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MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN



Michigan Emergency Management Plan (MEMP)

EXECUTIVE SYNOPSIS

One of the most important functions of Michigan government is the protection of life, property, and the environment. To meet threats and hazards to these basic needs the state of Michigan (SOM) requires a coordinated response to emergencies and disasters. The Michigan Emergency Management Plan (MEMP) is a comprehensive, all-hazards plan which identifies the processes, policies, priorities, and responsibilities of state agencies, stakeholders, and partners in directing coordinated action in all phases of the emergency management cycle.

RECORD OF CHANGES

The MEMP was evaluated in 2018 as part of its continuing maintenance. Its primary format, based around Michigan-specific Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), was targeted for improvement to align with federal ESFs. This required reformatting from eight Michigan-specific ESFs to fifteen ESFs in alignment with federal agencies. Beginning in late 2018 and continuing through 2022, the MEMP was revised to reflect the federal ESFs as used by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The MEMP was also edited for clarity with whole community involvement. Agencies involved in this rewriting included:

American Red Cross	ARC
Bureau of Fire Services	BFS
Michigan Department of Natural Resources	MDNR
Department of Technology, Management, and Budget	DTMB
Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy	EGLE
Labor and Economic Opportunity	LEO
Licensing and Regulatory Affairs	LARA
Michigan Community Service Commission	MCSC
Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	MDARD
Michigan Department of Civil Rights	MDCR
Michigan Department of Corrections	MDOC
Michigan Department of Education	MDE
Michigan Department of Health and Human Services – Health	MDHHS - Health
Michigan Department of Health and Human Services – Human Services	MDHHS - Human Services
Michigan Department of Transportation	MDOT
Michigan National Guard	MING
Michigan Department of Military and Veteran Affairs	MDMVA
Michigan Public Service Commission	MPSC
Michigan State Police	MSP
Michigan State Police, Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division	MSP/EMHSD
Michigan Voluntary Organization’s Active in Disaster	MI VOAD
Michigan Economic Development Corporation	MEDC

Following the 2022 publication and approval of the MEMP’s complete rewriting described above, a few state agencies including LARA, LARA-MPSC, and MCSC identified areas in the newly published MEMP that could use updates. These updates were incorporated into an update that was sent to MSP/EMHSD Command in April 2023. These updates were accepted by command as of April 10, 2023. The yearly updating of the MEMP and its annexes will occur in October of 2023, at which point all updates from 2023 will be presented to the Governor’s Office for review.

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS)

#NIMS: The National Incident Management System (NIMS) is a whole community system, which guides all levels of government, non-profit organizations, and the private sector to accomplish all emergency management mission areas. Stakeholders are provided with shared terms, systems, and processes to successfully deliver the capabilities described in the National Preparedness System. The NIMS uses the Incident Command System (ICS) and is an integral piece of the National Response Framework (NRF) which is used to outline the organizational pre-process of the whole community to utilize the National Preparedness System to achieve the National Preparedness Goal. The 2022 update of the MEMP uses the following 14 NIMS management characteristics:

- **Common Terminology:** The MEMP uses acronyms only after having identified the full term, and utilizes common terms established under the NIMS to enable diverse incident management and support organizations to work together across a wide variety of functions and hazard scenarios.
- **Modular Organization:** Incidents are handled locally, unless the incident is too large and/or beyond the capabilities of the locals, in which case the State of Michigan responds. If an incident is beyond the response capabilities of the State of Michigan, the State may request the federal government for assistance. (See “Obtaining Federal Assistance”.)
- **Management by Objectives:** In each incident overarching objectives, strategies, and tactics are developed to fulfill the central goal of the State of Michigan to protect and preserve life, property, the environment, and to facilitate scene stabilization and incident recovery.
- **Incident Action Planning (IAP):** In each incident requiring full State of Michigan State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) activation, an Incident Action Plan (IAP) is created to delineate objectives and strategies to accomplish those identified objectives. (See “SEOC Operations”.)
- **Incident Locations and Facilities:** Local jurisdictions responding to an incident generally are the coordinators of the Incident Command Post (ICP), Base, Camp, and Staging Areas; however, in some incidents the SEOC may become involved in the management of these incident locations and facilities. (See “Logistics Support and Resource Requirements for Plan Implementation”, “ESF 7”, and the *Disaster Logistics Management Plan*.)
- **Comprehensive Resource Management:** Resources (personnel, teams, equipment, supplies, and facilities) utilized in a disaster are managed primarily through ESF 7: Logistics Management.
- **Integrated Communications:** Interoperable and comprehensive communications are coordinated through ESF 2: Communications, ESF 5: Information and Planning, and ESF 15: External Affairs.
- **Establishment and Transfer of Command:** A clear transfer of command is often signaled through the de-escalation of the SEOC activation levels and decrease of SEOC activities and footprint following the response of the State of Michigan in an incident; thereby signaling that the State of Michigan is transferring command of the incident back solely to the local jurisdiction. (As disasters begin and end locally and are driven by local needs, the State’s involvement is always to support and supplement local response and recovery needs).
- **Chain of Command and Unity of Command:** See “Line of Succession for Governor”.
- **Unified Command:** See “SEOC Operations”.
- **Accountability:** Accountability can be tracked through multiple methods during an incident, including the use of the web-based Michigan Critical Incident Management System (MI CIMS), which merges check-in requirements, Incident Action Planning, Unity of Command, and Resource Tracking.
- **Dispatch/Deployment:** Resources for response are deployed intentionally through the SEOC or using MI CIMS and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs). Self-deployment is highly discouraged.
- **Information and Intelligence Management:** The SEOC Planning section in conjunction with the District Coordinators (DCs), MI CIMS, Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOADs), and local Emergency Management Coordinators (EMCs) coordinate to gather information and verify intelligence. (See “SEOC Operations”.)
- **Manageable Span of Control:** See “SEOC Operations”.

The MEMP also uses the NRF’s fourth edition (2019), which expanded upon previous edition’s programs and systems. New NRF concepts included Community Lifelines (Lifelines), which are used to enable the continuous operation of critical government and business functions (see “Lifelines”). The reformatting and updating of the MEMP (2021) integrates this Lifelines concept with the 15 federal ESFs. The fourth edition NRF also includes the addition of ESF 14: Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure, which replaced the previous ESF 14: “Long-Term Community Recovery” in the third edition of the NRF. The Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure ESF was built from the FEMA Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Support Annex and Private Sector Coordination Support Annex. Due to the new creation of the Michigan Public Private Partnership (P3) Program in late 2019, and the new framework established by ESF 14, the 2021 MEMP does not include the ESF 14 update, however a placeholder for this ESF has been added to this document for the following update to include the new ESF 14 integrated in with the P3 Program. The MEMP has adopted the Lifeline concepts while remaining compliant with NIMS guidance identified in the third and fourth editions of the NRF: engaged partnerships (see “Record of Changes”); tiered response (see “SEOC Activation Levels”); scalable, flexible, and adaptable operational capabilities (See “Emergency Management System Description”); unity of effort through unified command (See “SEOC Operations”); and readiness to act (See “SEOC Activation Levels”).

Overall, the MEMP is structured to layer the different systems used in the National Preparedness Goal, including the NRF, NIMS, ICS, and Core Capabilities. Each ESF annex is broken down by partner involvement, which is then broken down by mission area (prevent, protect, mitigation, respond, recover). These ESF annexes provide the framework for the delivery of actions (tasks) which address the needs of Lifelines requiring stabilization.

EMAP TABLE OF CONTENTS

To meet the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP) standards, the MEMP was updated with the EMAP standards in mind. The table below describes the EMAP standards which apply to this plan and the pages where these standards can be found within this plan. Compliance with EMAP standards assists in ensuring the MEMP is compliant with the NIMS and follows Comprehensive Planning Guidance 101 (CPG 101). This plan was reviewed for EMAP compliance in 2021.

2019 Standard	Description	Pages
4.4.1 (1)	The Emergency Management Program, through formal planning processes involving stakeholders and by addressing all hazards identified in Standard 4.1.1, has developed the Emergency Operations Plan	
4.4.1 (2)	The Emergency Management Program, through formal planning processes involving stakeholders and by addressing all hazards identified in Standard 4.1.1, has developed the Recovery Plan	
4.4.1 (3)	The Emergency Management Program, through formal planning processes involving stakeholders and by addressing all hazards identified in Standard 4.1.1, has developed the Continuity of Operations Plan	
4.4.1 (4)	The Emergency Management Program, through formal planning processes involving stakeholders and by addressing all hazards identified in Standard 4.1.1, has developed the Continuity of Government Plan	
4.4.2 (1a)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) for the departments, agencies and organizations with essential program functions address the purpose and scope or goals and objectives	
4.4.2 (2a)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) for the departments, agencies and organizations with essential program functions address the authorities	
4.4.2 (3a)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) for the departments, agencies and organizations with essential program functions address situation and assumptions	
4.4.2 (4a)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) for the departments, agencies and organizations with essential program functions address the functional roles and responsibilities for internal and external agencies, organizations, departments, and positions	
4.4.2 (5a)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) for the departments, agencies and organizations with essential program functions address logistics support and resource requirements necessary to implement the Plan	
4.4.2 (6a)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) for the departments, agencies and organizations with essential program functions address the concept of operations	
4.4.2 (7a)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) agencies and organizations with essential program functions include a maintenance process, which includes a method and schedule for evaluation and revision	
4.4.2 (1b)	The Recovery Plan for the departments, agencies and organizations with essential program functions address the purpose and scope or goals and objectives	
4.4.2 (2b)	The Recovery Plan for the departments, agencies and organizations with essential program functions address the authorities	
4.4.2 (3b)	The Recovery Plan for the departments, agencies and organizations with essential program functions address situation and assumptions	
4.4.2 (4b)	The Recovery Plan for the departments, agencies and organizations with essential program functions address the functional roles and responsibilities for internal and external agencies, organizations, departments, and positions	
4.4.2 (5b)	The Recovery Plan for the departments, agencies and organizations with essential program functions address logistics support and resource requirements necessary to implement the Plan	
4.4.2 (6b)	The Recovery Plan for the departments, agencies and organizations with essential program functions address the concept of operations	
4.4.2 (7b)	The Recovery Plan for the departments, agencies and organizations with essential program functions include a maintenance process, which includes a method and schedule for evaluation and revision	

2019 Standard	Description	Pages
4.4.3 (1)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) identifies and assigns specific areas of responsibility for performing functions in response to an emergency/disaster. Areas of responsibility to be addressed include administration and finance	
4.4.3 (2)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) identifies and assigns specific areas of responsibility for performing functions in response to an emergency/disaster. Areas of responsibility to be addressed include agriculture and natural resources	
4.4.3 (3)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) identifies and assigns specific areas of responsibility for performing functions in response to an emergency/disaster. Areas of responsibility to be addressed include alert and notification	
4.4.3 (4)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) identifies and assigns specific areas of responsibility for performing functions in response to an emergency/disaster. Areas of responsibility to be addressed include communications	
4.4.3 (5)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) identifies and assigns specific areas of responsibility for performing functions in response to an emergency/disaster. Areas of responsibility to be addressed include critical infrastructure and key resource restoration	
4.4.3 (6)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) identifies and assigns specific areas of responsibility for performing functions in response to an emergency/disaster. Areas of responsibility to be addressed include damage assessment	
4.4.3 (7)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) identifies and assigns specific areas of responsibility for performing functions in response to an emergency/disaster. Areas of responsibility to be addressed include debris management	
4.4.3 (8)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) identifies and assigns specific areas of responsibility for performing functions in response to an emergency/disaster. Areas of responsibility to be addressed include detection and monitoring	
4.4.3 (9)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) identifies and assigns specific areas of responsibility for performing functions in response to an emergency/disaster. Areas of responsibility to be addressed include direction, control, and coordination	
4.4.3 (10)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) identifies and assigns specific areas of responsibility for performing functions in response to an emergency/disaster. Areas of responsibility to be addressed include donations management	
4.4.3 (11)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) identifies and assigns specific areas of responsibility for performing functions in response to an emergency/disaster. Areas of responsibility to be addressed include emergency public services	
4.4.3 (12)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) identifies and assigns specific areas of responsibility for performing functions in response to an emergency/disaster. Areas of responsibility to be addressed include energy and utilities services	
4.4.3 (13)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) identifies and assigns specific areas of responsibility for performing functions in response to an emergency/disaster. Areas of responsibility to be addressed include evacuation and shelter-in-place	
4.4.3 (14)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) identifies and assigns specific areas of responsibility for performing functions in response to an emergency/disaster. Areas of responsibility to be addressed include fatality management and mortuary services	
4.4.3 (15)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) identifies and assigns specific areas of responsibility for performing functions in response to an emergency/disaster. Areas of responsibility to be addressed include firefighting/fire protection	

2019 Standard	Description	Pages
4.4.3 (16)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) identifies and assigns specific areas of responsibility for performing functions in response to an emergency/disaster. Areas of responsibility to be addressed include food, water, and commodities distribution	
4.4.3 (17)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) identifies and assigns specific areas of responsibility for performing functions in response to an emergency/disaster. Areas of responsibility to be addressed include hazardous materials	
4.4.3 (18)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) identifies and assigns specific areas of responsibility for performing functions in response to an emergency/disaster. Areas of responsibility to be addressed include information collection, analysis, and dissemination	
4.4.3 (19)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) identifies and assigns specific areas of responsibility for performing functions in response to an emergency/disaster. Areas of responsibility to be addressed include law enforcement	
4.4.3 (20)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) identifies and assigns specific areas of responsibility for performing functions in response to an emergency/disaster. Areas of responsibility to be addressed include mass care and sheltering	
4.4.3 (21)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) identifies and assigns specific areas of responsibility for performing functions in response to an emergency/disaster. Areas of responsibility to be addressed include mutual aid	
4.4.3 (22)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) identifies and assigns specific areas of responsibility for performing functions in response to an emergency/disaster. Areas of responsibility to be addressed include private sector coordination	
4.4.3 (23)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) identifies and assigns specific areas of responsibility for performing functions in response to an emergency/disaster. Areas of responsibility to be addressed include public health and medical services	
4.4.3 (24)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) identifies and assigns specific areas of responsibility for performing functions in response to an emergency/disaster. Areas of responsibility to be addressed include public works and engineering	
4.4.3 (25)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) identifies and assigns specific areas of responsibility for performing functions in response to an emergency/disaster. Areas of responsibility to be addressed include resource management and logistics	
4.4.3 (26)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) identifies and assigns specific areas of responsibility for performing functions in response to an emergency/disaster. Areas of responsibility to be addressed include search and rescue	
4.4.3 (27)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) identifies and assigns specific areas of responsibility for performing functions in response to an emergency/disaster. Areas of responsibility to be addressed include transportation systems and resources	
4.4.3 (28)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) identifies and assigns specific areas of responsibility for performing functions in response to an emergency/disaster. Areas of responsibility to be addressed include volunteer management	
4.4.3 (29)	The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) identifies and assigns specific areas of responsibility for performing functions in response to an emergency/disaster. Areas of responsibility to be addressed include warning	
4.4.4 (1)	The Recovery Plan establishes short and long-term recovery priorities. The Plan identifies and assigns critical functions	
4.4.4 (2)	The Recovery Plan establishes short and long-term recovery priorities. The Plan identifies and assigns services/programs	

2019 Standard	Description	Pages
4.4.4 (3)	The Recovery Plan establishes short and long-term recovery priorities. The Plan identifies and assigns vital resources	
4.4.4 (4)	The Recovery Plan establishes short and long-term recovery priorities. The Plan identifies and assigns facilities	
4.4.4 (5)	The Recovery Plan establishes short and long-term recovery priorities. The Plan identifies and assigns infrastructure	
4.4.7	The Emergency Management Program has procedures to implement all Plans identified in Standard 4.4.1. The implementation procedures are applicable to all hazards identified in Standard 4.1.1.	
4.4.8	The Emergency Management Program has procedures to guide situational analysis, damage assessment, situation reporting, and incident action planning.	
4.4.9	The Emergency Management Program has a maintenance process for the procedures identified in Standards 4.4.7 and 4.4.8, which includes a method and schedule for evaluation and revision.	

HOW TO USE THIS DOCUMENT

Summary of MEMP Layout

The MEMP is an all-hazards incident management plan for the State of Michigan (SOM) to respond to and recover from all incidents. This document is broken into four primary sections: the basic plan, Emergency Support Function (ESF)-specific annexes, disaster-specific annexes, and additional support appendices. The **basic plan** contains core information as to the document's scope, key assumptions, and primary authorities. It also includes introductory information regarding programmatic training, exercises, finance and administration, the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), and the Community Lifeline system. Each **ESF-specific annex** reviews the purpose, scope, and core capabilities associated with that ESF. The ESF-specific annex also reviews the tasks of each agency organized by state agency, then mission area. The **disaster-specific annexes** review the additional tasks and responsibilities, or deviations of operations, of various state agencies as related to specific disasters. Finally, the additional **support appendices** include various documents and tools that give context to this document or to the processes contained herein.

How Local Emergency Managers use the MEMP

Local partners and stakeholders using this document can review the basic plan for a general overview of how Michigan's Emergency Management System is used in the SEOC and in daily operations. The basic plan also introduces the concept of the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA), "...a three-step risk assessment process that helps communities understand their risks and what they need to do address those risks", and which FEMA uses to gauge the effectiveness of delivering core capabilities. This plan also discusses Community Lifelines, which is a FEMA concept used to measure the stability of an incident.

How State Agencies, Departments, or Partners use the MEMP

State level agencies, departments, stakeholders, and partners can use the ESF-specific annexes to review tasks which their agency may be assigned in each ESF and under each disaster or emergency phase (mission area). Further the disaster-specific annexes identify additional tasks for state agencies, departments, stakeholders, and partners that are linked to a specific type of disaster.

Keyword Index

The Index below indicates the keyword to search for to find a specific concept in this plan. For example, to find information on THIRA, the keyword #THIRA would be searched.

Description	Keywords
National Incident Management System principles; related to Incident Command System, federal requirements, and the state of Michigan implementation of NIMS	#NIMS
Michigan Hazard Analysis; Publication 103: of or related to this plan	#MHA
Michigan Hazard Mitigation Plan; Publication 103: of or related to this plan	#MHMP
Populations with Access and Functional Needs; specific needs as related to these populations, general demographic information	#AFN
Emergency Management Assistance Compact; of or related to this compact, its implementation or uses	#EMAC
Threat Hazard Identification and Risk Analysis (often paired with the Stakeholder Preparedness Review-SPR): related to the assessment of delivery of core capabilities in Michigan following the FEMA process.	#THIRA

Core Capabilities; the individual capabilities which must be delivered via emergency support functions (ESFs) to ensure a successful incident response and recovery	#CC
Incident Command System; related to the NIMS as implemented by the State of Michigan following FEMA's requirements	#ICS
Of or related to the declaration of a state of emergency or disaster by the Governor; state resources available with a disaster or emergency declaration	#SOM
Of or relating to Section 18 or 19 Funding	#S.18.19
Of or related to the declaration of a state of emergency or disaster by the President; federal resources available with a disaster or emergency declaration	#FED
What a local emergency management program must or should do; can relate to general emergency management principles or disaster-declaration specific	#LOC
What a state agency/department/partner must or should do; can relate to general emergency management principals or disaster-declaration specific	#SEMC

MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

This plan, developed and maintained pursuant to 1976 PA 390, as amended, MCL 30.407a, is hereby approved and current for emergency operations within the State of Michigan. All state departments and agencies are directed to follow the systems, assignments, protocols and procedures contained herein, and in applicable support plans, to the extent practicable, when responding to disasters or emergencies and/or providing supplemental relief assistance in support of local governments.



Gretchen Whitmer, Governor

11/29/2022

Date



Col. Joseph Gasper, State Director of Emergency Management and Homeland Security

7/25/2022

Date

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PLANNING PRELIMINARIES

ACRONYM GUIDE

AAR	After Action Report
AFN	Access and Functional Needs
ARC	American Red Cross
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
CAD	Computer Aided Dispatch
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CASM	Communication Assets Survey and Mapping (Tool)
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CGS	Command and General Staff
CHECC	Community Health Emergency Coordination Center
CIKR	Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources
CISA/ECD	Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency/Emergency Communications Division
CJIC	Criminal Justice Information Center
CMEN	Central Michigan Emergency Network
COG	Continuity of Government
COML	Communications Unit Leader
COMT	Communications Technician
COOP	Continuity of Operations Plan
COW	Communications on Wheels
CPG 101	Community Planning Guidance (101)
DART	Disaster Assistance Recovery Team
DC	District Coordinator
DMR	Digital Mobile Radio
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center Manager
DSDEM	Deputy State Director of Emergency Management
D-STAR	Digital Smart Technologies for Amateur Radio
DTMB/MPSCS	Department of Technology, Management, and Budget/ Michigan Public Safety Communications System
DTMB/NCC	Department of Technology, Management, and Budget/ National Communication Center
EAG	Emergency Action Guides
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECC	Emergency Coordination Center
EDSSS	Emergency Department Syndromic Surveillance System
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMAP	Emergency Management Accreditation Program
EMC	Emergency Management Coordinator
EMPG	Emergency Management Program Grant
EMWIN	Emergency Managers Weather Information Network
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESF	Emergency Support Function
EWIDS	Early Warning Infectious Disease Surveillance
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEMA/DEC	FEMA Disaster Emergency Communications
FM	Frequency Modulation
FNARS	FEMA National Radio System
FRMAC	Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center
GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative
GETS	Government Emergency Telecommunications
GPS	Global Positioning System
HF	High Frequency
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program
HSIN	Homeland Security Information Network
HUD	Housing and Urban Development

IAP	Incident Action Plan
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IHP	Individual Households Program
IMT	Incident Management Team
IP	Improvement Plan
IPAWS	Integrated Public Alert and Warning System
IROC	International Resource Ordering Capability
IWIN	Interactive Weather Information Network
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
JSOP	Joint Standard Operation Procedures
LEIN	Law Enforcement Information Network
LEP	Limited English Proficient
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LLA	Lessons Learned Advisor
MAB	Michigan Association of Broadcasters
MABAS	Mutual Aid Box Alarm System
MARC	Multi Agency Resource Center
MCCERCC	Michigan Citizen-Community Emergency Response Coordinating Council
MDSS	Michigan Disease Surveillance System
MEMAC	Michigan Emergency Management Assistance Compact
MEMP	Michigan Emergency Management Plan
MHA	Michigan Hazard Analysis
MHMP	Michigan Hazard Mitigation Plan
MI CIMS	Michigan Critical Incident Management System
MI MORT	Michigan Mortuary Response Team
MI VOAD	Michigan Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
MIHAN	Michigan Health Alert Notifications
MIOSC	Michigan Security Operations Center
MOU	Memorandums of Understanding
MSP	Michigan State Police
MSP/CVED	Michigan State Police/ Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Division
MSP/EMHSD	Michigan State Police/ Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division
NAWAS	National Attack Warning and Alert System
NCC	National Coordination Center
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NEMAC	Northern Emergency Management Assistance Compact
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NICCL	National Incident Communications Conference Line
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NLETS	National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
NPP	Nuclear Power Plant
NRF	National Response Framework
NRT	National Response Team
NSSA	National Nuclear Security Administration
NTIA	National Telecommunications and Information Administration
NTSB	National Transportation Safety Board
NVOAD	National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
NWCG	National Wildlife Coordination Group
NWR	National Weather Radio
NWS	National Weather Service
NWWS	National Weather Wire Service
OGMD	Oil, Gas, and Minerals Division (of EGLE)
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PEM	Professional Emergency Management
PICCL	Private Sector Incident Communications Conference Line
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point
REP	Radiological Emergency Preparedness
SAR	Search and Rescue

SATERN	Salvation Army Team Emergency Radio Network
SCAT	Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SDEM	State Director of Emergency Management
SDEMHS	State Director of Emergency Management and Homeland Security
SEMC	State Emergency Management Coordinator
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SFMO	State Financial Management Officer
SHARES	Shared Resources High Frequency Radio
SHMO	State Hazard Mitigation Officer
SIAO	State Individual Assistance Officer
SICCL	State Incident Communications Conference Line
SLEO	Senior Law Enforcement Officer
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SNS	Strategic National Stockpile
SOM	State of Michigan
SOP	Standard Operation Procedures
SOW	Site on Wheels
SPAO	State Public Assistance Officer
SPR	Stakeholder Preparedness Review
TBD	To be determined
TEPW	Training Exercise Planning Workshop
THIRA	Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
TSC	Terrorist Screening Center
TSP	Telecommunications Service Priority
UAS	Unmanned Aerial System
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VAL	Voluntary Agency Liaison
VHF	Very High Frequency
VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
VRC	Volunteer Reception Center
WPS	Wireless Priority Service

DEFINITIONS OF KEY TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

AREA COMMAND (UNIFIED AREA COMMAND): An organization established to: 1) oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an Incident Command System (ICS) organization; or 2) oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams (IMTs) have been assigned.

Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met, and strategies followed. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) facility or at some location other than an Incident Command Post (ICP).

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

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

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

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

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

CHEMICAL AGENTS: A chemical substance that is intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate people through its physiological effects. The agent may be employed as a vapor, aerosol, or liquid; it can either be a casualty/toxic agent or an incapacitating agent. (Refer to the Weapons of Mass Destruction Attack Procedures for more detailed definitions of WMD agents.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT and CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLANNING:

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

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT (COG):

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

Federal Continuity Directive 1, “Federal Executive Branch National Contingency Program and Requirements”, January 2008, Continuity of Government. A coordinated effort within each branch of government (Executive, Judicial, and Legislative) to ensure the eight National Essential Functions as outlined in National Security Presidential Directive 51 / Homeland Security Presidential Directive 20 continue to be performed during a catastrophic emergency.

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

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

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLANNING (COOP):

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

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

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

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

CONTROL CHECK POINT: Officially designated locations where trucks and other transport vehicles containing unsolicited donated goods can be inspected and directed to an appropriate volunteer agency or other location for

processing, storage, and distribution. Unaffiliated volunteers from outside the disaster area wishing to provide services can also be interviewed at these locations. Examples of possible Control Check Point locations include toll booths, weigh stations, roadside parks, truck stops, state parks and recreation areas, county fairgrounds, highway rest areas, armories, and other governmental facilities (located in close proximity to major transportation routes) that have large parking areas for vehicle inspections.

COUNTY OR LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR (EMC): A person appointed pursuant to 1976 PA 390, as amended, to coordinate emergency management activities for a county or municipal emergency management program jurisdiction. The position in which authority is vested for everyday direction, supervision, and administration of the total emergency management program is considered the “Emergency Manager”. The EMC and Emergency Manager can be the same person. (Also see “State Emergency Management Coordinator”)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEPUTY STATE DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (DSDEM): The Division Commander of the Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division, Department of State Police (MSP/EMHSD) is the designated Deputy State Director of Emergency Management. The DSDEM is the authorized representative for the State Director of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (SDEMHS – the Director of the Department of State Police) for emergency management and homeland security functions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DISTRICT COORDINATOR: The MSP/EMHSD employee serving at any of seven State Police district headquarters, whose primary job is to work directly with local communities on emergency management and homeland security activities.

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

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

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

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

ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE (EMP): An EMP is a short burst of electromagnetic radiation that may affect or damage electrical or electronic components and equipment. The origination of such a pulse may be a natural occurrence (solar flare) or man-made (nuclear detonation).

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

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

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

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

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE COMPACT (EMAC): The interstate agreement that streamlines the assistance one governor can lend to another after a natural, technological, or human-caused disaster (including a terrorist attack) by providing a framework for flexible response. The EMAC was first introduced in 1993 and the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA) administers the program on behalf of the member states. The EMAC is an arrangement of the states, by the states, and for the states, and also includes all US territories. It addresses all the issues associated with requesting assistance, reimbursement of services, workers' compensation insurance, and liability in advance of a disaster. In January 2001, Michigan became the 43rd state to join the EMAC. There are currently 54 EMAC signatories.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR (EMC): The person appointed pursuant to 1976 PA 390, as amended, to coordinate emergency management activities for an emergency management program or state department. The

position in which authority is vested for everyday direction, supervision, and administration of the total emergency management program is considered the “Emergency Manager”. The EMC and Emergency Manager can be the same person. State Department Emergency Management Coordinators include representatives from the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative Branches of Michigan State Government. (Also see “County or Local Emergency Management Coordinator” and “State Emergency Management Coordinator”.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Michigan Emergency Management Plan (MEMP) has eight ESFs and the National Response Framework (NRF) has a total of 14 ESFs.

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

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

Note: EO 2003-6 was rescinded in its entirety and replaced by EO 2009-52, effective October 29, 2009, which in turn was replaced by EO 2017-1. EOs 2009-52 and 2017-1 were necessary to address changes that had occurred in state governmental organizational structure. See EO 2017-01 definition below.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 2017-1: A Michigan Executive Order issued by Governor Richard D. Snyder on March 8, 2017, that rescinded Executive Order 2009-52 in its entirety (EO 2009-52 had rescinded EO 2003-6 in March 2009) and updated the Michigan Homeland Protection Board and Michigan Homeland Security Advisory Council to reflect organizational changes that had occurred in state government since EO 2009-52 was put in place. Executive Order 2017-1 also reaffirmed the roles of the State Director of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (SDEMHS) and Deputy State Director of Emergency Management. (DSDEM) within the Department of State Police, as well as the emergency management and homeland security mission of the Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division of the Department of State Police.

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

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

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

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

FEDERAL COORDINATING OFFICER (FCO): The federal officer appointed by the President to manage federal resource support activities related to Stafford Act major disasters and emergencies – including the provision of individual assistance, public assistance, and hazard mitigation assistance. The FCO is responsible for coordinating the timely delivery of federal disaster assistance resources and programs to the affected state and local governments, individuals and families, and the private sector.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INCIDENT ACTION PLAN (IAP): An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments, as well as attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOINT INFORMATION CENTER (JIC) – a.k.a. JOINT PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTER (JPIC): A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies and organizations are co-located at the JIC. (Note: JIC is the preferred name; JPIC is now obsolete.)

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

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

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

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

ensuring the efficient, time-effective, and cost-effective delivery of disaster commodities to those in need in the jurisdiction.

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

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

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

MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (MEMP): The plan developed and continuously maintained by the MSP/EMHSD, pursuant to 1976 PA 390, as amended, for the purpose of coordinating the emergency management and homeland security activities of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery within the state. The MEMP consists of two introductory sections (i.e., Planning Preliminaries; Emergency Management System), eight Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), 23 Disaster-Specific Procedures, and three Support Plans (i.e., Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support; Animal Care Support; Recovery Support). The MEMP is supported by numerous other state-level, function-specific plans, including but not limited to those that address; continuity of government and continuity of operations; disaster logistics and donations management; disaster debris management; hazard mitigation; emergency repatriation; damage assessment; and mass fatality management.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL RESPONSE COORDINATION CENTER (NRCC): As a 24/7 functional component of the National Operations Center, the NRCC serves as the Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency primary

operations center responsible for national incident response and recovery as well as national resource coordination. The NRCC monitors potential or developing incidents and supports the efforts of regional and field components.

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

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

NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (NGO): A private nonprofit entity that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions and that is not created by a government but may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRINCIPAL FEDERAL OFFICIAL (PFO): The federal official designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security to act as his/her representative locally to oversee, coordinate, and execute the Secretary's incident management responsibilities under HSPD-5. The PFO ensures consistency of federal support as well as the overall effectiveness of federal incident management. The PFO interfaces with federal, state, tribal, local, and nongovernmental/private sector officials regarding the federal incident management strategy and serves as the primary federal spokesperson for coordinating public communications related to the incident. The PFO position is normally only established for catastrophic or unusually complex incidents requiring extraordinary coordination.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (SEOC): The primary center for coordination of state government response and recovery operations in time of disaster or emergency. The SEOC is maintained and operated by the MSP/EMHSD.

STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (SEOC) DIRECTOR: The person who is the commander of the SEOC when it is activated. This is typically the Deputy State Director of Emergency Management (DSDEM), Commander of MSP/EMHSD, however someone delegated by the SDEMHS or DSDEM may fill this role.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PLAN APPROVAL, MAINTENANCE, AND DISTRIBUTION

Approval

The Michigan Emergency Management Plan (MEMP) is prepared by the Michigan Department of State Police/Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division (MSP/EMHSD), in partnership with the departments, agencies, and organizations identified in the plan. This plan is developed and maintained by the MSP/EMHSD as required under 1976 PA 390, as amended (Michigan Emergency Management Act), MCL 30.407a. It has been approved by the Governor and State Director of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (SDEMHS) as being current and adequate for the State of Michigan, and all state departments and agencies are directed to follow the plan, to the extent practicable, when preparing for, responding to, and recovering from incidents, and providing relief assistance to local governments. The latest signed and updated copy of this plan supersedes all State of Michigan emergency response and operations plans promulgated prior to the publication of this plan.

Maintenance

The MSP/EMHSD maintains this plan and revises it when required by changes in internal or external conditions, in conjunction with involved partners and stakeholders. The plan is reviewed and updated as soon as practicable after changes are identified. At a minimum, this plan must be updated every other year for Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) guidelines; all other plans are updated every four years (or with the change of Governor) per EMHSD internal policies. The MSP/EMHSD reviews the MEMP annually to determine if changes are required, and as needed updates the MEMP. Each partner department/agency and organization is responsible for reviewing their respective plan sections annually to certify completeness, currency, and accuracy and report, in writing, to MSP/EMHSD if there are changes required. Required changes identified must be reported to the MSP/EMHSD, in writing, by the department, agency, or organization Director or Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) as soon as the need for change is identified. Yearly, State Emergency Management Coordinators (SEMCs) and other stakeholders review the MEMP and submit suggested changes through the Annual Planning Survey. The Governor and SDEMHS will review and approve the updated plan prior to its distribution.

Distribution

The MEMP is posted on the MSP/EMHSD web site for partners, stakeholders, and other interested parties to review and download. The MSP/EMHSD maintains email 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 email when a revised plan edition is finalized, and web posted. The MSP/EMHSD provides hardcopy editions only to designated positions within the SEOC; all other stakeholders are required to use the electronic edition or print a hardcopy of the document themselves.

PLAN PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Purpose

The MEMP is a comprehensive all-hazards plan developed by the MSP/EMHSD in coordination with state agencies, whole community partners, and stakeholders. This plan is developed under the authority of the Emergency Management Act, PA 390, of 1976, as amended. This plan is the State of Michigan's organizational and operational framework to mitigate, prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from emergencies, disasters, threats, or incidents – actual, imminent, or potential – that could adversely impact the State of Michigan.

