (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)

- **Coordinate requests for supplemental office space to support emergency operations.** The MDTMB can provide supplemental office space, as required, to support essential governmental services during recovery operations. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Assist in the procurement of additional drinking water supplies, as required.** The MDEQ has primary responsibility for this recovery task, but the MSP/EMHSD and MDTMB will assist as necessary. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF and Human-Related Disaster Procedures / Resource Shortages.)
- **Coordinate decontamination of state facilities.** (Refer to the WMD Attack Procedures.)
- **Through the Office of the State Employer, provide post-incident counseling assistance to affected state employees.** (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)
- **Review and submit special supplemental appropriation requests to the Legislature.** Federal and state disaster recovery programs will require a legislative appropriation very early in the recovery period to fund the assistance or provide for the state share of certain federal programs. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Provide technical assistance, as required, to support the information technology aspects of state emergency operations.** The MDTMB will provide for the communication and information technology needs of the recovery operation and its activated facilities. (Refer to the Warning and Communications ESF and Resource Support ESF.)
- **Develop and implement an appropriate response and recovery strategy for cyber attacks.** The MDTMB will address this essential governmental service with the assistance of the Michigan Cyber Civilian Corps, as appropriate. (Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures / Cyber Attacks.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (MDOT):

- **Provide technical assistance to FEMA Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP) and FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP).** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Provide photographic documentation of emergency or disaster-related damage.** (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)
- **Maintain, repair, and restore the state highway / trunkline system.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Maintain, repair, and restore state-owned rail lines.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Coordinate Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Emergency Relief Program.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Coordinate with the USDOT for transportation response activities, including limiting or restricting air, rail, water, and vehicular traffic.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

- **Assess damage to and impact of failed transportation infrastructure and accidents (road, air, rail, mass transit, and marine).** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Provide state highway / trunkline traffic control measures, evacuation routing, and access control and perimeter points in coordination with the MSP and local jurisdictions.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Implement the Michigan Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation (EHTR) Plan.** The MSP and MDOT will jointly implement the EHTR Plan during the recovery period following a WMD attack (or other catastrophic incident) in order to regulate and control traffic on the state highway network (which includes all federal, state, county and local highway systems and facilities). (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF and WMD Attack Procedures.)

MICHIGAN JUDICIARY AND MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE (LIAISONS):

- **Coordinate continuity of government activities (within each respective Branch) to facilitate recovery.** (Refer to the Direction and Control ESF.)

LONG-TERM ESSENTIAL GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES TASKS AND EXECUTION

MSP/EMHSD:

- **Activate the State Recovery Task Force (SRTF), if not already done during the short-term recovery phase.** (Refer to the “State Recovery Task Force” section earlier in this plan.)
- **Coordinate continuity of government activities to facilitate recovery.** COG operations are likely to continue well into the recovery period. The MSP/EMHSD will coordinate COG activities with stakeholder partners from the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Branches through to termination of operations and reconstitution of state government in Lansing or another designated location. (Refer to the Direction and Control ESF.)
- **Procure resources through the EMAC / MEMAC, as appropriate.** The MSP/EMHSD will continue to procure resources through the EMAC and/or MEMAC as required through the later stages of the incident recovery period to facilitate the delivery of essential governmental services. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Conduct web searches and resource inventory searches to fill anticipated or identified resource needs.** The MSP/EMHSD will continue to conduct resource searches as required through the later stages of the incident recovery to facilitate the delivery of essential governmental services. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Coordinate and administer the federal Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP) to provide funding to repair, restore or replace damaged public facilities.** The MSP/EMHSD will coordinate and administer the PAGP (if activated) during incident recovery to provide funding to facilitate the delivery of essential governmental services. The PAGP could possibly fund some services (i.e., under Categories A and B, Debris Removal and Emergency Protective Measures, respectively) and/or fund the repair, restoration or replacement of facilities used to provide essential governmental services. PAGP administration will likely continue into the later stages of,

and possibly beyond, the incident recovery period. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

- **Coordinate disaster debris clearance and management activities, as required.** Debris management operations are likely to continue into the later stages of the incident recovery period. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Coordinate disaster logistics management activities, as required, to aid recovery.** In particularly large-scale or catastrophic incidents, logistics management operations may continue into the later stages of the incident recovery period. The MSP/EMHSD will continue to manage operations and/or provide limited technical and coordination assistance to local agencies, if required, to aid in their logistics management operations until all associated activities are closed out. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Assist in the procurement of additional drinking water supplies, as required.** The MDEQ has primary responsibility for this recovery task, but the MSP/EMHSD and MDTMB will continue to assist as necessary. In particularly catastrophic incidents, this activity may extend into the later stages of incident recovery. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Coordinate and administer state public assistance funding under Section 19 of 1976 PA 390, as amended.** For incidents that are not federally declared, there likely will be a need for state public assistance funding to provide for the delivery of eligible essential governmental services. This activity will likely extend into the later stages of incident recovery. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MDARD):

- **Coordinate and conduct monitoring, sampling, inspection and regulatory services to protect human and animal food supplies and the agricultural environment.** (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF and Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents.)
- **Issue agricultural advisories and protective action guides.** These advisories and protective action guides will continue until the threat of contamination is gone. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF and Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents.)
- **Assist in food procurement, safety and sanitation, and the identification and establishment of warehousing and feeding facilities.** In particularly large-scale or catastrophic incidents, this activity may continue into the later stages of incident recovery. The MDARD will continue to carry out this role – particularly in support of staff feeding efforts at the Alternate Seat of Government (ASG) during a COG operation – until needs have been adequately addressed and COG operations terminate. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Coordinate post-incident animal control and care services.** (Refer to the Human Services ESF and MEMP Animal Care Support Plan.)
- **Coordinate agricultural crop and livestock debris disposal and management operations.** This activity will commence early in the recovery period but may extend into the later stages of recovery during particularly catastrophic incidents resulting in a large number of animal deaths. (Refer to the MEMP Animal Care Support Plan and the Natural Disaster Procedures / Widespread

RECOVERY SUPPORT PLAN TO THE MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Plant or Animal Disease. Also refer to MSP/EMHSD Publication 109 – Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan.)

- **Provide technical assistance to prevent and mitigate the additional spread of disease and the impacts of disease on plants, livestock, humans, and the environment.** This activity will commence early in the recovery period but may extend into the later stages of recovery during particularly widespread and severe animal disease outbreaks. (Refer to the MEMP Animal Care Support Plan and the Natural Disaster Procedures / Widespread Plant or Animal Disease.)

Note: The MDARD authority does not extend to wildlife; rather, responsibility rests with the MDNR. Refer to their task assignment below.

- **As necessary, assist local jurisdictions with the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged inter-county drains.** This activity will commence during incident response and may extend into the later stages of incident recovery. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL (MDAG):

- **Provide legal assistance to state officials.** As required, the MDAG will provide ongoing legal assistance to state officials involved in incident recovery activities related to the provision of essential governmental services – particularly for COG operations. (Refer to the Direction and Control ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH (MDCH):

- **Coordinate the investigation and control of communicable disease.** Disease surveillance and control is an essential, ongoing governmental service that will continue throughout the incident recovery period. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF, Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents, and WMD Attack Procedures.)
- **Coordinate the allocation of medications essential to public health.** Depending on incident conditions, this activity may extend into the later stages of incident recovery. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF, Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents, and WMD Attack Procedures.)
- **Issue public health advisories and protective action guides.** This activity will continue throughout the recovery period, as long as there is a need to issue guidance to protect public health and safety. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF, Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incident, and WMD Attack Procedures.)
- **Coordinate crisis counseling services with Community Mental Health Services Programs.** This essential governmental service will commence during incident response or the early phases of incident recovery and continue for as long as required during the recovery period. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF and the “Individual and Family Services” section earlier in this plan.)
- **Protect patients, staff and visitors in state mental health facilities.** The MDCH operates several in-patient mental health facilities that provide 24/7 treatment for adults, adolescents and children. Each facility has an all-hazards emergency plan to ensure the protection of patients,

RECOVERY SUPPORT PLAN TO THE MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

staff and visitors at the site, and to ensure that essential mental health services can continue to be offered during and after the incident. (Refer to the Public Safety ESF.)

- **Coordinate victim identification and mass fatality management services.** (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF, Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents, WMD Attack Procedures, and Michigan Mass Fatality Management Plan.)
- **Provide technical assistance in the coordination of emergency medical services.** As required, the MDCH can provide limited technical assistance and coordinate the provision of supplemental materiel assistance to local life support agencies to help address extraordinary conditions experienced during the incident response and recovery. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)
- **Facilitate the deployment of volunteer health professionals for emergency response.** This activity may still be required in the later stages of incident recovery, especially (but not necessarily limited) to support first aid activities at the Alternate Seat of Government (ASG) during a COG operation. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)

MICHIGAN OFFICE OF SERVICES TO THE AGING (MOSA):

- **Conduct a needs assessment of, and coordinate / monitor the provision of assistance to, elderly disaster victims.** Provision of essential services for the elderly (particularly those that are homebound and/or with functional needs) will continue throughout the incident recovery period – as long as the need for services remains. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Identify and coordinate volunteer resources for recovery operations.** (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS (MDOC):

Note: The following MDOC support will only be provided if it does not compromise institutional security and/or otherwise negatively impact the ability of the MDOC to carry out its core public safety and custodial care missions.

- **Provide resources to support emergency operations.** Depending on operational needs and incident conditions, these support activities will continue for as long as required during the incident recovery period. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Provide assistance to local jails requiring evacuation.** The MDOC will continue to provide these support services for as long as required during the incident recovery period. In addition, the MDOC will continue to monitor and track (via the MI CIMS and direct contact) the ongoing status of local jail evacuations and provide periodic updates to SEOC staff and/or the SRTF, and for incident status reports. (Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents.)
- **Support law enforcement activities.** The MDOC ERT will continue to provide security support for as long as required during incident recovery. However, for incidents with a particularly long recovery period (i.e., several weeks to possibly several months or more), MDOC support will be provided until more appropriate (longer term availability) security resources can be mobilized to assist local and state law enforcement agencies. Likewise, MDOC staffing support and/or technical assistance to local (county / municipal) corrections facilities (in the event of severe staffing shortages or other operational difficulties at those facilities) will be provided until more

RECOVERY SUPPORT PLAN TO THE MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

appropriate long-term resources can be mobilized. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF and Public Safety ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (MDEQ):

- **Coordinate the procurement of additional drinking water supplies, as required.** (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Provide debris management technical and operational assistance.** MDEQ support of state disaster debris management operations will continue for as long as required during incident recovery. (Refer to the Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan, the Health and Environmental Protection ESF, and the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged dams, water supply systems, and wastewater collection and treatment facilities.** As required during the later stages of incident recovery, MDEQ engineers and specialists will continue to support the development and/or review of PAGP projects (primarily for but not necessarily limited to dams, water supply and wastewater systems). In addition, MDEQ staff will continue to assist in the development and/or review of a hazard mitigation strategy for the incident. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Minimize environmental damage and contamination.** Although the bulk of the MDEQ support of this activity is likely to come early in the recovery period, support will continue to be provided for as long as required during incident recovery to ensure environmental damage and contamination is minimized. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF and the MEMP Animal Care Support Plan.)
- **Minimize risks from radiological exposure.** Depending on the nature and scope of the incident, these long-term recovery activities may be required for an extended period of time (possibly several months to several years in duration). (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES (MDHS):

- **Identify and coordinate volunteer resources for recovery operations.** The Michigan Community Service Commission (MCSC) will continue to assist in identifying and coordinating volunteer resources to support essential governmental service operations for as long as required during incident recovery. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES (MDIFS):

- **Implement appropriate economic stabilization measures.** This activity may continue into the later stages of incident recovery. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS (MDLARA):

- **Implement appropriate economic stabilization measures.** This activity may continue into the later stages of incident recovery. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)

- **Conduct workplace safety inspections and protect emergency response workers.** This activity may continue into the later stages of incident recovery. (Refer to the Public Safety ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS (MDMVA):

- **Coordinate / provide military support to civil authorities.** The MDMVA will continue to provide resources and direct assistance to support essential governmental services for as long as required during incident recovery. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF, Public Works and Engineering ESF, and Public Safety ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (MDNR):

- **Provide supplemental transportation and equipment resources.** (Refer to the Resource Support ESF and Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Support law enforcement activities.** (Refer to the Public Safety ESF.)
- **Provide debris management technical and operational assistance.** (Refer to the Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan and the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Provide maps and enhanced mapping capability for state emergency operations.** (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE (MSP):

- **Provide specialized resources to support emergency operations.** MSP law enforcement support activities will continue for as long as required during incident recovery. Most activities will be completed early in the recovery period; others, such as crime / fire investigation and critical incident aftermath services, may extend well into the later stages of incident recovery. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF, Health and Environmental Protection ESF, and Public Safety ESF; the Technological Disaster Procedures; and the WMD Attack Procedures.)
- **Implement the Michigan Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation (EHTR) Plan.** Implementation of the EHTR Plan will continue during the recovery period for as long as required by incident conditions and circumstances. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF and WMD Attack Procedures.)