All disasters begin and end locally. In the State of Michigan, cities, villages, townships, and other local jurisdictions have the authority and responsibility to provide for the safety and welfare of residents under their jurisdiction. One way this is accomplished is through the assignment of a local emergency manager to all counties; further, municipalities with a population over 10,000 residents that choose to appoint an emergency manager may do so as well. Regardless of a declaration by the Michigan Governor, local elected officials or their emergency managers are expected to continue to lead the response and recovery efforts to the incident within their jurisdictions.

Overall, the purpose of this document is to provide for the framework to complete the five primary objectives of the state of Michigan emergency management system. (See "Emergency Management System"). The five primary objectives of this plan are:

- Protect the safety, health, and general wellbeing of Michigan's residents and visitors.
- Protect property and the environment to the maximum extent possible.
- Ensure that critical services can be provided in a timely and unencumbered manner.
- Facilitate the transition to recovery processes as outlined in both this document and the Michigan Recovery Support Plan.
- Provide emergency management policy for administration officials, SEMCs, and EMCs before, during, and after a disaster.

Scope

This plan addresses all activities related to the five mission areas of emergency management (detailed in FEMA's National Preparedness Goal 2015) with regards to all natural, technological, and human-related hazards occurring in or otherwise impacting the State of Michigan. This plan considers emergencies and disasters likely to happen in Michigan and describes the:

- Responsibilities delineated by state and federal law, regulation, administrative rule, executive order, and policy.
- Roles and responsibilities of state agencies and their relationship to local, county, tribal, federal, volunteer agencies, and private sector partners involved in emergency management.
- Functions and activities necessary to implement the National Preparedness Goal's five mission areas (See "NIMS Compliance").
- Sequences and processes that trigger systems, phases, and levels of emergency activation.
- Use of government, private sector, and volunteer resources during applicable incidents.
- Application of information collected or recorded, decisions made, and procedures developed in the planning process, during response, and in the after-action review following incident operations or training events.

KEY LEGAL AUTHORITIES

The MEMP complies with the Michigan Constitution of 1963, the Michigan Emergency Management Act, and other applicable State of Michigan and federal laws, policies, rules, and regulations (see partial list below). It is also consistent and compliant with the NIMS and EMAP standards, and generally adheres to Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101 (CPG 101): Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans. The list of authorities below is not exhaustive and additional authorities may be referenced in individual support plans, annexes, or appendices.

Federal Government

- Public Law 81-920, as amended, the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950
- Public Law 83-703, as amended, the Atomic Energy Act of 1954
- Public Law 93-288, as amended, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
- The Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 2101-2114, of 1978
- Public Law 99-499, the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
- Public Law 106-390, the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
- Public Law 107-56, the USA Patriot Act of 2001
- Public Law 107-188, the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002
- Public Law 107-296, the Homeland Security Act of 2002
- The Animal Health Protection Act (AHPA), 7 U.S.C. 8310, of 2002
- The National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR § 300, of 2006
- Public Law 109-295, as amended, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act of 2006
- Public Law 109-295, Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA) of 2006
- Public Law 84-99, Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies Act of 2007
- The Economy Act, 31 U.S.C. §§ 1535-1536, of 2007
- The Restoration Act, 10 U.S.C. §§ 331-335, of 2007
- The Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 631-651e, of 2007
- The Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, 41 U.S.C. § 428a, of 2007
- Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 50 U.S.C. §§ 2301-2368, of 2007
- The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 9601-9675, of 2007
- The Public Health Services Act, 42 U.S.C. § 201, *et seq.*, of 2007
- Medical Examiner Act 181 of 1953, Amended 1969
- Emergency Medical Services, Public Health Code Act 368 of 1978
- Mental Health Code, Act 258 of 1974
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 3, Homeland Security Advisory System, March 11, 2002
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5, Management of Domestic Incidents, February 28, 2003
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7, Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization and Protection, December 17, 2003
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8, National Preparedness, December 17, 2003
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 15, United States Policy and Strategy in the War on Terror, March 2006
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 20, National Continuity Policy, May 9, 2007
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 21, Public Health and Medical Preparedness, October 18, 2007
- Presidential Decision Directive 39, U.S. Policy on Counterterrorism, June 21, 1995
- Presidential Decision Directive 62, Combating Terrorism, May 22, 1998

NOTE: A complete and detailed list of federal legal authorities including statutes, regulations, executive orders, and Presidential directives are referred to with the National Response Framework and can be found on the FEMA website.

State Government

- Act 175, Public Acts of 1927, as amended, the Code of Criminal Procedure (new terrorism provisions)
- Act 328, Public Acts of 1931, as amended, the Michigan Penal Code (new terrorism provisions)
- Act 247, Public Acts of 2001, Interstate Emergency Management Assistance Compact; Equipment
- Act 248, Public Acts of 2001, Interstate Emergency Management Assistance Compact; Personnel
- Act 390, Public Acts of 1976, as amended, the Emergency Management Act (a.k.a., Michigan Emergency Management Act)
- Act 151, Public Acts of 1953, as amended, the Interstate Disaster Compact
- Act 202, Public Acts of 1959, the Emergency Interim Executive Succession Act
- Act 203, Public Acts of 1959, the Emergency Interim Local Succession Act
- Act 227, Public Acts of 1963, the Emergency Interim Judicial Succession Act
- Act 207, Public Acts of 1941, the Fire Prevention Act
- Act 368, Public Acts of 1978, as amended, the Michigan Public Health Code
- Act 191, Public Acts of 1982, the Declaration of State of Energy Emergency Act
- Act 245, Public Acts of 2020, an amendment to the 1978 Act 368 to include COVID-19 related response activities.
- Applicable Executive Orders and Executive Directives of the Governor

Local Government

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

In addition to the legal authorities listed above, additional resources, articles, and guides are referenced throughout this document. These references are identified by a number which correlates to their reference found in the 'Sources' Appendix.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

Situation

The MEMP may be activated for any emergency, disaster, threat, or incident –actual, imminent, or potential– that could adversely impact the State of Michigan. This plan is typically activated when:

- A coordinated response between multiple state agencies/departments and/or non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is required; and/or
- A significant public safety, health, and/or property protection issue is identified and requires state-level involvement and resolution.

Michigan's Hazard Analysis Summary

#MHA The Michigan Hazard Analysis (MHA), MSP/EMHSD Publication 103, identifies hazards that may pose a risk to the State of Michigan, and groups them into three general categories – natural, technological, and human-related. Every hazard considered in the MHA is significant and may result in a local disaster or emergency or cause human casualties. The rankings of hazards are determined primarily upon the state's history following incidents, and estimated risks and vulnerabilities of hazards. Some potentially catastrophic events were prioritized based upon the intersection of their worst-case destructive potential, and their short- and medium-term likelihood. State rankings differ from national/global ones. Vulnerabilities and priorities can vary throughout different parts of the state. The table (Figure 1) on the following page identifies some of the highest priority hazards in the State of Michigan. Hazards which have disaster-specific annexes in the MEMP are **bolded**.

Figure 1: Summary of Michigan's Estimated Hazard Rankings

Note: Many hazard assessments are based upon a limited historical analysis and therefore their estimated rankings should be treated merely as rough estimates.

Type of Hazard	Priority	Reason
Floods	Top	Many damaging incidents: urban, riverine, and coastal; disruptive
Public health emergencies	Top	Major incidents involving water quality, PBB (1973), pandemic potential
Oil and gas pipeline incidents	Top	Billion-dollar Kalamazoo River event (2010), related concerns
Major fires or industrial incidents	Top	Dearborn plant explosion (1999), potential casualties and disruption
Invasive species	Top	Potential Asian Carp and agribusiness impacts, Emerald Ash Borer damage
Severe winds	Top	Regularly occurring incidents with serious damages, widespread impacts
Tornadoes	Top	Potential for extreme damage and massive casualties, though uncommon
Infrastructure failures	Top	Potential impacts and disruption from major blackouts, though uncommon
Extreme heat	Top	Potential for widespread human impacts, burden upon infrastructure
Cyber-attack	*	Potential economic, infrastructure, disruptive effects; global source of risk
Catastrophic incidents	*	Recent hurricane impacts and other potential national emergencies; supply risks
Nuclear attack	*	Potential for terrorist device; potential from geopolitical strife
Terrorism and similar incidents	*	Recent U.S. incidents, 2012 sniper, 2009 airline incident, 1927 Bath School event
Hazardous materials incident (site)	High	Many events of local concern occur frequently; potential for serious events
Hazardous materials transportation	High	Many events of local concern occur frequently; potential for serious events
Ice storms	High	Michigan's most damaging winter hazard; infrastructure/transportation breakdowns
Major transportation accidents	High	A pattern of major interstate crashes, 1987 plane crash near Detroit
Hail	High	Strong events, although uncommon, have been as costly as tornadoes
Wildfires	High	Long wildfire history; some large-scale emergency events, potential casualties
Extreme Cold	High	Causes human casualties, infrastructure failures, and some other disruptions
Drought	High	Huge historical impacts might again be felt; agriculture's importance in Michigan
Dam failures	High	Severe potential impacts upon selected locations; costly environmental risks
Great Lakes shoreline hazards	High	High lake levels, harmful algal blooms, casualties from dangerous currents
Lightning	High	More casualties than many hazards, but trickier to mitigate; needs awareness
Subsidence	*	Imminent need to assess Western U.P. risks; an increase in urban subsidence
Space weather	*	A strong geomagnetic storm could cause widespread infrastructure failures
Civil disturbances	*	Recent U.S. incidents, multiple historical events within Michigan
Energy emergencies	*	Currently an interagency priority, but closer to preparedness than mitigation
Snowstorms	Medium	Annual events in each part of Michigan, transportation risks; limited damages
Scrap tire fires	Medium	Multiple past events, but tire quantities have been greatly reduced in recent years
Earthquakes	Medium	Unclear risks in Western U.P. subsidence zones; potential infrastructure loss
Nuclear power plant accidents	Medium	Events are rare, most are not severe, few facility locations, extensive preparedness
Oil and gas well accidents	Medium	Disaster events are rare; usually limited to one site or small area
Celestial impacts	Medium	Catastrophic impacts are very rare; shorter-term risks tend to be limited
Fog	Medium	Problematic for transportation; the worst direct impacts involve freezing fog

* The hazards marked with an asterisk are especially difficult to assess.

Michigan Profile

Michigan is 58,216 square miles and has a population of approximately 10.2 million people. Its 83 counties include numerous urbanized areas, including Metropolitan Detroit. Most Michigan residents live within these urbanized areas,

which are mainly located in the southern portion of the State. Michigan is completely covered by local, incorporated government entities. This constitutes a general political and taxation structure for Michigan's many communities. Additional districts overlay these areas as well, such as school districts, village boundaries, congressional districts, and special assessment districts.

Michigan is geographically divided into the Lower and Upper Peninsulas. The Lower Peninsula accounts for approximately 70 percent of Michigan's total land area. The two peninsulas are separated by the Straits of Mackinac. The southern half of the Lower Peninsula is a level to gently rolling surface, where hills rising to elevations between 1,000 and 1,200 feet. (Lakes Michigan and Huron average about 577 feet above sea level.) The northern half of the Lower Peninsula has higher elevations, with hilly belts reaching elevations of 1,200 to 1,700 feet. The eastern half of the Upper Peninsula is relatively level and often swampy. The western half is higher and more rugged. Michigan has borders on four of the five Great Lakes and has the longest shoreline of any inland state—about 3,200 miles. Michigan also has over 10,000 inland lakes and 36,000 miles of streams.

Michigan has a diversified economy based on agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, services, and professional trades. More automobiles and trucks are produced in Michigan than in any other state. Michigan is the nation's top producer of office furniture, a major source of information technology and software, and a national leader in machine tools, chemicals, and plastics. Michigan is also one of the nation's leading agricultural producers. Michigan has a well-developed, multi-modal transportation system that supports the state's diversified economic activities. The highway system consists of a network of interstate, federal, state, and local routes that connect Michigan communities to major metropolitan areas and economic markets around the country. Michigan has 19 airports that offer commercial passenger jet service to major domestic and international destinations. Freight railroad lines link Detroit and other metropolitan areas such as Chicago and other major manufacturing and business centers in the United States and Canada. Michigan also offers 40 Great Lakes ports to facilitate waterborne commerce. Each year, Michigan's transportation system helps move 240 million tons of cargo by truck, rail, air, and ship. Michigan currently has four land-based international points of entry with Canada located in Detroit (Windsor Tunnel and Ambassador Bridge), Port Huron (Blue Water Bridge), and Sault Ste. Marie (Sault Ste. Marie Bridge), which accommodate both commercial and personal transportation, travel, commerce, and immigration. Sault Ste. Marie also maintains an international waterway on Lake Superior on the St. Mary's River with Canada through the Soo Locks.

Persons with Access and Functional Needs

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

- Individuals with disabilities (with physical and/or sensory disability).
- Low-income individuals (below poverty line).
- Non-English-speaking and Limited English Proficient (LEP) individuals.
- Children (five years and under).
- Elderly individuals (65 years and older).
- Transportation disadvantaged individuals (without a vehicle).
- Homeless individuals.
- Institutionalized individuals (correctional facility, nursing homes, long term care facilities, juvenile facility, other).
- Individuals utilizing durable medical equipment.
- Individuals with hearing loss (deaf and hard of hearing).

Capability Assessment

#THIRA The SOM conducts assessments through the THIRA every three years to identify the state's most catastrophic threats and hazards and establishes capability targets to manage them. The Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR) is prepared annually and serves as a self-assessment of the state's capability levels measured against the targets established in the THIRA used to analyze how the capability gaps have changed from the prior year, and what factors impacted any changes (See "THIRA and SPR"). These capabilities are also assessed in every exercise (See "Training and Exercise"), following which improvement plans are created to address gaps identified during the exercise. Further, in real life incidents the Lessons Learned Advisor (LLA) in the Michigan SEOC facilitates the After-Action Report (AAR) Review and Improvement Planning (IP) process, which identifies areas for improvement during the response and recovery, which are then reviewed to find the best method to address gaps (see "SEOC Operations").

Mitigation Overview

#MHMP The Michigan Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP), MSP/EMHSD Pub. 106, provides the foundation and framework for hazard mitigation activities within the State of Michigan. The MHMP builds upon the MHA and incorporates mitigation into a broad framework of interagency and interdisciplinary coordination in order to reduce or eliminate long run risks that are present before, during, or after incidents. The plan seeks to integrate hazard mitigation activities, programs, capabilities, and actions into normal, day-to-day governmental and private sector functions and business management practices. This includes consideration of land use and comprehensive planning activities, emergency management mission areas, and military and homeland security considerations. The MHMP meets requirements as set forth in the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (and in subsequent regulations and FEMA policies). The hazards identified in the MHA, and the mitigation measures identified and expanded upon in the MHMP, help to inform the MEMP's disaster-specific annexes as well as the mitigation activities which may be noted in various ESFs (although the MEMP is an all-hazards document).

Planning Assumptions

The following assumptions guide the development and implementation of this plan. Further function-specific planning assumptions in various support plans may be related specifically to the functions addressed in those plans.

- Most incidents have little or no notice. The response and recovery sections of this plan may be implemented in the recovery or immediate response phases of an incident due to the short notice.
- The successful implementation of this plan requires the cooperation of all plan stakeholders.
- Populations with access and functional needs are especially vulnerable in catastrophic incidents and will require specialized and particular attention in response and recovery for appropriate assistance.
- Many of those in Michigan affected by an incident will not be prepared for self-sufficiency for more than 72 hours, if that; this underlines the need for appropriate response and recovery operations as prescribed in the MEMP and local Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs)/ Emergency Action Guides (EAGs).
- Affected local jurisdictions should implement response and recovery operations from their local applicable EOP/EAGs in response to the incident; generally including the declaration of a local state of emergency or disaster when local resources are threatened to become overwhelmed.
- When requesting a Governor's declaration of emergency or disaster, the local jurisdiction(s) should demonstrate that the incident is widespread and severe; adversely impacts public health, safety, and welfare; negatively impacts the community; and requires specific assistance not currently available to the local jurisdiction through available mutual aid and resources. For more information see "Response Procedures".
- State level response and recovery efforts must be rapid, well organized, and well publicized to ensure minimal impact to the public health, safety, and welfare, and that public confidence in the state government remains high.
- The MEMP is a guidance which reflects activities which are always in action. The decision to implement the MEMP's response and recovery operations is made by the Governor, SDEMHS, Deputy State Director of Emergency Management (DSEEM), or other designee.
- In accordance with the *Michigan Continuity of Operations (COOP), Publication 110*; and *Michigan Continuity of Government Plan (COG), Publication 110a*; the three branches of Michigan State Government will continue to provide critical services to Michigan residents to the extent possible.
- Regional or national incidents may limit Michigan's ability to draw on federal resources.
- An incident which remains widespread, severe, and/or catastrophic after response and recovery operations described in the MEMP, may result in a request for a federal declaration of emergency or major disaster under the Stafford Act. (See "Obtaining Federal Assistance".)
- Some state level departments/agencies require a state declaration of emergency or disaster to mobilize resources.
- In anticipation of a catastrophic incident, FEMA may pre-stage resources at designated locations to ensure the rapid distribution of life-sustaining commodities and/or other assistance to Michigan's residents in the immediate aftermath of an incident.

Logistics Support and Resource Requirements for Plan Implementation

The implementation of the MEMP is dependent up on the logistical support for various facilities, agencies, departments, and organizations. Some of the logistical support required will be dependent upon the particulars of the incident including but 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.

In most incidents requiring the implementation of the MEMP, facilities that may require logistical support may include:

- The SEOC.
- One or more local EOCs.
- Various Incident Command Posts (ICPs).
- Agency or Department specific Emergency Coordination Centers (ECCs).
- Technical support facilities such as labs.

These facilities are generally sourced through a government agency, department, or organization, or through a public or privately owned university. In extreme cases, private sector facilities may be used. Additional external support facilities and logistical support may be needed depending on the incident. The SEOC Logistics Section, in coordination with partners, is responsible for coordinating these facilities, which may include but are not limited to:

- (Commodity) Points of Distribution.
- State Staging Areas.
- Temporary Warehouses.
- Volunteer Reception Centers (VRCs).
- Donations Management Centers.
- Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs).
- Multi Agency Resource Centers (MARC).
- Federal facilities.
- NGO facilities.
- Family Reunification Centers.
- Family Assistance Centers.
- Friends and Family Reception Centers.
- Congregate Care Sites.

These additional logistical support sites may be sourced through government agencies, departments, organizations, or through public or privately owned universities, private sector agencies, or NGOs. When possible, all resources required for the MEMP's implementation will be sourced from the existing state departments, agencies, and organizations' stockpiles and capabilities. When unable to use existing stockpiles and capabilities, additional resource needs can be procured using the department, agency, or organizations' existing procurement procedures; or federal agency resource request processes (when response needs rise to a presidential declaration level).

Logistical support will be provided through the SEOC Logistics Section as described in ESF 7. The *Michigan Disaster Logistics Management Plan* Publication (TBD) supports, clarifies, and elaborates on the ESF 7, and may be activated in a large and complicated incident. The *Michigan Disaster Logistics Management Plan* describes how resource management, donations management, and mutual aid are operated and coordinated. The *Michigan Distribution Management Plan* Publication (TBD) is also a support plan to ESF 7 and describes how the SEOC supports emergency supply chains and coordinates the distribution of commodities during a disaster.

If additional state financial resources are required to implement the MEMP, federal financial and/or material support of recovery functions will be managed by the MSP/EMHSD and other recipient state agencies in accordance with the appropriate federal laws, rules, and regulations. (See ESF 5 and applicable Supporting State Plans).

Resources required for MEMP implementation and delivery of assistance to affected individuals and communities are coordinated through the SEOC. These resources for plan implementation exclude resources available in steady-state operations; resources available in steady-state operations will be coordinated through their respective agency, department, or organizations' steady-state procedures.

Mutual Aid: EMAC, NEMAC, MEMAC

#EMAC The MSP/EMHSD administers and may use the intrastate Michigan Emergency Management Assistance Compact (MEMAC) to secure resources to support disaster response. The MSP/EMHSD may also coordinate with other states (or Canadian provinces) for the provision of assistance under the interstate Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), the international Northern Emergency Management Assistance Compact (NEMAC), and/or other aid-providing organizations for assistance (compensated or uncompensated) under separate aid agreements. Material support provided through the EMAC will be managed by the MSP/EMHSD in accordance with established EMAC procedures and processes. Other partnerships of mutual aid may be offered including the nursing compacts with other states (some expanded upon during the 2020-2022 COVID-19 pandemic), and various other Great Lakes Homeland Security Partnerships. 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.

Donations Management

Some resources and goods can be provided through uncompensated donations of goods and services. These donated goods and services may come from various private sector organizations, individuals, the public sector, or various non-profit and community-based organizations. 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 effectively respond or recover from an incident.

Volunteers Management

Volunteer management does not fall within the scope of Logistics; however, volunteers may support many logistical and tactical operations. In ESF 6, volunteer management and operations are briefly described. For more information on the organization, management, tracking, and financial administration of volunteers see the *Michigan Volunteer Management Plan Publication* (TBD) (not published as of 2022).

Training and Exercise

The MSP/EMHSD training, exercise, and planning staff work closely to ensure plans, policies, procedures, and guides are trained and exercised in a timely, accurate, and effective manner. Training is developed based upon plans, policies, and procedures which are tested through the objectives of upcoming exercises. The outcomes of the exercises are then used to update those same plans, policies, and procedures with the lessons learned utilizing after action reports and suggestions from players, controllers, and the exercise team. This cycle of plan creation, training, exercising, and updating is reflective of the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) guidance. In MSP/EMHSD the Training, Exercise, and Planning Units, plus invited subject matter experts and guests meet in the Training Exercise Planning Workshop (TEPW) at least once a year. At the TEPW, a coordinated multi-year plan to train on, exercise, and then update relevant plans, policies, procedures, and guidance is created through the collaborative efforts of partners and stakeholders.

Components of the MEMP are exercised at least yearly, and the annual exercise may evaluate all or part of the plan as deemed appropriate by the MSP/EMHSD. Many factors influence exercise frequency including current operational conditions, federal and state exercise requirements, financial resources, availability of personnel, and competing priorities, among many others. Most functional elements of the MEMP are at a minimum exercised annually as part of federally required radiological emergency preparedness exercise requirements, homeland security and/or catastrophic incident exercise initiatives. Results of these exercises are evaluated and any recommended or required changes to the MEMP are incorporated when appropriate to keep the plan current, relevant, and accurate. Examples of recent exercises which test the MEMP include:

Exercise Name	Date
Vibrant Response 2019 Exercise	2019-4-30 to 2019-5-1
Housing Tabletop Exercise	2019-9-20
Cyber Attack Functional Exercise	2019-11-13
Reunification Virtual Tabletop Exercise	2019-11-14
Burning Acres	2022-4-10

Training

The MSP/EMHSD training program consists of three main areas: emergency management training, the Professional Emergency Management (PEM) designation program, and the Hazardous Materials (HazMat) training for first responders. “The PEM designation provides a foundation level of knowledge and understanding of how emergency management principles function in the state of Michigan and how local, state, non-governmental organizations, and the federal government cooperate before, during, and after an emergency or disaster” (Training and Exercise Guidebook 2021). This

education on the Michigan emergency management system includes training on the MEMP. Further emergency management classes that may provide additional complex detail are built upon the foundations of emergency management identified through the PEM and MEMP. Additional training may be in response to or in support of upcoming exercises, planned events, changes based on lessons learned, or changes in plans, policies, procedures, or guides.

Exercise



The MSP/EMHSD exercises use best practices and HSEEP guidance to test the policies, procedures, plans, and guidance, after training on them has occurred. These exercises produce lessons learned which inform updates to the plans, policies, procedures, and guides. Updates can then be trained upon and exercised to create a cycle of continuous improvement. Increasingly complicated exercises build upon lessons learned and updates born from previous exercises. The exercise cycle shown here demonstrates this cycle.

Exercises are designed to engage players and strengthen their ability to deliver core capabilities necessary for life safety, scene stabilization, the protection of property and the environment, and recovery. Further exercises test plans, organizations, equipment, and training used to deliver needed core capabilities. Core capabilities which are identified as gaps through the THIRA/SPR process are tested and trained upon for growth, which is measured year-to-year through the same THIRA/SPR process.

Finance and Administration

In Michigan, finance and administration in emergency management and homeland security are largely grant-funded. The MSP/EMHSD administers multiple emergency management and homeland security grants for the state of Michigan. Collectively, the grants listed on the next page (Figure 2) provide funding to state and local governments and nonprofit agencies in Michigan. In addition, the MSP/EMHSD maintains and updates the State of Michigan (SOM) Administrative Plan for PAGP (Publication 005), and the SOM Administrative Plan for HMGP (Publication 007). (For more information on these documents please see the Support Plans and Procedures Section.)

In incidents where the SEOC is activated, the Finance Section Chief is co-lead for ESF 5: Planning and Information, and oversees the Finance Unit which identifies, tracks, and compiles incident-related costs. (See “SEOC Operations”).

Figure 2: Non-Disaster Grants MSP/EMHSD Administers

Grant Name	Action
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)	Administered by the US Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency (DHS/FEMA), the grant program provides funds to assist state, local, territorial, and tribal governments in preparing for all hazards
Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grant (HMEP)	Administered by the US Department of Transportation, Pipeline, and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration. Provides financial and technical assistance, as well as national direction and guidance to enhance state, territorial, tribal, and local hazardous materials emergency planning and training.
Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)	
State Homeland Security Program (HSGP-SHSP)	Administered by the US Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency (DHS/FEMA), the grant program supports state, local, tribal, and territorial preparedness activities that address high priority preparedness gaps across all core capabilities that support terrorism preparedness.
Urban Areas Security Initiative (HSGP-UASI)	Administered by the US Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency (DHS/FEMA), the grant program assists high-threat, high-density urban areas in efforts to build, sustain, and deliver the capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism.

Grant Name	Action
Operation Stone Garden (HSGP-OPSG)	Administered by the US Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency (DHS/FEMA), the grant program provides funding to support joint efforts to secure the United States borders along routes of ingress from international borders, to include travel corridors in states bordering Mexico and Canada, as well as states and territories with international water borders.
Nonprofit Security Grant Program (NSGP)	Administered by the US Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency (DHS/FEMA), the grant program provides funding support for physical security enhancements and other security related activities to nonprofit organizations that are at high risk of a terrorist attack.

Following the declaration of disaster or emergency by the Governor, the Finance and Administration Section becomes critical in determining the applicability of funding through the Michigan Emergency Management Act, Public Act 390 of 1976 as amended, under Section 18 or Section 19 (See “Section 19” or “Section 18” for more information). Further, if the President grants a declaration of disaster or emergency, the Finance and Administration Section is integrated into the appropriate distribution of funding (as requested) and reviews applicability of costs for reimbursement.

Support Plans and Procedures

The MSP/EMHSD develops and maintains support plans and procedures that provide additional incident or objective-specific procedures, tasks, or systems. These plans and procedures are reviewed annually and updated by the MSP/EMHSD when significant changes have occurred. Support plans are generally updated on a four-year schedule, as conditions and resources allow. See Appendix I: State Support Plan List and Descriptions for a list of plans and procedures developed and maintained by the MSP/EMHSD. Other government agencies and NGO partners develop and maintain their own support plans and procedures, with their own update schedules, independent of the MSP/EMHSD.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

THREAT HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ANALYSIS (THIRA) AND STAKEHOLDER PREPAREDNESS REVIEW (SPR)

#THIRA The State of Michigan conducts a Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessments (THIRA) every three years. Threats and hazards identified in the *Michigan Hazard Analysis* (MHA) (MSP/EMHSD Publication 103) are used to create scenarios which estimate core capability needs. The core capability needs estimated through the scenario in the THIRA are compared to the current core capabilities which have been exercised or utilized in real life incidents. The results from the THIRA process are used in the annual SPR, which captures progress and identifies the gaps in Michigan's capabilities. The SPR links each of the identified gaps to Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, or Exercise (POETE) Area. These two FEMA processes help to identify the core capabilities which are required to prepare for, respond to, and recover from, likely threats and hazards in Michigan; as well as identify current capabilities and estimate the gaps between needed and current core capability capacities.

Overall, the THIRA identifies the threats and hazards within a context for the community (or the State), which then helps the State establish capability targets. The SPR assess capabilities using those targets, to identify and address gaps, and describe the impacts of funding sources on those gaps. These entwined system can be used to identify what the State should prepare for, and to what level of preparedness; what the State's current capability is; the gaps between current capabilities and capability goals; and how to address those capability gaps for improvement.

In the MEMP, the ESFs are used to organize tasks, which are linked to core capabilities and grouped by mission area. The annual SPR processes is used by the ESFs to can examine the delivery of the core capabilities linked to the ESF to determine if there has been improvement, sustainment, or loss of that capability over the previous year.

Michigan Hazard Analysis and Michigan Hazard Mitigation Plan

#MHA, #MHMP The MHA (MSP/EMHSD Publication 103) and *Michigan Hazard Mitigation Plan* (MHMP) (MSP/EMHSD Publication 106) are plans which directly inform the THIRA/SPR process. The MHA identifies and analyzes the potential for over 30 natural, technological, and human-made hazards, and emergency situations potential in Michigan. The MHMP addresses some of these and other identified threats, hazards, and emergencies and their appropriate mitigation measures. From these identified hazards, threats, and potential emergencies, probable scenarios which may be used to measure Michigan's core capabilities capacities are developed.

The MEMP addresses individual threats and hazards identified in the MHA and the appropriate response activities in the Disaster-specific Procedures appendix. These threats/hazards identified are addressed in separate appendices because of their unique nature, complexity, or additional compounding factors. Some hazards not addressed in separate appendices can be addressed through the MEMP's all-hazards tasks under the ESFs, and some hazards do not represent a direct threat to the health and safety of residents, and/or property. Those hazards which do not represent a direct threat can have cascading or external impacts which may pose a threat to the health and safety of residents, and/or property.

Figure 3: Mission Area/ Core Capability #CC

Prevention	Protection	Mitigation	Response	Recovery
Planning				
Public Information and Warning				
Operational Coordination				
Intelligence and Information Sharing		Community Resilience	Infrastructure Systems	
Interdiction and Disruption			Critical Transportation	Economic Recovery
Screening, Search, and Detection				
Forensics and Attribution	Access Control and Identity Verification	Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment	Fatality Management Services	Housing
	Cybersecurity	Threats and Hazards Identification	Fire Management and Suppression	Natural and Cultural Resources
	Physical Protective Measures		Logistics and Supply Chain Management	
	Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities		Mass Care Services	
	Supply Chain Integrity and Security		Mass Search and Rescue Operations	
			On-scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement	
			Operational Communications	
			Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services	
			Situational Assessment	

National Response Framework, Third Edition; FEMA

Figure 4: ESF/Core Capability Crosswalk #CC

	Critical Transportation	Operational Communications	Infrastructure Systems	Environmental Response/Health and Safety	Logistics and Supply Management	Fatality Management	Mass Care Services	Mass Search and Rescue Operations	Fire Management and Suppression	Situational Assessment	Planning	Public Information and Warning	Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Management Services	On Scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement
1 Transportation	x													
2 Communication		x												
3 Public Works and Engineering	x		x	x	x	x	x	x						
4 Fire Fighting		x	x						x	x				
5 Information and Planning										x	x	x		
6 Mass Care	x				x	x	x						x	
7 Logistics	x	x	x		x		x							
8 Public Health and Medical	x			x	x	x	x					x	x	
9 Search and Rescue								x						
10 Oil and Hazardous Materials	x		x		x							x		
11 Agriculture and Natural Resources	x		x	x	x		x						x	
12 Energy			x	x						x				
13 Public Safety														x
14 Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure														
15 External Affairs												x		

Not all Core Capabilities are found in the ESFs in this document due to their connection with mission areas that are not explored in depth in the MEMP. The MEMP focuses on the Response mission area, which these Core Capabilities are a part of. The Core Capabilities in the Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, and Recovery Mission Areas may not be included in the MEMP but may be found in another document.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Overall, the emergency support function (ESF) framework is utilized to deliver core capabilities which accomplish the primary objectives of the State of Michigan emergency management system:

1. Protect the safety, health, and general wellbeing of Michigan's residents and visitors. (Life safety)
2. Protect property and the environment to the maximum extent possible. (Protection of property and the environment)
3. Ensure that critical services can be provided in a timely and unencumbered manner. (Incident stabilization)
4. Facilitate the transition to recovery processes as outlined in both this document and the Michigan Recovery Support Plan. (Facilitation of whole community recovery)
5. Provide emergency management policy for administration officials, SEMCs, and EMCs before, during, and after a disaster.

Disasters and emergencies require prompt and effective responses to ensure the accomplishment of the State of Michigan's primary incident objectives. To facilitate the swift and effective response to any incident, government agencies at all levels – local, state, tribal, and federal – create the framework for the State of Michigan emergency management system. This system utilizes the ICS, which often differs from the regular operations of government agencies/departments. This may require state agencies/departments to realign their structures and activities in incident response and recovery operations. To accomplish this, specialized teams or units may be formed to perform identified tasks that support the State of Michigan's primary incident objectives. Individuals on these specialized teams and units may be removed from their regular assignments in times of disaster or emergency.

Partner organizations, NGOs, Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOADs), contracted organizations, and other stakeholders may be activated to assist in response and recovery to an incident. To ensure a coordinated response these private, non-governmental, or volunteer partners may be engaged to assist and support local, state, tribal, or federal partners and are integrated into the ICS utilized by government responders. In this document, many private and public sector partners are embedded into various ESFs.

When an incident overwhelms local, state, and/or tribal governments' response and recovery efforts, and has exhausted private sector partner capabilities, the federal government may become involved upon request. (See "Obtaining Federal Assistance")

Local Framework

The local emergency management system is predicated on the assumption that all disasters begin and end locally. Each county has an appointed EMC and enabling legislation creating an emergency management program. In accordance with the provisions of the Michigan Emergency Management Act, Public Act 390 of 1976, as amended, municipalities with a population of 10,000 or more may have also elected to appoint an EMC, while those municipalities (or public college/university) with a population over 25,000 shall appoint an EMC. For additional clarification see Public Act 390 of 1976. A jurisdiction must have an appointed EMC and meet certain MSP/EMHSD requirements to be recognized as an emergency management program. Local EMCs serve at the direction of their jurisdiction's chief executive for all matters relating to preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. Local EMCs work closely with their local emergency response partners and their MSP/EMHSD District Coordinators. These local EMCs often coordinate closely not only with the local first responders, elected officials, and voluntary, non-profit organizations, but also with District Coordinators assigned from the MSP/EMHSD.

A District Coordinator (DC) is assigned to each of the eight MSP/EMHSD districts in the state (see Figure 5 below) and acts as liaison between the MSP/EMHSD and the local emergency management programs. The MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator provides day-to-day administrative and technical support to local emergency management programs. The emergency management system is based on coordination between local emergency management programs, appointed state department EMCs, and the MSP/EMHSD. All mission areas of hazardous activities are addressed via recognized single point of contact channels – most of them through the District Coordinator.

State Framework

The Director of the Michigan State Police (MSP) serves as the State Director of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (SDEMHS). Within the MSP, the Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division's commander is the Deputy State Director of Emergency Management (DSDEM). The MSP/EMHSD staff are responsible not only for activating the State Emergency Operations Center (See "SEOC Operations"), but also for day-to-day operations at the state level of the emergency management system. These responsibilities include but are not limited to the management of FEMA Preparedness Grants (see "Finance and Administration"), training and exercises (see "Training and Exercise"), plan creation and maintenance at the state and local level, and outreach to the public, private sector, and partners.

#SEMC Each state department/agency/organization director may designate a representative as the SEMC for their department /agency /organization. In accordance with PA 390, if the director does not designate an SEMC, they must serve in that role. These SEMCs act as liaison and Subject Matter Expert (SME) for their department/agency/organization in the SEOC and in coordination with EMHSD in matters concerning emergency management and homeland security. During an incident, the SEMCs respond to the SEOC (or virtual SEOC) as designated or requested by the D/SDM, and while there, the SEMC speaks for the department and their director in all activities occurring in the SEOC. It is critical that the SEMC is empowered by their director to make decisions and be informed of activities occurring in their organization in relation to the incident. (See "SEOC Operations"). If an agency is not represented in the SEOC, their department's SEMC may be contacted to coordinate on their behalf. All divisions, agencies, and organizations under a department must know who their SEMC is.

Figure 5: Emergency Management and Homeland Security Districts (map)

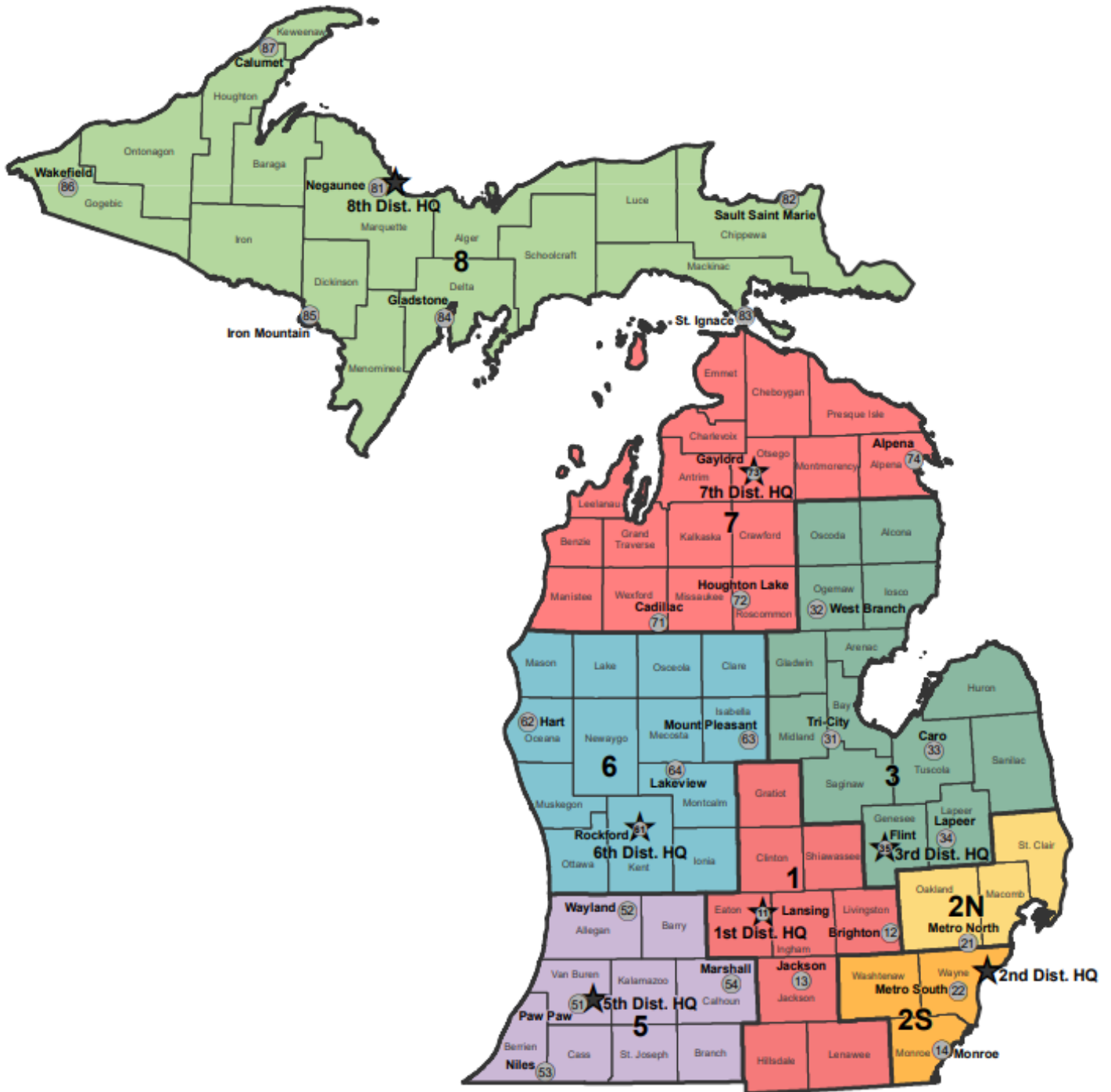
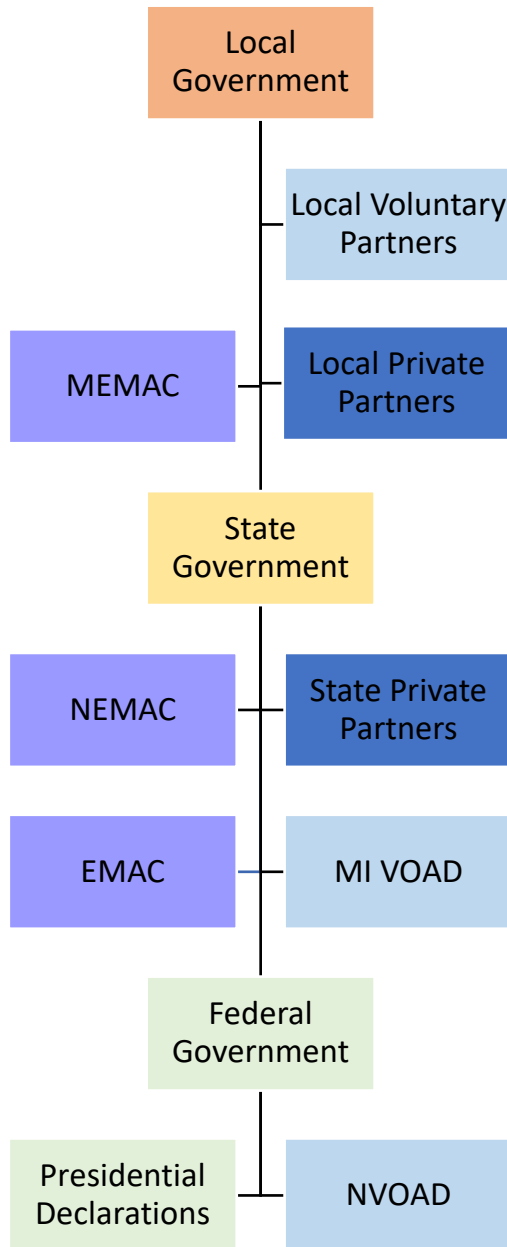


Figure 6: Supplemental Assistance Hierarchy for Incident Response / Recovery



All incidents begin and end locally, and as such the first responders to an incident are the local government. Local government will utilize local resources to the maximum extent before external assistance is requested. The local voluntary partners and private sector partners may be requested to assist in the local government response. If local resources are exhausted or specialized resources are required, mutual aid may be sought through the Michigan Emergency Management Assistance Compact (MEMAC) or existing mutual aid agreements.

If local resources are not sufficient to meet the incident needs, supplemental state assistance may be requested. State government assistance may include personnel, expertise, equipment, financial, and other assistance from state agencies. The state government may reach out to additional private sector partners or the Michigan Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (MI VOAD) for further assistance. If state resources are exhausted or specialized resources are needed, supplemental assistance may be requested through the NEMAC, or (with the addition of a state declaration of emergency or disaster) assistance may be requested through the EMAC.

If local, state, private sector, voluntary, and mutual aid assistance resources are not sufficient to meet the incident needs, supplemental federal resources may be provided under the Stafford Act and/or other authorities. The federal government may provide specific assistance under the Stafford Act (Presidential Declaration) and/or other authorities, or may utilize other resources from various other partners, including the National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (NVOAD).

RESPONSE PROCEDURES

Local Response

#LOC When an incident occurs, first responders are usually the first officials on the scene. The first responders assess the situation and attempt to determine if there are additional needs beyond their capabilities. Depending on the size, scope, nature, and duration of the incident, additional departments/agencies may become involved. Generally, when an incident is of a size, scope, or nature which requires first and secondary responders the incident is sufficiently complex and large to require the local EMC's involvement. These incidents could include be natural disasters, terrorist attacks, threats to critical infrastructure or key resources and services, or incidents at pre-planned events. The local EMC is notified of the incident and monitors for escalation; in which case the local EOC may be activated to facilitate the coordination of multiple agencies/departments.

The EMC may also recommend that the chief executive of the county or municipality declare a local "state of emergency" under Act 390 of 1976, as amended, thereby activating appropriate response and recovery aspects of the local government. Local response procedures will be followed as stated in local EOPs/EAGs. The local MSP/EMHSD DC should be notified any time the EOC is activated; and in conjunction with the local EMC, they will assess the continued needs for personnel, resources, equipment, and services in response to the incident. Needed personnel may include various response partners including but not limited to first responders, secondary responders, or private sector partners.

Sometimes a local EOC may activate before an incident occurs in anticipation of a predictable incident or event. The most common predictable disasters in Michigan are weather related (e.g., windstorms, heavy rainfall, extreme temperatures, etc.) and the local EOC may be activated in anticipation of an expected incident in order to pre-stage resources. Collaboration with the National Weather Service (NWS) and various event organizers is key to pre-planning and anticipating upcoming incidents and incident needs.

Request for State Assistance

#LOC If the jurisdiction chief executive determines the incident is beyond the control or scope of the local government, they may request the Governor declare a “state of emergency” or “state of disaster” under 1976 PA 390, as amended, and request state assistance in accordance with the provisions set forth in the act. The request for state assistance is signed by the chief executive official of the impacted jurisdiction and sent through the MSP/EMHSD DC to DSDEM headquarters in Lansing. The Governor will be notified of the request and given a recommendation from the MSP/EMHSD to approve or deny the request for a Governor’s declaration of a “state of emergency” or “state of disaster”. This recommendation is based upon a variety of factors including, but not limited to:

- The scope and severity of the incident.
- The actual, imminent, or potential negative impacts to public health, safety, and welfare.
 - Emergency vehicle access.
 - Public sanitation.
 - Fiscal impact. (Ability to provide emergency services such as police/ fire/ EMS)
 - Disruption/ curtailment of vital community services. (schools, human services, childcare, jails/prisons, public transportation)
 - Non-addressed dangers to the public. (hazardous trees, downed wires, holes/cracks in roadways, bridges out, debris piles, fire dangers, failing dams)
 - Environmental degradation.
- The impact on the community.
 - Physical destruction. (homes and businesses damaged, public facilities/ infrastructure damage, artificial drainage system damage, and the extent/anticipated duration of those damages)
 - Social disruption. (adverse impacts to populations with special needs, cancellation of community events)
 - Economic disruption. (lost business income, unemployment due to the incident, lost wages, economic impacts of cancelled community events)
 - Fiscal impact. (jurisdictional budget, required cutbacks in departments/ services, reduced ability to collect revenue)
 - Disruption/curtailment of vital community services. (adverse impacts to populations with special needs, reduced quality of life issues)
- Specific assistance requested/opened through a Governor’s Declaration.

Note: Specific assistance requested through the Governor’s Declaration is generally assistance that is unavailable under non-disaster/emergency circumstances.

The impacted jurisdiction requesting a Governor’s declaration must ensure that:

- All local disaster relief forces are utilized to the maximum extent possible.
- All contractors are utilized to the maximum extent possible and relevant.
- Activations under the MEMAC, other standing mutual aid agreements, and nearby resources have been utilized to the maximum extent possible and relevant.

The MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator will help to verify that the local resources listed above are exhausted. State disaster assistance is used to **supplement local efforts and resources**, and to help relieve extraordinary burden. It is **not** to be used for simple budgetary relief or to relieve any perceived financial hardship.

State Emergency/Disaster Declaration

#SOM The Governor receives the MSP/EMHSD’s recommendation to approve or deny the local jurisdiction’s request for a declaration of “state of emergency” or “state of disaster” and decides to approve or deny the local jurisdiction’s request. Pursuant to 1976 PA 390, as amended, the Governor may declare a “state of emergency” or “state of disaster” and activate applicable relief forces if an emergency or disaster or imminent threat thereof exists. The SDEM, or the DSDEM as authorized representative, will implement the orders and directives of the Governor in the event of a “state of emergency” or “state of disaster” declaration. The SEOC will be activated as the primary point of direction and control for coordinating state response and recovery activities. In some situations, additional coordinating facilities may be established at or near the incident site.

Provision of State Assistance

#SOM State assistance may be provided with or without a Governor's declaration of a "state of emergency" or "state of disaster" with the exception of direct financial assistance to the local jurisdictions impacted. Some forms of state assistance are available to local jurisdictions regularly and include:

- Additional law enforcement or security assistance.
- Additional GIS support.
- Technical expertise in various fields.

In a declared disaster or emergency, additional resources otherwise unavailable to the jurisdictions are made available for incident response and recovery. Some examples of additional resources include but are not limited to:

- Activation of the National Guard.
- Availability of EMAC Resource Requests.

If immediate actions are required, the SDEMHS may initiate temporary assistance to the affected area. The SEOC will monitor the situation and maintain contact with the affected jurisdiction(s). Appropriate state departments/agencies and NGO partners will be notified and mobilized as necessary to provide direct assistance to the jurisdictions included in the Governor's declaration. These state departments/agencies and NGO partners are organized and coordinated through the SEOC. (See "SEOC Operations"). The MSP/EMHSD DC may assist in coordinating these resources and state activities via the local EOC and in coordination with the local EMC. The SEOC and/or DSDEM (or SDEM) will keep the Governor informed of the situation, and if conditions warrant, recommend that supplemental assistance be sought (see "Supplemental Assistance hierarchy for Incident Response and Recovery"). The Governor will take the actions they deem appropriate to respond to and recover from the emergency or disaster.

Section 18 and 19 Funding

#S.18.19 After a state declaration of disaster or emergency is granted by the Governor, the local jurisdictions and state agencies affected may apply for State Disaster Assistance grants as detailed in Sections 18 and 19 of PA 390 (hereafter called "Section 18 Funding" and "Section 19 Funding"). This funding is only available after a state declaration of disaster or emergency is granted and federal funding is not available. This grant program is reimbursement based with thresholds based on applicant population and/or operating budget. The grant program is **not intended to recoup the entirety of the cost of a disaster or emergency and is not to be utilized as a funding stream.**

Only a local unit of government, including a county, city, village, or township is an eligible applicant under the State Disaster Assistance grant program detailed in Section 19. The purpose is to provide financial assistance for costs incurred in response and recovery from a state declared disaster or emergency. To be eligible for this program, the applicant must meet the following criteria:

- Demonstrate exhaustion of local effort in disaster or emergency response.
- Applicant maintains an emergency management program, reviewed by, and determined to be current by MSP/EMHSD, before the disaster or emergency for which assistance is being requested.
- Evidence that the emergency operations plan was implemented in a timely manner at the beginning of the disaster.
- Experience an extraordinary financial burden. This is demonstrated by the applicant incurring eligible expenditures over a consecutive 5-day period of the lesser of \$30,000 or one percent of the current year general funds operating budget of an agency/department within the applicant jurisdiction.

Costs which are eligible for reimbursement under Section 19 include:

- Cost to repair public buildings, transportation infrastructure or other public facilities damaged as a result of the incident.
- Overtime costs and related fringe benefits.
- Contracts required for disaster or emergency response, including mutual aid agreements.
- Shelter supplies.
- Fuel for equipment that is used to respond to the disaster or emergency.
- Repair costs for equipment damaged as a result of use during the disaster or emergency.

A state agency may receive Section 18 funding upon appropriation for the purpose of paying necessary and reasonable overtime, travel, and subsistence expenses incurred by the agency while under direction of the director of the MSP, or their designee, during a disaster or emergency related operation. With the concurrence of the Governor, funding may also be provided for other needs required for the mitigation of the effects of, or in response to, a disaster or emergency.

Heightened State of Alert Declaration

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

OBTAINING FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

#FED

Governor’s Request for Federal Assistance

1. The Governor declares a state of disaster or emergency for the State of Michigan or an area of the state.
2. The Governor determines federal assistance is needed to respond to this incident.
3. A joint preliminary damage assessment (PDA) with FEMA, MSP/EMHSD, and the local jurisdiction(s) verifies damage assessment information submitted by the local jurisdiction(s) and that a federal declaration of emergency or disaster is needed.

NOTE: Per the FEMA Disaster Operations Legal Reference; “...FEMA may waive the requirement for a joint PDA when the incident is of such unusual severity and magnitude that field damage assessments are not necessary to determine whether supplemental federal assistance is appropriate...”

4. On behalf of the Governor’s Office, the MSP/EMHSD writes a letter using information gathered in the PDA, demographic data, disaster statistic data, and other supporting materials.
5. The Governor’s request to the President of the United States is forwarded to the FEMA Region V Administrator, who analyzes the request and makes a recommendation to the FEMA Director. The FEMA Director recommends a course of action to the President.

Presidential Declaration

Under the Stafford Act, the President has three options when a Governor’s request for a declaration is submitted:

1. Deny the request.
 - Disaster assistance may be obtained from specific federal departments/ agencies through steady state operations, and through volunteer organizations.
2. Declare a state of emergency.
 - A Presidential state of emergency declaration provides specialized assistance from federal departments/ agencies and some NGO partners in meeting specific needs which the federal government can provide. For more information on assistance available in a state of emergency, see “Provision of State Assistance”.
3. Declare a major disaster.
 - A Presidential major disaster declaration provides a variety of federal assistance programs to jurisdictions within the designated disaster area, including Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, and Hazard Mitigation Assistance. Volunteer organizations and NGO partners are likely to be involved also. For more information on assistance available in a state of emergency, see “Provision of State Assistance”.

Provision of Federal Assistance

If the President approves the Governor’s request for a declaration the following activities will occur:

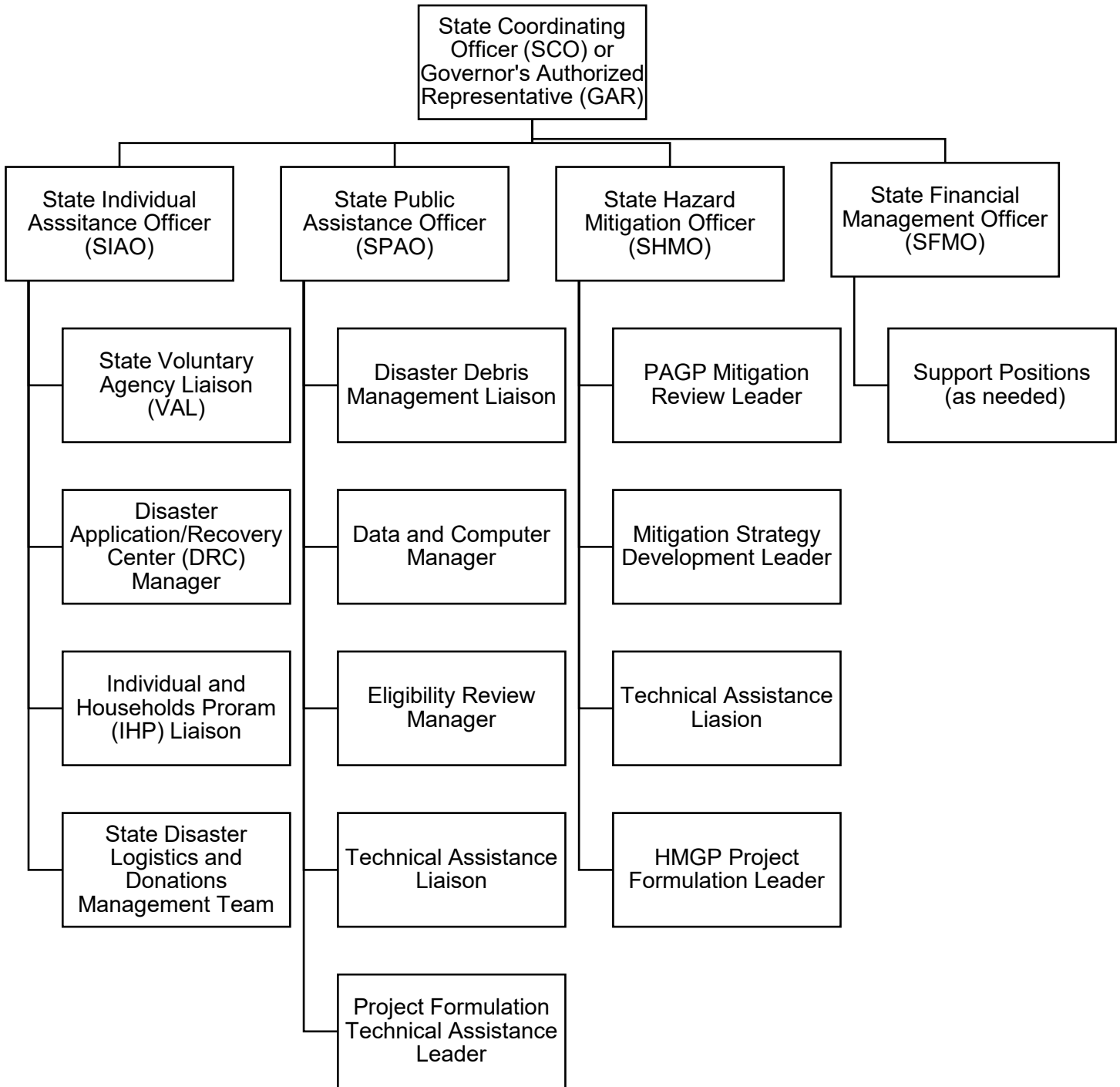
1. The President will appoint a FEMA representative to serve as Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) who coordinates the implementation and administration of federal disaster assistance programs.
2. The Governor will appoint a State Coordinating Officer (SCO) who coordinates state and local assistance efforts with the federal government. (Often the SCO is the DSDEM).
3. The FCO and SCO establish a location for the Joint Field Office (JFO), which disaster relief and recovery operations are managed from. See “Joint Field Office Organizational Structure for State Staff”.
4. The Governor will appoint from the MSP/EMHSD a Governor’s Authorized Representative (GAR) to execute, on behalf of the state, all documents for disaster assistance.

Figure 7: Emergency/Disaster Declaration Process



Following an incident occurrence, the local emergency management agency and local MSP Post will respond to the incident. The local EOC may be activated, and a local “state of emergency” may be declared; further the activation of mutual aid agreements (including MEMAC), and utilization of private sector partnerships and voluntary agency partnerships may bolster local response. The local EMC may request assistance from the MSP/EMHSD, which may provide State resources as well as leverage private sector partnerships and MI VOAD resources. Upon the exhaustion of local resources, a request may be made to the Governor’s Office (via MSP/EMHSD) for a “State Declaration”. The Governor’s Office may declare a “State of Emergency” or a “State of Disaster”, which opens more resources from the State to assist in the response and recovery to the incident. The Governor may authorize additional mutual aid including EMAC and NEMAC; and begin requesting assistance through FEMA Region V in Chicago, Illinois. FEMA may provide direct response assistance to save lives, prevent injuries, protect properties and the environment, and coordinate with the State to conduct PDAs. Should a disaster exceed the capabilities of the State with mutual aid assistance and partners activities, the President of the United States may approve or deny a request for a federal “State of Emergency” or “State of Disaster” for the State of Michigan. A federal declaration approved by the President may activate federal disaster assistance programs or offer the opportunity for the State to apply for additional programs.

Figure 8: Typical Joint Field Office Organizational Structure for State Staff



LINE OF SUCCESSION FOR THE GOVERNOR

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

1. Lieutenant Governor.
2. Elected Secretary of State.
3. Elected Attorney General.
4. President Pro Tempore of the Senate.
5. Speaker of the House of Representatives.
6. Emergency Interim Successor highest in order of succession. (Per 1959 PA 202)

STATE DEPARTMENT/ AGENCY GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Listed below are the general responsibilities of state departments/agencies with regards to overall emergency management preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery.

- Provide trained, empowered state emergency management coordinator (SEMC) with authority to speak on behalf of agency, and with situational awareness across their agency relative to emergency management.
- Maintain appropriate sections to this plan.
- Maintain a capability to carry out emergency tasks and assignments.
- Develop appropriate internal standard operating procedures (including procedures to safeguard personnel and vital records and to relocate essential resources if necessary), resource lists, and alerting procedures.
- Participate in drills and exercises to test emergency plans and procedures.
- Ensure that personnel assigned to emergency tasks are properly trained.
- Ensure that the designated department representative promptly reports to the SEOC and/or other appropriate coordinating facility, as necessary to respond to an emergency or disaster.
- If appropriate, establish a department Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) to provide continuous support to the departmental representative at the SEOC and/or other state emergency coordinating facility.
- Provide for the delivery of emergency services (i.e., personnel, equipment, materials, technical advice/assistance, facilities, and funding) when incidents occur, in accordance with this plan.
- Provide damage assessment information to the MSP/EMHSD and participate on assessment teams when requested.
- Provide situational awareness, subject matter expertise, and act as information conduits to appropriate internal and external agency partners.
- Coordinate with counterpart federal departments/agencies in the implementation of appropriate mitigation, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities under the NRF and other authorities.
- If appropriate, issue protective action orders, waivers, and directives.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Listed below are the responsibilities of local governments with regard to overall emergency management preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery.

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

SEOC OPERATIONS

The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) is the base of operations and coordination for emergency management following a disaster or incident requiring state assistance. The SEOC is operated by the MSP/EMHSD and may be activated at different levels of response including steady state, monitoring and assessment, partial, and full activations, with the option of virtual activations (see Figure 9).

Figure 9: Michigan SEOC Activation Level Table

	Level	Description	SEOC Staffing	Activities
	4	Steady State Operations	Routine operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None • MSP/EMHSD Duty Officer monitoring all incidents • District Coordinators engaged locally
Activated	3	Monitoring and Assessment	Monitor ongoing incidents which could potentially result in local declarations and/or require state support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEOC Command & General Staff • Operations takes over incident coordination • Monitoring MI CIMS for local incident details • District Coordinators engaged local EOC activities • Complete Situation Reports
	2	Partial Activation	Support incidents where one or more jurisdictions request state support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEOC Command & General Staff • Specific state agencies, as determined by the incident <p>Same as Level 3, plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor local requests for state resources • Provide state resources as requested and available • Develop an Incident Action Plan • Report agency activities
	1	Full Activation	Support complex or large-scale incidents involving multiple jurisdictions requesting state support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEOC Command & General Staff • All or most state agencies <p>Same as Level 2, plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All or most state agencies activated
		Virtual	Activation levels 1-3 may be done virtually or physically in the SEOC. This determination will be made by the SEOC Director.	

The SEOC may be activated at any of the above listed levels when one of the following occurs but is generally activated when an incident has exceeded the capacity of local jurisdictions to respond to an incident; putting life safety, incident stabilization, property and/or the environment in danger. The SEOC generally becomes activated when:

- The Duty Officer (Captain, Inspector, or designated Command of MSP/EMHSD) is informed of an incident which warrants the intervention of the SEOC through the DC or MSP Operations Lieutenants (as determined by the Captain, Inspector, or designated Command of MSP/EMHSD).
- A DC or local EMC requests state assistance in a local disaster or incident.
- The Governor, SDEMHS, DSDM, or DSDHS determines that there is a need to respond to a local disaster or incident.

Within the SEOC, operations are conducted using the ICS and NIMS structure and system as outlined in the National Response Framework (see "NIMS Compliance"). ICS is flexible and scalable, and this is reflected in the SEOC's operations which may include the activation of any combination of the following: Command, Command and General Staff (CGS), General staff support, various ESF lead and/or support agencies, partner agencies, and/or other subject matter experts. Dependent upon the level of activation and severity of the incident, any or all of those listed here may be active in the SEOC. To facilitate continual availability of SEOC staff, the EMHSD has three teams which can fully staff the SEOC's CGS and support positions. Below is an organizational chart which shows the command, CGS, general staff support, and ESF branches that may be activated in a large or complex disaster.