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

- **Coordinate state department Continuity of Operations Plan implementation.** (Refer to the Direction and Control ESF.)
- **Coordinate the use of state facilities and equipment to support emergency operations.** (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Provide information on state-contracted supplies and services (for emergency procurement).** (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)

- **Coordinate requests for supplemental office space to support emergency operations.** (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Assist in the procurement of additional drinking water supplies, as required.** In particularly catastrophic incidents, this activity may extend into the later stages of incident recovery. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF and Human-Related Disaster Procedures / Resource Shortage.)
- **Coordinate decontamination of state facilities.** State facility decontamination activities will likely extend well into the later stages of incident recovery. (Refer to the WMD Attack Procedures.)
- **Through the Office of the State Employer, provide post-incident counseling assistance to affected state employees.** Depending on incident conditions and circumstances, this service may extend well into the later stages of incident recovery. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)
- **Review and submit special supplemental appropriation requests to the Legislature.** Most of these will be submitted very early in the recovery period to fund assistance or provide for the state share of certain federal programs. There may be a need, however, to submit requests later in the recovery period to address previously unforeseen conditions or unidentified needs. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Provide technical assistance, as required, to support the information technology aspects of state emergency operations.** (Refer to the Warning and Communications ESF and Resource Support ESF.)
- **Develop and implement an appropriate response and recovery strategy for cyber attacks.** (Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures / Cyber Attacks.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (MDOT):

- **Provide technical assistance to FEMA Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP) and FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP).** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Provide photographic documentation of emergency or disaster-related damage.** (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)
- **Maintain, repair, and restore the state highway / trunkline system.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Maintain, repair, and restore state-owned rail lines.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Coordinate Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Emergency Relief Program.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Coordinate with the USDOT for transportation response activities, including limiting or restricting air, rail, water, and vehicular traffic.** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

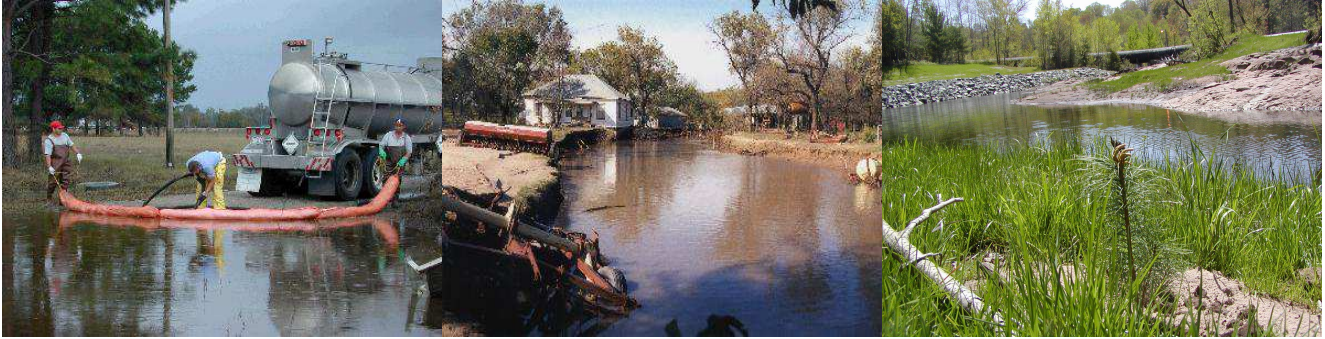
- **Assess damage to and impact of failed transportation infrastructure and accidents (road, air, rail, mass transit, and marine).** (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Provide state highway / trunkline traffic control measures, evacuation routing, and access control and perimeter points in coordination with the MSP and local jurisdictions.** Although this task normally occurs during incident response, an extended incident (e.g., nuclear power plant incident, WMD attack, etc.) involving longer-term evacuation will create the need for longer-term traffic control measures to be put in place, well into the later stages of incident recovery. This will require coordination with the MSP (and local law enforcement and public works agencies) and periodic monitoring, upkeep and adjustment by MDOT staff. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Implement the Michigan Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation (EHTR) Plan.** Implementation of the EHTR Plan will continue during the recovery period for as long as required by incident conditions and circumstances. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF and WMD Attack Procedures.)

MICHIGAN JUDICIARY AND MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE (LIAISONS):

- **Coordinate continuity of government activities (within each respective Branch) to facilitate recovery.** COG and COOP operations are likely to continue well into the later stages of incident recovery. (Refer to the Direction and Control ESF.)

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ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION CONSIDERATIONS



Planning Assumptions Specific to Environmental Restoration Operations. With regard to environmental restoration and recovery, it is assumed:

- Environmental restoration operations will be comprehensive and will address (as appropriate) the following: land and land cover; subterranean areas and their resources; water (surface bodies and subsurface); air; vegetation (including aquatic); wildlife; and manmade structures / materials occupying and/or manmade improvements made in impacted areas. Environmental restoration will include not only the physical environment itself but also the condition and functionality of the affected physical environment (e.g., air quality and movement, water quality and quantity, water carrying capacity, soil fertility and capacity, vegetation stability and vitality, solar access and quality, etc.). Restoration activities will include any long-term monitoring and/or sampling required to ensure the safety and/or vitality of restored areas and/or environmental media.
- State support to local governments for environmental restoration operations may include, as appropriate, the provision of technical assistance, funding assistance, materials / supplies, supplemental personnel, use of facilities and/or equipment, direct service delivery, or any combination of these elements.
- Federal environmental agencies will have primacy authority over environmental restoration operations unless that authority has specifically been transferred to a state department / agency or other organization by law or other formal action.
- Every attempt will be made to identify a responsible third party (or parties) to fund all or part of required environmental restoration operations when environmental damage has been caused by negligence, malice, or accidental actions or other lack of due diligence on the part of the third party(ies).
- Certain environmental restoration operations may take several months or even several years to complete and resolve, especially if the operations are challenged legally by the responsible third party (or parties) and/or other involved organizations.
- Environmental restoration operations will seek to bring affected areas back to their pre-incident conditions, to the extent possible.

Note: It is recognized that some areas may never be brought back to their pre-incident conditions.

- Assessments performed and/or procured by federal, state and local environmental agencies will provide the basis for determining the nature, scope, magnitude, anticipated duration and cost of environmental restoration operations. Assessments provided by the responsible third party (or parties) and/or other organizations will be considered (as deemed appropriate) during this process but will not provide the basis for making these determinations.
- Disaster debris management operations will attempt to contribute to (and not detract from) environmental restoration by following identified best practices in the clearance, removal, transport, storage and ultimate disposal of incident-related debris, as prescribed in established debris management plans. Debris management implementing agencies and organizations will coordinate activities with the MDEQ and other appropriate federal, state and local environmental agencies throughout the operation.

Key Resources. The following key resources (i.e., organizations, personnel, equipment, facilities, and materials) have been identified as being potentially relevant to state-level recovery support efforts related to environmental restoration operations:

Federal and State Resources. Major federal and state programs and resources that may be able to provide assistance to support environmental restoration operations include but are not limited to:

Responsible Party Reimbursement. Subsequent to a spill or release of hazardous materials (i.e., oil, chemical, radiological, etc.) that causes environmental degradation and/or otherwise adversely affects public health and safety, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the MDEQ have legal authority to order the identified responsible party to clean up the spill / release and restore the affected environment to its pre-incident condition. This work (which is done at the expense of the responsible party) is typically handled by private cleanup / restoration contractors specializing in such services. For the State, this will normally be the preferred course of action to ensure a comprehensive cleanup and restoration operation with minimal or no cost to involved governmental departments and agencies. The MDEQ will be the lead department for pursuit of responsible party reimbursement, with support provided as needed by the MDAG.

Direct Federal Assistance. Under a Presidential major disaster or emergency declaration, direct federal assistance (i.e., technical, materiel, personnel, funding) may be available under certain circumstances to supplement state, tribal and local government efforts to save lives, protect property and the environment, and ensure the continuation of essential services. Normally this assistance is limited to those situations where state, tribal, and local government resources have been exhausted and capabilities have clearly been exceeded. Direct federal assistance is coordinated by FEMA and accomplished via mission assignment from FEMA to the federal agency or agencies under one or more federal ESF and/or Recovery Support Function (RSF) designated for such assistance in the National Response Framework (NRF) and/or National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF). Direct federal assistance requests are coordinated at the state level by and through the MSP/EMHSD.

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Direct Federal Support for Environmental Restoration Functions

| Environmental Restoration Function \ Potentially Involved Federal Support Element* | Environmental Contamination Remediation | Debris Management (esp. reduction and disposal measures) | Radiological Deposition / Contamination | Natural Area Restoration on State Lands | Vegetative Disease Control / Remediation | Infestation Control / Remediation | Water Quality Restoration | Hazard Dam Repair / Restoration | Historic Structure Repair / Restoration | Environmental Mapping to Track Restoration | Environmental / Wildlife Surveys | Wildlife Rehabilitation | Responsible Party Legal Proceedings |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| NRF Elements: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ESF 1: Transportation | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | |
| ESF 2: Communications | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ESF 3: Public Works / Engineering | ● | ● | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | |
| ESF 4: Firefighting | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ESF 5: Information and Planning | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | |
| ESF 6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, Human Services | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ESF 7: Logistics | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ESF 8: Public Health and Medical Services | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ESF 9: Search and Rescue | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ESF 10: Oil and Hazardous Materials Response | ● | ● | ● | | | | ● | | | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| ESF 11: Agriculture and Natural Resources | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | | ● | |
| ESF 12: Energy | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ESF 13: Public Safety and Security | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ESF 14: Long-term Community Recovery (transitioned to NDRF) | ● | ● | ● | | | | ● | | ● | | | | |
| ESF 15: External Affairs | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | ● |
| NDRF Elements: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Planning / Capacity Bldg RSF | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Economic RSF | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health, Social, Community Service RSF | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Housing RSF | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infrastructure Systems RSF | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | | |
| Natural / Cultural Resources RSF | | | | ● | | | ● | ● | | | | | |

*ESF = Emergency Support Function under the NRF; RSF = Recovery Support Function under the NDRF

(Actual incident conditions and circumstances will determine the types of direct federal assistance required to support environmental restoration operations to protect public health and safety, property and the environment. The SRTF will work with and through the MSP/EMHSD and FEMA to identify and arrange for the necessary assistance under the umbrella of the federal Stafford Act declaration.)

FEMA Public Assistance Grant Program. This program may be utilized to fund certain repairs and activities that allow for the restoration of the environment during the incident recovery period. The PAGP under the Stafford Act provides supplemental grant assistance for the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain private non-profit (PNP) organizations. The federal share of assistance under the PAGP is not less than 75% and in extreme cases may be increased above 75%. (Note: The 25% non-federal cost share is the responsibility of each responding state agency or local jurisdiction unless the Michigan Legislature approves a special appropriation to assist with cost share.)

The MSP/EMHSD, as the steward state agency for the PAGP in Michigan and recipient of the federal grant funds, administers all subgrants provided to eligible applicants in accordance with the provisions set forth in the “State of Michigan Administrative Plan for the Public Assistance Grant Program.”

Eligible applicants for the PAGP include states, local governments, Indian tribes and certain PNP organizations. Eligible PNP facilities must be open to the public and perform essential services of a governmental nature. Eligible PNP facilities generally include the following:

- Medical facilities such as hospitals, outpatient and rehabilitation facilities
- Custodial care facilities that provide institutional care for persons who require close supervision and some physical constraints in their daily activities
- Educational facilities such as primary and secondary schools, colleges and universities
- Emergency facilities such as fire departments, rescue squads and ambulance services
- Utilities such as water, sewer and electrical power systems
- Museums, zoos, community centers, libraries, homeless shelters, senior citizen centers, shelter workshops and facilities which provide health and safety services of a governmental nature

To be eligible, all work must be required as the result of the disaster, be located within the designated disaster area, and be the legal responsibility of an eligible applicant. Work that is eligible for supplemental federal grant assistance is classified as either emergency work or permanent work. Either category of work may potentially be used to fund activities aimed at restoring the environment during incident recovery (i.e., facilities may need repair to allow for the provision of certain environmental restoration functions; certain environmental restoration activities may be eligible for funding):

Emergency Work

- **Category A:** Debris removal from public roads and rights-of-way, as well as from private property when determined to be in the public interest. (This work directly contributes to restoration of the environment.)

Note: Effective October 1, 2012, the PAGP now funds debris removal on Federal Aid System (FAS) highways, in addition to funding repair and restoration activities on non-FAS highway infrastructure (see Category C below).

- **Category B:** Emergency protective measures performed to eliminate or reduce immediate threats to the public or to property, including search and rescue, warning of hazards, and demolition of unsafe structures. (Certain types of work aimed at preventing further environmental degradation, especially if the work is essential to protecting public health and/or safety, may be eligible under this category.)

Permanent Work

Work to restore an eligible damaged facility to its pre-disaster design. The work may range from minor repairs to replacement. (Bringing facilities back online may enable the provision of certain environmental restoration functions during incident recovery.) Categories of permanent work include:

- **Category C:** Roads, streets, bridges and normal right-of-way elements such as culverts, curbs, gutters, shoulders, ditches, lighting and signs. Note: Permanent repair of Federal Aid System (FAS) roads is not eligible under the PAGP. Permanent repair of FAS roads is funded by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Emergency Relief Program (see note in green box).

Note: Permanent repair of Federal Aid System (FAS) roads is not eligible under the PAGP. Permanent repair of FAS roads is funded by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Emergency Relief Program (see separate description below). However, the PAGP will fund repair and restoration activities on non-FAS roads.

- **Category D:** Water control facilities (e.g., dikes, levees, irrigation works, drainage channels, pumping facilities). Note: Permanent repair of flood control works is the responsibility of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS).
- **Category E:** Public buildings and related contents and equipment, including public mass transportation systems.
- **Category F:** Public utilities (e.g., water treatment and delivery systems, power generation facilities and distribution lines, sewage collection and treatment facilities). (Note: Some of these facilities may be integral to the environmental restoration effort.)
- **Category G:** Public parks, recreational facilities, and facilities such as playgrounds, swimming pools, cemeteries, and improved / maintained beaches. (Note: Some of these facilities may be integral to the environmental restoration effort.)

Federal and State Environmental Restoration Funding. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and MDEQ have recovery programs available that can aid affected jurisdictions in restoring the environment subsequent to a spill or release of hazardous materials (i.e., oil, chemical, radiological, etc.) that causes environmental degradation and/or otherwise adversely affects public health and safety. Several programs are also available for general land cleanup and land restoration and redevelopment. Refer to the USEPA web site (www.epa.gov/cleanup) and the MDEQ web site (www.michigan.gov/deq) for a current listing of available environmental recovery programs, their applicability, and their eligibility requirements. These programs may involve grants, loans, or both to fund eligible activities.

Direct State Assistance. The MDEQ and MDNR, as the State's environmental stewardship agencies, provide a comprehensive array of technical, regulatory, and educational / advisory services designed to manage, protect and preserve all aspects of Michigan's natural environment, including air, water, land and wildlife. In addition, these stewardship roles also include the oversight and regulation of many human activities that may adversely impact the natural environment and/or potentially threaten public health and safety. This includes but is not limited to the management of wildland fires, hazardous materials and waste (including radioactive materials), invasive plant and animal species, soil erosion and sedimentation, floodplains and floodways, and certain natural resource extraction operations; the design, maintenance and operation of dams and water, wastewater and storm water systems; and regulation of certain outdoor activities that may impact environmentally sensitive areas. MDEQ and MDNR staff will provide direct assistance (i.e., technical, materiel, personnel, funding) in these and other functional areas under their respective stewardships, as required, to aid local governments, business and industry, and individual citizens with environmental restoration activities during incident recovery. Direct MDEQ and MDNR staff assistance can be mobilized through the EMC for each respective department.

Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan. The Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan (MSP/EMHSD Publication 109) provides an organizational and operational framework for the State of Michigan to assist affected local jurisdictions in managing the clearance, separation, removal, storage, reduction, and disposal of disaster debris subsequent to a large-scale / catastrophic debris generating disaster within this state. It is based on the basic waste management approach of reduction, reuse, and reclamation. The efficient and rapid management of disaster debris will help to protect the health and safety of the affected population, minimize threats to the environment, and ensure that critical response and recovery activities can proceed in a timely and unencumbered

manner. The Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan (and counterpart local disaster debris management plans), if properly followed during recovery operations, will help ensure that disaster debris does not become an environmental issue that impedes environmental restoration efforts and diverts valuable resources away from other environmental needs.