Figure 10: Chart of SEOC Operations: Command and General Staff

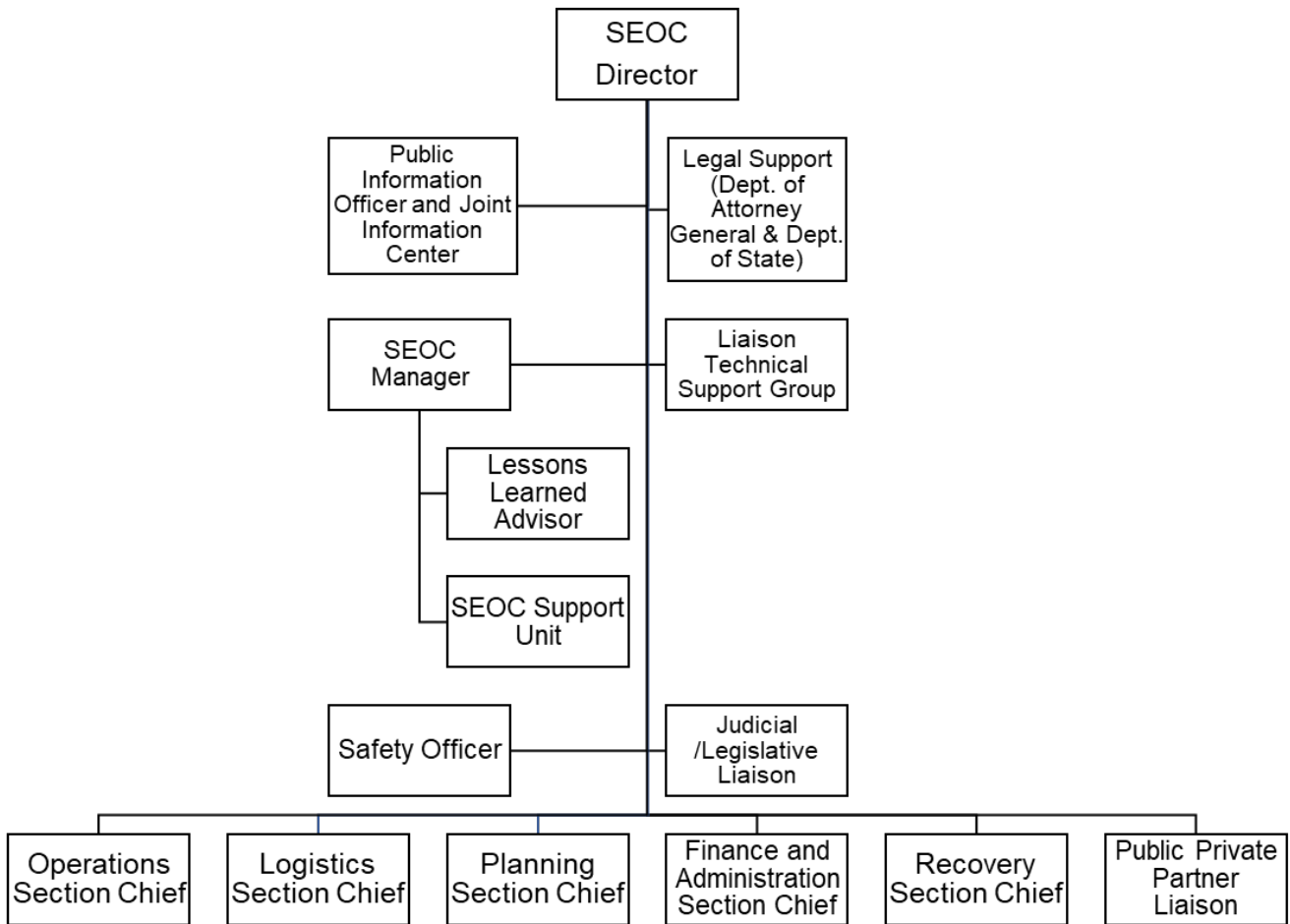


Figure 11: Chart of SEOC Operations: Planning Section

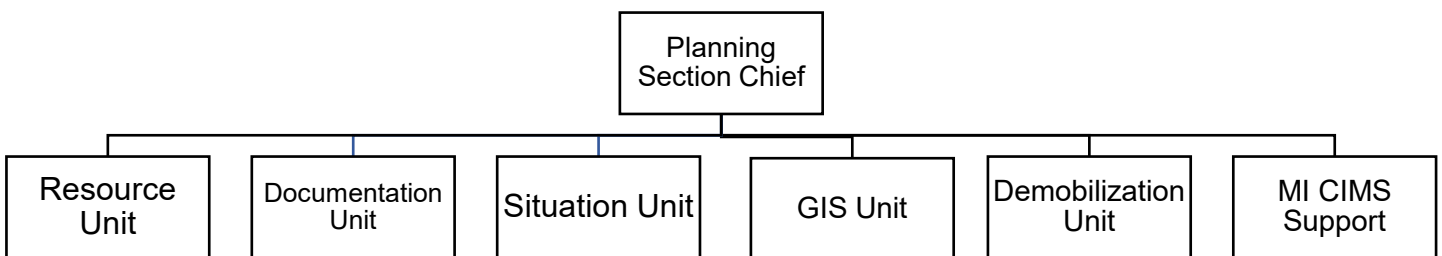


Figure12: Chart of SEOC Operations: Operations Section

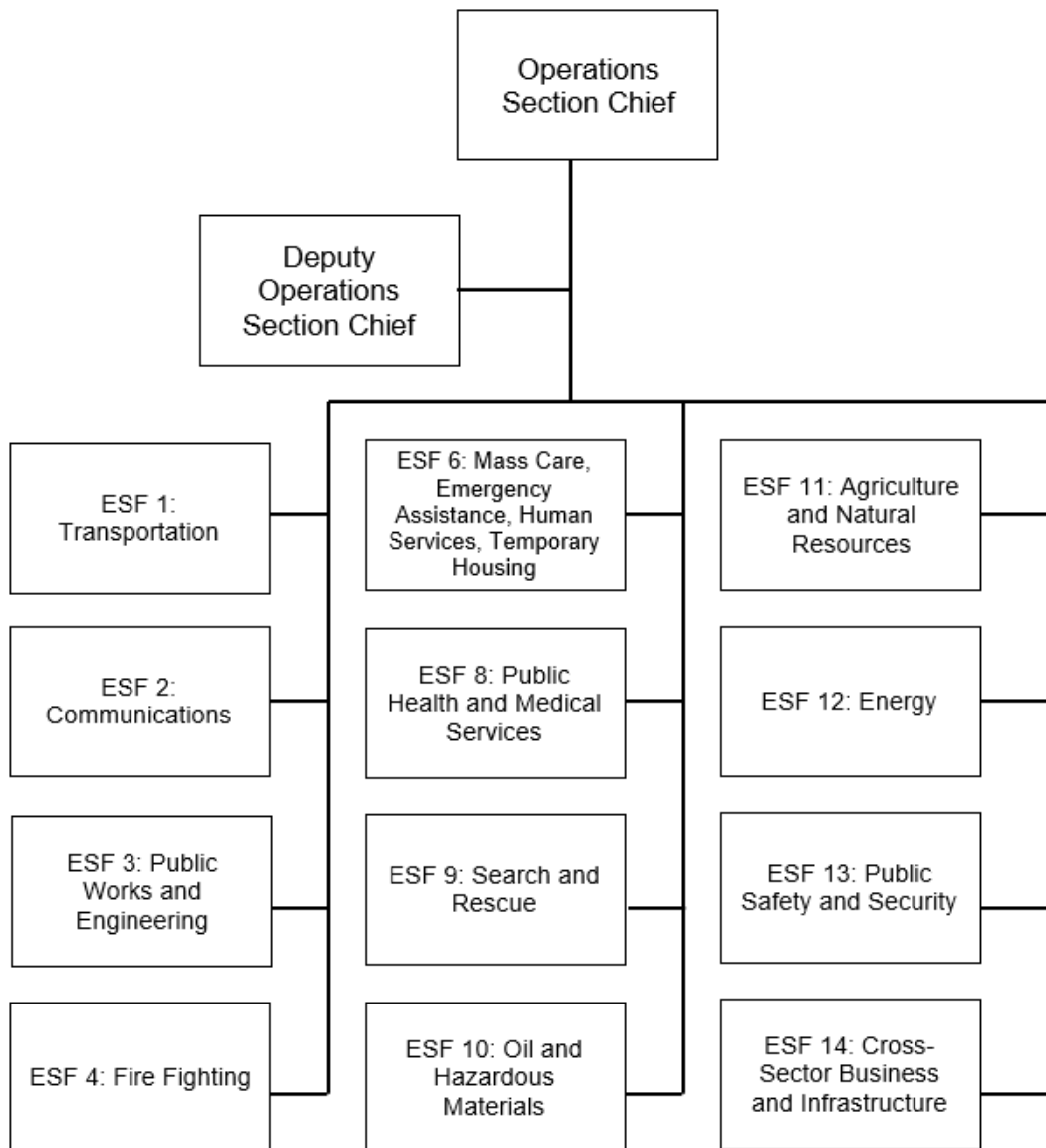


Figure13: Chart of SEOC Operations: Finance and Administration Section

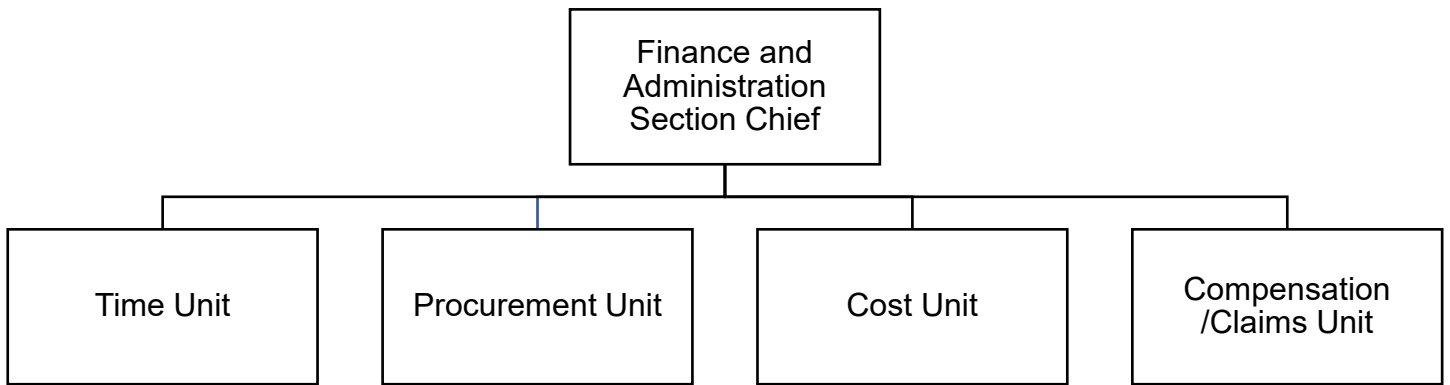


Figure 14: Chart of SEOC Operations: Logistics Section

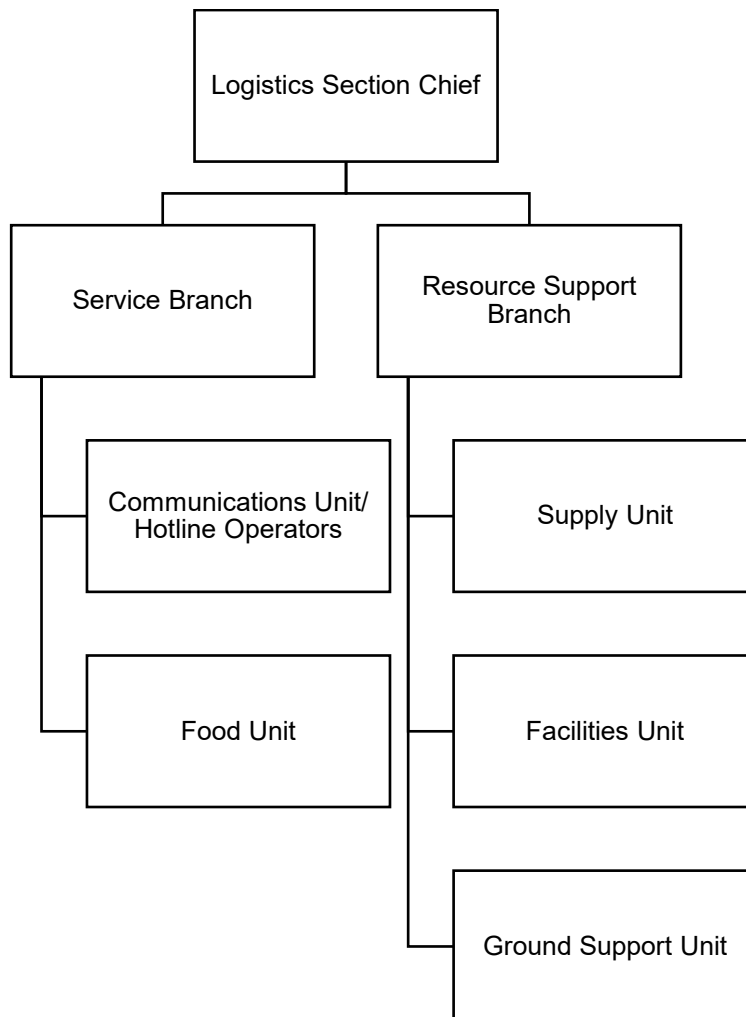
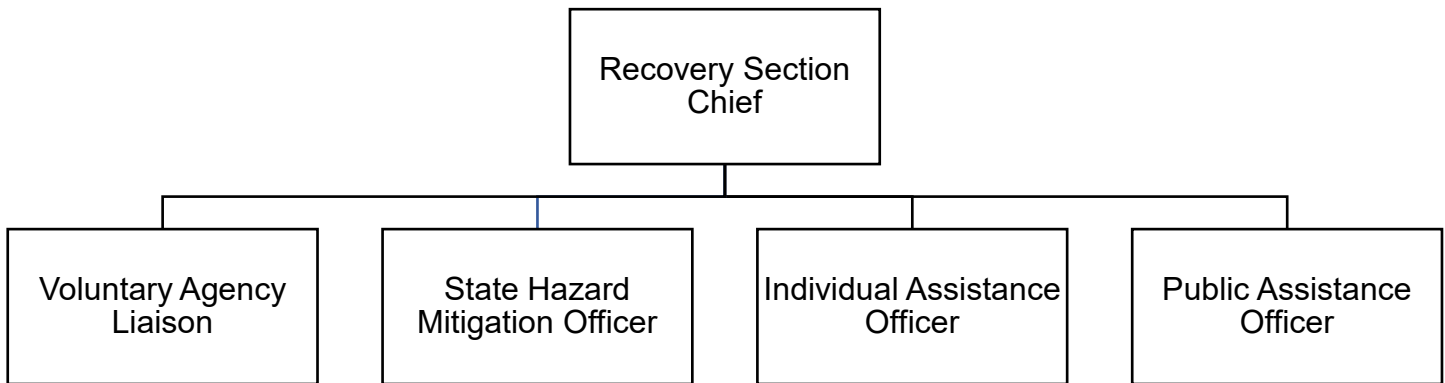


Figure 15: Chart of SEOC Operations: Recovery Section



SEOC Operations

The SEOC structure expands, and contracts as needed dependent upon the size, scope, and needs of the incident; as such, all the above positions may or may not be activated as needed. All positions in the SEOC have Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) which detail their specific needs and responsibilities. Each SEOC position's SOPs and requirements are based on the ICS and FEMA's position task book, however some positions have additional areas for consideration in the Michigan SEOC. Some examples of additional responsibilities are outlined below.

Position	Acronym	Additional Duties/Notes
SEOC Director	S.D.	Usually SDEMHS or DSDEM but can be designated or delegated.
Safety Officer	SOFR	Also functions as medical unit when in the SEOC.
Public Information Officer	PIO	Acting lead for ESF 15: External Affairs, unless otherwise designated or delegated.
SEOC Manager		Assists the IC in managing SEOC needs and operations.
Lessons Learned Advisor	LLA	During and after an exercise, incident, or activation observes and records best practices, successes, and areas for improvement.
Operations Section Chief	OSC	All ESF branches under OSC have an ESF lead agency which represents the ESF response in the SEOC. Each ESF lead agency has ESF support agencies which enact ESF-specific activities needed to complete identified objectives.
Planning Section Chief	PSC	Acting co-lead for ESF 5: Planning and Information, unless otherwise designated or delegated.
Situation Unit Leader	SITL	Creates the Situation Report (SitRep) organized by ESFs, a Senior Leadership Brief organized by Lifelines, and assists in the creation of the Incident Action Plan (IAP).
Logistics Section Chief	LSC	Acting lead for ESF 7: Logistics Management, unless otherwise designated or delegated.
Finance Section Chief	FSC	Acting co-lead for ESF 5: Planning and Information, unless otherwise designated or delegated.
Recovery Section Chief	RSC	May be active long after the SEOC has ceased operations. Coordinates preliminary damage assessments (PDAs) with FEMA, locals, and state agencies.

#SOM Each SEMC in the SEOC may also have SOPs which reflect their position duties in the SEOC and ESFs. The ESF leaders under the OSC are SEMCs for the lead agency for that ESF (unless otherwise designated or delegated). State agencies which support various ESFs talk with their ESF leaders in the SEOC to coordinate state agency responses to incidents. The SEMC's SOPs reflect not only their position in the SEOC, but also their interaction with internal ECCs. Each state agency can set up an ECC which supports the SEMC in the SEOC. The ECC is where the state agency coordinates agency-specific logistics, policy direction, and technical assistance to ensure the delivery of core capabilities as identified in the SEOC.

LIFELINES

In 2018, FEMA began to introduce the concept of Community Lifelines following the response and recovery to the historic Hurricane season of 2017; these Community Lifelines were then integrated into the 4th edition of the National Response Framework (2019). Community Lifelines (commonly referred to as ‘Lifelines’) include seven Lifelines which the federal government has determined are critical to the stabilization of an incident indicating the end of federal assistance needed in a disaster. Lifelines act as a tool for decision makers to determine if an incident is stable and therefore does not require the additional support of the federal (or state) government. Lifelines do not encompass all aspects of an incident, and the stabilization of Lifelines does not indicate the end of an incident response and recovery – however “community lifelines are those services that enable the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and are essential to human health and safety or economic security.” ESFs deliver core capabilities which are used to stabilize Lifelines. Below are the seven Lifelines and their associated icon.



Each of the seven Lifelines have one or multiple Components, which have Subcomponents that support those Components. Each Subcomponent can be labeled as red, green, yellow, or gray. Figures 16 and 17 below demonstrates the difference and implications of each colored label in the State of Michigan (colors indicating lifeline or component condition may differ from FEMA’s system).

Figure 16: Colors Indicating Lifeline or Component Status utilized by FEMA

Color	Indicator	Notes
Gray	Unknown	The status of this lifeline, component, or subcomponent is unknown, and may or may not be relevant to the incident.
Red	Unstable	Lifelines are disrupted with no solution identified or in progress <i>or</i> Lifelines are disrupted at a local level and are in critical need from state assistance.
Yellow	Uncertain or Stabilizing	The lifelines are in transition towards or away from stabilization (green).
Green	Stable	Lifeline was impacted but local response is able to source resources at the local level.

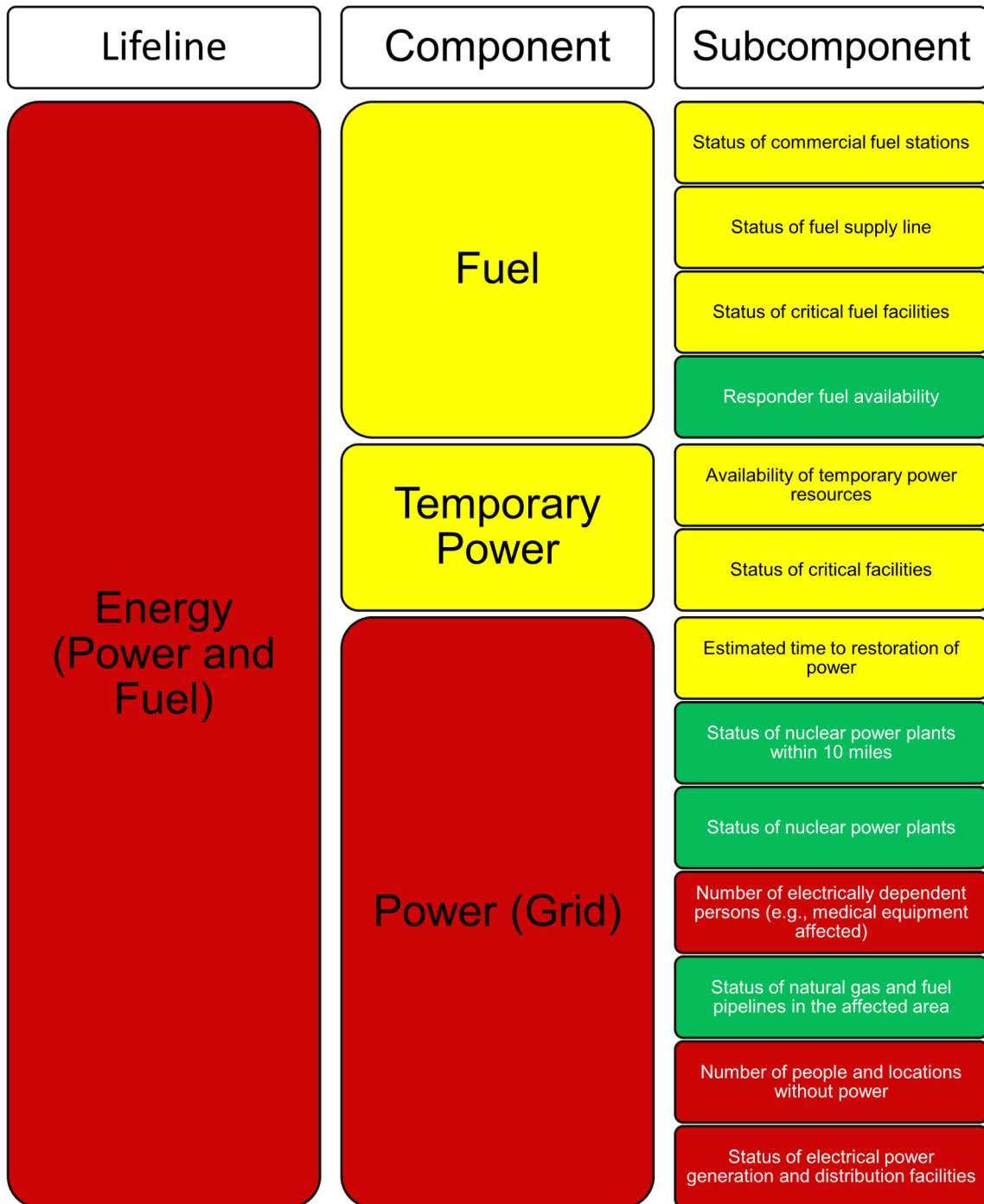
Figure 17: Colors Indicating Lifeline or Component Status utilized by the State of Michigan SEOC

Color	Indicator	Notes
Red	Noteworthy impacts (or potential impacts)	Lifeline impacts require extensive state assistance and/or the attention of key decision makers.
Yellow	Moderate impact	Response efforts might require limited state assistance.
Green	Normal Operations/minimal local impact	Lifeline impacts are sufficiently managed by the local jurisdiction.

Depending on how many Subcomponents are red or yellow, and the significance of that Subcomponent to the entire Component, the entire Component may change status also. The number, significance, and severity of the various Components may change the entire Lifeline to a different color/status. Depending on incident conditions, the State of Michigan SEOC may or may not evaluate the status of specific Lifeline Components and Subcomponents to establish the overall status for each Lifeline.

Figure 18 below demonstrates the interdependencies between the Subcomponents, Components, and Lifelines. In this figure, the energy lifeline is used to demonstrate the process which subcomponents can impact lifeline color indicators. The temporary power component has two subcomponents: availability of temporary power resources, and status of critical facilities. Both of these subcomponents are at a yellow status (uncertain or stabilizing). The temporary power component is yellow because the two subcomponents under it are yellow. The Lifeline is red (unstable), however, because there are two yellow (uncertain or stabilizing) components, and one red (unstable) component. This is because the red (unstable) component is weighed against the two yellow (uncertain or stabilizing) components and found to be more weighted, and as such, influences the lifeline to be red. This weighing of subcomponents and components as part of lifeline may change depending on the incident. (E.g., Difficulty getting access to power to many residents in December in Michigan may be weighed differently than the same number without power in May.)

Figure 18: Flowchart of Color Indicators of Subcomponents impacting Lifelines: Energy



In Michigan, Lifelines are generally used for the Senior Leadership Brief, created by the SITL for the IC and any Executive Officials. Annex II of this document includes worksheets for each Lifeline which include a place to record the status of the Components, Subcomponents, their impacts and limiting factors, and which ESFs are most closely associated with each Subcomponent.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

Emergency Support Functions (or ESFs) are a method of grouping people, resources, systems, and functions to “...provide the structure for coordinating [state] interagency support for a [state] response to an incident” (FEMA.gov/National Response Framework). The ESFs are used in the response phase of a disaster to provide the core capabilities needed to respond to the incident to secure the life safety, scene security, protection of property and the environment, and prepare for recovery operations which use Recovery Support Functions (RSFs). Not every ESF is activated in every response; consistent with the NIMS framework, only the ESF’s that are needed are activated in response to an incident.

In Michigan, each ESF has one or two lead agencies which are the primary point(s) of contact for the ESF’s response activities in the SEOC. In addition, these lead agencies may be contacted regarding ESF planning for major exercises, trainings, events, and plan updates. The lead agency(s) of each ESF coordinate with the other supporting agencies and partners in that ESF and report to the OSC in the SEOC for that ESF’s activities.

Each ESF annex includes the definition and purpose of the ESF, the scope of that ESF’s activities, and the core capabilities associated with that ESF. In addition, the Lifelines which are most closely associated with that ESF are described, though all ESF’s support all Lifelines. Any other ESFs which overlap significantly are described along with the capacity in which the overlap occurs. Additional plans, annexes, or other guiding documents which are directly tied to that ESF are also listed with a brief description of the connection between those documents and the ESF. The lead agency is listed, followed by the support state agencies, support federal agencies, and non-governmental partners. Under each of these agencies are the listed tasks which that agency is responsible for to support the ESF’s overall function in delivering response activities. Although tasks are listed numerically, the number associated with the task has no bearing on its level of importance; rather it is to assist users of the document to refer to specific tasks within an ESF and agency’s list. These tasks are further broken down by mission area. Note that the ESFs are response oriented, though some tasks generally fall under them despite being in a different mission area – prevention, protection, mitigation, and recovery tasks which are organized under ESFs are related to the response tasks listed and supplement other plans, policies, and procedures identified for those mission areas.

Figure 19 below identifies the lead agency of each ESF annex.

Figure 19: ESF and Lead State Agency Cross Walk

	MDARD	EGLE	MDHHS-Health	MDHHS-Human	LARA-BFS	LARA-MPSC	MDNR	DTMB	MSP	MSP-EMHSD	MDOT	ARC
ESF 1: Transportation												
ESF 2: Communication												
ESF 3: Public Works and Engineering												
ESF 4: Fire Fighting												
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												
ESF 11: Agriculture and Natural Resources												
ESF 12: Energy												
ESF 13: Public Safety and Security												
ESF 14: Cross Sector Business and Infrastructure												
ESF 15: External Affairs												

ESF 1: TRANSPORTATION

Definition/Purpose: The purpose of ESF 1 is to provide support by assisting local, state, tribal, and federal governments, voluntary organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and private sector in the management of transportation systems and infrastructure during domestic threats or in response to actual or potential incidents. ESF 1 is not responsible for movement of goods, equipment, animals, or people.

Scope: Activities in this ESF sustain transportation services, mitigate adverse economic impacts, and meet societal needs. Primary functional responsibilities in ESF 1 include:

- Monitoring and reporting status of, and damage to, the transportation system and infrastructure due to an incident.
- Identifying temporary alternative transportation solutions that can be implemented when systems or infrastructure are damaged, unavailable, or overwhelmed.
- Coordinating and supporting prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities among transportation stakeholders within the authorities and resource limitations of ESF 1 agencies.
- Coordinates with federal partners and supports for mass evacuations as identified and addressed in the MSP/EMHSD Publication 101b: MEMP Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan and/or the Mass Evacuation Annex to the National Response Framework (NRF).

Core Capabilities: Critical Transportation

Lifelines: All ESFs intersect with various Lifelines depending upon the incident. ESF 1 supports multiple Lifelines, however the Lifeline most impacted by ESF 1 is the Transportation Lifeline.

Other ESF Overlap:

[ESF 6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services](#) – The evacuation of a great number of people requires extensive coordination between ESF 1 and ESF 6. Further, the systems by which to transport displaced persons require coordination between the public, private, non-governmental, and volunteer partners.

[ESF 7: Logistics](#) – Many resources which are needed to support ESF 1, including but not limited to passenger vehicles, trucks, construction equipment, mass transportation resources, and buses, are purchased, rented, leased, or otherwise contracted through ESF 7.

[ESF 11: Agriculture and Natural Resources](#) – The evacuation of service animals, companion animals, exotic pets, livestock, zoo animals, and other animals in disasters requires extensive coordination between ESF 1 and ESF 11.

Other Plans and Annexes:

[Disaster-specific Annex: Passenger Transportation Accident \(Air, Rail, Road, Water\)](#) – Incidents which include passenger transportation potentially require coordination with ESF 1 and ESF 13 partners to ensure the life safety of passengers is addressed and future transportation incidents can be averted.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Infrastructure Failure](#) – The failure of transportation infrastructure requires coordination amongst various private and public stakeholders. Transportation infrastructure includes but is not limited to roadways, bridges, tunnels, railways, pipelines, ferries and other water transportation, and airports and other aviation transportation.

[MSP/EMHSD Publication 111: Emergency Repatriation Plan](#) – Upon repatriation, many individuals may require additional transportation assistance which can be coordinated through the establishment of systems by which to transport diasporic populations.

[MSP/EMHSD Publication 101b: Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan](#) - The evacuation of large populations requires extensive coordination with ESF 1 partners to ensure routes and systems for the movement of large numbers of people are established and managed.

Other Areas of Interest:

The United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) is the lead agency in matters regarding airport regulations, mass transit, pipeline management, and contraflow planning for mass evacuation. The Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) may assist with these functions, however, MDOT has limited capabilities due to funding and legal limitations.

Tasks: Lead Agency

Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT)

The Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) is bound by constitutional restrictions of state and federal funds; and as such some tasks listed below are dependent upon a Declaration of Disaster or Emergency by the Governor.

1. Provide transportation and threat information reports, including any suspicious activity reports. (Prevent)
 - a. Maintain regulatory plans for different sectors including; rail, passenger transport, air, etc.

2. Provide funding for transportation system development and maintenance. (Prevent)
3. Coordinate air, bus, rail, and water way transportation safety programs. (Prevent)
4. Railroad transportation safety programs include:
 - i. Railroad crossing enhancements.
 - ii. Education campaigns.
 - iii. Railroad infrastructure improvements.
5. Protect transportation infrastructure from the effects of manmade and natural disasters, and terrorism; this includes but is not limited to: (Protect)
 - a. Protecting transportation infrastructure.
 - b. Funding growth and resiliency of transportation infrastructures and systems.
6. Provide technical assistance to Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP) and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) in the form of engineering services to MDOT. This assistance requires a Declaration of Disaster or Emergency from the Governor to be accessed. (Mitigate)
7. Deploy members to positions in the state emergency operations center. (Respond)
 - a. As necessary and available, within the confines of constitutional restrictions, deploy individuals to region offices.
 - b. Coordinate to ensure roads that lead to air transportation are available through coordination within the Joint Standard Operation Procedures (JSOPs).
8. Monitor and report damages and impacts to transportation related infrastructure and key resources (excluding pipelines and motor carrier enforcement; see ESF 10). (Respond)
 - a. Local government or private sector roadways and facilities are monitored by the local government or private sector, and information is coordinated through MDOT.
 - b. Privately-owned, publicly-used transportation facilities, such as airports, are coordinated with the private owners and MDOT.
9. Provide air services for emergency transportation, and documentation of air services. (Respond)
10. Coordinate with and explore available resources available to and for local resources, private sector partners, and other state agencies to secure additional mass transportation resources for evacuation. (Respond)
11. Provide resources to support emergency operations. (Respond)
12. Provide resources for the assessment of damage to, and impact of, failed transportation infrastructure and accidents, with a Declaration of Disaster or Emergency from the Governor. (Respond)
13. Provide situational awareness of damage to, and impacts of, transportation failures and accidents. (Respond)
14. Coordinate with the USDOT for transportation response activities, including limiting or restricting air, rail, water, and vehicular traffic. (Respond)
 - a. Coordinate with MSP to implement the joint standard operating procedures.
15. Provide appropriate engineering and contracting/procurement personnel and equipment to assist in emergency removal of debris, demolition, repair of roads and bridges, and temporary repair of essential public facilities. (Respond)
16. Coordinate the stabilization and reestablishment of transportation systems and infrastructure. (Recover)
17. Maintain, repair, and restore the state highway/trunk line system and state-owned rail lines. (Recover)
18. Coordinate the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Emergency Relief Program. (Recover)
 - a. Monitor FEMA's Public Assistance (PA) programs similar to the programs in the FHWA to ensure there is not a duplication of services, and that rules and regulations are observed.
19. Conduct activities under the direct authority of MDOT elements as related to air, maritime, transit (non-vehicular use of roads), and rail. (All)
20. Provide commercial marine transportation information. (All)

Tasks: State Government Support Agencies

Governor's Office

1. Provide a liaison to the SEOC responding to transportation incident if incident has potential international implications. (Respond)
2. Governor may direct and compel evacuation. (Respond)
3. Coordinate international offers for transportation-related assistance. (Respond)
4. Coordinate with the federal government with regards to modifications or revocation of previously approved foreign diplomatic aircraft clearances (referring to DOT/FAA airspace restrictions). (All)

Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD)

1. Coordinate the evacuation of service and companion animals. (Respond)
2. May assist in securing transportation assets to ESF 1 when Forest Service resources are most effective. (Respond)

Michigan Department of Civil Rights (MDCR)

1. Advise responsible agencies and entities to make do considerations of specific populations, their circumstances, and special needs, when making and executing disaster or emergency plans. (All)

Department of Education (MDE)

1. Coordinate school bus driver safety initiatives. (Protect)
2. Ensure availability of accessible transportation option for individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs during mass evacuations – including but not limited to students and staff. (Respond)

Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE)

1. Provide support to assist in emergency removal of debris, demolition, repair of roads and bridges, and temporary repair of essential public facilities. (Respond)
2. National Nuclear Security Administration provides fixed- and rotary-wing aircrafts to support radiological environment surveys or research capabilities during a radiological or nuclear incident. (Respond)
3. Coordinate with other maritime stakeholders and support agencies for mission assignments to prioritize, evaluate, and support restoration of domestic ports, shipping, waterways, and related systems and infrastructures. (Recover)
4. Management of hazardous materials movement on transportation infrastructures. (All)

Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) – Human Services

1. Identify transportation modes and capabilities for all populations, including individuals located in hospitals and nursing homes, and with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. (Prevent)
2. Provide available accessible transportation options for individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs during mass evacuations. (Respond)
3. Provide transportation for evacuees who have chronic medical conditions and may need to be evacuated with the general population. (Respond)

Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) – Health

1. Provide contracted, managed, multi-functional medical support resources and capabilities as needed in support of Federal assistance through FEMA's National Evacuation Program. (Mitigate)
2. Evacuation of service and companion animals. (Respond)
3. Provide assets to address security and on-site coordination for ground operations of mass air evacuation operations. (Respond)
4. Aviation Disaster Family Assistance Act – National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) can request activation and assistance of a Disaster Mortuary Operations Response Team (DMORT). (Respond)
5. Evacuees who have chronic medical conditions may be evacuated with the general population. Evacuations of fragile, elderly, or vulnerable populations, utilizing local health services. (Respond)
6. Identify, and if possible, coordinate availability of accessible transportation options for individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs during mass evacuations. (All)
7. Identify transportation modes and capabilities for all populations, including individuals located in hospitals and nursing homes, and with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. (All)

MDHHS - Aging and Adult Services Agency (AASA)

1. Conduct a needs assessment of, and coordinate and monitor provision of assistance to elderly disaster survivor's emergency transportation. (Respond)

Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (LARA)

1. Monitor facilities through various methods including surveying their plans, which should include providing all hazards emergency planning, including evacuation and transportation modes and capabilities for all populations, including individuals located in hospitals and nursing homes, and with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. (Protect)

LARA - Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC)

1. Per Energy Security/Assurance Plan: (Respond)
 - a. Fuel provisions as needed.
 - b. Assist with restoration of traffic lights/controls along major evacuation routes.
2. Provide information on status of, needs for, and plans for restoration of interdependent structures. (All)
3. Conduct activities under the direct authority of LARA elements as related pipeline transportation. (All)

Department of Military and Veteran Affairs (DMVA)

1. Military transportation capacity from the US Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) or other organizations to move essential resources when requested upon approval by the Governor. (Respond)
2. Provide staff to the headquarters ESF 1 function and regional ESF 1 when requested upon approval by the Governor. (Respond)
3. Provide assets to complement temporarily degraded or disrupted DOT/FAA air navigation services capabilities. (Respond)
4. Provide support in emergency operations and restoration of inland waterways, ports, and harbors. (Respond)
5. Transportation Support Tasks - Resource Support (Respond)
 - a. Transports heavy equipment.
 - b. Assets to transport personnel from the affected area (limited).
 - c. Assets to transport cargo (e.g., bulk, palletized, water, petroleum, oil, etc.)
6. Aviation/Airlift Support Task Assignments - Resource Support (Respond)
 - a. Provide aircraft to transport personnel and cargo.
 - b. Provide military aircraft to facilitate reconnaissance, command and control, and communications.
 - c. Provide airborne firefighting support.
 - d. Assist in airborne medical evacuation.
 - e. Provide air search and rescue.
7. Engineering Support Tasks (Respond)
 - a. Rapid road and bridge construction.
8. Assist in the restoring of transportation infrastructure. (Recover)

Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)

1. Provide appropriate engineering and contracting/procurement personnel and equipment to assist in emergency removal of debris. (Respond)
2. Supplement equipment resources. (Respond)

Department of State (MDOS)

1. Provide a liaison to the SEOC responding to transportation incident if incident has potential international implications. (Respond)
2. Coordinate international offers for transportation-related assistance. (Respond)

Michigan State Police (MSP)

1. Coordinate school bus safety inspections through the Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Division (MSP-CVED). (Prevent)
2. Protect transportation infrastructure, including supporting maritime infrastructure, from the effects of manmade and natural disasters, and terrorism. (Protect)
3. Identify transportation modes and capabilities for all populations, including individuals located in hospitals and nursing homes, and with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. (Mitigate)
4. Assist the MDHHS with the transportation and distribution of the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS). (Respond)
5. Provide assets to address security and on-site coordination for ground operations of mass air evacuation operations. (Respond)
6. Coordinate with the transportation industry and MDOT for additional resources and traffic control measures to support emergency operations. (Respond)
7. Connect with the Joint Standard Operation Procedure (JSOP) for emergency closure of state highways and evacuations. (Respond)
8. Assist in evacuating areas, controlling traffic, and providing security in the affected area. (Respond)
9. Coordinate with the United States Coast Guard (USCG) and other maritime stakeholders and support agencies for mission assignments to prioritize, evaluate, and support restoration of domestic ports, shipping, waterways, and related systems and infrastructures. (Recover)
10. Provide information and assistance concerning the recovery of transportation critical infrastructure. Acting as a secondary support, which may include traffic crash reporting, and body recovery. (Recover)
11. Provide assets to address security and on-site coordination for ground operations. (All)