Nuclear Facilities Emergency Management Plan. The MDEQ is the State's radiological control agency and maintains the Nuclear Facilities Emergency Management Plan (NFEMP) to guide response to and recovery from a radiological incident involving one of the three commercial nuclear power plants operating in Michigan. If an incident occurs which involves an off-site radiological release and deposition of radiological material, the MDEQ will work with the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), FEMA, the MSP/EMHSD and other state and local departments and agencies to plan for the decontamination of facilities and long-term cleanup of the radiological material as part of the incident environmental recovery operation. The NFEMP is a key guiding element of that recovery process.

Vegetative and Animal Disease Remediation Plans. The MDARD and MDNR have numerous remediation plans in place to provide for the response to and recovery from various vegetative and animal disease outbreaks. These plans and/or key information elements from them are available for reference at each department's web site (www.michigan.gov/mdard and www.michigan.gov/dnr) as well as the multi-agency "Emerging Disease Issues" web site (www.michigan.gov/emergingdiseases). The plans are also available through the MDARD and MDNR EMCs.

Michigan State University Extension. Michigan State University Extension (MSUE) can provide technical information on and assistance with a wide array of topics related to environmental recovery and restoration. MSUE staff is located throughout Michigan, and the staff can be teamed with on-campus faculty members as appropriate to address recovery issues concerning agriculture, natural resources (including animals), and community and economic development. Extension staff technical expertise and assistance with environmental recovery and restoration operations can be mobilized directly via each affected local Extension office. For larger, multi-jurisdiction (regional) operations, contact can be made via the MDARD liaison to the MSUE.

Volunteer Resources. Environmental restoration operations may (depending on needs and circumstances) require volunteers to aid governmental personnel and/or private contractors in cleanup, rehabilitation and recovery activities. Volunteer resources can be mobilized from several sources, including but not necessarily limited to the following:

- Michigan Citizen Corps (Community Emergency Response Teams) – mobilized via the MSP/EMHSD or local emergency management office
- Michigan Volunteer Registry (for specific professions / skill sets) – mobilized via the MDCH
- Michigan Community Service Commission (from established community service programs and Volunteer Michigan) – mobilized via the MDHS
- Area Agencies on Aging (senior volunteers) – mobilized via the MOSA
- Specific Advocacy Organizations (for specific functions, e.g., wildlife rehabilitation, tree planting, environmental surveys, etc.) – most mobilized via the MDNR or MDEQ
- Nongovernmental Relief Organizations (general volunteers, probably without specific environmental skill sets) – mobilized via the MSP/EMHSD or MDHS

If it is determined that volunteers are required for environmental restoration operations, the SRTF can work with the steward department / agency identified above to mobilize the appropriate number and type of volunteers and assign them to specific missions and locations during recovery operations.

Nongovernmental Resources. Key NGO resources that may be able to provide support to state-level environmental restoration operations include but are not limited to:

Advocacy Organizations. The many advocacy organizations in Michigan that represent and advocate for the environment in general or specific elements of the environment (e.g., wildlife, endangered species, forests, water and/or land management, etc.) will be requested (as appropriate) to provide whatever support they can muster to aid in environmental restoration operations. This may include direct (hands-on) assistance by volunteers and/or professional staff, funding assistance, technical (advisory) assistance, or assistance with public information and relations. Contact with these organizations will be via the state department most closely associated with the mission of the organization (i.e., MDEQ, MDNR and MDARD in most cases).

State Animal Response Team. The SART (Michigan) may be able to assist in environmental restoration operations involving wildlife – by providing direct assistance and/or coordinating with wildlife restoration resources that might be tapped to aid in the rescue, recovery, care, sheltering and rehabilitation of affected wildlife. SART assistance is mobilized via the MDARD or MDNR representatives in the SEOC. (Refer to the MEMP Animal Care Support Plan for additional information on the SART and animal care support operations.)

SHORT-TERM ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION TASKS AND EXECUTION

MSP/EMHSD:

- **Activate the State Recovery Task Force (SRTF) to address environmental restoration and other recovery needs.** The SRTF will be integrated into the SEOC structure (if the SEOC is still activated) as described in the “State Recovery Task Force” section earlier in this plan.
- **Coordinate FEMA / State Preliminary Damage Assessment (to include the assessment of environmental restoration and recovery needs).** (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)
- **Prepare Governor’s request for Presidential emergency or major disaster declaration (to include environmental restoration and recovery needs).** (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)
- **Coordinate and administer the federal Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP) to provide funding to repair, restore or replace damaged public facilities.** The MSP/EMHSD will coordinate with FEMA and project subapplicants to ensure appropriate environmental restoration measures are incorporated into public facility repair and rebuilding projects funded under this program. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Coordinate and administer federal Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) to provide funding for cost-effective mitigation measures to reduce the long-term risk to public facilities from disaster damage.** The MSP/EMHSD will coordinate with FEMA and project subapplicants to ensure appropriate environmental restoration measures are incorporated into mitigation projects funded under the various HMA programs. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Procure resources through the EMAC / MEMAC, as appropriate.** The MSP/EMHSD will procure resources through the EMAC and/or MEMAC as required during the early incident

RECOVERY SUPPORT PLAN TO THE MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

recovery period to facilitate environmental restoration activities. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)

- **Conduct web searches and resource inventory searches to fill anticipated or identified resource needs.** The MSP/EMHSD will conduct resource searches as required to facilitate environmental restoration activities during incident recovery. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Coordinate disaster debris clearance activities, as required, to aid recovery.** Debris must be cleared from roadways and from around critical public and private facilities in the immediate post-incident recovery period in order for environmental restoration activities and general incident recovery to occur. In addition, the clearance, removal and disposal of disaster debris in-and-of itself is an essential environmental restoration activity. The MSP/EMHSD can provide limited technical and coordination assistance to local agencies, if required, to aid in debris clearance activities. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF and MSP/EMHSD Publication 109 – Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan.)
- **Implement and coordinate the State’s radiological emergency program.** In the event of a nuclear incident, the MSP/EMHSD will implement and coordinate the State’s radiological emergency program. There are major elements of that program for which the MSP/EMHSD is responsible during the recovery period which help protect public health and safety and contribute to restoration of the environment. (Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MDARD):

- **Coordinate and conduct monitoring, sampling, inspection and regulatory services to protect human and animal food supplies and the agricultural environment.** MDARD environmental restoration efforts during incident recovery will focus on conducting investigations and assessments of incident-related damage and impacts to the agricultural environment to assure: 1) food and feed safety and wholesomeness; 2) agricultural facility health and safety; and 3) timely restoration of damaged agricultural lands to allow for continued productive farming activities. Appropriate monitoring, sampling, inspection and regulatory actions will be taken to assess impacts and mitigate potential harm. Restoration of damaged agricultural lands may require federal assistance (see related task). (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF and Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents.)
- **Issue agricultural advisories and protective action guides.** As appropriate and required for incident conditions, the MDARD will issue agricultural advisories and protective action guides regarding damage and/or contamination of the agricultural environment and recommended mitigative measures for restoring the environment to its safe and productive use. The MDARD will coordinate its activities with federal counterparts, the MDCH, and local health departments as appropriate. These advisories and protective action guides will continue until the threats to public health and safety are gone. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF and Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents.)
- **Prepare the Governor’s request for a USDA Agricultural Disaster Designation.** Some of this funding may contribute to environmental restoration efforts. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)

- **Coordinate with federal authorities in administering federal assistance related to agricultural damage, farmers and related food enterprises.** The MDARD will coordinate with the USDA and/or other federal agencies to activate and administer appropriate federal agricultural assistance programs to aid in restoration of the agricultural environment during incident recovery. Such assistance may be provided under the umbrella of a Presidential major disaster declaration under the Stafford Act, under a separate USDA agricultural disaster designation (see related task), or through individual agency statutory authorities. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)
- **Assist in post-incident wildlife care services.** The MDNR has primary stewardship over wildlife in Michigan so the MDARD role will strictly be supportive in nature and likely will not go beyond the initial stages of incident recovery. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF and MEMP Animal Care Support Plan.)
- **Provide technical assistance to prevent and mitigate vegetative damage.** If an insect infestation occurs that threatens to damage or has caused widespread and/or severe damage to trees and other vegetation in an area of the state, the MDARD will work with the USDA, MDNR, MSU Extension and other appropriate agencies to prevent and mitigate the potential for damage and/or to stop its spread. This activity will commence during the infestation response and will extend into the later stages of recovery from the infestation. (Refer to the Natural Disaster Procedures / Insect Infestation.)
- **Provide technical assistance to prevent and mitigate the additional spread of disease and the impacts of disease on plants, livestock, humans, and the environment.** Disease prevention and mitigation measures (for plants and/or livestock) will commence during the initial stages of incident response and will extend into the later stages of recovery from the disease outbreak. (Refer to the MEMP Animal Care Support Plan for livestock operations and the Natural Disaster Procedures / Widespread Plant or Animal Disease.)
- **Coordinate agricultural crop and livestock debris disposal and management operations.**

Crops. This activity will commence early in the recovery period and, depending on the nature and scope of the operation, may extend into the later stages of incident recovery.

Livestock. The MDARD will coordinate mass animal carcass (livestock) disposal operations in accordance with the MDARD Standard Operating Procedures for Mass Carcass Disposal. This activity will commence early in the recovery period and, depending on the nature and scope of the operation, may extend into the later stages of incident recovery. Proper (environmentally sound) burial of animal carcasses is an important environmental restoration activity because it has a direct impact on environmental health as well as the health and safety of the public.

(Refer to the MEMP Animal Care Support Plan for livestock operations and the Natural Disaster Procedures / Widespread Plant or Animal Disease. Also refer to MSP/EMHSD Publication 109 – Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan.)

- **As necessary, assist local jurisdictions with the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged inter-county drains.** Repair of damaged drainage channels is an important environmental restoration activity during incident recovery. The MDARD will provide technical assistance to local officials, as required, during incident recovery to ensure the timely repair and restoration of inter-county drains. This activity will commence during incident response and may

RECOVERY SUPPORT PLAN TO THE MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

extend into the later stages of incident recovery. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL (MDAG):

- **Provide legal assistance to state officials.** As required, the MDAG will provide ongoing legal assistance to state officials involved in environmental restoration activities during incident recovery. This service will particularly be required if the State pursues responsible party reimbursement as a means of paying for necessary environmental restoration activities subsequent to an incident caused or exacerbated by the responsible party. MDAG services will likely be required early in the response period and continue well into incident recovery. (Refer to the Direction and Control ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH (MDCH):

- **Issue public health advisories and protective action guides.** (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF, Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents, and WMD Attack Procedures.)
- **Identify volunteer opportunities for emergent volunteers.** (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged state mental health facilities.** The MDCH will ensure that appropriate environmental restoration measures are incorporated into repair and rebuilding (including decontamination) projects involving state mental health facilities under its stewardship. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

MICHIGAN OFFICE OF SERVICES TO THE AGING (MOSA):

- **Identify and coordinate volunteer resources for recovery operations.** As required, the MOSA will work with Area Agencies on Aging (AAAs) to identify and mobilize senior volunteers for environmental restoration operations during incident recovery. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS (MDOC):

Note: The following MDOC support will only be provided if it does not compromise institutional security and/or otherwise negatively impact the ability of the MDOC to carry out its core public safety and custodial care missions.

- **Provide resources to support emergency operations.** The primary need for MDOC support during environmental restoration operations will be for disaster debris and/or refuse clearance and removal, although other support needs may become apparent as the incident recovery progresses. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF and MSP/EMHSD Publication 109 – Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan.)
- **Support law enforcement activities.** In most situations, it is not likely that MDOC resources will be required to support environmental restoration; however, if incident circumstances dictate the need for MDOC support it will be mobilized if available. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF and Public Safety ESF.)

- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged state correctional facilities.** The MDOC will ensure that appropriate environmental restoration measures are incorporated into repair and rebuilding (including decontamination) projects involving state correctional facilities under its stewardship. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (MDEQ):

- **Minimize environmental damage and contamination.** As the State's primary environmental stewardship and enforcement agency, the MDEQ provides a comprehensive array of technical, regulatory, and educational / advisory services designed to manage, protect and preserve all aspects of Michigan's natural environment, including air, water, land and wildlife. The MDEQ main areas of concern during disaster-related environmental restoration operations will include but are not necessarily limited to: 1) disaster debris storage, reduction and disposal (including the mass disposal of animals); 2) surface and subsurface water contamination; 3) hazardous material releases; 4) contamination of public drinking water supplies; 5) severe Great Lakes shoreline erosion; and 6) responsible party cost recovery.

The MDEQ will provide enforcement personnel, as required, to investigate and recommend for prosecution cases where state and/or federal environmental laws have been broken which result in environmental damage and/or harm to public health and safety or property. Although this is an ongoing function, it will be particularly relevant during incident recovery when the cause(s) of environmental damage may need to be investigated and responsible parties identified for comprehensive environmental restoration purposes. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF. Also refer to the MEMP Animal Care Support Plan for information on the MDEQ role in mass disposal of animal operations.)

- **Provide monitoring, sampling and analysis services.** The MDEQ will establish monitoring methods and procedures appropriate to the incident to determine the scope of environmental impact for environmental restoration purposes. It will also provide for sample collection and laboratory analysis of contaminated resources as part of the environmental restoration and recovery. (See separate task regarding post-incident radiological monitoring, sampling and analysis. Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF and the Technological Disaster Procedures / Hazardous Material Incidents and Nuclear Power Plant Incidents.)
- **Provide debris management technical and operational assistance.** In the Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan (MSP/EMHSD Publication 109), the MDEQ is tasked with providing several forms of technical and/or operational assistance to state and local disaster debris management operations during incident recovery. That assistance includes but is not limited to: 1) providing technical assistance and regulatory oversight regarding proper debris reduction, storage, and disposal; and 2) expediting required environmental permitting processes to accommodate debris activities that potentially pose a threat to public health and/or safety. (Refer to the Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan and the Health and Environmental Protection ESF and Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged dams, water supply systems, and wastewater collection and treatment facilities.** The MDEQ will ensure that appropriate environmental restoration measures are incorporated into repair and rebuilding (including decontamination) projects involving dams, water supply systems, and wastewater collection and treatment facilities under its regulatory stewardship.

If the federal Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP) is activated under a Presidential major disaster declaration, MDEQ engineers and specialists may be requested to provide technical assistance to the MSP/EMHSD, FEMA and other federal, state and local agencies in the development and/or review of PAGP projects as part of the recovery process. MDEQ personnel are primarily responsible for providing assistance on projects involving dams and water distribution and wastewater collection / treatment infrastructure (PAGP Categories D and F, respectively), although assistance with other types of projects that fall under general MDEQ stewardship (and contribute to environmental restoration) may also be required. This assistance will be required early in the recovery period, as project worksheets are initially developed.

In addition, MDEQ engineers and specialists may also be requested by the MSP/EMHSD and FEMA to serve on hazard mitigation survey teams as part of the Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) process and/or during the early recovery period. These teams will survey the damaged area(s) and/or review damage and impact information in order to formulate specific mitigation recommendations and strategies to help reduce or eliminate losses to human life and property (including the natural environment) from future hazard events of a similar nature. This assistance will be required early in the recovery to take advantage of the “window of opportunity” that exists in the immediate post-incident period. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

- **Request federal hazardous material recovery assistance.** The MDEQ has a member, appointed by the Governor, on the federal Regional Response Team (RRT) for hazardous material incidents. If deemed necessary, the MDEQ member may request RRT technical advice and assistance with environmental restoration operations during incident recovery. (Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures / Hazardous Material Incidents.)
- **Minimize risks from radiological exposure.** MDEQ radiological control activities implemented during incident recovery contribute significantly to environmental restoration. As the State’s primary environmental protection and radiological control agency, this includes providing oversight of decontamination operations required as a result of a WMD attack (involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive / incendiary materials), industrial accident or other reason. Certain other state departments have primary responsibility for decontamination of facilities under their stewardship (e.g., MDTMB for non-institution state facilities, MDOC for correctional facilities, etc.) but the MDEQ is responsible for overall monitoring and provision of technical assistance for any decontamination operation involving state facilities. Decontamination will normally commence early in incident recovery, and activities may continue well into the later stages of the recovery period. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF and WMD Attack Procedures.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES (MDHS):

- **Identify and coordinate volunteer resources for recovery operations.** As required, the Michigan Community Service Commission (MCSC) will assist in identifying and coordinating volunteer resources to assist in environmental restoration operations – specifically for disaster debris management but not necessarily limited to that function. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF and MSP/EMHSD Publication 109 – Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan.)
- **Identify volunteer opportunities for emergent volunteers.** Environmental restoration operations are likely to attract emergent (unaffiliated) volunteers, especially in the early stages of incident recovery. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)

- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged state training and rehabilitation (juvenile justice) facilities, and the MCTI.** The MDHS will ensure that appropriate environmental restoration measures are incorporated into repair and rebuilding (including decontamination) projects involving state training and rehabilitation (juvenile justice) facilities under its stewardship, and the Michigan Career and Technical Institute. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS (MDLARA):

- **Coordinate the establishment of group manufactured home sites for temporary disaster housing.** Environmental restoration will be one of the integral factors considered in the multi-agency process used to establish (and eventually dismantle) group mobile sites for temporary disaster housing. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged energy and telecommunications infrastructure.** The MDLARA will coordinate with public and private infrastructure owners to ensure that appropriate environmental restoration measures are incorporated into repair and rebuilding (including decontamination) projects involving energy and telecommunications infrastructure under its regulatory stewardship. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Conduct workplace safety inspections and protect emergency response workers.** The Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MIOSHA) will, as appropriate, monitor workplace conditions and worker safety and health during environmental restoration operations involving hazardous materials or hazardous activities. (Refer to the Public Safety ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS (MDMVA):

- **Coordinate / provide military support to civil authorities.** MDMVA support is provided by mission and may include but is not necessarily limited to providing personnel (soldiers), vehicles, materials and supplies, technical assistance, communications equipment, and MNG facilities (as available and required) to support environmental restoration operations during incident recovery. Specific environmental restoration functions that may require MDMVA support include but are not limited to disaster debris management, public facility restoration and engineering, and decontamination. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF and Public Works and Engineering ESF, and MSP/EMHSD Publication 109 – Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan.)
- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged state military facilities.** The MDMVA will ensure that appropriate environmental restoration measures are incorporated into repair and rebuilding (including decontamination) projects involving state military facilities under its stewardship. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (MDNR):

- **Provide supplemental transportation and equipment resources.** As required, the MDNR will provide supplemental transportation, equipment, material and facility resources in support of critical environmental restoration activities (e.g., disaster debris management) during incident recovery. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF and Public Works and Engineering ESF, and MSP/EMHSD Publication 109 – Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan.)

- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged state parks, state recreation areas, and other state recreation lands.** The MDNR will ensure that appropriate environmental restoration measures are incorporated into repair and rebuilding (including decontamination) projects involving state parks, recreation areas, and other state recreation lands under its stewardship. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Support law enforcement activities.** As the State's primary natural resource law enforcement agency, the MDNR will provide conservation officers, as required, to investigate and recommend for prosecution cases where state and/or federal natural resource laws have been broken which result in natural resource damage and/or harm to public health and safety or property. Although this is an ongoing function, it will be particularly relevant during incident recovery when the cause(s) of natural resource damage may need to be investigated and responsible parties identified for comprehensive environmental restoration purposes. (Refer to the Public Safety ESF.)
- **Provide debris management technical and operational assistance.** In the Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan (MSP/EMHSD Publication 109), the MDNR is tasked with providing several forms of technical and/or operational assistance to state and local disaster debris management operations during incident recovery. That assistance includes but is not limited to: 1) coordinating forest and wildlife debris disposal / management operations; and 2) providing (within staffing limitations) forestry crews for direct vegetative debris clearance and removal assistance to local and/or state managed debris operations. (Refer to the Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan and the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Coordinate post-incident wildlife care services.** The MDNR will coordinate with the State Animal Response Team (SART) and MDARD to address necessary and appropriate post-incident wildlife care and rehabilitation services as part of environmental restoration operations. The MDNR's primary roles will include coordination of SART resources with the MDARD, arranging (as needed) for supplemental wildlife care and rehabilitation resources (e.g., from the federal government or other governmental entities, NGOs and volunteers), and maintaining primary stewardship over wildlife resources and wildlife care and rehabilitation activities. (Refer to the MEMP Animal Care Support Plan and the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)
- **Provide maps and enhanced mapping capability to support recovery operations.** MDNR maps and mapping capabilities may be required to supplement the GIS capabilities of the SEOC, particularly with regard to certain essential recovery activities that support environmental restoration such as public assistance and/or hazard mitigation project development / implementation, wildfire redevelopment and restoration, and nuclear incident ingestion pathway regulation, decontamination and sampling / monitoring. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Provide technical assistance to prevent and mitigate tree damage.** If an insect infestation or plant disease incident occurs that threatens to damage or has caused widespread and/or severe damage to trees and other vegetation on state park or recreation lands, the MDNR will work with the USDA, MDARD, MSU Extension and other appropriate agencies to prevent and mitigate the potential for severe damage and/or to stop its spread. This activity will commence during the infestation response and will extend into the later stages of recovery from the infestation. (Refer to the Natural Disaster Procedures / Insect Infestation and Widespread Plant or Animal Disease.)

- **Provide technical assistance to prevent and mitigate the impacts of disease on forests and wildlife.** Disease prevention and mitigation measures (for trees and/or wildlife) will commence during the initial stages of incident response and will extend into the later stages of recovery from the disease outbreak. (Refer to the MEMP Animal Care Support Plan for wildlife operations and the Natural Disaster Procedures / Widespread Plant or Animal Disease.)

- **Coordinate forest and wildlife debris disposal and management operations.**

Trees. This activity will commence early in the recovery period and, depending on the nature and scope of the operation, may extend into the later stages of incident recovery.

Wildlife. This activity will commence early in the recovery period and, depending on the nature and scope of the operation, may extend into the later stages of incident recovery. Proper (environmentally sound) burial of animal carcasses is an important environmental restoration activity because it has a direct impact on environmental health as well as the health and safety of the public.

(Refer to the MEMP Animal Care Support Plan for wildlife operations and the Natural Disaster Procedures / Widespread Plant or Animal Disease. Also refer to MSP/EMHSD Publication 109 – Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan.)

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE (MSP):

- **Provide specialized resources to support emergency operations.** Potential MSP field activities during an environmental restoration operation may include but are not necessarily limited to: traffic and access control; road closures; security; aerial reconnaissance (see separate task below); and communications support. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Provide photographic documentation of emergency or disaster-related damage.** As required, the MSP will support the production of videos and/or still photographs (aerial and/or ground level) of environmental restoration operations during incident recovery. These resources can be used to monitor and assess the progression of restoration operations throughout the recovery period, and they can be posted online to keep interested parties apprised of ongoing activities. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)

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

- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged state facilities.** The MDTMB will ensure that appropriate environmental restoration measures are incorporated into repair and rebuilding (including decontamination) projects involving state facilities under its stewardship. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Coordinate the use of state facilities and equipment to support emergency operations.** As required, the MDTMB will provide supplemental transportation, equipment, personnel (work crews), and materials and supplies to support environmental restoration operations. These resources may include existing MDTMB assets as well as resources procured from the private sector via established MDTMB procurement mechanisms (see separate task assignment below). (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)

- **Provide information on state-contracted supplies and services (for emergency procurement).** Goods and services required for environmental restoration operations may be procured from private sector vendors via established MDTMB procurement mechanisms. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Coordinate decontamination of state facilities.** State facilities damaged or affected by a WMD attack may require decontamination. The MDTMB will coordinate this process, if needed, for non-institutional state facilities as an environmental restoration activity during the incident recovery period. (Refer to the WMD Attack Procedures.)
- **Review and submit special supplemental appropriation requests to the Legislature.** Federal and state disaster recovery programs will require a legislative appropriation very early in the recovery period to fund the assistance or provide for the state share of certain federal programs that facilitate or aid environmental restoration. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Coordinate requests for supplemental office space to support emergency operations.** The MDTMB will arrange for supplemental office space, as needed, to accommodate state-level environmental restoration operations. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Provide technical assistance, as required, to support the information technology aspects of state emergency operations.** The MDTMB will provide for the information technology needs of state staff involved in the environmental restoration operation and its activated facilities. (Refer to the Warning and Communications ESF and Resource Support ESF.)
- **Activate the state's donations management web site, as required.** If it appears that there may be a large number of donors wishing to make financial contributions to the state's post-incident environmental restoration efforts, the MDTMB will activate a web site to provide specific guidance to potential donors. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (MDOT):

- **Provide technical assistance to FEMA Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP) and FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Program (HMGP).** MDOT staff expertise may be required in support of the development and/or review of the environmental restoration aspects of projects funded under these two federal programs. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Provide aerial photographic documentation of emergency or disaster-related damage.** (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)
- **Maintain, repair, and restore the state highway / trunkline system.** Appropriate environmental restoration measures will be incorporated into MDOT repair and rebuilding (including decontamination) activities on the state highway / trunkline system. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Maintain, repair, and restore state-owned rail lines.** Appropriate environmental restoration measures will be incorporated into MDOT repair and rebuilding (including decontamination) activities on state-owned rail lines. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

- **Coordinate Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Emergency Relief Program.** The MDOT will coordinate with the FHWA to ensure appropriate environmental restoration measures are incorporated into Federal Aid System roadway and related element repair and rebuilding (including decontamination) projects funded under this program. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Coordinate with the USDOT for transportation response activities, including limiting or restricting air, rail, water, and vehicular traffic.** If the need arises during environmental restoration operations, the MDOT will coordinate with the USDOT to temporarily limit access and traffic through areas being restored. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

MICHIGAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (MEDC):

- **Provide current information on damaged tourist destinations in Michigan.** The Michigan Travel and Tourism Office (part of the MEDC) will provide up-to-date information on tourist-oriented destinations that suffer significant environmental damage and/or will be part of significant environmental restoration operations. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)
- **Assist in identifying structures, sites, facilities, items, artifacts, and geographic features of importance in disaster areas.** (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)
- **Coordinate the issuance of grants for the restoration of disaster damaged historic properties and sites.** Activities associated with the PAGP will likely occur earlier in the recovery when project worksheets are written and/or required environmental reviews (i.e., NEPA) are conducted for identified projects. Activities associated with the HMGP will likely occur later in the recovery period when specific projects (involving historic properties / sites) are developed and/or required environmental reviews (i.e., NEPA) are conducted for identified projects. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)

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

MICHIGAN JUDICIARY AND MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE (LIAISONS):

- **Expedite judicial and legislative proceedings, as required, to facilitate emergency operations.** In order to prevent or recover from an environmental catastrophe, it may be necessary to expedite judicial and/or legislative proceedings to meet the situation-specific needs of the environmental restoration operation. (For example, emergency enabling authority or funding may be required to allow environmental restoration activities to commence immediately in order to protect public health and safety, property, and natural resources.) In such cases, the Michigan Judiciary and Michigan Legislature liaisons in the SEOC will work with their respective staffs to ensure that the necessary actions are taken in the most expedient manner possible. (Refer to the Direction and Control ESF.) Special appropriation actions will be coordinated with the MDTMB, in accordance with the Resource Support ESF.

LONG-TERM ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION TASKS AND EXECUTION

MSP/EMHSD:

- **Activate the State Recovery Task Force (SRTF), if not already done during the short-term recovery phase.** (Refer to the “State Recovery Task Force” section earlier in this plan.)
- **Coordinate and administer the federal Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP) to provide funding to repair, restore or replace damaged public facilities.** The MSP/EMHSD will coordinate and administer the PAGP (if activated) during incident recovery to possibly provide funding to facilitate some environmental restoration activities. Either category of PAGP work (i.e., emergency work or permanent work) may potentially be used to fund activities aimed at restoring the environment (i.e., facilities may need repair to allow for the provision of certain environmental restoration functions; certain environmental restoration activities may be eligible for funding). PAGP administration will likely continue into the later stages of, and possibly beyond, the incident recovery period. The MSP/EMHSD will coordinate with FEMA and project subapplicants to ensure appropriate environmental restoration measures are incorporated into public facility repair and rebuilding projects funded under this program. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF. Also refer to MSP/EMHSD Publications 005 – State of Michigan Administrative Plan for the Public Assistance Grant Program, and 109 – Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan.)
- **Coordinate and administer federal Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) to provide funding for cost-effective mitigation measures to reduce the long-term risk of public facilities from disaster damage.** The MSP/EMHSD will coordinate and administer the various federal HMA programs during incident recovery to provide possible funding to facilitate some environmental restoration activities. Certain types of mitigation projects or categories of work fundable under federal HMA (e.g., bank stabilization, acquisition and relocation / demolition of hazard prone structures to create permanent open space, creation of flood storage, etc.) may directly contribute to environmental recovery and restoration. Mitigation program administration will in almost all cases continue into the later stages of, and possibly beyond, the incident recovery period. The MSP/EMHSD will coordinate with FEMA and project subapplicants to ensure appropriate environmental restoration measures are incorporated into mitigation projects funded under the various HMA programs. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Procure resources through the EMAC / MEMAC, as appropriate.** (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Conduct web searches and resource inventory searches to fill anticipated or identified resource needs.** (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Coordinate disaster debris clearance activities, as required, to aid recovery.** Debris management operations – and any associated environmental restoration activities – are likely to continue into the later stages of incident recovery. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF and MSP/EMHSD Publication 109 – Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan.)
- **Implement and coordinate the State’s radiological emergency program.** In the event of a nuclear incident, radiological emergency activities to help protect public health and safety and contribute to the restoration of the environment will almost certainly continue into the later stages

of incident recovery period. (Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MDARD):

- **Coordinate and conduct monitoring, sampling, inspection and regulatory services to protect human and animal food supplies and the agricultural environment.** MDARD monitoring, sampling, inspection and regulatory services in support of environmental restoration efforts will likely continue into the later stages of incident recovery. Restoration of damaged agricultural lands may require federal assistance (see related task). (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF and Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents.)
- **Issue agricultural advisories and protective action guides.** These advisories and protective action guides will continue until the threats to public health and safety are gone. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF and Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents.)
- **Prepare the Governor's request for a USDA Agricultural Disaster Designation.** Depending on incident conditions and circumstances, this activity may not occur until the later stages of incident recovery – once all requisite damage and impact assessments have been completed. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)
- **Coordinate with federal authorities in administering federal assistance related to agricultural damage, farmers and related food enterprises.** Grant administration will likely continue into the later stages of incident recovery. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)
- **Assist in post-incident wildlife care services.** (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF and MEMP Animal Care Support Plan.)
- **Provide technical assistance to prevent and mitigate vegetative damage.** Prolonged insect infestations and/or disease outbreaks may require months or possibly even years of effort to prevent and mitigate the potential for severe vegetative damage and to stop its spread. (Refer to the Natural Disaster Procedures / Insect Infestation.)
- **Provide technical assistance to prevent and mitigate the additional spread of disease and the impacts of disease on plants, livestock, humans, and the environment.** Disease prevention and mitigation measures (for plants and/or livestock) will commence during the initial stages of incident response and will extend into the later stages of recovery from the disease outbreak. (Refer to the MEMP Animal Care Support Plan for livestock operations and the Natural Disaster Procedures / Widespread Plant or Animal Disease.)
- **Coordinate agricultural crop and livestock debris disposal and management operations.**

Crops. This activity will commence early in the recovery period and, depending on the nature and scope of the operation, may extend into the later stages of incident recovery.