MSP- Emergency Management Homeland Security Division (EMHSD)

1. Coordinate and administer the federal Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) program to provide funding for cost-effective mitigation measures to reduce the long-term risk to public facilities from disaster damage. (Mitigate)
2. Analyze the impact of the incident on transportation operations nationally, regionally, and statewide. (Respond)
3. Provide information and assistance concerning the recovery and restoration of transportation critical infrastructure. (Respond)

4. Identify and provide department transportation assets and support resources when most effective. (Respond)
5. Coordinate with MDOT to support MDOT providing emergency highway funding for federally owned highways and highways on the Federal Aid System. (Recover)
6. Assist in restoring the transportation infrastructure through the Stafford Act Program - provide timely funding for activation under Stafford-Act eligible activities. (Recover)
7. Provide information on status of, needs for, and plans for restoration of transportation infrastructure. (Recover)
8. Maintain a statewide damage assessment system. (Recover)
9. Organize and coordinate damage assessment and public information functions in in the SEOC. (Recover)
10. Coordinate and administer the federal Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP) to provide funding to repair, restore, or replace damaged public facilities. (All)
11. Through the Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program request assistance from the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) which provide fixed- and rotary-wing aircrafts to support radiological environment surveys or research capabilities during a radiological or nuclear incident. (All)
12. REP - Provide information on status of, needs for, and plans for restoration of interdependent structures. (All)

MSP- Michigan Intelligence Operations Center (MIOC)

1. Send suspicious or unusual activities and observations to MDOT and MSP. (Prevent)

Department of Technology, Management, and Budget (DTMB)

1. Maintain a carpool for regular issue vehicles; but does not maintain buses or large mass transportation vehicles. (Protect)
2. Provide vendor information to address security and onsite coordination for mass ground evacuation, as requested. (Respond)
3. Coordinate with ESF 7 to locate a vendor to assist with maritime stakeholders, including USCG. (Respond)
4. Coordinate the use of state facilities and equipment and secures additional mass transportation resources to support emergency operations (see ESF 7). (Respond)
5. Identify and provide departmental transportation assets and support resources when most effective. (All)

Tasks: Federal Government Support Agencies

United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE)

1. Provide portable bridges as needed. (Respond)
2. Provide appropriate engineering and contracting/procurement personnel and equipment to assist in emergency removal of debris, demolition, repair of roads and bridges, and temporary repair of essential public facilities. (Respond)
3. Provide support in emergency operations and restoration of inland waterways, ports, and harbors. (Recover)
4. Coordinate with other maritime stakeholders and support agencies for mission assignments to prioritize, evaluate, and support restoration of domestic ports, shipping, waterways, and related systems and infrastructures. (Recover)
5. Post-flood relief: emergency channel and bridge debris clearance. (Flood Annex) (Recover)
6. Provide information and assistance concerning the recovery and restoration of transportation critical infrastructure. (Recover)
7. Provide information on status of, needs for, and plans for restoration of transportation infrastructure. (Recover)
8. Assist in the restoring of transportation infrastructure. (Recover)

United States Coast Guard (USCG)

1. Lead efforts to protect marine transportation system from manmade and natural disasters, and acts of terrorism. (Protect)
2. Coordinate with other maritime stakeholders and support agencies for mission assignments to prioritize, evaluate, and support restoration of domestic ports, shipping, waterways, and related systems and infrastructures. (Recover)
3. Inform SEOC about status of maritime domain and marine transportation system. (All)

National Weather Services (NWS)

1. Provide information to support ESF 1 activities, including mass evacuation: (All)
 - a. Forecasts, watches, warnings, including weather, storm surge, and dispersion forecasts.
 - b. Surface and marine forecasts and nowcasts, including ice and debris tracking.
 - c. Emergency hydrographic surveys, search and recovery, obstruction location, and vessel traffic rerouting in ports and waterways.
 - d. Remote aerial and orbital imagery through the DOC/NOAA desk.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

1. Provide assets to complement temporarily degraded or disrupted DOT/FAA air navigation services capabilities as requested. (Respond)

United States Department of Transportation (USDOT)

1. Provide assets to address security and on-site coordination for ground operations of mass air evacuation operations, as requested and required. (Respond)

USDOT - Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

1. Oversee the operation and regulation of the US National Airspace System including during emergencies. (Respond)
 - a. May delegate use of specified airspace for national defense, homeland security, law enforcement, and response missions (e.g., search and rescue) but retains control of the airspace at all times.
 - b. May implement air traffic and airspace management measures, such as temporary flight restrictions, in conjunction with missions.
2. Management of airspace within and surrounding the disaster-impacted area. (Respond)
3. Provide assets to address security and on-site coordination for ground and in-flight segments of operations of mass air evacuation operations. (Respond)

United States Postal Service (USPS)

1. Collect and report on transportation infrastructure disruption and damages as information is available. (All)

ESF 2: COMMUNICATIONS

Definition/Purpose: The purpose of ESF 2 is to support the restoration of communications infrastructure, coordinate communications support to response efforts, facilitate the delivery of information to emergency management decision makers, and assist in the stabilization and reestablishment of systems and applications during incidents.

Scope: Activities in this ESF support the voice and data communication infrastructure and essential elements of information needs for local, state, tribal, and federal government agencies, as well as nongovernmental organizations, private sector partners, families, individuals, and households, including those with disabilities and access and functional needs. These activities include:

- Providing disaster emergency communications, which consists of the technical means and modes required to provide and maintain operable and interoperable voice and data communications in an incident area.
- Supporting temporary reestablishment of basic public safety communications infrastructures and initial restoration of commercial telecommunications infrastructure.
- Coordinating priority telecommunications services at incident support facilities and providing capabilities and services to aid response and short-term recovery operations.
- Leading communications planning, training, exercising, and coordination of stakeholder capabilities to support whole community disaster response.
- Facilitating delivery of mission critical information to maintain situational awareness for decision makers and supporting elements.
- Developing and maintaining cyber and communications common operating pictures with state, local, and industry partners, and establishing restoration priorities during disasters.
- Coordinating and deconflicting incident radio frequencies in disaster event areas.

Core Capabilities: Operational Communications

Lifelines: All ESFs intersect with various Lifelines depending upon the incident. ESF 2 supports almost all Lifelines, however the Lifeline which is most impacted by ESF 2 is the Communications Lifeline.

Other ESF Overlap:

[ESF 3: Public Works and Engineering](#) - While ESF 2 describes the systems and methods of communication, ESF 3 is where the infrastructure which allows ESF 2 systems to function is coordinated.

[ESF 5: Information and Planning](#) – Many of the communications systems described in this ESF are utilized to inform ESF 5 for situational assessments, incident action planning, and disaster planning. In addition, messaging that is accessible and available for those with access and functional needs, disabilities, or vulnerable populations is coordinated in conjunction with ESF 5.

[ESF 12: Energy](#) – Most systems and technology reliant upon electricity is reliant upon ESF 12, which leads ESF 2 especially vulnerable to interruption through ESF 12; without power, most communications systems are non-operational for more than 6-72 hours.

[ESF 15: External Affairs](#) – While ESF 2 focuses on the systems and methods which coordinate and enable communications, ESF 15 focuses on the message that is sent through these systems.

Related Plans and Annexes:

[Disaster-specific Annex: Cyber Attacks](#) – ESF 2 is intrinsically tied with cyber capabilities utilized for communications, and as such a cyber-attack, which is likely to impact cyber communications, requires coordination with ESF 2.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Energy Emergencies](#) – Although not intrinsically tied to ESF 2, an energy emergency often results in the loss of communications which requires ESF 2's involvement.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Infrastructure Failure](#) – The failure of communication infrastructure would require ESF 2's involvement. In addition, infrastructure failures in general require communications between internal and external stakeholders.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Nuclear Attack](#) – In a nuclear attack, the traditional communication systems utilized by emergency management agencies, first responders, and the media may be inoperable. Alternate communication systems and methods must be utilized by ESF 2 in conjunction with ESF 15 to ensure timely responses and save lives.

[Disaster-specific Annex: CBRNE Attack](#) – A CBRNE – Terrorist attack will require prompt messaging coordinated between ESF 2 and ESF 15 to ensure life safety and the possible identification of the threat or perpetrator.

[DTMB Publication: Cyber Disruption Response Plan](#) – This plan describes how to reduce the impacts of and respond to major cyber disruption events in and affecting the State of Michigan, which requires significant ESF 2 coordination for cyber responses.

Other Areas of Interest: This ESF includes all aspects of voice and data communications including the alerting, notifying, and warning. It satisfies many of the requirements for the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP) Standard 4.7 on Communications and Warning. According to that standard an Accredited Emergency Management Program has communications, alert and notification, and warning plans that provide for using, maintaining, and augmenting the equipment necessary for efficient preparation for, response to, and recovery from emergencies/disasters.

Within the MEMP, the following terms are defined as follows:

- Communication: The act of transferring information from one place, person, or group to another.
- Notification: Conveying time-sensitive information on response and recovery-related activities.
- Alert and Warning: Messages that gain the attention of a group(s) of individuals and distribute guidance to prepare for an anticipated incident.
- Higher level stakeholders or emergency personnel: Those at the executive level of state government or the federal government level.
- Lateral-level stakeholders or emergency personnel: SEOC responders, other state level agencies within and outside of Michigan, private sector partners, and voluntary agencies.
- Subordinate-level stakeholders or emergency personnel: Local EOC responders, first responders, and public health staff.
- Internal communication: Communication between State of Michigan (SOM) government personnel.
- External communication: Communication to partners outside of SOM government personnel.

The SEOC provides emergency communications between local jurisdictions and state agencies as well as the federal government.

Tasks: All Agencies

All Agencies

1. Notify ESF2 Lead or the SEOC Communications Unit Leader (COML) of all communications requirements and available assets to eliminate duplication of efforts and ensure prompt provision of services. (Respond)
2. Notify ESF2 Lead or SEOC COMLS of: (Respond)
 - a. Any radio frequency devices brought to the incident area.
 - b. When communications resources are being withdrawn or discontinued.
 - c. When communications resources are no longer needed.
3. Participate in monthly information sharing calls with local partners. (All)

Tasks: Lead Agencies

Department of Technology, Management, and Budget (DTMB)

All subunits under DTMB should be coordinated through the DTMB State Emergency Management Coordinator (SEMC).

To contact the DTMB subunits the DTMB SEMC in the SEOC should be contacted.

1. DTMB/Michigan Security Operations Center (MISOC) Monitor SOM networks, systems, and endpoints for signs of cyber-attack or intrusion. (Prevent)
2. DTMB/MISOC maintains situational awareness of potential cyber threats to the SOM and works closely with MSP Cyber Command to address threats. (Protect)
3. Conduct system and application remediation, upgrades, and replacement to mitigate cybersecurity impacts. (Mitigate)
4. Remain aware of communications equipment or functional capabilities that are deployed even if they are deployed with or under a different agency. (Respond)
5. Support teams deployed with voice and data communications. (Respond)
6. Provide IT systems support to state agencies under all circumstances, including crisis or emergency, attack, stabilization, and reestablishment. (Respond)
7. Provide centralized procurement of communications/IT equipment and licensing for state agencies. (Respond)
8. Maintain the following communications systems to support emergency operations. (Respond)
9. DTMB staff assigned to ESF 2 coordinate and prioritize deployable State and Private communication assets and personnel. (Respond)
10. Support State departments and agencies in procuring/coordinating communications services in conjunction with ESF 7. (Respond)
11. Review and implements recommendations identified in incident and exercise after-action reports, risk analysis/hazard identification, and industry best practices. (Mitigate)
12. Coordinate with EMHSD and FEMA to develop appropriate ESF 2 documentation, policies, and procedures for communications. (All)

13. Coordinate with EMHSD and FEMA to develop appropriate ESF 2 documentation, policies, and procedures for communications. (All)
14. Provide technical and maintenance support for communications equipment. (All)
15. Coordinate with private partners and other State/Federal agencies on communications/IT restoration efforts. (Recover)
 - a. LEIN, DTMB/MPSCS, MSP Mobile Command Vehicle, National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), NAWAS.
Provides DTMB or state-owned systems; the content generated by these systems is not the responsibility of DTMB. Provide context and other information through the use of Geospatial Informational System (GIS) and other web-based software systems. (All)

DTMB - Michigan Public Safety Communications System (MPSCS)

The Michigan Public Safety Communications System (MPSCS) is a division of the Department of Technology, Management, and Budget (MDTMB), which primarily handles the communications tasks assigned to MDTMB in day-to-day operations and in times of emergency. DTMB/MPSCS also manages, Monitor, and Maintain the statewide P25 radio system used by federal, state, local and tribal agencies.

1. Act to achieve, maintain, and enhance interoperable emergency communications capabilities; support and promote ability of emergency response providers and government officials to communicate in the event of disasters, acts of terrorism, or man-made disasters. (Prevent)
2. Coordinate planning and provision of national security/emergency preparedness communications for State Government under all circumstances, including crisis or emergency, attack, stabilization, and reestablishment. (Prevent).
3. Assist federal, state, local, and tribal agencies operating in Michigan with interoperable emergency communication planning and exercises. (Prevent)
4. DTMB/Network Communication Center (NCC) Monitor and Protect the DTMB/MPSCS with 24/7 coverage. (Protect)
5. Implement industry standards and controls in system design and interconnection, conduct system technical analyses and coordinate with the FCC and other governing bodies. (Protect)
6. Conduct routine system upgrades and maintenance to keep the DTMB/MPSCS system up to data with industry standards. Perform remediation of known issues to mitigate possible system impacts. (Mitigate)
7. Support short term-restoration assistance to local and tribal area government emergency communications. (Respond)
8. Provide support to ESF 2 at local, tribal, and/or federal operations as approved and requested upon; to include personnel, equipment, technical assistance. (Following ICS policies and procedures and communications). (Respond)
9. Train and deploy personnel to support ESF 2 Operations. (Respond)
10. Assign radio operators to staff the radio equipment at the SEOC. (Respond)
 - a. AUXCOMM is the primary agency assigned to staff the radio equipment at the SEOC at the request of the Communications Unit in the SEOC.
 - b. MSP Communications and others as needed.
11. Provide personnel to assist in communications missions. (Respond)
 - a. COML, Communications Technician (COMT) to support firefighters, law enforcement officers, and incident response operations.
 - b. Engineers, technicians, and liaison staff.
 - c. Communications officer to accompany radio systems for user training and operator maintenance.
 - d. Frequency Managers (State and FEMA/NCC level) for the use of state radio frequencies.
12. Provide DTMB owned communications equipment and services to responders as needed or required such as: (Respond)
 - a. Communications on Wheels (COW)/Site on Wheels. (SOW)
 - b. Radio caches.
 - c. Phones and Mobile smart devices.
 - d. Laptops.
 - e. Printers, Multifunction devices, and Plotters.
 - f. Email accounts.
 - g. Office Productivity and Collaboration Software.
13. Coordinate State radio frequency interoperability. Resolves radio frequency use conflicts. (All)

Tasks: State Government Supporting Agencies

Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD)

1. Issue agricultural advisories, orders, and embargoes as outlined in the MDARD Emergency Management Plans Manual. (Protect)
2. Maintain limited internal communications capabilities including: (Respond)
 - a. A limited 800 MHz radio cache that can be integrated with existing statewide radio communications systems to support firefighters, law enforcement officers, and incident response operations.
 - b. A Communications officer who administers radio systems for user training and operator maintenance.
3. Communicate and coordinate with federal authorities in promoting federal assistance related to agricultural damage, farmers, and related food enterprises. (Respond)

Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE)

1. Administer the Pollution Emergency Alerting System (PEAS). Ensure releases to the environment are responded to in a timely manner and threats to human health and the environment are mitigated against. (Protect)
2. Work with MDHHS and local health departments to ensure Michigan Health Alert Notifications (MIHAN) alerts are issued for releases to source drinking water. (Respond)
3. Provide imagery and data through an Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) program. (Respond)

Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS)- Health

1. Issue health advisories and protective action guides to the public. (Protect)
2. Coordinate the state public health communications response with local public health and healthcare partners by sharing public health emergency information via social media, websites, and other outreach tools. (Respond)
3. Maintain a tactical communication capability for public health emergencies. (Respond)
4. Utilize EMSystem/EMResource to allow real time status of incident specific data for surge capacity. (Respond)
5. Utilize the MI Volunteer Registry to communicate with volunteers. (Respond)
6. Utilize Community Health Emergency Coordination Center (CHECC) Communications systems to support the MI MORT. (Respond)
7. Provide liaisons to the federal Individuals and Households Program. (Recover)
8. Maintain Michigan Health Alert Network (MIHAN). (All)
9. Maintain liaison with local government and volunteer human service agencies. (All)

LARA - Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC)

1. Protection of underground Facilities Act/ MISS DIG Program. (Prevent)
2. Require electric and natural gas utilities to report on cybersecurity plans (training, threats, workforce, etc.) annually. (Prevent)
3. Require electric and natural gas utilities to inform the MPSC and MIOC of significant cybersecurity incidents (as defined in MPSC rules). (Prevent)
4. Monitor and reports on the assessment, repair, and restoration of damaged energy and telecommunications infrastructure. (Respond)
5. Per Energy Security Plan, issue fuel specification waivers as needed. (Respond)
6. As appropriate, work with the MSP/EMHSD to communicate restoration priorities to electrical service providers to facilitate statewide incident recovery. (Recover)

Michigan Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (MDMVA)

1. MDMVA maintains the following equipment to support communications within the agency: (Protect)
 - a. Self-Supporting voice and data structure.
 - b. Mobile voice and data. (FirstNet Band 14)
 - c. 800 MHz Radios.
 - d. RAVE Mass Notification system for internal messaging of staff (Army).
 - e. Satellite telephone, messaging, and GPS tracking.
2. May deploy personnel to support ESF2 functions (as invited). (Respond)
3. Respond to cyber threats and disruptions. (Respond)
4. Provide secure and non-secure communications support (voice, video, data) for mobilizations of resources during existing or potential emergency conditions. (Respond)
 - a. 800 MHz radios, satellite telephones, messaging, and Global Positioning System (GPS) tracking are available for internal use and deploying to other responders.
5. Establish and maintain interoperable communications with local, state, and federal agencies and volunteer organizations as necessary to respond to domestic operations. (Respond)
6. Layer in unique equipment, as required, to allow interface with federal, state, and local emergency response agencies in support of domestic security missions and disaster response. (Respond)

Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)

1. The MDNR Law Division utilizes the DTMB/MPSCS 800 MHz and Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) systems for dispatching conservation officers statewide from the Communication Center located in Lansing. (Respond)
2. The MDNR Communications Center can support MSP dispatching when MSP center(s) are not available. (Respond)
3. MDNR Law and Fisheries personnel utilizes the DTMB/MPSCS 800 MHz System and a VHF radio system to communication with United States Coast Guard (USCG) and other vessels on the Great Lakes. (Respond)
4. MDNR Fire Management personnel utilizes the MSPCS 800 MHz and VHF radios systems to communicate with local, federal, and tribal fire departments and the MDNR incident coordination centers located in Roscommon and Marquette. (Respond)
5. MDNR GIS specialists collect, manage, analyze, model, and present geographic or spatial data. The GIS equipment is owned by DTMB however the operation and content therewithin is created by the MDNR. (Respond)
6. MDNR Fire Management has two mobile command center trailers with radio communication capability, generators, and hard wired (if available) or wireless internet capability that could be utilized to support any disaster. (Respond)
7. Provide trained personnel to assist in communications missions. (Respond)

Michigan Department of State Police (MSP)

1. Notify the SEOC ESF2 Lead or COML of all communications requirements and assets deployed to the incident area. (Respond)
2. Provide communications support to state response/recovery facilities within the disaster response area. (Respond)
3. Provide training to field staff and local responders on the DTMB/MPSCS radio system. (Protect)
4. Maintain Mobile Command vehicles and communication support trailers that can provide onsite communications support including dispatch, tactical repeaters, data, and cellular and satellite phone capabilities. (Respond)
5. Coordinate with cellular providers to deploy mobile cellular towers to event areas. (Respond)
6. Michigan Cyber Command Center (MC3) coordinates the combined efforts of cyber emergency response during critical cyber incidents in the state. (All)
7. MSP Regional Communications Centers provide direct communications and operational support to MSP field units and specialty teams. (Respond)
8. MSP Regional Communications Centers serve as the primary or secondary 9-1-1 Wireless Public Safety answering Point (PSAP) for some local response agencies throughout the state. (Respond)
9. MSP 911 Administration Office is a statewide point of contact for PSAPs in Michigan to facilitate planning, training, exercising, and information sharing to prepare for and respond to emergencies, disasters, and planned events. (Prevent)
10. MSP 911 Administration Office coordinates Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) involvement, when necessary, for emergency communications and public safety needs during emergencies and planned events. (Respond)
11. DTMB Assist MSP's Criminal Justice Information Center (CJIC) in maintaining the following statewide communications and notification systems: (Respond)
 - a. *Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN)*: MSP Operations uses the LEIN for dissemination of emergency information to other LEIN users throughout the state, including affected MSP divisions.
 - b. *National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS)*: The MSP uses the NLETS to exchange interstate law enforcement and public safety related information.
12. MSP Operations uses the following systems for disseminating incident communications, notifications, and alerts and warnings to emergency facilities and personnel statewide: (Respond)
 - a. *National Attack Warning and Alert System (NAWAS)*: MSP Operations is connected to 5 primary warning points located at selected MSP posts. Each warning point is equipped with the standard NAWAS equipment consisting of a telephone with a push to talk handset, alert, and speaker. The primary warning points are responsible for disseminating emergency information to other local warning points. The dissemination of attack warning and other warning information via NAWAS is guided by MSP Official Order No. 3.

NAWAS Warning Points in Michigan

National Warning Center/National Weather Service ▼	
State Warning Point – MSP Operations ▼	Alternate State Warning Point* – MSP/EMHSD Alternate SEOC ▼
Primary Warning Points (5): Second District Regional Dispatch MSP Paw Paw MSP Post Negaunee MSP Post St. Ignace MSP Post Gaylord Central Dispatch MSP ▼	
Secondary Warning Points (fan out continued as per dissemination list) ▼	

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

- b. *National Weather Wire Service (NWWS)*: MSP Operations receives information on severe weather watches and warnings, travel advisories, and road closings via the National Weather Wire Service – Open Interface (NWSS-OI) on the internet. This information is forwarded to the affected areas via the LEIN.
 - c. *LEIN*: MSP Operations utilizes the LEIN for dissemination of warning and emergency information to other LEIN users throughout the state, including affected MSP divisions.
 - d. *Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) Alerting Software*: MSP Operations uses IPAWS Alerting Software at the direction of the Governor or the SDEM or their designee. Emergency Alert System (EAS) and Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) messages are broadcast via IPAWS to warn residents of imminent dangers and to advise what protective actions they can take to ensure the safety of themselves and their property. MSP Operations may also assist local emergency managers in disseminating emergency broadcasts within their jurisdiction.
 - e. *Telephone*: MSP Operations notifies, via telephone, the MSP/EMHSD Duty Officer, other appropriate departmental personnel, affected state departments/agencies, and others deemed necessary for the immediate situation.
 - f. *Email*: MSP Operations can use email to transmit incident related information to the MSP/EMHSD Duty Officer, other appropriate departmental personnel, affected state departments/agencies, and others deemed necessary for the immediate situation.
 - g. *DTMB/MPSCS 800 MHz Radios*: MSP Operations uses DTMB/MPSCS 800 MHz radio for communicating with MSP posts and other department facilities.
13. The MSP Michigan Intelligence Operations Center (MIOC) utilizes the following systems for disseminating warning or emergency information on potential or imminent terrorism threats: (Respond)
- a. *LEIN*: The MIOC utilizes the LEIN for dissemination of potential or imminent terrorist threat information to other LEIN users throughout the state, including affected MSP divisions.
 - b. *Telephone*: The MIOC notifies, via telephone, the MSP/EMHSD command staff and/or Duty Officer, other appropriate MSP personnel, and others deemed necessary for the immediate situation, of potential or imminent terrorist threats.
 - c. *Email*: The MIOC utilizes email and dedicated distribution lists to transmit information on potential or imminent terrorist threats to all appropriate MSP and other state or local emergency personnel.
 - d. *Web/Social Media Sites*: In coordination between the MSP Public Affairs Section and the MIOC, threat information can be posted on the MSP intranet site for viewing by all MSP work units. In addition, threat information can also be posted on the MSP public web site and social media sites for dissemination to the public.
 - e. *Hardcopy*: The MIOC may provide hardcopy terrorist threat information to appropriate MSP staff and others deemed necessary for the immediate situation.

MSP – Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division (EMHSD)

1. Coordinate planning and provision of emergency preparedness communications for SEOC response under all circumstances, including crisis or emergency, attack, stabilization, and reestablishment. (Prevent)
2. Coordinate with ESF2 partner agencies to develop SEOC ESF 2 documentation, policies, and procedures. (Protect)
3. Maintain and engage various systems in the SEOC for communicating, notifying, alerting, and warning higher, lateral, and subordinate emergency personnel, stakeholders, and the public: (Respond)
 - a. *Telephone – Landline*: Used to notify and communicate with the Executive (Governor's) Office, appropriate state departments/agencies, affected local governments, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), adjacent states, and Canada, as necessary.
 - b. *Telephone – Cellular*: MSP/EMHSD staff have cellular telephones to be able to conduct emergency response operations remotely. They are used to notify and communicate with the Executive (Governor's) Office, appropriate state departments/agencies, affected local governments, FEMA, adjacent states, and Canada, as necessary.
 - c. *Telephone – Satellite*: MSP/EMHSD maintains two satellite phones in the SEOC that can be used in fixed or mobile mode and four additional mobile satellite phones that may be deployed during emergency response operations. These are used as a backup mode of communication when cellular and landline phones are unable to be used.
 - d. *Telephone – Secure*: The Department of Homeland Security, FEMA, FBI, and other appropriate federal departments/agencies may communicate with the MSP/EMHSD and other state departments/agencies via secure telephone for the purpose of relaying information/warning on actual, imminent, or potential terrorism situations.
 - e. *Email*: Used to notify and communicate with the Executive (Governor's) Office, appropriate state departments/agencies, affected local governments, FEMA, adjacent states, and Canada, as necessary. There are specific SEOC position specific email addresses that are used to maintain consistent communication during a response.
 - f. *iPads*: MSP/EMHSD maintains a cache of iPads that are used to collect damage assessment information during disasters and communicate that information into the GIS to be tallied and reviewed.
 - g. *MI CIMS*: The MSP/EMHSD utilizes the Michigan Critical Information Management System (MI CIMS) in the SEOC to broadcast information about imminent or actual threats or incidents to all MI CIMS users across the state.
 - h. *Mass Notification Software*: The MSP/EMHSD uses a mass notification software to issue notifications to responders to activate the SEOC.
 - i. *Facsimile*: The SEOC has two facsimile machines to send hard-copy communications over telephone lines. (Additional facsimile machines can be installed as needed to meet the demands of the situation.)
 - j. *Collaboration Software*: The voice, video, and text communication capabilities are used to communicate with higher, lateral, and subordinate emergency personnel and partners
 - k. *IPAWS alerting software*: Used to issue statewide alerts and warnings as directed by the Governor's office or other executive level state officials.
 - a. Ability to issue Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages via television and radio.
 - b. Ability to issue Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) via cellular telephones.
 - c. Issuing emergency alerts and warnings through IPAWS allows for both English and Spanish alerts to be disseminated.
 - d. IPAWS uses Common Alerting Protocol standards which allows for emergency alerts to be received by devices used by those with access and functional needs.
 - a. *DTMB/MPSCS 800 MHz Radios*: A bank of 800 MHz DTMB/MPSCS radios are located in the SEOC. There are also some radios at the Alternate SEOC at the Emergency Management and Homeland Security Training Center (EMHSTC). The DTMB/MPSCS 800 MHz radio system allows communications with various state field staff as well as local responders.
 - l. *Geographic Information System (GIS)*: GIS is used in the SEOC to visualize and share disaster-related data with local, state, and federal responders.
 - m. *FEMA National Radio System (FNARS)*: The FNARS is a two-way, 1000-watt voice radio transceiver capable of transmitting between the SEOC and FNARS communication centers located throughout the country. This system is a support warning system when telephone lines are inoperable.
 - n. *NAWAS*: The MSP/EMHSD Alternate SEOC functions as the Alternate State Warning Point for the NAWAS. The MSP/EMHSD provides backup NAWAS facilities for MSP Operations during emergencies and will disseminate warnings to the 10 primary warning points when needed.
 - o. *SHARed RESources High Frequency Radio (SHARES)*: The SEOC has one station for voice communication, and a second station for data communication including Winlink.

- p. *Web/Social Media Sites*: As appropriate, threat/incident information can be posted on the MSP intranet site for viewing by all MSP work units. In addition, threat/incident information can also be posted on the MSP/EMHSD public web site and MSP social media sites for dissemination to the public.
 - q. *VaporStream*: System used by the Fermi and DC Cook nuclear power plants to send plant status alerts and documents to the SEOC and associated counties. Notifications are received via a tablet in the SEOC, and confirmation of receipt is automatically transmitted back to the plant.
 - r. *INFORM*: System used by the Palisades nuclear power plant to send plant status alerts and documents to the SEOC and associated counties. Notifications are received via a tablet in the SEOC, and confirmation of receipt is automatically transmitted back to the plant.
4. Coordinate with MDTMB for any required state-level communication support. (Respond)
 5. Coordinate the collection and dissemination damage assessment information via communications tools and systems such as iPads, MI CIMS, and GIS. Additionally, coordinate communications resources during state damage assessments (Respond)
 6. Liaison with affected local jurisdictions through a variety of communications pathways. (Respond)
 7. Post recovery information on the State of Michigan website and appropriate social media outlets. (Recover)
 8. Hosts regular informational and response coordination calls with local emergency managers to provide situational awareness to local responders. Relevant state agency personnel are also engaged in this communication outreach. (Respond)

Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT)

1. Maintain and engage various systems for communicating, notifying, alerting, and providing warning regarding relevant transportation issues to personnel, stakeholders, and the public: (Respond).
 - a. Telephone – Cellular.
 - b. Telephone – Landline.
 - c. Email.
 - d. iPads.
 - e. MI Drive
 - f. CodeRED.
 - g. Facsimile.
 - h. Microsoft Teams voice, video, and text communication capability.
2. MDOT has cameras throughout Metro Detroit that are monitored 24/7 to provide information back to the Intelligent Transportation office and may dispatch emergency responders as needed and relay information to motorists through the dynamic message signs. (All)
3. MDOT owned or operated dynamic message boards (portable and permanent) may be used for public messaging in certain situations. (All)

NOTE: MDOT only uses CodeRED to receive information from MSP/EMHSD and the SEOC.

Tasks: Federal Government Support Agencies

Federal Government Systems and Services

The Federal Government maintains several systems and services that federal, state, and local agencies may have access to which provides redundancy to their communications, notifications, alert, and warning systems.

The SEOC and agency responders has access to the following systems:

1. **National Attack Warning and Alert System (NAWAS)**: The NAWAS is managed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The NAWAS is designed to alert government, industry, and the public to the threat of enemy attack and to report peacetime disasters such as severe weather conditions. The NAWAS is a voice communications system similar to a telephone party-line circuit, and warnings can be disseminated to all NAWAS warning points simultaneously. The NAWAS provides attack warning from the National Warning Center located at the North American Air Defense Headquarters in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and from the National Weather Service to governmental departments/agencies as warning points throughout the country.
2. **National Weather Wire Service (NWWS)**: The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) transmits weather information, including watches and warnings, through the National Weather Wire Service Open Interface (NWSS-OI) on the internet.
3. **FEMA National Alert Radio System (FNARS)**: The FNARS is a two-way, 1000-watt voice radio transceiver capable of transmitting between the SEOC and FNARS communication centers located throughout the country. This system is a support warning system when telephone lines are inoperable.
4. **Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN)**: HSIN is managed by the United States Department of Homeland Security (US DHS). The HSIN is a trusted network for homeland security mission operations to share sensitive but unclassified information. Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and private sector partners can use HSIN to

manage operations, analyze data, send alerts and notices, and share the information they need to perform their duties.

5. **Government Emergency Telecommunications (GETS):** GETS is managed by the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA). The GETS supports national leadership; federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial governments; first responders; and other authorized national security and emergency preparedness (NS/EP) users. It is intended to be used in an emergency or crisis situation when the landline network is congested and the probability of completing a normal call is reduced.
6. **Wireless Priority Service (WPS):** WPS is managed by CISA. WPS supports national leadership; federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial governments; and other authorized NS/EP users. It is intended to be used in an emergency or crisis situation when the wireless network is congested and the probability of completing a normal call is reduced.
7. **Secure Communications:** The US DHS, FEMA, and other appropriate federal departments/agencies may communicate with the MSP/EMHSD and other state departments/agencies via secure telephone for the purpose of relaying information/warning on actual, imminent, or potential terrorism situations.
8. **Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP):** TSP is managed by CISA. TSP is a program that authorizes NS/EP organizations to receive priority treatment for vital voice and data circuits or other telecommunications services.
9. **Communication Assets Survey and Mapping (CASM) Tool:** CASM is managed by CISA. It is the primary resource, nationwide, for the emergency communications community to inventory and share agency, asset, and COMU information, for the purpose of planning public safety communications operability and interoperability.
10. In an actual or potential incident, the following systems are used to communicate pertinent preparedness or response information:
 - a. **National Incident Communications Conference Line (NICCL):** A standing conference line designated, maintained, and supported by DHS Public Affairs as the primary means for interagency incident communications information sharing during an incident requiring Federal coordination.
 - b. **State Incident Communications Conference Line (SICCL):** A dedicated Federal-state incident communications conference line.
 - c. **Private Sector Incident Communications Conference Line (PICCL):** A standing line to provide timely information to critical infrastructure communicators.