Livestock. The MDARD will coordinate mass animal carcass (livestock) disposal operations in accordance with the MDARD Standard Operating Procedures for Mass Carcass Disposal. This

RECOVERY SUPPORT PLAN TO THE MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

activity will commence early in the recovery period and, depending on the nature and scope of the operation, may extend into the later stages of incident recovery. (This is particularly likely during catastrophic incidents resulting in a large number of animal deaths.) Proper (environmentally sound) burial of animal carcasses is an important environmental restoration activity because it has a direct impact on environmental health as well as the health and safety of the public.

(Refer to the MEMP Animal Care Support Plan for livestock operations and the Natural Disaster Procedures / Widespread Plant or Animal Disease. Also refer to MSP/EMHSD Publication 109 – Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan.)

- **As necessary, assist local jurisdictions with the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged inter-county drains.** This activity will commence during incident response and may extend into the later stages of incident recovery. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL (MDAG):

- **Provide legal assistance to state officials.** Responsible party reimbursement proceedings (if legally challenged) may extend this activity for months (and possibly even years) beyond the incident recovery period. (Refer to the Direction and Control ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH (MDCH):

- **Issue public health advisories and protective action guides.** (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF, Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents, and WMD Attack Procedures.)
- **Identify volunteer opportunities for emergent volunteers.** (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged state mental health facilities.** This activity will continue for as long as required during incident recovery, until all damaged facilities have been repaired and associated environmental restoration measures have been taken. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

MICHIGAN OFFICE OF SERVICES TO THE AGING (MOSA):

- **Identify and coordinate volunteer resources for recovery operations.** The MOSA will continue to work with Area Agencies on Aging (AAAs) to identify and mobilize senior volunteers for environmental restoration operations for as long as is required during incident recovery. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS (MDOC):

Note: The following MDOC support will only be provided if it does not compromise institutional security and/or otherwise negatively impact the ability of the MDOC to carry out its core public safety and custodial care missions.

- **Provide resources to support emergency operations.** Depending on operational needs and incident conditions, MDOC support activities will continue for as long as required during the incident recovery period. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF and MSP/EMHSD Publication 109 – Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan.)

- **Support law enforcement activities.** For incidents with a particularly long recovery period (i.e., several weeks to possibly several months or more), MDOC support will be provided until more appropriate (longer term availability) security resources can be mobilized to assist local and state law enforcement agencies. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF and Public Safety ESF.)
- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged state correctional facilities.** This activity will continue for as long as required during incident recovery, until all damaged facilities have been repaired and associated environmental restoration measures have been taken. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (MDEQ):

- **Minimize environmental damage and contamination.** MDEQ activities in support of environmental restoration and minimization of environmental damage and contamination will continue for as long as required during incident recovery. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF. Also refer to the MEMP Animal Care Support Plan for information on the MDEQ role in mass disposal of animal operations.)
- **Provide monitoring, sampling and analysis services.** MDEQ monitoring, sampling and analysis services for environmental restoration purposes will continue for as long as required during incident recovery. (See separate task regarding post-incident radiological monitoring, sampling and analysis. Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF and the Technological Disaster Procedures / Hazardous Material Incidents and Nuclear Power Plant Incidents.)
- **Provide debris management technical and operational assistance.** The MDEQ will continue to provide debris management technical and/or operational assistance (including mass animal carcass disposal operations) for as long as required during incident recovery. Depending on the nature, scope and magnitude of debris management operations, MDEQ technical assistance and regulatory oversight may be required for an extended period of time – possibly several months or more. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF, Public Works and Engineering ESF, MEMP Animal Care Support Plan, and MSP/EMHSD Publication 109 – Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan.)
- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged dams, water supply systems, and wastewater collection / treatment facilities.** This activity will continue for as long as required during incident recovery, until all damaged facilities have been repaired and associated environmental restoration measures have been taken. In addition, the MDEQ will continue to provide technical assistance to PAGP and hazard mitigation activities (related to environmental restoration) for as long as required during incident recovery. Although initial survey and project identification and development activities will occur earlier in the recovery period, it is likely that MDEQ assistance will still be required into the later stages of incident recovery as projects and implementation strategies are finalized, problems are resolved, and required environmental reviews (i.e., NEPA) are conducted as part of grant processes. Both program areas (public assistance and hazard mitigation) may require sporadic MDEQ assistance for an extended period – possibly several months or more. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Request federal hazardous material recovery assistance.** The MDEQ will continue to coordinate federal RRT assistance with environmental restoration operations for as long as

RECOVERY SUPPORT PLAN TO THE MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

required during incident recovery. (Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures / Hazardous Material Incidents.)

- **Minimize risks from radiological exposure.** Long-term population protection and environmental restoration activities (including decontamination) related to a nuclear power plant incident, WMD attack, hazardous material incident or industrial accident will continue for as long as required during incident recovery (possibly several months to several years in duration) in accordance with the NFEMP (for a nuclear power plant incident) and the appropriate MEMP disaster-specific procedure. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF, Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents and Hazardous Material Incidents, and WMD Attack Procedures.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES (MDHS):

- **Identify and coordinate volunteer resources for recovery operations.** The Michigan Community Service Commission (MCSC) will continue to identify and mobilize volunteer resources to assist in environmental restoration operations for as long as required during incident recovery. The need will be primarily for disaster debris management activities but not necessarily limited to that function. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF and MSP/EMHSD Publication 109 – Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan.)
- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged state training and rehabilitation (juvenile justice) facilities, and the MCTI.** This activity will continue for as long as required during incident recovery, until all damaged facilities have been repaired and associated environmental restoration measures have been taken. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS (MDLARA):

- **Coordinate the establishment of group manufactured home sites for temporary disaster housing.** Environmental restoration will be one of the integral factors considered in the multi-agency process used to establish (and eventually dismantle) group mobile sites for temporary disaster housing. If required, establishment of sites will likely occur during the earlier stages of recovery. If the sites are to be dismantled when there is no longer a need for temporary housing, that process will likely occur well beyond the incident recovery period. The MDLARA will monitor site dismantling to ensure that all appropriate environmental restoration measures are taken to restore the site to at least its original condition, and ideally even better than its original condition. (Refer to the Human Services ESF.)
- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged energy infrastructure.** This activity will continue for as long as required during incident recovery, until all damaged infrastructure has been repaired, service has been restored, and associated environmental restoration measures have been taken. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Conduct workplace safety inspections and protect emergency response workers.** This activity will continue throughout environmental restoration operations until the need for monitoring services associated with incident activities no longer exists. (Refer to the Public Safety ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS (MDMVA):

- **Coordinate / provide military support to civil authorities.** The MDMVA will continue to provide support to environmental restoration operations for as long as required during the incident recovery period. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF and Public Works and Engineering ESF, and MSP/EMHSD Publication 109 – Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan.)
- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged state military facilities.** This activity will continue for as long as required during incident recovery, until all damaged facilities have been repaired and associated environmental restoration measures have been taken. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (MDNR):

- **Provide supplemental transportation and equipment resources.** (Refer to the Resource Support ESF and Public Works and Engineering ESF, and MSP/EMHSD Publication 109 – Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan.)
- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged state parks, state recreation areas, and other state recreation lands.** This activity will continue for as long as required during incident recovery, until all damaged facilities have been repaired and associated environmental restoration measures have been taken. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Support law enforcement activities.** This activity will continue for as long as required during incident recovery. (Refer to the Public Safety ESF.)
- **Provide debris management technical and operational assistance.** The MDNR will continue to provide debris management technical and operational assistance for as long as required during incident recovery. Depending on the nature, scope and magnitude of debris management operations, MDNR technical assistance and regulatory oversight may be required for an extended period of time – possibly several months or more. (See related task below pertaining to MDNR coordination of forest and wildlife debris disposal and management operations.) MDNR materiel assistance will (likely) be required primarily during the earlier stages of the debris management operation. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF and MSP/EMHSD Publication 109 – Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan.)
- **Coordinate post-incident wildlife care services.** Depending on the nature, scope and magnitude of post-incident care and rehabilitation activities, MDNR technical assistance and regulatory oversight may be required for an extended period of time – possibly several months or more. (Refer to the MEMP Animal Care Support Plan and the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)
- **Provide maps and enhanced mapping capability to support recovery operations.** (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Provide technical assistance to prevent and mitigate tree damage.** This activity will likely extend into the later stages of incident recovery. Prolonged infestations and/or disease outbreaks may require months or possibly even years of effort to prevent and mitigate the potential for

RECOVERY SUPPORT PLAN TO THE MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

severe tree damage and to stop its spread. (Refer to the Natural Disaster Procedures / Insect Infestation and Widespread Plant and Animal Disease.)

- **Provide technical assistance to prevent and mitigate the impacts of disease on forests and wildlife.** Disease prevention and mitigation measures (for trees and/or wildlife) will extend into the later stages of recovery from the disease outbreak. (Refer to the MEMP Animal Care Support Plan for wildlife operations and the Natural Disaster Procedures / Widespread Plant or Animal Disease.)
- **Coordinate forest and wildlife debris disposal and management operations.** This activity may extend into the later stages of incident recovery. (Refer to the MEMP Animal Care Support Plan for wildlife operations and the Natural Disaster Procedures / Widespread Plant or Animal Disease. Also refer to MSP/EMHSD Publication 109 – Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan.)

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE (MSP):

- **Provide specialized resources to support emergency operations.** MSP law enforcement activities in support of environmental restoration operations will continue for as long as required during incident recovery. Most activities will be completed early in the recovery period; others, such as access control to contaminated areas, security at recovery sites and facilities, crime investigation (including fires), and aerial reconnaissance of ongoing operations, may extend well into the later stages of incident recovery. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Provide photographic documentation of emergency or disaster-related damage.** This activity will continue for as long as required during incident recovery, until all relevant environmental restoration operations have been completed. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)

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

- **Coordinate the assessment, repair and restoration of damaged state facilities.** This activity will continue for as long as required during incident recovery, until all damaged facilities have been repaired and associated environmental restoration measures have been taken. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Coordinate the use of state facilities and equipment to support emergency operations.** The MDTMB will continue to support environmental restoration operations for as long as required during incident recovery. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Coordinate requests for supplemental office space to support emergency operations.** Although the bulk of the work related to this activity will likely be accomplished early in the recovery period, it is possible that additional (or alternate) office space may be required as restoration operations mature and facility needs change. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Coordinate decontamination of state facilities.** The MDTMB will continue to coordinate this process for non-institutional state facilities during incident recovery, until it is completed and the facilities can safely be reopened and reused. (Refer to the WMD Attack Procedures.)

- **Review and submit special supplemental appropriation requests to the Legislature.** If additional legislative appropriation requests are required during the later stages of incident recovery to directly fund environmental restoration activities and/or provide for the state cost share of federal programs that facilitate or aid environmental restoration, the MDTMB will prepare and submit those requests through the State Budget Office. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Provide technical assistance, as required, to support the information technology aspects of state emergency operations.** (Refer to the Warning and Communications ESF and Resource Support ESF.)
- **Provide information on state-contracted supplies and services (for emergency procurement).** (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)
- **Activate the state's donations management web site, as required.** Although the bulk of the work related to this activity will likely be accomplished early in the recovery period, it is possible that the web site will have to be maintained into the later stages of incident recovery if there are still donors wishing to make financial contributions and/or state funding support needs for environmental restoration change. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (MDOT):

- **Provide technical assistance to FEMA Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP) and FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Program (HMGP).** The MDOT will continue to provide technical assistance to PAGP and HMGP activities (related to environmental restoration) for as long as required during incident recovery. Although initial survey and project identification and development activities will occur earlier in the recovery period, it is likely that MDOT assistance will still be required into the later stages of incident recovery as projects and implementation strategies are finalized, problems are resolved, and required environmental reviews (i.e., NEPA) are conducted as part of grant processes. Both program areas (public assistance and hazard mitigation) may require sporadic MDOT assistance for an extended period – possibly several months or more. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Provide aerial photographic documentation of emergency or disaster-related damage.** (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)
- **Maintain, repair, and restore the state highway / trunkline system.** This activity will continue for as long as required during incident recovery, until all damaged facilities have been repaired and associated environmental restoration measures have been taken. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Maintain, repair, and restore state-owned rail lines.** This activity will continue for as long as required during incident recovery, until all damaged facilities have been repaired and associated environmental restoration measures have been taken. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)
- **Coordinate Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Emergency Relief Program.** This activity will continue for as long as required during incident recovery, until all damaged facilities

RECOVERY SUPPORT PLAN TO THE MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

have been repaired and associated environmental restoration measures have been taken. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

- **Coordinate with the USDOT for transportation response activities, including limiting or restricting air, rail, water, and vehicular traffic.** This activity will continue for as long as reasonably required during incident recovery. (Refer to the Public Works and Engineering ESF.)

MICHIGAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (MEDC):

- **Provide current information on damaged tourist destinations in Michigan.** This activity will continue for as long as reasonably required during incident recovery, until damaged destinations have been adequately restored to allow tourism to resume. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)
- **Assist in identifying structures, sites, facilities, items, artifacts, and geographic features of importance in disaster areas.** Although the bulk of the work related to this activity will likely occur in the earlier stages of incident recovery, the SHPO will continue to provide assistance as required during the later stages of environmental restoration operations to ensure that significant archaeological, cultural or historical items and/or areas are not overlooked. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)
- **Coordinate the issuance of grants for the restoration of disaster damaged historic properties / sites.** Activities associated with the PAGP will likely occur earlier in the recovery when project worksheets are written and/or required environmental reviews (i.e., NEPA) are conducted for identified projects. Activities associated with the HMGP will likely occur later in the recovery period when specific projects (involving historic properties / sites) are developed and/or required environmental reviews are conducted for identified projects. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)

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

MICHIGAN JUDICIARY AND MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE (LIAISONS):

- **Expedite judicial and legislative proceedings, as required, to facilitate emergency operations.** Expedited judicial and/or legislative proceedings may be required at any point during incident recovery to address the situation-specific needs (anticipated or unforeseen) related to post-incident environmental restoration. Special appropriation actions will be coordinated with the MDTMB, in accordance with the Resource Support ESF. Legislative changes (i.e., new laws to address incident-specific environmental issues or circumstances) will be coordinated with the MDEQ, MDNR or other state department having stewardship over the issue involved. (Refer to the Direction and Control ESF.)

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SAMPLE PRESS RELEASE FOR STATE DISASTER RECOVERY TASK FORCE

Date

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

Name / Title of SRTF Representative or MSP/EMHSD representative
Telephone Number / Facsimile Number / E-Mail Address
Name of Agency / Web Site Address

Recovery Efforts Underway in (name of jurisdiction)

A number of state agency efforts are underway to assist (name of jurisdiction) in recovering from the (describe incident conditions) that occurred as a result of the (describe type of incident) that struck the (region / county / city / township – select appropriate one) on (date). These efforts include:

Critical Infrastructure Restoration

- (Insert relevant actions in bullet point format.)

Housing

- (Insert relevant actions in bullet point format.)

Economic Stabilization

- (Insert relevant actions in bullet point format.)

Individual and Family Services

- (Insert relevant actions in bullet point format.)

Essential Governmental Services

- (Insert relevant actions in bullet point format.)

Environmental Restoration

- (Insert relevant actions in bullet point format.)

(List other Recovery Functions as Appropriate)

- (Insert relevant actions in bullet point format.)

Further Information

Additional information on these and other recovery efforts underway in (name of jurisdiction) can be found on the (State of Michigan / MSP/EMHSD / MSP – select appropriate one) web site at (insert web address). In addition, the (name of jurisdiction) Emergency Management Office at (phone number / e-mail address / mailing address) or the (list alternate local agency / organization, if appropriate) at (phone number / e-mail address / mailing address) can also provide information from (list days / hours of operation).

SAMPLE PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT

(Name of jurisdiction) Office of Emergency Management
OR
State Recovery Task Force (SRTF) / MSP/EMHSD / FEMA (if joint release)
(c/o Agency / Address / Web Address)

FOR USE UNTIL (DATE)

RECOVERY EFFORTS UNDERWAY IN (NAME OF JURISDICTION)

60 SECONDS

In response to the recent (describe type of incident and/or incident conditions) in the (name of jurisdiction), a number of efforts are underway to assist homeowners, businesses, governmental agencies and community organizations in recovering from the devastation. To aid you and your loved ones during this difficult time, you should know the following:

(Note: Information should be in bullet point format; each bullet no longer than 5 seconds; a total of 4-5 bullets maximum.)

- (List relevant actions that need to be taken by individuals, families, businesses, and community organizations.)
- (List available assistance options, how to obtain that assistance, and during what time frame.)
- (List other relevant, incident-specific information as appropriate.)

Remember, the actions YOU take NOW will help you in recovering as quickly as possible from this devastating event. Help is available. Please take advantage of it. For further information, call (telephone number) or visit the (name of agency) web site at (web site address). Thank you.

SAMPLE HANDBILL / DOOR HANGER: DISASTER RECOVERY

(NAME OF JURISDICTION)

(Note: Insert incident- and/or recovery-related photographs below in the place of these sample photographs.)



RECOVERY EFFORTS ARE UNDERWAY

In response to the recent [\(describe type of incident and/or incident conditions\)](#) in the [\(name of jurisdiction\)](#), a number of efforts are underway to assist homeowners, businesses, governmental agencies and community organizations in recovering from the devastation. To aid you and your loved ones during this difficult time, you should know the following:

(Note: Information should be in bullet point format; a total of 4-5 bullets maximum to keep it to one page.)

- [\(List relevant actions that need to be taken by individuals, families, businesses, and community organizations.\)](#)
- [\(List available assistance options, how to obtain that assistance, and during what time frame.\)](#)
- [\(List other relevant, incident-specific information as appropriate.\)](#)

Remember, the actions YOU take NOW will help you in recovering as quickly as possible from this devastating event. Help is available. Please take advantage of it. For further information, call [\(telephone number\)](#) or visit the [\(name of agency\)](#) web site at [\(web site address\)](#).

THANK YOU.

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LONG-TERM RECOVERY ASSISTANCE CASE MANAGEMENT FOR INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

Case management is defined by the NVOAD “Long-Term Recovery Manual” as: “The process of determining needs experienced by a disaster victim, identifying available resources (both personal and from assistance programs) to address the needs, discerning the unmet needs, and securing resources for those needs.” Ideally, cases are handled by a single agency that works in concert with other agencies through a committee process.

Figures 1 and 2 illustrate sequence of delivery paths based on the NVOAD model, and Figure 3 depicts a suggested step-by-step case management process for disaster related recovery needs. These are provided as general guidance to follow in the delivery of long-term recovery assistance to individuals and families by participating agencies and organizations operating under the umbrella of the SRTF. Adaptation of this guidance by the SRTF to meet incident specific needs is appropriate and expected.

Figure 1: Sequence of Recovery Assistance Delivery Through Long-term Recovery Groups

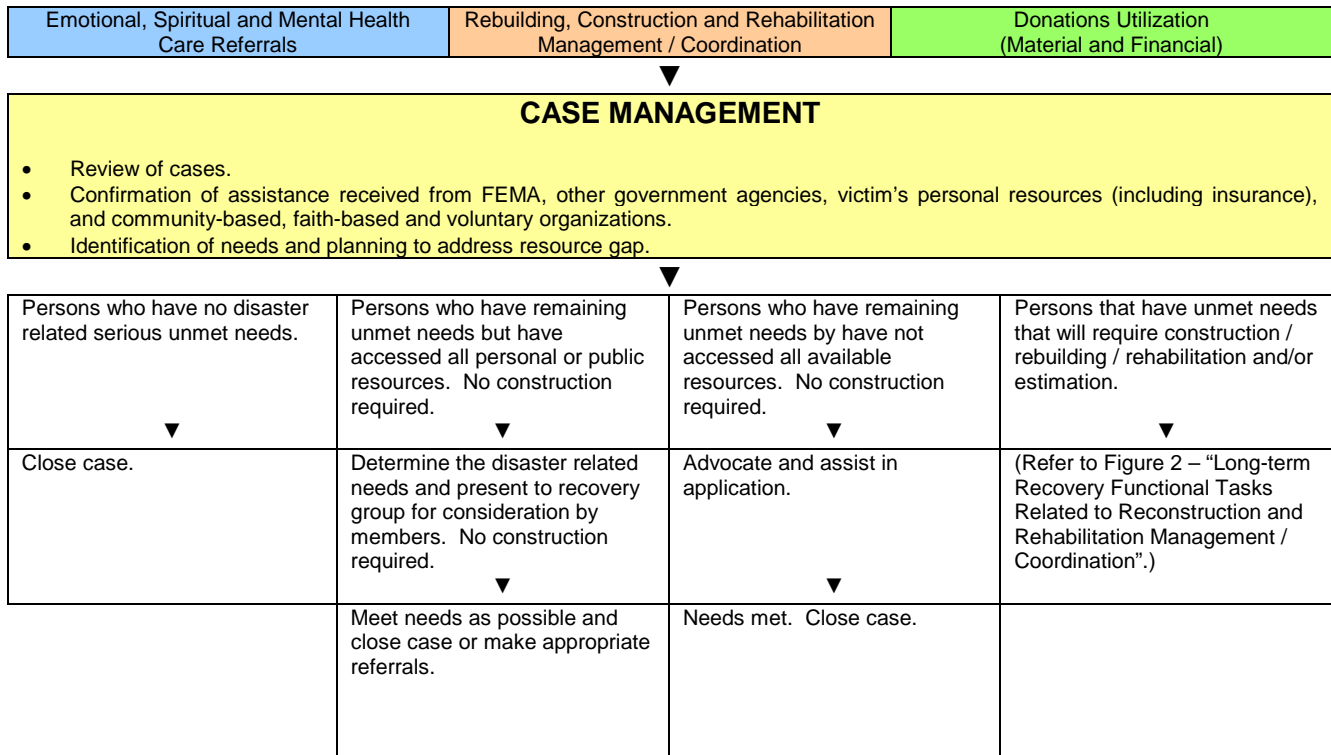
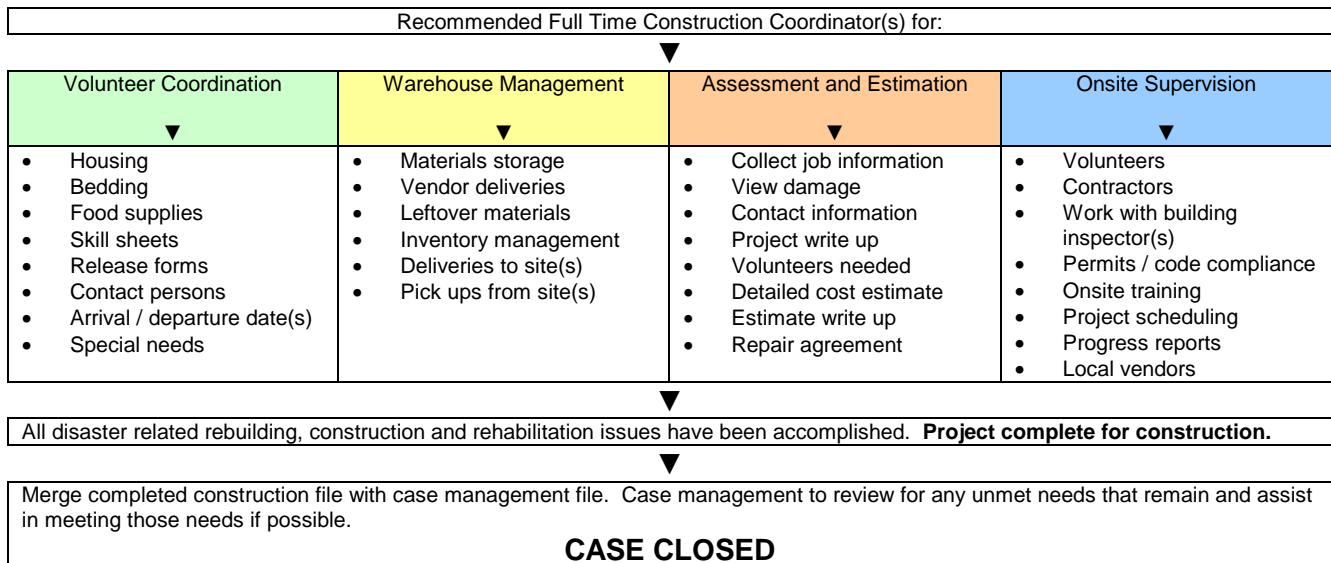
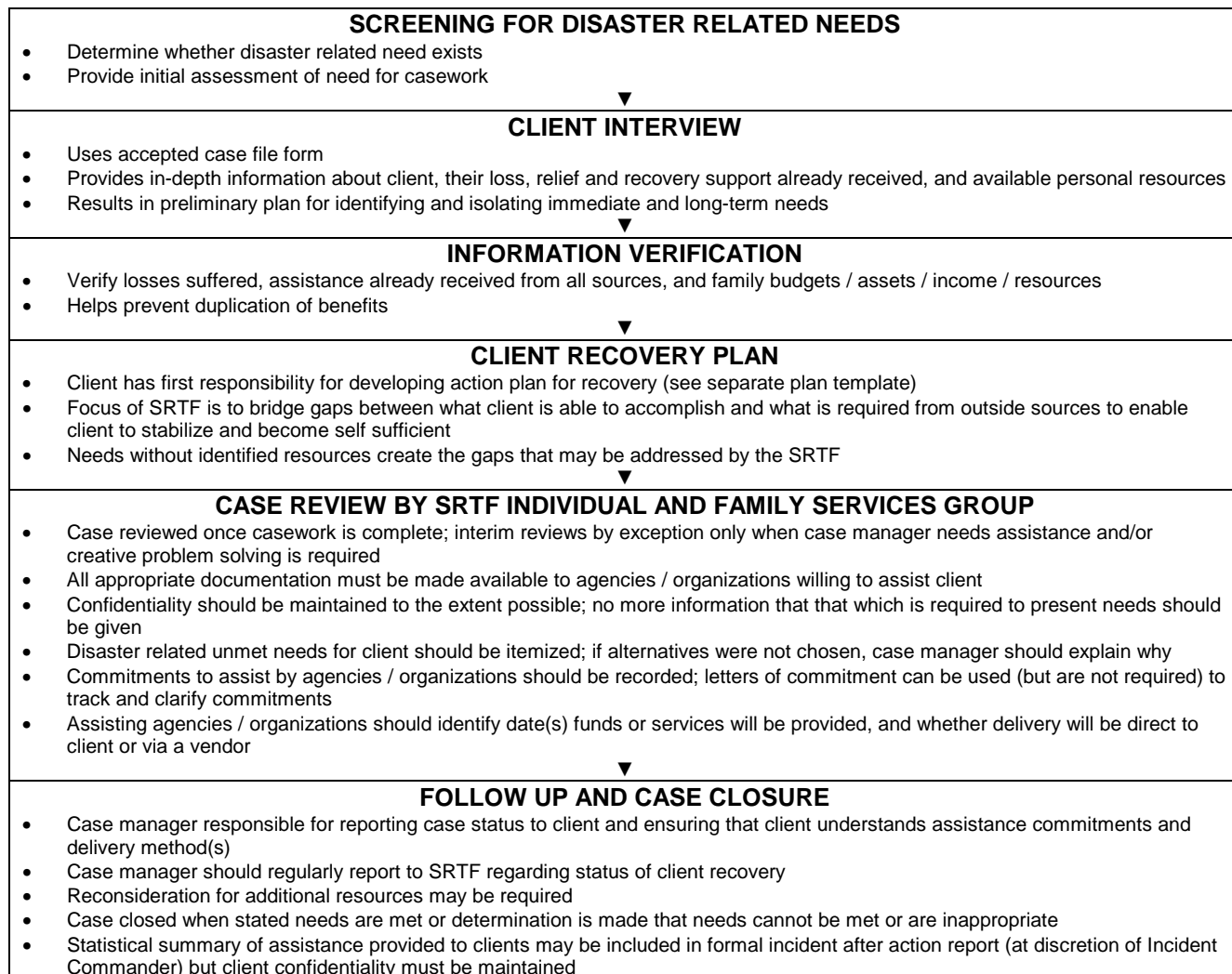


Figure 2: Long-term Recovery Functional Tasks Related to Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Management / Coordination



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Figure 3: Suggested Case Management Process



Determining Unmet Long-term Recovery Needs:

- Disaster caused serious unmet need is something clients cannot provide for themselves
- It may be a loss of life, injury, income, housing, vehicle or household goods
- It may be caused by stress
- It is **NOT** a pre-disaster condition and/or ongoing social issue
- It is not intended to be an upgrade to the client’s previous living condition, although this may happen in reconstruction / rehabilitation in order to provide safe, sanitary, secure and appropriate living quarters
- It should be identified by the client, verified by the caseworker, and agreed upon by the recovery group
- It is understood that assistance from the recovery group is reserved for serious and basic life needs which are not otherwise resourced
- In spite of all best efforts, it may not be possible to meet all needs and it may be necessary to decline assistance to some requests

Confidentiality Issues:

- Confidentiality is a legal consideration for the recovery group
- Disclosure of family names is typically required in order to give all participating agencies / organizations an opportunity to verify previous assistance and conflicts of interest
- Client confidentiality extends to all those that service a client's case – including vendors paid to provide goods and/or services

Client Responsibilities:

- Be willing to accept responsibility for own recovery – exploring all available options, identifying personal resources, accessing public and private resources, making decisions, carrying out recovery plan, and following through with referrals
- Cooperate fully with case manager in giving information about personal resources and situation
- Provide documentation and verification required for the completion of casework process
- Accept the possible limitations of the recovery group assistance

Case Manager Job Description:

The Case Manager's primary role in long-term recovery after a disaster is to identify client's needs and connect them to resources, working with the SRTF to do whatever is necessary to get them back on their feet. The Case Manager works over the long-term with clients to make an in-depth assessment of their disaster related needs and to assist in the development of a recovery plan. The Case Manager's relationship with clients is as an advocate, and the development of such a relationship is a key first step in successful case management. Effective case management in a large disaster may require a commitment (part time) over a period of 18 months to two years or more.