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency / Emergency Communications Division (CISA/ECD)

1. Lead the Nation's operable and interoperable public safety and national security and emergency preparedness (NS/EP) communications efforts. (Respond)
2. Provide training, coordination, tools, and guidance to help its federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and industry partners develop their emergency communications capabilities and plans. (Protect)
3. Work with stakeholders and regional personnel to document best practices and lessons learned to promote improvements in emergency communications during future events. (Protect)
4. Manage priority telecommunications programs that support emergency communications and communications restoration. (Respond)

Federal Emergency Management Agency Disaster Emergency Communications (FEMA/DEC)

1. Assess and addresses survivability, sustainability, and interoperability of local emergency communications systems to meet the goals of the National Emergency Communications Plan (NECP). (Protect)
2. Assist State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial entities in mitigating their disaster emergency communications risks and requirements to support life-saving efforts, protect property, and coordinate response and recovery operations. (Mitigate)
3. Enable effective and efficient Federal disaster response and recovery by providing Operational Communications support (voice, video, and data) to first responders in coordination with other mission partners, stakeholders, and survivors. (Respond)
4. Deploy, installs, operates, Maintain, and Protect telecommunications, logistics, and operations assets in support of planned special events and in response to disasters, assist residents and visitors and first responders. (Respond)
5. Provide disaster emergency communications through six geographically dispersed Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) detachments and a pre-positioned fleet of Mobile Communications Office Vehicles. (Respond)
6. Assist with identification and coordination of resources required for long-term restoration of critical infrastructure, key resources, and community lifelines. (Recover)
7. Enable interoperable communications to ensure coordination and collaboration among Federal, State, Tribal, Territorial, and Local (F/S/T/T/L) governments, as well as the private sector and non-governmental organizations. (Respond)

FirstNet Authority

Housed within the Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), the First Responder Network (FirstNet) Authority is the federal entity charged with overseeing the creation and delivery of the FirstNet network.

1. Work with state and local partners to develop a Response Operations Guidebook outlining coordination and support between the entity and the FirstNet Authority. (Protect)
2. Develop, build, and operate the nationwide, broadband network that equips first responders to save lives and protect U.S. communities. (Respond)
3. Provide deployable network assets and coordination. (Respond)

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) - National Weather Service (NWS)

1. Issue hazardous weather warning notifications (flood, severe, winter, fire, marine, etc.). (Respond)
2. Maintain NWSSchat which is an instant messaging program utilized by NWS operational personnel to share critical warning decision expertise and other types of significant weather information essential to the NWS's mission of saving lives and property. (Respond)
3. Maintain the Emergency Managers Weather Information Network (EMWIN) which provides emergency managers, public alerting services, and the public quick and free access to a defined set of NWS warnings, watches, forecasts, and other products. (All)
4. Maintain the Interactive Weather Information Network (IWIN) Provide interactive weather information to the public. The maps and graphics supply local weather, national weather and warnings, and world weather, while additional information can be found through various links and videos of weather events. (All)
5. Maintain the National Weather Wire Service (NWWS) through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), using the National Weather Wire Service Open Interface (NWSS-OI). NWWS provides television and radio broadcasters, emergency managers, commercial / private alerting services, and the general public the fastest receipt of current weather information, alerts and warnings sent in text format from the local NWS Weather Forecast Offices and National Centers. (All)
6. Maintain the National Weather Radio (NWR) nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information direct from a nearby National Weather Service (NWS) office. NWR broadcasts NWS warnings, watches, forecasts, and other hazard information 24 hours a day. In conjunction with the Emergency Alert System (EAS), NWR provides an all-hazards radio network, making it a single source for comprehensive weather and emergency information. The Secretary of Homeland Security (or President) can use the NWR network to send target alerts anywhere in the country. In addition, this type of activation also activates DHS/FEMA's EAS network at the local level. NWR also broadcasts warning and post-event information for all types of hazards, including natural (e.g., earthquakes and volcano activity), manmade (e.g., chemical or environmental incidents), and terrorism-related hazards. (All)
 - a. Local EMCs can request assistance for issuing alerts through the NWR system.

Tasks: Other Supporting Entities

Auxiliary Communications (AUXCOMM)

AUXCOMM is an umbrella term for a group of volunteer-based communications experts and specialists which assists in responding to and recovering from disasters by utilizing their skills and knowledge in communications.

1. Statewide AUXCOMM coordinator works with the SEOC COML to determine communication needs for the incident, and to establish voice and/or data circuits as needed in order to provide communication support between the SEOC and the local emergency management agency. (Respond)
2. Statewide AUXCOMM coordinator works with member organizations to facilitate communications via voice and/or data utilizing a variety of modes and bands. Member organizations include Civil Air Patrol (CAP), Salvation Army Team Emergency Radio Network (SATERN), American Red Cross (ARC), Central Michigan Emergency Network (CMEN), REACT, and other organizations as needed. (Respond)
3. Provide personnel support to SEOC ESF 2 operations as requested. AUXCOMM communications personnel resources include: (Respond)
4. The Communications Room at the SEOC is equipped with a variety of equipment to enable communication with each of the county's AUXCOMM stations as needed. Equipment includes: (Respond)
 - a. High Frequency (HF) radios for statewide voice and data communication.
 - b. Very High Frequency (VHF) and Ultra High Frequency (UHF) radios for voice communication via Frequency Modulation (FM), Digital Smart Technologies for Amateur Radio (D-STAR), and Digital Mobile Radio (DMR).
 - c. Winlink (radio-based email) over HF and packet radio.

5. National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) frequencies available for voice and data at both the SHARES station and via CAP stations, enabling transmission of encrypted data over the air as needed. (Respond)
6. CAP may provide voice and data capabilities at the SEOC in the HF bands on designated NTIA frequencies. (Respond)
7. Provide communication support to local, tribal, and territorial first responders as requested and approved. (Respond)
8. Provide communications and Information Technology (IT) support to state Response/recovery facilities within the area of operations as requested and approved. (Respond)
9. CAP READYOP system allows for remote coordination of CAP operations across the state via a combination of VHF, UHF, and internet capabilities. A READYOP node is available in the SEOC and throughout the state. (Respond)
10. Provide short term-restoration support to local, tribal, and territorial government emergency communications, as requested. (Recover)

Michigan Association of Broadcaster's (MAB)

The Michigan Association of Broadcasters (MAB), with oversight of the State Emergency Communications Committee (SECC), is responsible for the proper operation of the Emergency Alert System (EAS) that radio and television broadcasters and cable companies participate in. EAS provides direct dissemination of alerts and warnings to the public. The purpose of the SECC is to oversee the implementation of state emergency communications plans at the state and local levels. The SECC is chaired by a Michigan broadcast industry representative.

1. Develop emergency communications plans that comply with Federal Communications Commission (FCC) EAS rules. (Protect)
2. Develop authentication procedures for activating state emergency communications plans. (Protect)
3. Provide assistance to the broadcast and cable industries in developing emergency communications plans. (Protect)
4. Maintain liaisons with businesses, organizations and public service entities in the state that require emergency communications. (Protect)
5. Encourage research to improve the overall effectiveness of emergency communications within the state of Michigan. (Protect)
6. Provide technical advice to state and local authorities and private organizations within the state concerning emergency communications. (Respond)
7. Provide assistance to the SEOC Public Information Officer (PIO), when possible, to facilitate dissemination of vital information to the public through broadcasters that may not require EAS activation. (Respond)

Private Sector Communications Partners:

Private sector partners include but are not limited to cellular network providers (AT&T, Verizon, T-Mobile, etc.), satellite providers, and local internet and cable providers.

1. Provide resilient infrastructure to support commercial communications (voice and data) networks. (Prevent)
2. Restore public safety communications systems and first responder networks and infrastructure, as needed. (Respond)
3. Provide deployable assets (devices, temporary networks, equipment, etc.) (Respond)
4. Some cellular providers provide secure, reliable, priority connectivity to emergency responders. (Respond)

ESF 3: PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING

Definition/Purpose: The purpose of ESF 3 is to coordinate and organize the resources of the State government to facilitate the delivery of multiple core capabilities.

Scope: Activities in this function are intricately linked with critical infrastructures, including those used to support other ESFs. The primary functions of ESF 3 include:

- Providing pre- and post-incident assessments of public works and infrastructure.
- Executing emergency contract support for life-saving and life-sustaining services.
- Providing technical assistance, including engineering expertise and construction management.
- Contracting and real estate services.
- Providing emergency repair of damaged public infrastructure and critical facilities.

Core Capabilities: Infrastructure Systems, Critical Transportation, Environmental Response/Health and Safety, Logistics and Supply Chain Management, Fatality Management, Mass Care Services, Mass Search and Rescue Operations.

Lifelines: All ESFs intersect with various Lifelines depending upon the incident. ESF 3 supports almost all Lifelines.

Other ESF Overlap:

[ESF 1: Transportation](#) – The roads, bridges, railroad lines and stations, and physical infrastructure which supports the transportation systems described in ESF 1 are outlined in this ESF.

[ESF 2: Communication](#) – The cell phone towers, internet cables, and radio towers which create the communications systems described in ESF 2 are outlined in this ESF.

[ESF 10: Oil and Hazardous Materials](#) – The pipelines and other infrastructures which transport oil and hazardous material are discussed in this ESF and in ESF 1 but are primarily housed in ESF 10.

[ESF 12: Energy](#) – The power lines, transfer stations, and other similar infrastructures which support ESF 12 are outlined in this ESF.

[ESF 14: Cross Sector Business and Infrastructure](#) – Many critical infrastructures and key resources in Michigan are privately owned and operated, and as such, coordination between the private and public services.

Other Plans and Annexes:

[Disaster-specific Annex: Cyber Attacks](#) – Although not directly linked, ESF 3 is often impacted by cyber-attacks. A cyber-attack may impact infrastructure by targeting monitoring and operational systems or may impact the cyber infrastructure itself.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Energy Emergencies](#) – Although not directly linked, often energy emergencies are initiated by a failure or impact to an infrastructure in ESF 3.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Infrastructure Failures](#) – ESF 3 is directly linked with infrastructure failures and requires coordination with ESF 3 and various other ESFs to respond to and recover from infrastructure failures.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Nuclear Power Plant Incidents](#) – A nuclear power plant incident often requires the coordination of ESF 3 for engineering expertise.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Oil and Gas Well/Pipeline Incidents](#) – Oil and gas wells and pipelines are an infrastructure which requires close coordination between ESF 3 and 10 when incidents occur.

[MSP/EMHSD Publication 101d: Emergency Recovery Support Plan](#) – Many areas requiring repair and engineering consultation will require continued assistance through short- and long-term recovery, thus closely linking ESF 3 with the Infrastructure Systems Recovery Support Function.

[MSP/EMHSD Publication 901: Damage Assessment Handbook](#) – Damage assessment is intrinsically linked with ESF 3 because the damage assessment function is housed within this ESF. Further, engineering expertise is often required for damage assessment in cases involving public infrastructure.

Other Areas of Interest:

Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team (SCAT) – Typically led by a federal agency such as U.S. Fish and Wildlife in response to an oil spill, state agency members augment the team and participate in a process designed to assess oiled shorelines. SCAT surveys include systematic documentation using standard terms and definitions of the shoreline in areas affected by the spill, with information disseminated to planners and decision-makers. A SCAT could also be led by other federal agencies, such as the USCG, EPA, etc.

Tasks: All Agencies

1. Provide appropriate personnel for assessment functions.
2. Provide assessment information on damaged state facilities and impacted state functions.

3. Provide photographic documentation of emergency or disaster-related damage.
4. Monitor and report damage and impacts to critical private sector facilities, infrastructure, and systems

Tasks: Lead Agency

Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE)

1. Identify, and Provide safety guidance for, areas affected by hazardous materials with support of MDHHS and MIOSHA. (Prevent)
2. Assist in determining the operating status of water and wastewater systems. (Protect)
3. Oversee infrastructure protection activities for drinking water and water treatment agencies in the water sector. (Protect)
 - a. Assist in identifying critical water and wastewater needs, including personnel, electrical power, and treatment chemicals.
4. Aid solid waste agencies regarding municipal solid waste landfills and construction and demolition of waste landfills. Provide technical assistance for nonhazardous waste management including debris management and recycling/reuse opportunities. (Protect)
5. Minimizes environmental damage and contamination, especially when due to contamination of drinking water supplies or through disaster debris management. (Respond)
6. Supply engineering and environmental health personnel to assist in conjunction with the EPA in assessing the status of water, wastewater, and solid waste facilities. (Respond)
7. Provide engineering support to assist in evaluating damage to water control systems, such as dams, levees, and water delivery facilities and structures. (Respond)
8. Assist investigation and intelligence analysis for hazardous materials incidents involving contaminated water and wastewater systems, pursuant to existing state and federal authorities. (Respond)
9. Assist in temporary protection for essential public facilities, water supply, and sanitation. (Respond)
10. Provide technical assistance, project management, and engineering expertise support during response activities, and coordinate with DTMB and MDNR for construction management and resources. (Respond)
11. Provide support personnel, tools, and other resources to support ESF 3. (Respond)
 - a. Including technical personnel to evaluate damage to dam control facilities.
12. Coordinate salvage and wreck removal operations by contracting with DTMB; Provide expertise and Support specialized salvage/wreck removal operations as part of a coordinated response and restoration strategy; including salvage/wreck removal operation coordination beyond water operations. (Respond)
13. Assist in vessel salvage and removal of vessel debris (technical assistance, monitoring, and other support). (Respond)
14. Provide situational awareness and prioritized recommendations for the stabilization and reestablishment of associated critical infrastructure sectors supported by this ESF. (Respond)
15. Provide debris management technical assistance. (Respond)
16. Provide personnel to assist in damage assessment, structural inspections, debris clearance monitoring, and restoration of facilities. (Respond)
17. Oversee oil and hazardous substance pollution response operations associated with debris removal/salvage operations. (Respond)
18. Provide technical assistance for CBRNE blasts or explosions that may create a threatening agent in contaminated debris field. (Respond)
19. Provide expertise on waste and debris disposal options. (Respond)
20. Coordinate the assessment, repair, and restoration of damaged dams, water supply systems, and wastewater collection and treatment facilities. (Recover)
21. Review permits for repair and restoration of transportation used for the transport of contaminated materials. (Recover)
22. Assist radiological contaminated debris management activities by coordinating and/or providing resources, assessments, data, expertise, technical assistance, monitoring, and other appropriate support. (Recover)
23. Provide engineering and contracting/procurement personnel and equipment to assist in emergency removal of debris, demolition, temporary protection for temporary protection of essential public facilities, water supply, and sanitation. (Recover)
24. Oil, Gas, and Mineral Department (OGMD) monitor and report on private oil and gas well (gathering line) accidents. (All)
25. Assist solid waste agencies with assessments of staging/storage areas, solid waste facilities, and wastewater facilities; environmental sampling and monitoring; inspections, resources, data, and other support. (All)
26. Assist in determining the sustainability for human consumption of water from local sources and identifying hazardous materials having the potential to affect drinking water supplies. (All)
27. Assist in identifying critical water and wastewater needs, including personnel, electrical power, and treatment chemicals. (All)

Tasks: State Government Support Agencies

Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural (MDARD)

1. Identify locations of/Provide safety guidance for areas affected by hazardous materials. (Prevent)
2. Conduct infrastructure protection activities for drinking water and water treatment agencies in the water sector. (Protect)
3. Provide technical personnel to evaluate damage to water control facilities. (Respond)
4. Provide engineering support to assist in evaluating damage to water control systems, such as dams, levees, and water delivery facilities and structures. (Respond)
5. Provide personnel to assist in damage assessment, structural inspections, debris clearance monitoring, and restoration of facilities. (Respond)
6. Provide technical assistance in contract management, contracting, procurement, construction inspection, and environmental and archeological assessments. (Respond)
7. As necessary, assist local jurisdictions with the assessment, repair, and restoration of damaged inter-country drains. (Recover)
8. Provide engineering, contracting/procurement, personnel, and equipment to assist in emergency removal of debris, demolition, temporary protection for ads and bridges, temporary protection of essential public facilities, water supply, and sanitation. (Recover)
9. Provide expertise and Conduct/Support specialized salvage/wreck removal operations as part of a coordinated response and restoration strategy. (Recover)
10. Assist with the coordination of salvage and wreck removal operations. (Recover)
11. Supply engineering and environmental health personnel to assist in conjunction with the EPA in assessing the status of water, wastewater, and solid waste facilities. (Recover)
12. Mark and coordinate with the USACE, USCG, and MSP for removal of obstructions declared to be hazardous to navigation. (Recover)
13. Assist in vessel salvage and removal of vessel debris (coordinating and/or providing resources, assessments, expertise, technical assistance, monitoring, and other support). (Recover)
14. Oversee oil and hazardous substance pollution response operations associated with debris removal/salvage operations. (Recover)
15. For CBRNE blasts or explosions creating a threat agent in a contaminated debris field, provide technical assistance and consultation during the assessment and stabilization of damaged and potentially contaminated infrastructure and demolition strategies. (Recover)
16. Assist investigation and intelligence analysis for hazardous materials incidents involving contaminated water and wastewater systems, pursuant to existing EPA statutory authorities. (Recover)
17. Assist in determining the sustainability for human consumption of water from local sources and identifying hazardous materials having the potential to affect drinking water supplies. (Recover)
18. Monitor and report on damaged food and/or agricultural infrastructure. (All)
19. Provide guidance on health problems associated with hazardous materials and consumption of water from local sources. (All)
20. Provide situational awareness regarding water and wastewater needs at healthcare critical infrastructure sector facilities. (All)

Department of Education (MDE)

1. Assess damage to, and impact on, public schools. (Respond)
2. Coordinate public school facility and operations restoration. (Recover)

Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) – Human Services

1. Provide situational awareness regarding water and wastewater needs as healthcare critical infrastructure facilities. (Respond)
2. Identify locations of/Provide safety guidance for areas affected by hazardous materials in conjunction with EGLE and LEO/MIOSHA. (Respond)
3. Provide guidance on health problems associated with hazardous materials and consumption of water from local sources. (All)

Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) – Health

1. Monitor and report on damaged and/or negative impacts to private health and medical care facilities. (Respond)
2. Lead agency to request and deploy the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS). (Respond)
3. Coordinate participation on damage assessment teams. (Respond)
4. Identify locations of/Provide safety guidance for areas affected by hazardous materials. (Respond)
5. Supply engineering and environmental health personnel to assist in conjunction with the EPA in assessing the status of water, wastewater, and solid waste facilities. (Recover)

6. Provide guidance on health problems associated with hazardous materials and consumption of water from local sources. (Recover)
7. Provide situational awareness regarding water and wastewater needs as healthcare critical infrastructure sector facilities. (Recover)
8. Assist investigation and intelligence analysis for hazardous materials incidents involving contaminated water and wastewater systems, pursuant to existing EPA statutory authorities. (Recover)
9. Assist in determining the sustainability for human consumption of water from local sources and identifying hazardous materials having the potential to affect drinking water supplies. (Recover)
10. Assist in determining the suitability for human consumption of water from local sources and in identifying hazardous materials having the potential to affect drinking water supplies. (All)

LEO -Michigan Occupational Safety & Health Administration (MIOSHA)

1. MIOSHA will provide support for the four phases (planning, mitigation, response, and recovery) of emergency management. Planning and mitigation will be supported through coordination and outreach. Where needed and as applicable and appropriate, MIOSHA will support emergency response and recovery operations as outlined below:
 - a. Conduct hazard analyses.
 - b. Recommend hazard controls and safe work practices.
 - c. Provide expertise in safety and health risk assessment.
 - d. Offer technical assistance and consultation.
 - e. Provide guidance on selection and use of PPE, including respirator fit testing.
 - f. Conduct on-site safety surveys and conduct atmospheric monitoring where it can be accomplished without risk to MIOSHA personnel.
 - g. Answer questions related to MIOSHA regulations.
 - h. Assist in the development of site health and safety plans.
 - i. Collect and assemble safety and health data related to the incident.
 - j. Provide pertinent information and literature on applicable safety and health guidelines. Note: OSHA and other OSHA State Plan staff will always distribute pertinent OSHA Guidelines during their emergency response.
2. MIOSHA's primary role in the Incident Command System (ICS) will be to assist the "Safety Officer". MIOSHA should not assume responsibility of the site Safety Officer. Resources may also be assigned to the Planning Section and Operations Section to assure that information needed for hazard analysis and risk assessment is communicated to the site Safety Officer.
3. Activation of the MIOSHA team will occur in response to a declaration of emergency by the Governor and communicated through the Emergency Management Division of the Michigan State Police Department, or as directed by the Director or designee of LEO. On a case-by-case basis, the Director or designee of LEO, such as the Emergency Management Coordinator or the MIOSHA Director, can also activate the MIOSHA team in response to requests from local, state, or federal governmental agencies. However, the incident should be large-scale, incident command system based, and multi-jurisdictional. The ICS structure and principles will be applied when the MIOSHA team is responding to any incident.

Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (LARA)

1. Provide Construction Code Inspection services. (Prevent)
2. Maintain the teams, tools, and other resources to support ESF 3. (Protect)
3. Provide engineering personnel and support to assist in damage assessment, structural inspections, debris clearing (BFS), and restoration of state's transportation infrastructure (MDOT). (Recover)
4. Bureau of Fire Services (BFS) provides engineering and contracting/procurement personnel and equipment to assist in emergency removal of debris, demolition, temporary protection for ads and bridges, temporary protection of essential public facilities, water supply, and sanitation. (Recover)
5. Provide technical assistance in contract management, contracting, procurement, construction inspection, and environmental and archeological assessments. (All)

LARA - Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC)

1. Promotes and requires electrical infrastructure reliability enhancement measures to minimize storm-related electrical outages. (Prevent)
2. Monitor and Report on the assessment, repair, and restoration of damaged energy and telecommunications infrastructure. (Protect)
3. As appropriate, work with the MSP/EMHSD to communicate restoration priorities to electrical service providers to facilitate statewide incident recovery. (Respond)

NOTE: Telecommunication providers are not required to provide information to MPSC, and MPSC does not have the authority to order providers to share information. However, MPSC will contact impacted providers and request information regarding the situation and continue to monitor the recovery operations and follow-up with providers.

Department of Military and Veteran Affairs (DMVA)

1. Coordinate and provide military support to civil authorities – specific public works and engineering functions may include disaster debris management, decontamination support, and public facility damage assessment, restoration, and engineering. (Respond)
2. Coordinate the assessment, repair, and restoration of damaged state military facilities. (Recover)
3. Engineering Support Tasks. (Recover)
4. Provide engineering personnel and support, including design estimation and construction supervision for repair, reconstruction, and restoration of eligible facilities. (Recover)

Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)

1. Promote urban forestry measures to minimize storm-related tree damage and damage assessment. (Mitigate)
2. Provide engineering and contracting/procurement personnel and equipment to assist with debris management, demolition, and temporary protection. (Respond)
3. Provide staging areas for woody or green debris. (Respond)
4. Provide personnel to assist in damage assessment, structural inspections, debris clearance monitoring, and restoration of MDNR facilities. (Respond)
5. Assist in vessel salvage and removal of vessel debris (coordinating and/or providing resources, assessments, expertise, technical assistance, monitoring, and other support). (Respond)
6. Support, as needed, oil and hazardous substance pollution response on state lands, and/or impacting natural wildlife and/or resources. (Respond)
7. Provide engineering support to assist in evaluating damage to water control systems, such as dams, levees, and water delivery facilities and structures owned or managed by the department; EGLE engineering guidelines and EGLE dam safety unit monitor dam safety. (Respond)
8. Coordinate the assessment, repair, and restoration of damaged state lands and state owned recreational thorough ways (trails, forest roads, etc.). (Recover)
9. Assist with beach and shoreline clean up following water wreckage/salvage operations. (Recover)
10. Supply data or sensitive habitats (especially fish and birds). (All)
11. Mark and coordinate with the USACE, USCG, and MSP for removal of obstructions declared to be hazardous to navigation. (All)
12. Provide technical assistance in contract management, contracting, procurement, construction inspection, and environmental and archeological assessments. (All)
13. Identify locations of, and provide safety guidance for, areas affected by hazardous materials on state lands. (All)

Department of State (MDOS)

1. Provide liaison to USACE/MSP in the event of incidents having potential international implications. (Respond)
2. Coordinate international offers of public works and engineering assistance and support. (Respond)

Michigan State Police (MSP)

1. Provide expertise and Conduct/Support specialized salvage/wreck removal operations as part of a coordinated response and restoration strategy. (Respond)
2. Provide personnel to assist in damage assessment, structural inspections, debris clearance monitoring, and restoration of facilities. (Respond)
3. Work with MDHHS to provide all necessary law enforcement support in the deployment of the Strategic National Stockpile. (Response)
4. Provide contracting/procurement, personnel, and equipment to assist in emergency removal of debris, demolition, temporary protection for ads and bridges, temporary protection of essential public facilities, water supply, and sanitation. (Recover)
5. Coordinate salvage and wreck removal operations with DTMB. (Recover)
6. Assist in vessel salvage and removal of vessel debris (coordinating and/or providing resources, assessments, expertise, technical assistance, monitoring, and other support). (Recover)
7. Mark and coordinate with the USACE and USCG for removal of obstructions declared to be hazardous to navigation. (All)

MSP - Emergency Management Homeland Security Division (EMHSD)

1. Support ESF 3 infrastructure protection and mitigation (Protect)
2. Coordinate FEMA/State Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment. (Respond)

3. Provide situational awareness and prioritized recommendations for the stabilization and reestablishment of associated critical infrastructure sectors supported by this ESF. (Respond)
4. Provide personnel to assist in damage assessment, structural inspections, debris clearance monitoring, and restoration of facilities. (Respond)
5. For CBRNE blasts or explosions creating a threat agent in a contaminated debris field; MSP/EMHSD's REP program coordinates provision of technical assistance and consultation during the assessment and stabilization of damaged and potentially contaminated infrastructure and demolition strategies. (Respond)
 - a. Assist radiological-contaminated debris management activities by coordinating resources, assessments, data, expertise, technical assistance, monitoring, and other appropriate support. (Respond)
6. Coordinate and administer the federal Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP) to provide funding to repair, restore, or replace damaged public facilities. (Recover)
7. Coordinate disaster debris clearance and management activities, as required. (Recover)
8. Provide worker safety advice, assistance, and policy support for debris removal, building demolition, and other ESF 3 activities. (Recover)

MSP - Michigan Intelligence Operations Center (MIOC)

1. Support ESF 3 infrastructure protection and mitigation missions by providing infrastructure risk and vulnerability assessments in response to actionable intelligence and other information. (Respond)

Department of Technology, Management, and Budget (DTMB)

1. Assist in identifying critical water and wastewater needs, including personnel, electrical power, and treatment chemicals. (Respond)
2. Coordinate the assessment, repair, and restoration of damaged state facilities. (Recover)
3. Provide technical expertise and assistance for repair and restoration of transportation infrastructure and provide (vendor) advice on assistance of transportation of contaminated materials. (Recover)
4. Provide engineering personnel and support, including design estimation and construction supervision for repair, reconstruction, and restoration of eligible facilities. (Recover)
5. Exercise and manage regional standing emergency salvage contracts. (All)

Department of Transportation (MDOT)

1. Provide state highway/ trunkline control measures, evacuation routing, and access control, and perimeter points in coordination with the MSP and local jurisdictions. (Prevent)
2. Provide technical assistance to FEMA PAGP and HMGP. (Mitigate)
 - a. Technical Assistance through MDOT's contracted services available.
3. Provide situational awareness and prioritized recommendations to incident command for the support the stabilization and reestablishment of critical infrastructure. (Respond)
4. Monitor and Report on damaged and/or negative impacts to private infrastructure, facilities, and systems as assessed by local partners. (Respond)
5. Assist with the procurement and administration of federal revenues, special funding, and grants, for transportation system development and maintenance with regards to disaster response and recovery and may also apply for daily operations. These activities may include the repair or reconstruction of major highway facilities, transit systems and railroads, and may include the FHWA funds. (Respond)
6. Assess damage to, and impact of, state highway/ trunkline failed transportation infrastructure and accidents (road, air, rail, mass transit, and marine). (Respond)
 - a. Connect Air, Marine, and Rail owners with the federal contacts for damage assessment. Air, Marine, and Rail are primarily privately owned and federally regulated.
 - b. Liaises with the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB), which is responsible for investigating significant transportation accidents.
 - c. Determines impacts on involved modes of transportation and/or transportation facilities, and assess property, environmental, and transportation infrastructure. Estimates response and recovery resource needs, duration of resource use, and associated costs.
7. Provide technical assistance, project management, engineering expertise, and construction management resources and support for transportation infrastructures during response activities. (Respond)
8. Provide infrastructure risk and vulnerability assessments in response to actionable intelligence and other information. (Respond)
9. Assist in emergency removal of debris, demolition, temporary protection for roads and bridges by providing access to the MDOT garage and/or through prequalified contracted individuals through DTMB's contracts established in ESF 7. (Respond)
10. Provide technical expertise and assistance for repair and restoration of transportation infrastructure and provide advice on assistance of transportation of contaminated materials. (Recover)

11. Assist in identifying engineering flaws which may determine the probable cause of accidents or damage. (Recover)
12. Administer special funding that can be used for repair or reconstruction of major highway facilities as well as grant programs for transit systems and railroads that could be used for repair and rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure. (Recover)
13. Maintain, repairs, and restores the state highway/ trunkline system and state-owned rail lines. (All)
14. Maintain the teams, tools, and other resources to support ESF 3. (All)
15. Provide advice on assistance of transportation of hazardous materials. (All)

Tasks: Federal Government Support Agencies

United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE)

1. Provide technical assistance, project management, engineering expertise, and construction management resources and support during response activities. (Respond)
2. Provide expertise and Conduct/Support specialized salvage/wreck removal operations as part of a coordinated response and restoration strategy. (Respond)
3. Mark and coordinate with the USCG and MSP for removal of obstructions declared to be hazardous to navigation. (Respond)
4. Assist in vessel salvage and removal of vessel debris (coordinating and/or providing resources, assessments, expertise, technical assistance, monitoring, and other support). (Respond)
5. Maintain teams, tools, and other resources to support ESF 3. (All)

United States Coast Guard (USCG)

1. Provide expertise and Conduct/Support specialized salvage/wreck removal operations as part of a coordinated response and restoration strategy. (Respond)
2. Coordinate salvage and wreck removal operations. (Respond)
3. Assist in vessel salvage and removal of vessel debris (coordinating and/or providing resources, assessments, expertise, technical assistance, monitoring, and other support). (Recover)
4. Oversee oil and hazardous substance pollution response operations associated with debris removal/salvage operations. (Recover)
5. Mark and coordinate with the USACE and MSP for removal of obstructions declared to be hazardous to navigation. (All)
6. Access and coordinate hydrographic survey assets and capabilities. (All)

National Weather Service (NWS)

1. Provide hydrographic survey assets and expertise as part of a coordinated strategy of response/restoration of critical waterways, channels, and ports. (Respond)
2. Provide scientific support in assessing impact to coastal zone using population data, storm track, known areas of coastal damage, and general information on currents and winds to predict areas of high debris density and abundance. (Respond)
3. Access and coordinate hydrographic survey assets and capabilities. (All)

Tasks: Nonprofit Organization Partners

Michigan Economic Development Corporation (MEDC)

1. Assist in identifying structures, sites, facilities, items, and artifacts of importance in disaster areas. (Respond)
2. Coordinate the issuance of grants for the restoration of disaster damaged historic properties and sites. (Recover)
3. Provide technical assistance in contract management, contracting, procurement, construction inspection, and archeological assessments (All)

Michigan Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (MI VOAD)

1. May provide volunteers of trained National Service Participants (AmeriCorps, Lean and Serve America, Retired and Senior Volunteers) in coordination with the MCSC to carry out canvassing, needs assessment, information distribution, debris clearance, temporary roof repair, elimination of specified health/safety hazards, and other response activities, including support commodity distribution. (Respond)

Additional Sources:

United States Department of Homeland Security; Cyber Infrastructure Security Agency. *A Guide to Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience*. November 2019. *CISA.gov*, <https://www.cisa.gov/publication/guide-critical-infrastructure-security-and-resilience>. Accessed 2 March 2020.

ESF 4: FIRE FIGHTING

Definition/Purpose: The purpose of ESF 4 is to provide support for the detection and suppression of wildland, rural, and urban fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with, an all-hazard incident requiring a coordinated response for assistance.

Scope: Activities in this function support local, tribal, and state area agencies involved in wildland, rural, and urban firefighting. Activities include the coordination of firefighting activities, and the provision of personnel, equipment, and supplies.

Core Capabilities: Fire Management and Suppression, Situational Assessment, Infrastructure Systems, Operational Communications

Lifelines: All ESFs intersect with various Lifelines depending upon the incident. ESF 4 is most closely associated with the Safety and Security Lifeline.

Other ESF Overlap:

[ESF 10: Oil and Hazardous Materials](#) – Sometimes incidents which involve oil and hazardous materials, and ESF 10, include firefighting, ESF 4, capabilities due to volatile substances or reactions.

[ESF 13: Public Safety and Security](#) – Firefighting in ESF 4 directly informs the public safety and security in ESF 13; when fires are large, they almost always impact life safety.

Other Plans and Annexes:

[Disaster-specific Annex: Large Fires](#) – ESF 4 is intrinsically linked with large fires due to the nature of the ESF and the incident type. Large fires are those which go beyond the capabilities of local responders and often require multi-jurisdictional coordination.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Hazardous Materials Incident](#) – ESF 4 is often needed in responding to Hazardous Materials incidents due to the high probability of fire resulting from oil and hazardous materials.

[Disaster-specific Annex: CBRNE Terrorism](#) – ESF 4 is likely to be needed in incidents which include explosive terrorist attacks, although terrorist incidents with chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons may also create a need for firefighting capabilities.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Nuclear Attack](#) – ESF 4 will be needed in a nuclear (military) attack because nuclear attacks of a military nature create fires and threaten public health and safety.

Other Areas of Interest:

Additional Context: In any large fire incident, local fire departments and resources would be deployed to the scene, followed by neighboring or voluntary resources, then resources requested through Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS). The State of Michigan can deploy some resources to aid a local jurisdiction in responding to a fire incident, however these resources are to supplement local response and are limited in availability and capability.

Fires which occur on federal lands are the responsibility of federal agencies, which may request the assistance of state, local, tribal, private, and non-profit partners for assistance. Fires which occur on private or commercial lands are under the jurisdiction of the local fire departments which have legal mandate for initial response. The MDNR may request assistance from local fire departments and volunteers in responding to a fire on MDNR Forest Service lands.