Key responsibilities of the Case Manager include but are not limited to:

- Make contact with clients as soon as feasible
- Secure and maintain a "Release of Confidential Information" form for each client
- Assist clients in developing a Recovery Plan by jointly reviewing the assistance they have received, identifying any unmet urgent needs, and determining possible sources for gaps in resources
- Refer the client to another program or agency / organization when appropriate
- Present individual cases to the SRTF, when appropriate
- Follow up with other agencies / organizations to assure that assistance commitments have been met
- Remain in contact with the client until the disaster related needs are met and/or the case is closed
- Close or refer the case when no more can be accomplished, being certain to take time for closure with the family
- Keep detailed records of every case, every home visit, every referral, every contact with resources on the client's behalf, etc.
- Network with other agencies / organizations to stay informed about services and resources
- Maintain confidentiality at all times and in all locations
- Attend training sessions as required or appropriate
- Enable clients to take responsibility for their recovery, acting as an advocate and facilitator (as opposed to a "rescuer")

Sample Case Management Forms

The following sample forms (developed based on NVOAD guidance and modified as required to fit the layout and formatting of this plan) are provided as general guidance for SRTF case management work. Adaptation of these forms to meet incident specific needs and conditions is appropriate and expected. In most cases, these forms would be completed by the case manager in consultation with the other appropriate involved person / persons (i.e., client, other agency staff, etc.).

Case Management Sample Form 1: Release of Confidential Information

RELEASE OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

(Insert name of client), hereby authorizes the State Recovery Task Force (Note: insert alternate or additional name as appropriate) to release to the agency, organization or person designated below any information maintained by the State Recovery Task Force (Note: insert alternate or additional name as appropriate) that is relevant for the purpose of providing assistance for my disaster needs caused by (insert name or description of disaster, including FEMA declaration number if applicable).

(Insert name of client), hereby authorizes the agency, organization or person designated below to release to the State Recovery Task Force (Note: insert alternate or additional name as appropriate) any information maintained by the agency, organization or person relevant and necessary for the purpose of providing assistance for my needs caused by (insert name or description of disaster, including FEMA declaration number if applicable).

I further understand that the release of information does not guarantee that assistance will be provided, but that without the information my case cannot be presented to the State Recovery Task Force (Note: insert alternate or additional name as appropriate) for consideration.

Name of Agency(ies), Organization(s) or Person(s) Designated:

Signature of Client (Head of Household)

Signature of Client (Spouse)

Name of Client (Printed)

Name of Spouse (Printed)

Date

Date

Pre-Disaster Address of Client

FEMA Registration Number
(if applicable)

Sample Case Management Form 2: Client Screening Checklist

CLIENT SCREENING CHECKLIST

Client Name: _____
Pre-Disaster Address: _____
Current Address: _____
Current Phone / E-Mail (if applicable): _____

Housing Information (check those that apply):

_____ Own _____ Rent _____ SFD _____ MH _____ Duplex
_____ Destroyed _____ Major Damage _____ Minor Damage
_____ Insurance (Structure) _____ Insurance (Contents)

Owners Only:

_____ Date Purchased _____ Price _____ Balance
Own Land? _____ Yes _____ No

1. Are insurance, federal, state, local and/or family resources sufficient to meet disaster-caused needs?

_____ Yes _____ No

Explain: _____

2. What is family's stated need?

Explain: _____

3. Has family obtained estimates for repairs or replacement of the residence?

_____ Yes _____ No _____ Amount of Estimates

4. Has family obtained permits and arranged inspections?

_____ Yes _____ No

5. Has family checked code / elevation requirements?

_____ Yes _____ No

6. Is further involvement needed by other agencies?

_____ Yes _____ No

Explain: _____

7. Additional comments (include number of family members and ages):

Name / title of person completing form: _____

Date: _____

Sample Case Management Form 3: Client Disaster Recovery Plan

Name of Case Manager: _____

Name of Client: _____

All identified needs of the client: _____

Available resources (through funds or materials owned by the client or received for the purpose of recovery from the disaster) to resolve these needs: _____

Needs with no resources to address them (in prioritized order): _____

Prioritized needs (basic living needs) for which the case manager will offer assistance in resolving: _____

Possible sources of assistance for addressing these needs: _____

Client accepts responsibility for the following actions relative to this Recovery Plan: _____

Client signature: _____

Spouse signature: _____

Date: _____

Date: _____

Case manager accepts responsibility for the following actions relative to this Recovery Plan:

Case manager signature: _____

Date: _____

Sample Case Management Form 4: Agency / Organization Commitment Letter

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION COMMITMENT LETTER

Date: _____

Name of Agency / Organization: _____

Representative Making Commitment: _____

Name of Client: _____

1. Type of Assistance to be Provided (check those that apply):

_____ Cash (\$ _____) _____ Services (_____)

_____ Building Materials (_____)

_____ Building Services (_____)

_____ Household Items (_____)

_____ Other (_____)

2. Assistance to be Delivered to (check those that apply):

_____ Client _____ Vendor _____ Other (_____)

3. Assistance to be Delivered by (date): _____

4. Other Circumstances for Delivery of the Assistance: _____

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Federal RSF – Counterpart State ESF Coordination Matrix

| FEDERAL RSF (from National Disaster Recovery Framework) | COMMUNITY PLANNING AND CAPACITY BUILDING RSF | ECONOMIC RSF | HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES RSF | HOUSING RSF | INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS RSF | NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES RSF |
|---|--|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| STATE ESF | | | | | | |
| DIRECTION AND CONTROL | S | | | | | |
| WARNING AND COMMUNICATIONS | | | | | | |
| INFORMATION AND PLANNING | | | | S | S | S |
| HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION | S | S | S | S | S | P |
| HUMAN SERVICES | S | | P | P | | S |
| RESOURCE SUPPORT | P | P | S | S | S | S |
| PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING | | S | | S | P | S |
| PUBLIC SAFETY | S | | | | S | |

P = LEAD STATE ESF: RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION WITH THE FEDERAL RSF
S = SUPPORT STATE ESF: RESPONSIBLE FOR SUPPORTING THE PRIMARY STATE ESF

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Composite Recovery Task Assignments Quick Reference Checklist

| Department / Agency | Recovery Task (Tasks not in any particular order for implementation purposes, and not necessarily phrased exactly as the actual plan task assignment) | Primary MEMP Element or Support Plan (if applicable) | Relevant to Incident? (Y / N) | Date / Time Task Implementation Initiated / Completed |
|---|--|--|----------------------------------|--|
| Michigan State Police / Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division (MSP/EMHSD) | Activate SRTF | Recovery Support Plan | | |
| | Review and evaluate assessment data | IP ESF | | |
| | Coordinate FEMA / State Preliminary Damage Assessment | IP ESF | | |
| | Prepare Governor's request for Presidential emergency or major disaster declaration | IP ESF | | |
| | Communicate restoration priorities to electrical service providers | Recovery Support Plan | | |
| | Coordinate assessments of vulnerable critical infrastructure | WMD Attack (CBRNE) Procedures | | |
| | Coordinate and administer federal Public Assistance Grant Program | PWE ESF | | |
| | Coordinate and administer federal Hazard Mitigation Assistance | PWE ESF | | |
| | Procure resources through the EMAC / MEMAC | RS ESF | | |
| | Conduct searches to fill anticipated / identified resource needs | RS ESF | | |
| | Coordinate disaster debris clearance and management activities | PWE ESF | | |
| | Coordinate identification and procurement of additional temporary housing | RS ESF | | |
| | Assist in procurement of additional drinking water supplies | RS ESF | | |
| | Implement Michigan Disaster Logistics Management Plan | HS ESF | | |
| | Provide technical assistance to MDHS for disaster donations management | RS ESF | | |
| | Provide technical assistance to MDCH in application for federal crisis counseling assistance | HS ESF | | |
| | Monitor provision of human services in Presidentially-declared disasters | HS ESF | | |
| | Coordinate COG activities to facilitate recovery | DC ESF | | |
| | Administer federal and state disaster relief funds | DC ESF | | |
| | Implement and coordinate State's radiological emergency program | NPP Incident Procedures | | |
| Post recovery information on State's web site and social media outlets | HS ESF | | | |
| Coordinate disaster debris clearance and management activities | PW ESF | | | |
| Coordinate and administer state public assistance funding | PW ESF | | | |

Composite Recovery Task Assignments Quick Reference Checklist (cont.)

| Department / Agency | Recovery Task (Tasks not in any particular order for implementation purposes, and not necessarily phrased exactly as the actual plan task assignment) | Primary MEMP Element or Support Plan (if applicable) | Relevant to Incident? (Y / N) | Date / Time Task Implementation Initiated / Completed |
|---|--|---|-------------------------------|---|
| Executive Office (Governor) | Provide for temporary emergency housing | DC ESF | | |
| | Seek assistance from federal government | DC ESF | | |
| Michigan Dept. of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) | Coordinate with USDA in assessment of damage and impact to agricultural resources and enterprises | HEP ESF; IP ESF | | |
| | Prepare Governor's request for USDA Agricultural Disaster Designation | IP ESF | | |
| | Coordinate with federal authorities in administering federal assistance related to agricultural damage, farmers and food enterprises | HEP ESF | | |
| | Monitor and report damage and impacts to critical private sector facilities, infrastructure, and systems | IP ESF | | |
| | Assist in food procurement, safety and sanitation, and identification / establishment of warehousing and feeding facilities | HS ESF | | |
| | Assist in post-incident wildlife care services | HEP ESF; Animal Care Support Plan | | |
| | Issue agricultural advisories and protective action guides | HEP ESF | | |
| | Coordinate post-incident animal control and care services | HEP ESF; Animal Care Support Plan | | |
| | Provide technical assistance to prevent and mitigate vegetative damage | Insect Infestation Procedures | | |
| | Assist with assessment, repair and restoration of damaged inter-county drains | PWE ESF | | |
| | Assist with / coordinate animal care and animal health in shelters | HS ESF; Animal Care Support Plan | | |
| | Coordinate agricultural crop / livestock debris disposal and management | Animal Care Support Plan; Widespread Plant or Animal Disease Procedures | | |
| | Provide technical assistance to prevent and mitigate spread of disease and disease impacts on plants, livestock, humans, and environment | Animal Care Support Plan; Widespread Plant or Animal Disease Procedures | | |
| | Coordinate and conduct monitoring, sampling, inspection and regulatory services to protect human and animal food supplies and agricultural environment | HEP ESF | | |
| | Coordinate with USDA/FSA on impacts to farms and agricultural production | Recovery Support Plan | | |
| | Coordinate / provide guidance to food establishments on food safety and resumption of business | Recovery Support Plan | | |
| | Provide legal assistance to state officials | DC ESF | | |
| Michigan Dept. of Attorney General (MDAG) | Monitor and investigate incidents of price gouging associated with a shortage | RS ESF | | |

Composite Recovery Task Assignments Quick Reference Checklist (cont.)

| Department / Agency | Recovery Task (Tasks not in any particular order for implementation purposes, and not necessarily phrased exactly as the actual plan task assignment) | Primary MEMP Element or Support Plan (if applicable) | Relevant to Incident? (Y / N) | Date / Time Task Implementation Initiated / Completed |
|---|--|--|-------------------------------|---|
| Michigan Dept. of Civil Rights (MDCR) | Ensure equal access to disaster-related services | HS ESF | | |
| | Monitor and advocate for recovery needs of individuals with disabilities | HS ESF | | |
| Michigan Civil Service Commission (MCSC) | No identified recovery tasks | | | |
| Michigan Dept. of Community Health (MDCH) | Coordinate allocation of medications essential to public health | HEP ESF | | |
| | Coordinate investigation and control of communicable disease | HEP ESF | | |
| | Monitor and report damage to critical private sector facilities, infrastructure, and systems | IP ESF | | |
| | Provide technical assistance in coordination of emergency medical services | HEP ESF | | |
| | Issue health advisories and protective action guides to public | HEP ESF | | |
| | Coordinate victim identification and mass fatality management services | HEP ESF | | |
| | Coordinate mental health needs assessment | HEP ESF | | |
| | Coordinate crisis counseling services with CMHSPs | HEP ESF | | |
| | Protect patients, staff and visitors in state in-patient mental health facilities | PS ESF | | |
| | Coordinate assessment, repair and restoration of damaged state mental health facilities | PWE ESF | | |
| Michigan Office of Services to the Aging (MOSA) | Facilitate deployment of volunteer health professionals for emergency response | HEP ESF | | |
| | Identify volunteer opportunities for emergent volunteers | RS ESF | | |
| | Conduct needs assessment of, and coordinate / monitor provision of assistance to, elderly disaster victims | HS ESF | | |
| | Assist in identifying available housing resources | HS ESF | | |
| Michigan Dept. of Corrections (MDOC) | Identify and coordinate volunteer resources for recovery operations | RS ESF | | |
| | Provide resources to support emergency operations | RS ESF | | |
| | Provide assistance to local jails requiring evacuation | NPP Incident Procedures | | |
| | Support law enforcement activities | RS ESF; PS ESF | | |
| Michigan Dept. of Education (MDOE) | Coordinate assessment, repair and restoration of damaged state correctional facilities | PWE ESF | | |
| | Assess damage to and impact on public schools | PWE ESF | | |
| | Coordinate public school facility and operations restoration | PWE ESF | | |