The firefighting resources in the State of Michigan are largely volunteer based and in an incident the strength and speed of response may depend upon outside factors affecting the volunteer firefighters; this can lead to a delay in response or a limited ability to respond depending on the time, location, and scope of disaster. Local fire departments are typically responsible for structural firefighting. Local, state, and tribal governments, including state forestry organizations and local fire departments, may assist other local, state, and tribal governments in firefighting operations through existing agreements.

Interagency Resource Ordering Capability (IROC) – Replaced the Ross System as the current resource ordering platform which also includes the qualifications of deployable individuals. Qualifications follow the National Wildlife Coordination Group (NWCG) standards, which are universal across the United States and specific to wildland fires. Additional qualifications through FEMA NIMS/ICS may not be included in this system.

“IROC is a dynamic, modern, flexible, and scalable application that aligns with interagency business needs for resource ordering for all hazard incidents. IROC is web-based and supports both PCs and mobile devices...[and] provides the Dispatch Community with a fast and stable system that works well even during peak activity. It also supports a simple reporting user interface.” (See ESF 4 Sources)

Tasks: Lead Agencies

Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)

The MDNR may assist with fire suppression on private or state land but does not take primary lead. The MDNR may take initial tactics on Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) for travel trust lands for fire suppression due to a contract with this agency. The MDNR's Forest Services department may combat fires on Forest Service's grounds but will report these for additional assistance. State forestry organizations are responsible for wildland firefighting on non-federal land.

1. Identify local structure fire resources not currently available through the existing national firefighting mobilization system and assist with incorporating these into the system. (Protect)
2. Coordinate wildfire mitigation, prevention, and suppression activities. (Protect)
3. Coordinate state firefighting activities by mobilizing firefighting resources, including support personnel, in support of local, state, and tribal wildland, rural, and urban firefighting agencies statewide. (Respond)
4. Assist and support the suppression of wildfires burning on National Forest System lands and joins in a unified command with local jurisdictions on incidents threatening National Forest System. (Respond)
5. Take primary lead in fire suppression on State Forest System and private forests lands with MDNR jurisdictions. (Respond)
6. Provide and coordinate firefighting assistance to other state land management, forestry, and local, tribal, and territorial area fire organizations as required under the terms of existing agreements. (Respond)
7. Arrange for and provide direct liaison with local, state, and tribal EOCs and fire chiefs in the designated area, as appropriate to coordinate request for firefighting wildfire fires. (Respond)
8. Assumes full responsibility for fighting wildfires burning on lands within MDNR jurisdiction and join unified command with local jurisdiction on incidents threatening lands within MDNR jurisdiction. (Respond)
9. Assist USDA/Forest service in managing and coordinating firefighting operations. (Respond)
10. Provide firefighting assistance to other state land management, state forestry, and local, state, and tribal fire organizations as requested under the terms of existing agreements and the NRF. (Respond)
11. Coordinate MDNR Type III IMT, which may handle fire and hazardous materials. (Respond)
12. Provide contact with appropriate fire service organizations/associations at the state and national level to ensure actions by these organizations relative to disaster planning, preparedness, or response are coordinated with the ESF 4 agencies. (All)

LARA - Bureau of Fire Services (BFS)

The BFS does not have direct command over local fire departments and agencies, which are independently organized and operated. Local fire departments may consist of volunteers, full time staff, or a combination. The BFS keeps statistics on the number of fire departments in Michigan as well as the average percentage of volunteers composing fire departments.

1. Conduct fire safety and prevention inspections. (Prevent)
2. Identify local structure fire resources not currently available through the existing national firefighting mobilization system and assist with incorporating these into the system; with a special focus on fire departments not involved in MABAS. (Protect)
3. Disseminates information and provide subject matter experts to improve infrastructure protection efforts in emergency services. (Protect)
4. Coordinate statewide fire mitigation and preparedness efforts. (Mitigate)
5. Coordinate state firefighting activities by mobilizing firefighting resources in support of local, state, and tribal wildland, rural, and urban firefighting agencies nationwide. (Respond)
6. Provide support personnel at the state, regional, and incident levels. (Respond)
7. Provide and coordinate firefighting assistance to other state land management, private, forestry, and local, tribal, and territorial area fire organizations as required under the terms of existing agreements. This includes assisting MDNR with suppression of wildfires burning on National Forest System lands. (Respond)
8. Arrange for and provide direct liaison with local, state, and tribal, EOCs and fire chiefs in the designated area, as appropriate to coordinate request for firefighting assistance in structural or industrial fire detection, protection, and suppression operations. (Respond)
9. Provide qualified ESF 4 personnel to serve at State level during a Stafford Act incident. (Recover)
10. Coordinate fire investigation services with the MSP. (Recover)
11. Assist with assessment of impacted emergency services sector critical infrastructure. (Recover)
12. Provide contact with appropriate fire service organizations/associations at the state and national level to ensure actions by these organizations relative to disaster planning, preparedness, or response are coordinated with the ESF 4 agencies. (All)

Tasks: State Government Support Agencies

Governor's Office

1. Notify or respond to foreign country potential fire threats as required by International Health Regulations. (Respond)

Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD)

1. Provide assistance in identifying an uncontaminated, operational, water source for firefighting. (Respond)
2. Provide assistance in identifying critical water systems requiring priority restoration for firefighting. (Recover)

Department of Attorney General (MDAG)

1. Coordinate with foreign governments on identification and movement to the United States of assets and resources for firefighting assistance. (Respond)
2. Coordinate with foreign states concerning offers of support, gifts, offerings, donations, and other aid. (Recover)

Department of Corrections (MDOC)

1. Provide contract support for temporary storage capability of human remains in a catastrophic fatality incident, such as refrigerated trucks, trailers, or rail cars. (Respond)

Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE)

1. Monitor and regulates potential scrap tire fire hazards. (Mitigate)
2. Provide technical assistance in the event of fires involving hazardous materials by identifying reactor agents. (Respond)
3. Assist in identifying critical water systems requiring priority restoration for firefighting. (Respond)
4. Provide technical assistance on issues concerning the impacts of firefighting chemicals. (All)

LEO - Michigan Occupational Safety & Health Administration (MIOSHA)

1. MIOSHA will provide support for the four phases (planning, mitigation, response, and recovery) of emergency management. Planning and mitigation will be supported through coordination and outreach. Where needed and as applicable and appropriate, MIOSHA will support emergency response and recovery operations as outlined below:
 - a. Conduct hazard analyses.
 - b. Recommend hazard controls and safe work practices.
 - c. Provide expertise in safety and health risk assessment.
 - d. Offer technical assistance and consultation.
 - e. Provide guidance on selection and use of PPE, including respirator fit testing.
 - f. Conduct on-site safety surveys and conduct atmospheric monitoring where it can be accomplished without risk to MIOSHA personnel.
 - g. Answer questions related to MIOSHA regulations.
 - h. Assist in the development of site health and safety plans.
 - i. Collect and assemble safety and health data related to the incident.
 - j. Provide pertinent information and literature on applicable safety and health guidelines. Note: OSHA and other OSHA State Plan staff will always distribute pertinent OSHA Guidelines during their emergency response.
2. MIOSHA's primary role in the Incident Command System (ICS) will be to assist the "Safety Officer". MIOSHA should not assume responsibility of the site Safety Officer. Resources may also be assigned to the Planning Section and Operations Section to assure that information needed for hazard analysis and risk assessment is communicated to the site Safety Officer.
3. Activation of the MIOSHA team will occur in response to a declaration of emergency by the Governor and communicated through the Emergency Management Division of the Michigan State Police Department, or as directed by the Director or designee of LEO. On a case-by-case basis, the Director or designee of LEO, such as the Emergency Management Coordinator or the MIOSHA Director, can also activate the MIOSHA team in response to requests from local, state, or federal governmental agencies. However, the incident should be large-scale, incident command system based, and multi-jurisdictional. The ICS structure and principles will be applied when the MIOSHA team is responding to any incident.

LARA - Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC)

1. Provide situational awareness, cross-sector coordination, and prioritized recommendations regarding critical infrastructure and key resources. (Respond)

Department of Military and Veteran Affairs (DMVA)

1. Support firefighting operations on nonmilitary lands with personnel, equipment, and supplies, under the terms of current interagency agreements (including liaisons as required). (Respond)
2. Engineering support task assignments: ground firefighting. (Respond)
3. Public Safety Task Assignments: Active for wildfires and provide fire suppression assistance and support as required. (Respond)
4. Assume full responsibility for firefighting activities on MDMVA installations. (All)

Department of State (MDOS)

1. Coordinate with foreign governments on identification and movement to the United States of assets and resources for firefighting assistance. (Respond)
2. Coordinate with foreign states concerning offers of support, gifts, offerings, donations, and other aid. (Recover)
3. Provide contact with appropriate fire service organizations/associations at the state and national level to ensure actions by these organizations relative to disaster planning, preparedness, or response are coordinated with the ESF 4 agencies. (All)

Michigan State Police (MSP)

1. Work in conjunction with local and federal partners to direct authority for safeguarding ports through waterfront ground control. (Respond)
2. Provide secondary support and resources to locals for marine firefighting assistance, as available, commensurate with each unit's level of training and the adequacy of available equipment. (Respond)
3. Provide rescue resources and assistance to firefighting activities. (Respond)
4. Provide specialized resources to support emergency operations including fire investigator, and bomb squad teams. (Respond)
5. Coordinate law enforcement and fire investigation activities within the affected area. (Respond)
6. Provide logistics support through appropriate DC and EOC to mobilize resources for fire investigation. (All)

MSP - Emergency Management Homeland Security Division (EMHSD)

1. Closely monitor magnitude of the fire with MDNR on the scene of the wildfire. Determine if wildfire presents as a major disaster, as far as possible destruction, and advise the Governor to contact FEMA Regional Administrator by telephone within 24 hours of the onset of the fire to request a federal declaration under the Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG). (Respond)
2. Provide logistics support through appropriate District Coordinator and EOC to mobilize resources for firefighting. (Respond)
3. Arrange for, and provide direct liaison with, local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area EOCs and fire chiefs in the designated area, as appropriate to coordinate request for firefighting assistance in structural or industrial fire detection, protection, and suppression operations. (Respond)
4. Participate in the State Fire response as requested. (Respond)
5. Request EMAC Fire Resources as needed. (Crosses with Logistical support). (Respond)
6. Assist with assessment of impacted emergency services sector critical infrastructure. (Respond)
7. Coordinate with foreign governments on identification and movement to the United States of assets and resources for firefighting assistance. (Recover)
8. Coordinate with foreign states concerning offers of support, gifts, offerings, donations, and other aid. (Recover)
9. Provide contact with appropriate fire service organizations/associations at the state and national level to ensure actions by these organizations relative to disaster planning, preparedness, or response are coordinated with the ESF 4 agencies. (All)

MSP - Michigan Intelligence Operations Center (MIOC)

1. Provide MDHHS with relevant information of any credible threat or other situation that could potentially threaten public health. This is supported through FBI headquarters. (Prevent)
2. Share missing person data with ESF 6, ESF 8, ESF 13, and the American Red Cross in support of identification of the deceased and seriously wounded. (Respond)

Department of Technology, Management, and Budget (DTMB)

1. Private sector resources are mobilized through standard procedures. (Respond)
2. Upon notification of an incident requiring a coordinated state response, the DTMB SEMC notifies entities within the agency which are required to provide immediate support to include senior management staff as appropriate. (Respond)

Tasks: Federal Government Support Agencies*United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE)*

1. Provide contracting services through ESF 3 to urban and rural firefighting forces to obtain heavy equipment and/or demolition service to suppress incident-related fires as needed. (Respond)

United States Coast Guard (USCG)

1. Provide marine firefighting assistance, as available, commensurate with each unit's level of training and the adequacy of available equipment. (Local public services would be the first responders to this.) (Respond)
2. Direct authority for safeguarding ports and may exercise federal control over vessels, ports, harbors, and waterfront facility operations and vessel movements as necessary, in conjunction with local public safety partners. (Respond)
3. Assume responsibility and direct authority for safeguarding ports and may exercise federal control over vessels, ports, harbors, and waterfront facility operations and vessel movements as necessary. (Respond)

National Weather Service (NWS)

1. Provide forecasts on the dispersion of smoke in support of planning and response activities. (Respond)
2. Provide near real-time transport, dispersion, and predictions of atmospheric releases of radioactive and hazardous materials that may be used by authorities in taking protective actions related to sheltering and evacuating affected populations. (Respond)
3. Assist with the Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC) to coordinate, produce, and disseminate dispersion modeling and hazard prediction products that represent the state position during an actual or potential incident to aid emergency responders in protecting the public and environment. (Respond)
4. Provide fire/weather forecasting as needed, under terms of existing interagency agreements. (All)

Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI)

1. Act through the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to conduct evidence collection and analysis of all CBRN-related materials and controls potential crime scenes. (Respond)

Additional Sources:

"Interagency Resource Ordering Capability (IROC)" *FAM-IT Portal*. <https://famit.nwcg.gov/applications/IROC>. Accessed 11 Jan. 2022.

ESF 5: INFORMATION AND PLANNING

Definition/Purpose: The purpose of ESF 5 is to collect, analyze, process, and disseminate information about potential or actual incidents, and conduct deliberate and crisis action-planning activities to facilitate the overall activities in providing assistance to the whole community.

Scope: Activities in this ESF inform, and aid in, planning the response and recovery, and for all phases of the disaster cycle to ensure the protection of life, property, the environment, and recovery functions. Primary functional responsibilities in ESF 5 include:

- Coordinating the development of state, local, and tribal plans to manage and support incident activities in coordination with federal, state, local, and tribal partners, agencies, and departments, including crisis and incident action planning, risk analysis and capability requirements.
- Coordinating the development of overall incident situational awareness, including information collection, management, modeling, and analysis.
- Developing reports and informational analysis on operational status and impacts.
- Creating procedures and protocols for releasing warnings, incident notifications, public communications, and critical information through defined networks and EOCs.
- Aid in the effective communication with individuals with disabilities, access and functional needs, and vulnerable populations.

Core Capabilities: Planning, Situational Assessment, Public Information and Warning

Lifelines: All ESFs intersect with various Lifelines depending upon the incident. ESF 5 supports multiple Lifelines in one way or another and can be seen in the collection of the information to inform lifelines.

Other ESF overlap:

[ESF 3: Public Works and Engineering](#) – Damage assessment is a function of ESF 3, however in ESF 5: Information and Planning, this information is organized and interpreted, and may be used to determine required assistance.

[ESF 13: Safety and Security](#) – Continual monitoring and assessing of information, whether in disaster response or not, is critical to ensure ESF 13 is able to anticipate and respond accordingly to potential threats and hazards which may be identified through ESF 5: Information and Planning.

[ESF 15: External Affairs](#) – Initial communication with disaster survivors following an incident requires tight cooperation between ESF 15, ESF 2, and ESF 5 to ensure that systems required to communicate messages are available for use and that messages are formatted for the audiences receiving them, which may include populations with disabilities, access and functional needs, or vulnerabilities.

Other Plans and Annexes:

Damage Assessment Handbook – The collection of damage assessment information following a disaster is critical to the disaster response and recovery operations. This publication specifically identifies the methods, schedules, and operations required for damage assessment information collection, which operates in partnership between ESF 3, and ESF 5.

Other Areas of Interest:

Due to the nature of ESF 5, this ESF will be involved in all incidents; information gathering, planning, and organizing is an intrinsic part of the NIMS and SEOC operations. In addition to managing and handling information in incident response, ESF 5 continues activities in non-disaster operations through continued planning and financial management activities in coordination with external partners.

This ESF covers a wide variety of specialty interests, including but not limited to, communications with individuals with access and functional needs, disabilities, or vulnerable populations, and financial and administrative limitations and areas of concern.

Tasks: All Agencies

1. Develop operational plans and procedures to inform internal coordination and execution of objectives and tasks set forth by the Governor, in the SEOC, and MEMP. (Protect)
2. Assist in identifying structures, sites, facilities, items, artifacts, and geographic features of importance in disaster areas. (Protect)
3. Provide accurate and timely information related to an actual or potential incident. (Respond)

4. Develop and executes plans related to an actual or potential incident; including but not limited to providing appropriate personnel for assessment functions, providing assessment information on damaged state facilities and impacted state functions, providing photographs of emergency or disaster related damage, monitoring and reporting damage and impacts to critical private sector facilities, infrastructures, and systems, etc. (All)
5. Provide information collection, analysis, and dissemination support. (All)

Tasks: Lead Agency

MSP- Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division (EMHSD)

The EMHSD is a unique division which is dedicated to preventing, protecting against, mitigating, responding to, and recovering from all disasters or incidents in the State of Michigan. Responsibilities of EMHSD staff in non-disaster situations often overlap with ESF tasks and missions, and EMHSD staff also act in SEOC-specific roles in disaster situations.

1. Coordinate with the development of various state and local plans and provide planning assistance to LEPCs to facilitate development and maintenance of required plans. (Protect)
2. Coordinate and administer the federal Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) program to provide funding for cost-effective mitigation measures to reduce the long-term risk to public facilities from disaster damage. (Mitigate)
3. Share information and knowledge to ensure collective situational awareness and a common operating picture is understood for the whole community through effective planning and information management. (Respond)
4. Develop reports and other products for incident situational awareness. (Respond)
5. Develop and create documents which project forward incident activities and actions. (Respond)
6. Coordinate, produce, and disseminate modeling and hazard prediction products that represent the state position during an actual, or potential, incident to aid emergency responders in protecting the public and environment in coordination with state agencies. (Respond)
7. Review and evaluate situational and damage assessment information for Situation Reports (SitReps), Senior Leadership Briefs, and other situational awareness documents. (Respond)
8. Compile the Situation Report (SitRep), Senior Leadership Brief, and other planning documents – MI CIMS; generally informed by the DC or local emergency manager. (Respond)
9. Coordinate with ESF 15 and ESF 2 for initial public information distribution. Provide situational awareness, public alerting/warning systems, and populations with disabilities, vulnerabilities, or access and functional needs. (Respond)
10. Maintain damage assessment totals through MI CIMS and ARC GIS Online utilizing GIS capabilities, local input into the damage assessment board, and information gathered from other sources. (Respond)
11. Organize the public information function in the SEOC in coordination with ESF 15. (Respond)
12. Maintain documentation regarding incident response and recovery activities in the SEOC. (Respond)
13. Administer federal and state disaster relief funds. (Recover)
 - a. Coordinate and administer the federal Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP) to provide funding to repair, restore, to replace damaged public facilities. (Recover)
 - b. Coordinate and administer the State Disaster Assistance program detailed in PA 390 of 1976, as amended. (Recover)
 - c. Coordinate and administer the federal Individual Assistance Grant Program (IAGP) to provide assistance to individuals and households for losses sustained under a federally declared disaster. (Recover)
14. Prepare materials for Governor's declaration of disaster or emergency. (Respond, Recover)
 - a. MSP/EMHSD prepares a recommendation to the Governor's office that evaluates if a declaration is warranted and necessary upon requests for a state declaration from local jurisdiction, or when incident circumstances require a state declaration.
 - b. MSP/EMHSD may prepare a draft emergency or disaster declaration for the Governor (Executive Order or Proclamation).
15. Prepare Governor's request for Presidential declaration of Major Disaster or Emergency. (Respond, Recover)
 - a. EMHSD seeks input for requests for Presidential declarations from SEOC CGS, the State PA Officer, State IA Officer, appropriate state agency and NGO partners, District Coordinators, and local jurisdictions.
 - b. EMHSD drafts request letters and forms for review, signature, and submission to FEMA through the Governor's office.
16. Coordinate and conduct FEMA/State Joint Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDA) for impacted areas to determine potential for eligibility under federal disaster assistance programs. (Recover)
17. Review and identify the need for supplemental appropriations. Work with State Budget Office (SBO) to address the need with the state legislature. (Recover)
18. Work with all partners to develop coordinated interagency crisis action plans for executing operations in all Mission Areas. (All)
19. Coordinate and manage development of interagency remote-sensing and geospatial information used in support of a potential or actual Federal incident response. (All)

20. Process geospatial information and develop maps and other informational displays. (All)

Tasks: State Government Support Agencies

Governor's Office

1. Suspend regulatory statutes, orders, or rules. (Respond)
2. Direct other actions deemed appropriate to protect life and property. (Respond)
3. Declare a "state of emergency", "state of disaster", or "heightened state of alert", when applicable. (Respond, Recover)
4. Request Major Disaster or Emergency declarations under the Stafford Act from the President of the United States, when applicable. (Respond, Recover)
5. Authorize and control the release of public information. (All)

Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD)

1. Coordinate and conduct monitoring, sampling, inspection, and regulatory services to protect human and animal food supplies and the agricultural environment. (Protect)
2. Monitor damaged food and/or agricultural infrastructure. (Recover)
3. Coordinate with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and other appropriate departments/agencies in the assessment of damage and impact to agricultural resource and enterprises. (Recover)
4. As needed, assist local jurisdictions with the assessment, repair, and restoration of damaged inter-county drains. (Recover)

Department of Attorney General (MDAG)

1. Monitor and investigate incidents of price gouging associated with shortages. (Respond)
2. Responsible for the release, dissemination, use, and publication of information on any matter related to state prosecutions and ongoing state investigations, including terrorism, espionage, and other criminal matters. (All)
3. Provide legal assistance to state agencies. (All)

Department of Civil Rights (MDCR)

1. Intervene in tension-creating situations involving potential civil rights violations. (Prevent)
2. Provide subject matter expertise and participate in planning and response activities as they relate to survivors with disabilities or other access and functional needs. (All)

Department of Corrections (MDOC)

1. Coordinate the assessment, repair, and restoration of damaged state correctional facilities. (Recover)

Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE)

1. Coordinate, produce, and disseminate modeling and hazard prediction products that represent the state position during an actual or potential incident to aid emergency responders in protecting the public and environment in coordination with EMHSD GIS. (Respond)
2. Monitor, and report on, oil and gas well or pipeline activity through the Oil, Gas, and Minerals Division (OGMD). (All)
3. Provide monitoring, sampling, and analysis services. (All)
4. Administer the Pollution Emergency Alerting System (PEAS). (All)
5. Monitor and regulate subsidence threat. (All)
6. Coordinate the assessment, repair, and restoration of damaged dams, water supply systems, and wastewater collection and treatment facilities. (All)

Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) – Health

1. Coordinate victim identification and advocacy services. (Respond)
2. Coordinate with the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) – Disaster Medical Assistance Teams. (Respond)
3. Coordinate with the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) – Disaster Mortuary Response Teams; Presidential Major Disaster or Emergency Declaration. (Respond)
4. Coordinate with the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) – Disaster Mortuary Response Teams; Memorandum of understanding with the Federal Department/Agency. (Respond)
5. Support disaster fatality management – victim ante-mortem data collection team. (Respond)
6. Conduct epidemiological surveillance and investigation. (Respond)
 - a. Michigan Disease Surveillance System (MDSS).
 - b. Emergency Department Syndromic Surveillance System (EDSSS).
 - c. Early Warning Infectious Disease Surveillance (EWIDS).

7. Coordinate medical surge for mass casualty care – Regional Healthcare Coalitions; EMSystems /EMResource. (Respond)
8. Coordinate medical surge for mass casualty care – Regional Healthcare Coalitions; Patient Tracking. (Respond)
9. Support the creation and operation of family assistance centers. (Respond)
10. Coordinate with assessment, repair, and restoration of damaged state mental health facilities. (Recover)
11. Coordinate with assessment, repair, and restoration of damaged state training and rehabilitation (juvenile justice) facilities, and the MCTI. (Recover)
12. Monitor and report on private health and medical care facilities. (All)
13. Provide liaison to federal emergency health and medical programs and services (including behavioral health). (All)
14. Conduct public health laboratory testing. (All)
 - a. BioWatch.
15. Coordinate with food and environmental testing services. (All)

MDHHS - Aging and Adult Services Agency (AASA)

1. Provide assessment information on damaged home- and community-based services for senior citizens. (Recover)
2. Assist in identifying available housing resources. (Recover)
3. Conduct a needs assessment of and coordinate and monitor the provision of assistance to elderly disaster survivors. (Recover)
 - a. Preliminary damage assessment.
 - b. Individual assistance under a presidential major disaster declaration.
4. Maintain liaison with the local government and volunteer human service agencies. (All)

Department of Insurance and Financial Services (DIFS)

1. Provide insurance information to disaster survivors. (Recover)

Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (LARA)

1. Ensure health care facilities have emergency procedures. (Protect)
2. Implement appropriate economic stabilization measures. (Recover)
3. Private long-term facility operational status. (All)
4. Provide interpreter services, as required. (All)

LARA -Bureau of Fire Services (BFS)

1. Ensure health care facilities have emergency procedures. (Protect)

LARA - Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC)

1. Monitor and report on damaged private energy infrastructure. (Respond)

Department of Military and Veteran Affairs (DMVA)

1. Command and Control Support Task Assignments. (Respond)
2. Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination Support Task Assignments. (Respond)
3. Coordinate/provide military support to civil authorities. (Respond)
4. Provide emergency grants for veterans. (Recover)

Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)

1. Provide space at the MI History Center for vital records storage and manuscript depository. (Protect)

Department of State (MDOS)

1. Expedite the filing of emergency rules. (Respond)

Michigan State Police (MSP)

1. Assist in victim identification. (Respond)
2. Coordinate the collection, review, and assessment of various medias for incident-related video and photography. (Respond)

MSP- Michigan Intelligence Operations Center (MIOC)

1. Work with federal partners; FBI, DHS, etc. and intelligence community sources for threat/vulnerability related bulletins directly related to Michigan. (Prevent)
2. Produce suspicious activity reports, which assist in informing ESF 13 of potential dangers. (Prevent)

3. Work with suspicious activity bulletins to provide outside information including for law enforcement and SEMCs. (Prevent)
4. Maintain public and private security consortiums throughout the state to share and collect intelligence. (Prevent)
5. Produce statewide threat assessment for primarily terrorism threats that could affect the state; also natural incidents. (Prevent)
6. Share/report information with national fusion center network, especially the central region. (Prevent)
 - a. Maintain and update the terrorism watchlist through LEIN via the fusion center; including the TSC – terrorist screening center list.
7. Produce threat assessments for special events/reoccurring incidents/events. (Protect)
8. Support special events through: (Protect)
 - a. IOC/EOC for suspicious activity; to work-up or feed information up the chain to federal partners, and/or down the way from federal to local.
 - b. Physical security assessments and planning assistance.
9. Perform Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) hazard vulnerability assessment in conjunction with privately owned critical infrastructure partners, including hazard vulnerability assessments for special events and day to day operations. (Protect)
10. Produce social media research – utilized with general search parameters with key words and incidents including keyword alerts to assist the JIS and other partners. (All)
11. Maintain and act as main point of contact for HSIN and HSIN exchange, including: (All)
 - a. Incident management/real time communication platform, as needed.
 - b. Connect all command centers and Operations Desk, if needed, for an event.
 - c. Intelligence sharing component; primary communication with other fusion centers designated by DHS.

Department of Technology, Management, and Budget (DTMB)

1. Provide space for vital records storage. (Protect)
2. Update appropriate information to the SOM website. (Recover)

Michigan Civil Service Commission (MCSC)

1. Modify Civil Service Rules and/or Regulations to allow temporary hiring, re-direction, or alteration of working hours and conditions. (Respond)

Department of Transportation (MDOT)

1. Monitor, and report on, damaged and/or negatively impacted transportation infrastructure, facilities, and systems. (Respond)
2. Provide air services for emergency transportation and documentation. (Respond)
3. Monitor and report damage to the transportation system and infrastructure as a result of the incident. (Respond)
4. Provide technical assistance to FEMA Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP) and HMGP. (Recover)
5. Provide aerial documentation following a disaster. (All)

Department of Treasury (MDT)

1. Issue emergency payments. (Recover)

Tasks: Federal Government Support Agencies

National Weather Service (NWS)

1. Coordinate, produce, and disseminate modeling and hazard prediction products that represent the state position during an actual or potential incident to aid emergency responders in protecting the public and environment. (All)

Tasks: Nonprofit Organization Partners

American Red Cross (ARC)

1. Shares Red Cross summary and detailed damage assessment data to contribute to the common operating picture. (Response)

Michigan Economic Development Corporation (MEDC)

1. Assist damage assessment teams in identifying historically or archaeologically significant structures, sites, facilities, items, artifacts, and geographic features within the disaster area. (Respond)
2. Coordinate the issuance of grants for the restoration of disaster damaged historic properties and sites. (Recover)

ESF 6: MASS CARE, EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, TEMPORARY HOUSING, AND HUMAN SERVICES

Definition/Purpose: The purpose of ESF 6 is to coordinate and provide life-sustaining resources, essential services, and statutory programs when the needs of disaster survivors exceed local or tribal government capabilities.

Scope: Activities in this function may require varying levels of support depending upon the magnitude and type of incident, location of incident, or presidential declaration of major disaster or emergency. ESF 6 is divided into four primary functions; the scope of ESF 6 can be addressed by those four functions listed below.

<i>Mass Care</i>	Congregate sheltering; feeding; distribution of emergency supplies; reunification (See <i>Evacuation and Mass Sheltering Support Plan</i>).
<i>Emergency Assistance</i>	Coordinate volunteer organizations, coordinate unsolicited donations, coordinate and manage unaffiliated volunteers (See <i>Michigan Disaster Logistics Management Plan</i>); non-congregate and transitional sheltering; supporting individuals with disabilities and other access and functional needs; support children in disasters; mass evacuation support (See <i>Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan</i>); support household pet and service animal rescue, transportation, care, shelter, and essential needs (See <i>Animal Care Support Plan</i>).
<i>Temporary Housing</i>	Temporary housing options including rental, repair, loan assistance; replacement; factory-built housing; semi-permanent construction; referrals; identification and provision of safe, secure, functional, and physically accessible housing; access to other sources temporary housing assistance. (See <i>Recovery Support Plan</i>)
<i>Human Services</i>	Crisis counseling, disaster case management, and other supportive services for affected individuals; support acquiring non-governmental assistance (including but not limited to clean up, home repair, initial rebuilding, temporary housing assistance, emergency medications and medical equipment, counseling and spiritual care, childcare, in-kind donations, disaster legal services, etc.); support acquiring government benefits and disaster assistance programs for non-housing losses. (See <i>Recovery Support Plan</i>)

Core Capabilities: Mass Care Services; Logistics and Supply Chain Management; Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services; Critical Transportation; Fatality Management Services

Lifelines: All ESFs intersect with various Lifelines depending upon the incident. ESF 6 supports all Lifelines, however the Lifeline which is most impacted by ESF 6 is the Food, Water, and Shelter Lifeline.

Other ESFs Overlap:

[ESF 8: Health and Medical Services](#) – Often when providing mass care, emergency assistance, temporary housing, and human services, medical support is needed. This medical support may include emergency medical response, long term medical support of the chronically ill, mental health services, and other needs. Tasks associated with these needs can be found in ESF 8 and may be referenced in this section.

[ESF 11: Agriculture and Natural Resources](#) – Veterinary services required for the evacuation and sheltering of animals (including but not limited to household pets, livestock/farm animals, laboratory animals, animals in zoos, and exotic animals) falls under ESF 11, but must be coordinated with ESF 6 to ensure individuals are able to visit their animals while sheltered. Please note that service animals must be kept with their owners and cannot be separated per the Americans with Disability Act (as amended).

[ESF 13: Safety and Security](#) – Wherever there are large numbers of people there will be a need for security at that location; areas of mass care including shelters will require security. Tasks supporting the security of areas of mass care including shelters and large-scale feeding operations can be found under ESF 13, as well as tasks which ensure the safety of children and vulnerable adults.

[ESF 15: External Affairs](#) – Communicating to the public the available services and resources which are found in ESF 6 requires coordination with various media outlets and appropriate messaging. Tasks in ESF 15 identify the methods and messages by which available services from ESF 6 are communicated.

Other Plans and Annexes:

MSP/EMHSD Publication 101d: Michigan Emergency Management Plan (MEMP) Recovery Support Plan - The activities and tasks identified in ESF 6 often directly lead to, and tie into, recovery support functions which can be found in the Recovery Support Plan.

MSP/EMHSD Publication (TBD): Michigan Disaster Logistics Management Plan – As of the 2022 publication of the MEMP the Michigan Disaster Logistics Management Plan is not yet published.

MSP/EMHSD Publication 101b: Michigan Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan – The activities and tasks identified in the Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan directly support and expand upon asks which are outlined in ESF 6; especially ESF 6 mass care and temporary housing tasks.

MSP/EMHSD Publication 101c: Michigan Disaster Animal Care Support Plan – The activities and tasks identified in the Disaster Animal Care Support Plan which support the sheltering and care of personal pets, support animals, and livestock evacuated with their owners may support some temporary housing tasks identified in EFS 6.