Composite Recovery Task Assignments Quick Reference Checklist (cont.)

| Department / Agency | Recovery Task (Tasks not in any particular order for implementation purposes, and not necessarily phrased exactly as the actual plan task assignment) | Primary MEMP Element or Support Plan (if applicable) | Relevant to Incident? (Y / N) | Date / Time Task Implementation Initiated / Completed |
|---|--|--|-------------------------------|---|
| Michigan Dept. of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) | Coordinate assessment, repair and restoration of damaged dams, water supply systems, and wastewater collection / treatment systems | PWE ESF | | |
| | Coordinate assessment, repair and restoration of damaged oil and gas wells or pipelines (gathering lines) | PWE ESF | | |
| | Solicit applications for Drinking Water and State Revolving Funds | Recovery Support Plan | | |
| | Coordinate procurement of additional drinking water supplies | RS ESF | | |
| | Support law enforcement activities | PS ESF | | |
| | Monitor and report damage and impacts to critical private sector facilities, infrastructure, and systems | IP ESF | | |
| | Provide debris management technical and operational assistance | HEP ESF; PWE ESF | | |
| | Minimize risks from radiological exposure | HEP ESF | | |
| | Minimize environmental damage and contamination | HEP ESF | | |
| | Provide monitoring, sampling and analysis services | HEP ESF | | |
| | Request federal hazardous material recovery assistance | Hazardous Material Incident Procedures | | |
| Provide technical assistance to federal recovery programs | PWE ESF | | | |
| Michigan Dept. of Human Services (MDHS) | Coordinate an individual assistance needs assessment | HS ESF | | |
| | Identify individuals / families requiring assistance under State Emergency Relief Program | HS ESF | | |
| | Identify individuals / families in need of crisis counseling assistance | HS ESF | | |
| | Assist in identifying available housing resources | HS ESF | | |
| | Implement Michigan Disaster Donations Management Plan | RS ESF | | |
| | Implement and administer Disaster Food Stamp Program | HS ESF | | |
| | Coordinate and monitor provision of human services to disaster victims | HS ESF | | |
| | Provide vocational rehabilitation services | HS ESF | | |
| | Coordinate with ARC to assist in family reunification | HS ESF | | |
| | Monitor provision of assistance to clients | Recovery Support Plan | | |
| | Provide liaison to federal IHP | HS ESF | | |
| | Coordinate assessment, repair and restoration of damaged state training / rehabilitation facilities, and the MCTI | PWE ESF | | |
| | Identify volunteer opportunities for emergent volunteers | RS ESF | | |
| Identify / coordinate volunteer resources for recovery operations | RS ESF | | | |

Composite Recovery Task Assignments Quick Reference Checklist (cont.)

| Department / Agency | Recovery Task (Tasks not in any particular order for implementation purposes, and not necessarily phrased exactly as the actual plan task assignment) | Primary MEMP Element or Support Plan (if applicable) | Relevant to Incident? (Y / N) | Date / Time Task Implementation Initiated / Completed |
|---|---|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Michigan Dept. of Insurance and Financial Services (MDIFS) | Provide insurance information to disaster victims Implement appropriate economic stabilization measures | HS ESF Recovery Support Plan | | |
| Michigan Dept. of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (MDLARA) | Communicate restoration priorities to electrical service providers Coordinate assessment, repair and restoration of damaged energy and telecommunications infrastructure Coordinate assessment, repair and restoration of damaged petroleum and natural gas pipelines Monitor and report damage and impacts to critical private sector facilities, infrastructure, and systems Monitor provision of assistance to functional needs clients Provide unemployment assistance to disaster victims Coordinate establishment of group manufactured home sites for temporary housing Provide rehabilitation services for the blind Provide licensing information to disaster victims Conduct workplace safety inspections and protect emergency response workers Coordinate and monitor local fire service mutual aid assistance Implement appropriate economic stabilization measures Coordinate State of Energy Emergency declaration | Recovery Support Plan PWE ESF PWE ESF IP ESF Recovery Support Plan HS ESF HS ESF HS ESF HS ESF PS ESF RS ESF HS ESF Energy Emergency Procedures | | |
| Michigan Dept. of Military and Veterans Affairs (MDMVA) | Coordinate / provide military support to civil authorities Coordinate assessment, repair and restoration of damaged state military facilities Identify potentially eligible applicants for emergency grants for veterans Provide emergency grants for veterans | PWE ESF; RS ESF PWE ESF HS ESF Recovery Support Plan | | |
| Michigan Dept. of Natural Resources (MDNR) | Coordinate assessment, repair and restoration of damaged state parks, state recreation areas, and other state recreation lands Provide supplemental transportation and equipment resources Support law enforcement activities Provide debris management technical and operational assistance Coordinate forest and wildlife debris disposal and management operations Coordinate post-incident wildlife care services. Provide maps / enhanced mapping capability for state emergency operations Provide technical assistance to mitigate and prevent tree damage Provide technical assistance to prevent and mitigate impacts of disease on forests and wildlife | PWE ESF RS ESF; PWE ESF PS ESF PWE ESF Animal Care Support Plan; Widespread Plant or Animal Disease Procedures HEP ESF; Animal Care Support Plan RS ESF Insect Infestation Procedures; Widespread Plant or Animal Disease Procedures Animal Care Support Plan; Widespread Plant or Animal Disease Procedures | | |

Composite Recovery Task Assignments Quick Reference Checklist (cont.)

| Department / Agency | Recovery Task (Tasks not in any particular order for implementation purposes, and not necessarily phrased exactly as the actual plan task assignment) | Primary MEMP Element or Support Plan (if applicable) | Relevant to Incident? (Y / N) | Date / Time Task Implementation Initiated / Completed |
|---|--|--|-------------------------------|---|
| Michigan Dept. of State (MDOS) | Provide branch office facilities for Disaster Recovery Centers | RS ESF | | |
| Michigan (Dept. of) State Police (MSP) | Provide specialized resources to support emergency operations Provide photographic documentation of damage Implement Michigan Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation Plan Provide critical incident aftermath services for disaster responders | PS ESF; RS ESF; HEP ESF IP ESF PWE ESF HEP ESF | | |
| Michigan Dept. of Technology, Management and Budget (MDTMB) | Coordinate assessment, repair and restoration of damaged state facilities Coordinate state department COOP implementation Coordinate use of state facilities and equipment to support emergency operations Provide information on state-contracted supplies and services Coordinate requests for supplemental office space to support emergency operations Review and submit special appropriations requests to Legislature Provide technical assistance to support IT aspects of state emergency operations Assist in procurement of additional drinking water supplies Coordinate decontamination of state facilities Coordinate and implement an appropriate response / recovery strategy for cyber attacks Activate State's donations management web site Through OSE, provide post-incident counseling to affected state employees | PWE ESF DC ESF RS ESF RS ESF RS ESF RS ESF WC ESF; RS ESF RS ESF WMD Attack Procedures Cyber Attack Procedures RS ESF HEP ESF | | |
| Michigan Dept. of Transportation (MDOT) | Assess damage and impact of failed transportation infrastructure and accidents Maintain, repair and restore state highway / trunkline system Maintain, repair and restore state-owned rail lines Provide photographic documentation of emergency / disaster damage Monitor and report damage and impacts to critical private sector facilities, infrastructure, and systems Coordinate FHWA Emergency Relief Program Provide technical assistance to FEMA PAGP and HMGP Coordinate with USDOT for transportation response activities Provide state highway / trunkline traffic control measures, evacuation routing, and access control and perimeter points Implement Michigan Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation Plan Provide funding for transportation system development and maintenance | PWE ESF PWE ESF PWE ESF IP ESF IP ESF PWE ESF PWE ESF PWE ESF PWE ESF PWE ESF PWE ESF PWE ESF | | |

Composite Recovery Task Assignments Quick Reference Checklist (cont.)

| Department / Agency | Recovery Task (Tasks not in any particular order for implementation purposes, and not necessarily phrased exactly as the actual plan task assignment) | Primary MEMP Element or Support Plan (if applicable) | Relevant to Incident? (Y / N) | Date / Time Task Implementation Initiated / Completed |
|---|--|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Michigan Dept. of Treasury (MDT) | Provide tax assistance to disaster victims | HS ESF | | |
| | Provide immediate and long-term economic development and recovery assistance | RS ESF | | |
| Michigan Economic Development Corporation (MEDC) | Provide temporary housing assistance for functional needs populations | HS ESF | | |
| | Provide information on damaged tourist destinations | IP ESF | | |
| | Provide job training assistance to disaster victims | HS ESF | | |
| | Assist in identifying historical, archaeological and cultural features in disaster areas | HEP ESF | | |
| | Coordinate grants for restoration of damaged historic properties and sites | HEP ESF | | |
| | Provide housing assistance to low / moderate income disaster victims | RS ESF | | |
| | Assist in identifying and procuring additional temporary housing | HS ESF | | |
| Michigan Judiciary | Expedite judicial proceedings to facilitate emergency operations | DC ESF | | |
| | Coordinate COG activities within branch to facilitate recovery | DC ESF | | |
| Michigan Legislature | Expedite legislative proceedings to facilitate emergency operations | DC ESF | | |
| | Coordinate COG activities within branch to facilitate recovery | DC ESF | | |
| American Red Cross (ARC) | Provide trained disaster services personnel | Recovery Support Plan | | |
| | Establish and operate mass care shelters and feeding facilities for disaster victims | Recovery Support Plan | | |
| | Provide mass care guidance to MDHS, support departments / agencies and NGOs | Recovery Support Plan | | |
| | Support management / coordination of sheltering, feeding, supplemental disaster health services, and bulk distribution of emergency relief items | Recovery Support Plan | | |
| | Support reunification efforts | Recovery Support Plan | | |
| Michigan Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (MIVOAD); Michigan Citizen Corps | Provide emergency relief supplies to those in need | Recovery Support Plan | | |
| | Provide supplemental support to individuals and families | Recovery Support Plan | | |
| All State Departments / Agencies | Report cyber attacks to MDTMB and take appropriate response actions | Cyber Attack Procedures | | |

Table Notes: This table is a composite of all recovery task assignments, covering the six functional areas addressed by this Support Plan. The “Primary MEMP Element or Support Plan” column indicates from which **primary** MEMP ESF*, Disaster-Specific Procedure, or Support Plan each task originated, if applicable. The two yellow shaded columns on the right are for use during incidents. Users should review each task and determine whether or not it is applicable to the incident circumstances (Yes or No). For each task that is relevant (marked “Yes” or “Y”), users should indicate by date and time when task implementation was initiated and then ultimately completed. This table allows for easy tracking of all recovery task assignments during recovery operations.

*Acronyms for MEMP ESFs: Direction and Control ESF = DC ESF; Warning and Communications ESF = WC ESF; Information and Planning ESF = IP ESF; Health and Environmental Protection ESF = HEP ESF; Human Services ESF = HS ESF; Resource Support ESF = RS ESF; Public Works and Engineering ESF = PWE ESF; Public Safety ESF = PS ESF

EMAP Recovery Plan Content Requirements

September 2007 EMAP Emergency Management Standards 4.6.1, 4.6.2 and 4.6.4

Planning Process: Standard 4.6.1 The program, through formal planning processes involving program stakeholders, has developed the following plans: strategic; communications; emergency operations; mitigation; **recovery**; continuity of operations; and continuity of government. The process addresses all hazards identified in Chapter 4.3 and provides for regular review and update of plans.

Planning Process: Standard 4.6.2 Plan shall address the following: (1) purpose, scope and/or goals and objectives; (2) authority; (3) situation and assumptions; (4) functional roles and responsibilities for internal and external agencies, organizations, departments and positions; (5) logistics support and resource requirements necessary to implement plan; (6) concept of operations; and (7) plan maintenance.

Planning Process: Standard 4.6.4 The recovery plan or strategy shall address short- and long-term recovery priorities and provide guidance for restoration of critical functions, services, vital resources, facilities, programs and infrastructure to the affected area.

With this Recovery Support Plan, the State of Michigan met the above requirements for Standards 4.6.1, 4.6.2 and 4.6.4 in the September 2007 EMAP Emergency Management Standards.

September 2010 EMAP Emergency Management Standards 4.6.1, 4.6.2 and 4.6.4

Operational Planning: Standard 4.6.1 The Emergency Management Program, through formal planning processes involving stakeholders, has developed the following plans: communications (see 4.10.1); emergency operations; **recovery**; continuity of operations; and continuity of government. The process addresses all hazards identified in Chapter 4.3 and provides for regular review and update of plans.

Operational Planning: Standard 4.6.2 The emergency operations plan, communications, **recovery**, continuity of operations and continuity of government plans shall address the following: (1) purpose, scope and/or goals and objectives; (2) authority; (3) situation and assumptions; (4) functional roles and responsibilities for internal and external agencies, organizations, departments and positions; (5) logistics support and resource requirements necessary to implement plan; (6) concept of operations; and (7) plan maintenance.

Operational Planning: Standard 4.6.4 The **recovery** plan or strategy shall address short- and long-term recovery priorities and provide guidance for restoration of critical functions, services, vital resources, facilities, programs, and infrastructure to the affected area.

With this Recovery Support Plan, the State of Michigan met the above requirements for Standards 4.6.1, 4.6.2 and 4.6.4 in the September 2010 EMAP Emergency Management Standards.

September 2013 EMAP Emergency Management Standards 4.6.1, 4.6.2 and 4.6.4

Operational Planning: Standard 4.6.1 The Emergency Management Program, through formal planning processes involving stakeholders, has developed the following plans: (1) emergency operations; (2) **recovery**; (3) continuity of operations; and (4) continuity of government. The process addresses all hazards identified in Chapter 4.3 and provides for regular review and update of plans.

Operational Planning: Standard 4.6.2 The emergency operations plan, **recovery**, continuity of operations and continuity of government plans shall address the following: (1) purpose, scope and/or goals and objectives; (2) authority; (3) situation and assumptions; (4) functional roles and responsibilities for internal and external agencies, organizations, departments and positions; (5) logistics support and resource requirements necessary to implement plan; (6) concept of operations; and (7) plan maintenance.

Operational Planning: Standard 4.6.4 The **recovery** plan shall address short- and long-term recovery priorities and provide guidance for restoration of critical community functions, services, vital resources, facilities, programs, and infrastructure to the affected area.

With this Recovery Support Plan, the State of Michigan meets the above requirements for Standards 4.6.1, 4.6.2 and 4.6.4 in the September 2013 EMAP Emergency Management Standards.

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