Tasks: Lead Agency

Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) – Human Services

1. Coordinate with ESF 6 partners in disaster human services planning to promote seamless transition to MDHHS-led Health and Social Services Recovery Support Function under the National Disaster Recovery Framework. (Protect)
2. Provide critical disaster relief and preparedness information to the public through proactive media in conjunction with ESF 15. (Mitigate)
3. Work with MSP/EMHSD to identify available mass care capacity, anticipate mass care requirements, and establish strategies to address gaps in coordination with local, state, tribal, and other Federal agencies; NGOs; and private sector partners. (Respond)
4. Provide assistance, as requested, to administer emergency human services programs. (Respond)
5. Facilitate, in conjunction with MSP/EMHSD, the coordination, planning, and mobilization among government, NGO, and private sector entities that provide mass care services in response to major disasters and in support of the state of Michigan. (Respond)
6. Provide situational awareness and Report on current mass care, emergency assistance, temporary housing, and human services activities before and during response operations. (Respond)
7. Provide subject matter expertise, consultation, and technical assistance to ESF 6 partners on disaster human services issues (e.g., accessing HHS programs that address human services needs in an emergency, effective human services delivery to children, persons with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, economically disadvantaged persons, and other individuals and families served by HHS programs). (Respond)
8. Provide technical assistance for shelter operations related to food, vectors, water supply, and waste disposal. (Respond)
9. Provide technical expertise in issues related to the assessment of health and medical needs of shelter occupants. (Respond)
10. Assist with monitoring of public health conditions that can affect the health of all shelter occupants, including shelter workers, in conjunction with ESF 8. (Respond)
 - a. Coordinate, as needed, with the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS), and Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT).
11. Facilitate deployment of volunteer health professionals for emergency responses. (Respond)
12. Coordinate with ESF 11 for the provision of qualified veterinary medical personnel for disaster-related veterinary care services. (Respond)
13. Provide for food preparation and stockpiling in its facilities during the incident, as well as facilities for mass sheltering, as needed. (Respond)
14. Coordinate an individual assistance needs assessment for wrap around services from voluntary organizations, human services, and other organizations. (Respond)
15. Identify volunteer opportunities for emergent volunteers in the MI Volunteer Registry or in collaboration with the MCSC, VAL, and Volunteer Manager. (Respond)
16. Work with state, Federal, voluntary, and private agency partners to develop a plan of operation that ensures timely distribution of food in good condition to the proper location, once need has been determined. (Respond)
17. Identify possible funding avenues to rent an alternate place to live, or for a temporary housing unit when rental properties are not available. (Recover)
18. Support the implementation of Other Needs Assistance: Provide medical, dental, funeral, personal property, transportation, moving and storage, and critical needs assistance. (Recover)
19. Coordinate the execution of the Federal Direct Housing Assistance: Provide temporary housing on private sites, commercial parks, or other temporary group sites. (Recover)
20. Coordinate the execution of funds for individuals to use a house. (Recover)
21. Coordinate and monitor the provision of human services to disaster survivors. (Recover)
22. Identify individuals and families requiring assistance under the State Emergency Relief Program. (Recover)
23. Identify individuals and families in need of crisis counseling assistance in coordination with other recovery agencies. (Recover)
24. Coordinate with the ARC to assist in family reunification. (Recover)
25. Provide liaisons to the federal Individuals and Households Program. (Recover)
26. Assist in identifying available housing resources. (Recover)

27. Reunite children with their parents and/or guardians through the following activities: (Response)
 - a. Establish a toll-free hotline, as well as teletypewriter (TTY) and video relay service (VRS) lines to receive reports of displaced children.
 - b. Create a website that is compliant with Section 508 to provide information about displaced children.
 - c. Deploy staff to the location of the declared disaster event to gather information about displaced children.
 - d. Provide information to the public about additional resources.
 - e. Partners with local, state, tribal, and Federal law enforcement agencies.
28. Refer reports of displaced adults to the Attorney General's designated authority and the National Emergency Family Registry and Locator System. (All)
29. Maintain liaison with local government and volunteer human services agencies. (All)
30. Implement and administer the Disaster Food Stamp Program. (All)

Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) – Health

1. Execute requirements for Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) teams as defined by their training programs in conjunction with ESF 8. (Respond)
2. Assist in the provision of medical countermeasures, supplies, and services, including durable medical equipment in conjunction with ESF 8. (Respond)
3. Provide HHS medical workers to augment health services personnel as appropriate. (Respond)
4. Provide medical care and mental/behavioral health services for impacted populations either in or outside the shelter locations, in accordance with appropriate guidelines used by local health agencies. (Respond)
5. Coordinate emergency medical care, with ESF 8, in shelters, as needed and at the request of affected jurisdiction(s), in accordance with appropriate guidelines used by local health agencies. (Respond)
6. Coordinate closely with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), and ESF 13 to facilitate the expeditious reunification of pediatric patients displaced as a result of disaster. (Respond)
7. Provide medical supplies and services and medical workers to augment health services personnel to support mass care operations. (Respond)
8. Monitor and report damage and impacts to critical private sector facilities, infrastructure, and systems, private health and medical care facilities. (Respond)
9. Provide liaison to federal emergency health and medical programs and servicers (including behavioral health). (Respond)
10. Collect information to provide supplemental funding to locals for short-term crisis counseling services. (Recover)
11. Coordinate crisis counseling services with Community Mental Health Services Programs. (Recover)
12. Serve as lead state agency on human health issues including mental health; see ESF 8. (All)

American Red Cross (ARC)

NOTE: The American Red Cross is the co-lead for mass care and a support agency for ESF 6.

1. Provide assistance by assessing mass care shelter sites to ensure suitability and accessibility of facilities to safely shelter survivors. (Protect)
2. Support coordination and planning among government, NGO, and private sector entities that provide mass care services in response to disasters. (Prevent)
3. Support MSP/EMHSD in working with MDHHS for mass care in planning, preparedness, and response activities to include exercise participation. (Prevent)
4. Provide assistance, after a disaster, to meet immediate threats to life and property, including: congregate, and non-congregate sheltering and feeding; reunification services; distribution of emergency supplies; shelter and essential needs of service animals when accompanied by their owners (pet facilities are not operated by the ARC); support to children and adults with disabilities and others with access and functional needs in congregate facilities; warehousing and, in some situations, the distribution of donated materials. (Respond)
5. Work with MSP/EMHSD and MDHHS to identify available mass care capacity, anticipate mass care requirements, and establish strategies to address gaps in coordination with local, state, tribal, and federal agencies; NGOs; and private sector partners. (Respond)
6. Work closely with MSP/EMHSD at designated MSP and MDHHS locations to support ESF 6 mass care activities as requested. (Respond)
7. Provide situational awareness and Report on current mass care activities before and during response operations. (Respond)
8. In conjunction with MSP/EMHSD, encourage the mobilization of NGO and private sector partners for the provision of mass care services in support of the state of Michigan. (Respond)
9. Provide disaster-related shelter and feeding support and distribution of emergency supplies as able and appropriate. (Respond)
10. Provide disaster health- and mental health-related services for disaster impacted populations, either in or outside the shelter locations, in accordance with appropriate guidelines used by local health agencies. (Respond)

11. Coordinate emergency medical care in shelters, as needed, in accordance with appropriate guidelines used by local health and emergency medical agencies. (Respond)
12. Provide technical expertise in issues related to the assessment of health and medical needs of shelter occupants. (Respond)
13. Assist with monitoring of public health conditions that can affect the health of all shelter occupants, including shelter workers. (Respond)
14. Support Multi Agency Resources Centers (MARC)s, in collaboration with state and local emergency management and other ESF 6 partner agencies, to provide survivors with a central location where they can receive information and services. (Recover)
15. May provide, in accordance with American Red Cross standards and procedures, financial or other direct assistance for immediate needs, including medical and funeral expenses resulting from a disaster. (Recover)
16. Advocates for replacement of and, where possible, replaces medical pharmaceuticals, supplies, and services, including durable medical equipment, lost as a result of the disaster. (Recover)
17. Coordinate with the MDHHS for the Disaster Health Services Team to provide licensed nurses with a pharmacy to ensure emergency prescriptions are filled. (Recover)
18. Support reunification efforts through its reunification services. (Recover)
19. Provide critical disaster relief and preparedness information to the public. (Recover)
20. Coordinate with the MDHHS to assist in family reunification. (Recover)
21. Assist veterans affected by disasters in collaboration with ARC Service to Armed Forces. (Recover)
22. Support the formation of a State-led, NGO and private-sector supported, Mass Care or Feeding Task Force to facilitate problem-solving during incidents when feeding is required for extended periods of time. (Recover)
23. Provide mass care technical assistance to MSP/EMHSD and serves as its principal mass care subject matter expert. (All)
24. Coordinate closely with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) to facilitate the expeditious reunification of unaccompanied children in ARC facilities as a result of disaster. (All)

Tasks: State Government Support Agencies

Governor's Office

1. Provide for temporary emergency housing. (Respond)

Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD)

1. Assist with and coordinate animal care and animal health in shelters. (Respond)
2. Coordinate an integrated Federal response to meet the mass care and emergency assistance needs of animals, including household pets, service animals, and their owners. (Respond)
3. Facilitate whole-community, multi-agency coordination with nongovernmental agencies for animal response activities. Provide technical assistance and subject matter expertise regarding animal response issues. (Respond)
4. Non-Stafford Act Authority: Locate and secure supplies of food in coordination with MDE, including U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Foods in state and Federal inventories, to supplement those in the disaster area to the extent funds appropriated to FNS for disaster food assistance are available. (Respond)
5. Provide technical assistance for shelter operations related to food, vectors, water supply, and waste disposal. (Respond)
6. Identify and provide qualified veterinary medical personnel for events requiring veterinary medical services or public health support for household pets and service animals. (Respond)
7. Provide technical assistance for shelter operations related to food, vectors, water supply, and waste disposal. (Respond)
8. Coordinate and provide emergency and disaster-related veterinary medical care services to impacted animal populations and provide veterinary public health, zoonotic disease control, environmental health, and related services. (Respond)
9. Coordinate debris clearance, temporary roof repair, and elimination of identified health/safety hazards. (Recover)
10. Refer and direct recovery housing efforts to the USDA, which provides information (i.e., location, type, owners, and/or management service) on USDA-financed housing units that are available and habitable. (Recover)
11. Refer and direct disaster survivors with USDA Letters of Priority Entitlement, which allow the holder of the letter (i.e., identified evacuee and/or survivor) to go to the top of waiting lists for placement in USDA financed housing, to the appropriate USDA representatives. (Recover)
12. Resources will be assigned commensurate with each unit's level of training and the adequacy and availability of equipment. (All)
13. Assist in food procurement, safety, and sanitation, and the identification and establishment of warehousing and feeding facilities. (All)

Department of Attorney General (MDAG)

1. Reach out to local and state housing and community development partners to identify issues, provide support, and enforce the Fair Housing Act and compliance with other civil rights statutes. (All)

Department of Civil Rights (MDCR)

1. Intervene in tension-creating situations involving potential civil rights violations. (Prevent)
2. Ensure equal access to disaster related services. (Respond)
3. Provide subject matter expertise, consultation, and technical assistance to ESF 6 partners on disaster human services issues (e.g., accessing HHS programs that address human services needs in an emergency, effective human services delivery to children, persons with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, economically disadvantaged persons, and other individuals and families served by HHS programs). (Respond)
4. Monitor and advocate for the recovery needs of individuals with disabilities. (Recover)
5. Work with local and state partners to assess impacts to low-income families, and families with members with disabilities or other access and functional needs, in HUD-assisted housing. (Recover)
6. Work with partners to assess damages to HUD-assisted housing units, and identify timelines for repairs to help re-house low-income families and families with members with disabilities or other access and functional needs. (Recover)
7. Reach out to local and state housing and community development partners to identify issues, provide support, and enforce the Fair Housing Act and compliance with other civil rights statutes. (Recover)
8. Provide guidance, promulgate regulations, conduct investigations and compliance reviews, and enforce civil rights laws, including their general application to emergency management and specific application to mass care services, such as the Americans with Disabilities Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, and the Civil Rights Act of 1964. (All)

Department of Education (MDE)

1. Authorize the use of USDA commodities for feeding disaster survivors. (Respond)
2. Stafford Act Authority (Section 412 and 413): Provide disaster food assistance in accordance with ESF 11 that includes USDA foods, infant formula, and infant food for emergencies and major disasters, as well as authorization of the Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program for major disasters. (Respond)

Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE)

1. Provide technical assistance for shelter operations related to water supply and waste disposal. (Respond)
2. Coordinate the procurement of additional drinking water supplies, as required. (Respond)

MDHHS - Aging and Adult Services Agency (AASA)

1. Provide situational awareness and Report on current mass care activities before and during response operations. (Respond)
2. Provide canvassing, needs assessment, and information distribution support for state and Federal operations. (Respond)
3. During incident operations, assist the MDMVA, provide emergency healthcare services to veteran beneficiaries in VA medical facilities, to active-duty military personnel, and as resources permit, to civilians in communities affected by national security emergencies. (Respond)
4. Conduct a needs assessment of, and coordinate and monitor the provision of assistance to, elderly disaster survivors. (Respond)
5. Assist in identifying available housing resources. (Recover)
6. Identify and coordinate volunteer resources for recovery operations. (Recover)
7. Maintain liaison with the local government and volunteer human service agencies. (All)

Department of Insurance and Financial Services (DIFS)

1. Support the provision of financial assistance to eligible disaster survivors to repair damage to their pre-disaster primary residence. (Recover)
2. Disaster Unemployment Assistance: Provide unemployment benefits and re-employment services to individuals who have become unemployed because of major disasters. (Recover)
3. Legal Services: Provide free legal assistance to disaster survivors. (Recover)
4. Provide insurance information to disaster survivors. (Recover)
5. Implement appropriate economic stabilization measures. (Recover)

Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity (LEO)

1. Provide technical assistance related to worker safety and health issues. (MIOSHA) (Respond)
2. Provide interpreter/translator services, as required for disaster survivors. (Respond)

3. Provide unemployment benefits and re-employment services to individuals who have become unemployed because of major disasters. (Recover)
4. Execute requirements as defined under the Disaster Unemployment Assistance program to provide financial assistance to individuals whose employment or self-employment has been lost or interrupted as a direct result of a Presidentially declared disaster. (Recover)
5. Provide vocational rehabilitation services. (Michigan Rehabilitation Services and the Bureau of Services for Blind Persons) (Recover)
6. Provide grants, subject to available funding, to repair damage from the disaster to primary residences that is not covered by insurance or FEMA funding. (MSHDA) (Recover)
7. Provide Federal alcohol and tobacco excise tax refunds to businesses that have lost assets in a disaster. (Recover)
8. Provide unemployment assistance to disaster survivors (through the US Department of Labor's Disaster Assistance Program). (Recover)
9. Provide job training assistance to disaster survivors. (Recover)
10. Contact Dept of Ed Rehabilitation Services Administration to request disaster relief in the form of additional grant dollars and flexibilities. (Recover)
11. Provide technical assistance related to worker safety and health issues. MIOSHA (All)

LEO - Michigan Community Service Commission (MCSC)

1. Provide situational awareness and Report on current mass care activities before and during response operations. (Respond)
2. Coordinate emergency medical care in shelters, as needed, and at the request of affected jurisdiction(s), in accordance with appropriate guidelines used by local health agencies. (Respond)
3. Provide unaffiliated volunteer support and warehousing assistance. (Respond)
4. Repair: Provide grants to repair damage from the disaster to primary residences that is not covered by insurance. (Recover)
5. Execute requirements as defined under the Disaster Case Management Program, which provides services to assist survivors with developing and carrying out a disaster recovery plan. (Recover)
6. Provide medical care and mental/behavioral health services for impacted populations either in or outside the shelter locations in accordance with appropriate guidelines used by local health agencies. (Recover)
7. Coordination and possible deployment of teams of trained National Service Participants (including AmeriCorps members and Retired and Senior Volunteer Program volunteers), as requested by impacted jurisdictions to carry out a wide range of response support activities emphasizing disadvantaged communities and residents with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, including:
 - a. Provide canvassing, needs assessment, and information distribution support for state and Federal operations.
 - b. Provide shelter and feeding support and distribution of water, food, ice, and other emergency goods.
 - c. Perform debris clearance, temporary roof repair, and elimination of identified health/safety hazards.
 - d. Provide unaffiliated volunteer support and warehousing assistance.
 - e. Perform registration and call center support.
 - f. Provide case management assistance. (All)
8. Provide MI Volunteer Registry medical workers to augment health services personnel as appropriate in coordination with MDHHS. (All)

LEO - Michigan State Housing Development Authority (MSHDA)

1. Provide technical advice through staff to assist with mass care and housing operations through collaboration of the Asset Management (AM) and Rental Assistance and Housing Solutions (RAHS) groups in MSHDA. (Respond)
2. Provide assistance in contacting contractors to construct temporary shelter facilities, including accessible shelters, in the affected area, as required. (Respond)
3. Work with partners to assess damages and impacts to low-income families, families with members with disabilities and other AFN, and HUD-assisted housing units and identify timelines for repairs to help re-house low-income families and families with members with disabilities or other access and functional needs. (Respond)
4. Provide temporary housing assistance for functional needs populations in coordination with MDHHS-Human Services. (Recover)
5. Provide housing assistance to low- and moderate-income disaster survivors. (Recover)
6. Assist in the identification and procurement of additional temporary housing resources. (Recover)
7. Coordinate with ESF 6 partners and the private sector to identify available and physically accessible housing resources and provide this information to disaster survivors. (Recover)

8. Provide financial and/or direct assistance to eligible survivors (through federal funding) for their disaster-related lodging and temporary housing needs, including physically accessible housing. (Recover)
9. Provide funding for the repair of multi-family housing in order to house disaster survivors when funds are available through AM or RAHS. (Recover)
10. Temporary Housing: Provide funds to rent an alternate place to live or for a temporary housing unit when rental properties are not available. (Recover)
11. Replacement: Provide funds, up to the program limit, for home replacement through a loan program when funds are available, and insurance or FEMA funding is not available. (Recover)
12. Semi-Permanent or Permanent Housing Construction: Provide financial or direct assistance to construct permanent or semi-permanent housing when funding is available. (Recover)
13. Work with local and state partners to assess impacts to low-income families and families with members with disabilities or other access and functional needs in HUD-assisted housing; and help support re-housing efforts with community partners. (Recover)
14. Provide available HUD staff via mission assignments to help address housing and community development issues through existing programs and resources. When requested and funded by FEMA, Administer the Disaster Housing Assistance Program. (Recover)
15. Work with HUD grantees, owner/operators, and industry groups to locate vacancies into existing state housing for use by FEMA and state caseworkers to house low-income households; there is no comprehensive list of all available vacancies, so many partners may be contacted. (Recover)
16. Reach out to local and state housing and community development partners to identify issues, provide support, and enforce the Fair Housing Act and compliance with other civil rights statutes. (All)

Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (LARA)

1. Provide guidance, promulgate regulations, conduct investigations and compliance reviews, and enforce Federal civil rights laws, including their general application to emergency management and specific application to mass care services, such as the Americans with Disabilities Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, and the Civil Rights Act of 1964. (Protect)
2. Provide construction, engineering, and project management expertise and support for temporary (accessible) housing and sheltering (to include management of temporary roofing support following disasters). (Recover)
3. Coordinate the establishment of group mobile home sites for temporary disaster housing. (Recover)
4. Provide licensing information to disaster survivors. (Recover)
5. Expedite licensing for facilities and individual homes, as needed. (Recover)
6. Implement appropriate economic stabilization measures. (Recover)
7. Retain a list of licensed transitional healthcare facilities such as adult foster care homes, long term care (nursing home) facilities, homes for the aged, and childcare. (These licensed facilities may be used to identify available and physically accessible housing resources for disaster survivors.) (All)
8. Retain a list of licensed interpreters who can be contacted in case of emergency. (All)

LARA -Bureau of Fire Services (BFS)

1. Inspect mass care shelter sites to ensure suitability and accessibility of facilities to safely shelter survivors.
 - a. Provide inspections for schools, fire safety, and other regulations. (Prevent)
2. Provide expedited post-disaster licensed facility inspections. (Recover)

Department of Military and Veteran Affairs (DMVA)

1. Develop and maintain plans to make available housing assets that are habitable, to which VA has title and possession, for use by survivors in catastrophic disasters. (Protect)
2. Provide emergency healthcare services to veteran beneficiaries in VA medical facilities, to active-duty military personnel, and as resources permit, to civilians in communities affected by national security emergencies, during incident operations. (Respond)
3. Carry out medical Support Assignments. (Respond)
 - a. Provide Crisis Intervention Stress Management (CISM) Support.
 - b. Assist/support the MDHSS-Health and local health departments in the distribution and administration of vaccines and antidotes to the public.
4. Carry out sheltering and Logistics Task Assignments. (Respond)
 - a. Provide mass feeding support at shelters.
 - b. Identify/mobilize shelter volunteers from the Michigan Volunteer Defense Force.
5. Administer the laws providing benefits and other services to veterans and the dependents and beneficiaries of veterans. (Respond)

6. During incident operations, provide emergency healthcare services to veteran beneficiaries in VA medical facilities, to active-duty military personnel, and as resources permit, to civilians in communities affected by national security emergencies. (Respond)
7. Provide shelter and feeding support and distribution of water, food, ice, and other emergency goods. (Respond)
8. May provide for food preparation and stockpiling in its facilities during the incident, as well as facilities for mass sheltering. (Respond)
9. Provide medical supplies and services and medical workers to augment health services personnel to support mass care operations. (Respond)
10. Provide assistance for veterans with disabilities or other access and function needs to retrofit their homes with necessary accessibility measures (e.g., wheelchair ramp). (Recover)
11. Work with lenders concerning foreclosure/waiver/underwriting/credit protection flexibilities related to VA-issued home loans. (Recover)
12. Assist veterans affected by disasters to help them avoid defaulting on existing home mortgages and/or foreclosure on their homes, as well as assistance for veterans with disabilities or other access and function needs to retrofit their homes with necessary accessibility measures (e.g., wheelchair ramp). (Recover)
13. Protect patients/residents, staff, and visitors at the Jacobetti and Grand Rapids Homes for veterans. (All)

Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)

1. If available, provide appropriate resources (e.g., cots, blankets, sleeping bags, personnel) for shelters. (Respond)
2. Provide security support at shelters in collaboration with ARC, MDHHS, and MI VOAD partners. (Respond)
3. Identify and provide shelter space at state parks and recreation areas, as required. (Respond)

Department of State (MDOS)

1. Provide branch office facilities for use as Disaster Recovery Centers. (Recover)
2. Provide Letters of Priority Entitlement, allowing the holder of the letter (i.e., identified evacuee and/or survivor) to go to the top of waiting lists for placement in USDA financed housing. (Recover)

Michigan State Police (MSP)

1. Reunite children with their parents and/or guardians through the following activities (also in coordination with ESF 13): (Respond)
 - a. Establish a toll-free hotline as well, as teletypewriter (TTY) and video relay service (VRS) lines to receive reports of displaced children.
 - b. Create a website that is compliant with Section 508 to provide information about displaced children.
 - c. Deploy staff to the location of the declared disaster event to gather information about displaced children.
 - d. Provide information to the public about additional resources.
 - e. Refer reports of displaced adults to the Attorney General's designated authority and the National Emergency Family Registry and Locator System.
2. Provide essential assistance, including life-sustaining services, after a major disaster to meet immediate threats to life and property, including distribution of emergency supplies; mass evacuation; support to children and adults with disabilities and others with access and functional needs in congregate facilities. (#Loc) (Respond)
3. Coordinate closely with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) to facilitate the expeditious reunification of pediatric patients displaced as a result of disaster- efforts lead by MSP. (All)
4. Serve as the state's resource on the issues of missing and sexually exploited children in partnership with MDHHS. (All)
5. Provide information and resources to law enforcement, parents, guardians, children (including child victims), and other professionals. (All)

MSP - Emergency Management Homeland Security Division (EMHSD)

1. Facilitate coordination and planning among government, NGO, and private sector entities that provide mass care services, emergency assistance, temporary housing, and human services in response to major disasters. (Protect)
2. Monitor provision of human services in Presidentially and gubernatorial-declared disasters. (Respond)
3. Assist with monitoring of public health conditions that can affect the health of all shelter occupants, including shelter workers. (Respond)
4. Facilitate registration and call center support for a disaster with partners including 211 and the ARC. (Respond)
5. Coordinate the provision of essential assistance, including life-sustaining services, after a major disaster to meet immediate threats to life and property, including: congregate, non-congregate, and transitional sheltering and feeding; reunification services; distribution of emergency supplies; rescue, transportation, care, shelter and essential needs of household pets and service animals; mass evacuation; support to children and adults with disabilities and others with access and functional needs in congregate facilities; warehousing and distribution of

donations; emergency residential roof covering; and emergency repair of primary residences damaged as the result of a disaster. (Respond)

6. Coordinate the identification and procurement of additional temporary housing resources, as required. (Recover)
7. IA tracking of impacted children for federal programs made available as needed. (Recover)
8. Post-recovery information on the SOM web site and appropriate social media outlets. (Recover)
9. When requested and funded by FEMA, administer the Disaster Housing Assistance Program. (Recover)
10. Facilitate the provision of case management assistance, including requesting federal case management support and facilitating other agencies in case management assistance. (Recover)
11. Identify resources available for survivors' disaster-related needs and make referrals to appropriate state and federal agencies, and NGO's that provide disaster relief. (Recover)

Department of Technology, Management, and Budget (DTMB)

1. Provide essential assistance, including life-sustaining services, after a major disaster to meet immediate threats to life and property, including: distribution of emergency supplies; warehousing and distribution of donations; emergency residential roof covering; and emergency repair of primary residences damaged as the result of a disaster. (Respond)
2. Work closely with MSP/EMHSD, at designated MSP and MDHHS locations, to support ESF 6 mass care activities as requested. (Respond)
3. Provide state-contracted supplies and services to support functional-needs population-sheltering operations. (Respond)
4. Activate the state's donations management website, as required. (Respond)
5. Assist in the procurement of additional drinking water supplies, as required. (Respond)
6. Assist the MDHHS with the transportation and distribution of the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS). (Respond)
7. Monitor the reentry of evacuated DTMB owned/managed facilities. (Recover)

Michigan Civil Services Commission (MCSC)

1. Provide post-incident counseling assistance to affected state employees and their family members. (Recover)

Department of Transportation (MDOT)

1. Provide essential assistance, including life-sustaining services, after a major disaster to meet immediate threats to life and property, including mass evacuation. (Respond)
2. Secure additional mass transportation resources for evacuations. (Respond)

Department of Treasury (MDT)

1. Issue emergency payments. (Respond)
2. Provide financial assistance to eligible disaster survivors to repair damage to their pre-disaster primary residence. (Recover)
3. Provide Federal alcohol and tobacco excise tax refunds to businesses that have lost assets in a disaster. (Recover)
4. Assist disaster survivors by expediting replacement or redemption of U.S. savings bonds and may waive the minimum holding period for Series EE and I savings bonds presented to authorized paying agents for redemption. (Recover)
5. Assist survivors with filing claims for tax refunds and provide tax information and assistance. (Recover)
6. May postpone tax deadlines to provide extra time to file and pay before assessing any penalty or additional amount to the tax and executes agreement to supplement DHS/FEMA's tele-registration capabilities. (Recover)
7. Provide tax assistance to individuals and business disaster survivors. (Recover)

Tasks: Federal Government Support Agencies

United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE)

1. Provide construction, engineering, and project management expertise and support for temporary housing and sheltering (to include management of temporary roofing support following hurricane disasters). (Respond)
2. Provide assistance by inspecting mass care shelter sites to ensure suitability and accessibility of facilities to safely shelter survivors. (Respond)
3. Provide assistance in constructing temporary shelter facilities, including accessible shelters, in the affected area as required. (Respond)

United States Postal Service (USPS)

1. Provide extended mail services to relocated persons. (Recover)

Tasks: Nonprofit Organization Partners

Michigan Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (MI VOAD)

The MI VOAD is a collaborative group of voluntary organizations which assist disaster survivors, communities, and the State of Michigan following an incident. As voluntary organizations, those in the MI VOAD who do not have their own contract or MOU with the State of Michigan (such as the ARC) are not required to assist in disaster response, recovery, or other mission areas. However voluntary organizations may offer their resources, services, expertise, or other assistance in coordination with the State of Michigan to better serve disaster survivors, communities, and impacted areas. Below listed are some available activities which the MI VOAD may assist with (but is not required to).

MI VOAD is a coordinating entity which supports the work of its member agencies. In addition to coordination, it gathers and shares information and serves as a point-of-contact with National VOAD. Red Cross (ARC) tasks are listed under ARC and are not included in MI VOAD, although ARC is a member of MI VOAD.

1. Work with MSP/EMHSD to identify available mass care capacity, anticipate mass care requirements, and establish strategies to address gaps in coordination with local, state, tribal, and other Federal agencies; NGOs; and private sector partners. (Protect)
2. MI VOAD member agencies may provide essential assistance, including life-sustaining services, after a major disaster to meet immediate threats to life and property, including: congregate, non-congregate, and transitional sheltering, feeding; reunification services; distribution of emergency supplies; rescue, transportation, care, shelter and essential needs of household pets and service animals; mass evacuation; support to children and adults with disabilities and others with access and functional needs in congregate facilities; warehousing and distribution of donations; emergency residential roof covering; and emergency repair of primary residences damaged as the result of a disaster. (Respond)
3. Provide situational awareness and Report on current mass care activities, emergency assistance, temporary housing and human services before and during response operations. (Respond)
4. (In conjunction with MSP/EMHSD) Facilitate the mobilization of NGO and private sector partners for the provision of mass care services, emergency assistance, temporary housing and human services in support of the state of Michigan. (Respond)
5. Provide shelter and feeding support and distribution of water, food, ice, and other emergency goods. (Respond)
6. Provide unaffiliated volunteer support and warehousing assistance. (Respond)
7. Perform registration and call center support. (Respond)
8. Provide case management assistance. (Respond)
9. May provide for food preparation and stockpiling in its facilities during the incident, as well as facilities for mass sheltering. (Respond)
10. Provide medical care and mental/behavioral health services for impacted populations either in or outside the shelter locations in accordance with appropriate guidelines used by local health agencies. (Respond)
11. Assist in the provision of medical supplies and services, including durable medical equipment. (Respond)
12. Coordinate emergency medical care in shelters, as needed and at the request of affected jurisdiction(s), in accordance with appropriate guidelines used by local health agencies. (Respond)
13. Participate in and establish Multi Agency Resource Centers (MARC)s with other ESF 6 partner agencies and affected states to provide survivors with a central location where they can receive information and services. (Recover)
14. May provide Crisis Counseling and may provide supplemental funding for short-term crisis counseling services. (Recover)
15. May provide Transportation Assistance, which is physically accessible transportation assistance to relocate or return individuals displaced from their pre-disaster primary residences or to and from alternative locations as a result of a declared disaster. (Recover)
16. May provide Disaster Case Management or may provide financial assistance to local or state government agencies or qualified private organizations to enact disaster case management. (Recover)
17. May assist veterans affected by disasters to help them avoid defaulting on existing home mortgages and/or foreclosure on their homes, as well as assistance for veterans with disabilities or other access and function needs to retrofit their homes with necessary accessibility measures (e.g., wheelchair ramp). (Recover)
18. Execute requirements as defined under the Disaster Case Management Program, if awarded, which provides services to assist survivors with developing and carrying out a disaster recovery plan. (Recover)

Private Sector Partners

1. Establish Multi Agency Resource Centers (MARC)s with other ESF 6 partner agencies and affected counties to provide survivors with a central location where they can receive information and services. (Recover)

ESF 7: LOGISTICS

Definition/Purpose: The purpose of ESF 7 is to integrate whole-community logistics, incident planning, and support for timely and efficient delivery of supplies, equipment, services, and facilities. Also, to facilitate comprehensive logistics planning, technical assistance, training, education, exercise, incident response, and sustainment that leverage capability and resources of State logistics partners, public and private stakeholders, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in support of both responders and disaster survivors.

Scope: Activities in this ESF support disaster response and recovery through the coordination of supplies, equipment, services, and facilities used in all phases of disaster response. Coordination between resource sourcing; acquisition; delivery of supplies, equipment, and services; resource tracking; facility space acquisition; transportation coordination; and management and support of information technology systems services and other administrative services are critical to this function. Primary functional responsibilities in ESF 7 include:

- Managing collaborative and complex logistical supply chains providing equipment, supplies, and services for incidents requiring a whole community response.
- Integrating whole-community logistic partners through collaboration in planning, sourcing, acquisition, utilization, and disposition of resources.
- Communicating and collaborating with supply chain elements to leverage recovery efforts in impacted efforts and establish local or tribal self-sufficiency quickly.

Core Capabilities: Information and Planning, Resource Support.

Lifelines: All ESFs intersect with various Lifelines depending upon the incident. ESF 7 supports multiple Lifelines in one way or another.

Other ESF overlap:

[ESF 14: Cross Sector Business and Critical Infrastructure](#) – Many private sector partners provide supplies, equipment, and services to the disaster response and recovery efforts, and may be integral in the planning, sourcing, acquisition, utilization, and disposition of these resources.

Other Plans and Annexes:

Disaster Logistics Management Plan: Publication (TBD) – As of the 2022 publication of the MEMP the Michigan Disaster Logistics Management Plan is not yet published.

Disaster Distribution Management Plan: Publication (TBD) - The Disaster Distribution Management Plan details the disaster distribution activities that occur in a complex incident requiring additional logistical support beyond what is described in ESF 7.

Other Areas of Interest:

ESF 7: Resource Management is one of the major components of the NIMS. Therefore, ESF 7 - Logistics, is activated in every incident.

Tasks: All Agencies

1. Provide transportation assets and services contracts in support of the Mass Evacuation Incident Annex. (Respond)
2. Provide available space, buildings, airports, and telecommunications, as may be required, for emergency support operations. (Respond)

Tasks: Lead Agency

MSP- Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division (EMHSD)

1. Facilitate building and maintaining the Logistics Management and Resource Support capabilities of the SEOC with ESF 7 stakeholders by coordinating the ESF 7 portion of the integrated preparedness cycle which includes (Prepare):
 - a. Coordination of the development and maintenance of logistics plans, procedures, checklists, and job aids.
 - b. Organizing structures including coordination of the SEOC Logistics Committee and other teams to support ESF 7 capabilities
 - c. Coordinating training efforts for logistics stakeholders in collaboration with the EMHSD Training Unit.
 - d. Coordinating exercising efforts for logistics capabilities in collaboration with the EMHSD Exercise Unit.
2. Collaborate and synchronize resource support efforts with whole community disaster logistics response partners. (Protect)

3. Facilitate development and execution of the public and private sector services and resources logistics supply chain strategy. (Protect)
4. Establish interagency agreements with other State departments and agencies/NGOs; memorandum agreements/memorandums of understanding; and standby logistics contracts. (Protect)
5. Provide assistance with pre-planning requirements and creating milestones; assist with developing lifecycle cost, and provide guidance to pre-award activities including acquisition plan, statement of work, scope of objectives, performance work statement, market research, small business set-aside requirements, and congressional inquiries. (Protect)
6. Provide planning and response coordination for the provision of mass feeding, sheltering, and other services for survivors of disasters to include pets. (Protect)
7. Serve as a single point of integration and coordination for logistics support as part of the state response effort. (Respond)
8. Set up and operate incident facilities. (Respond)
9. Coordinate logistics response for incident facilities with DTMB. This support includes location, setup, voice and data communications, and other logistical support. (Respond)
10. Provide a single-point ordering process via MI CIMS. (Respond)
11. Provide safeguards and accountability for state property and equipment assigned to the incident. (Respond)
12. Provide assistance with seeking alternative resources or solutions that are in the best interest of the government; and assist with developing lifecycle cost estimates for EMHSD-administered grants and fostering partnerships with other government agencies. (Respond)
13. Provide commodities distribution assistance and expertise in alignment with the *Distribution Management Plan*. (Respond)
14. Manage and direct SOM-contracted transportation resources assigned to the incident. (Respond)
15. Provide personnel knowledgeable in state procurement and distribution operations in conjunction with ESF 5. (Respond)
16. Activate the EMHSD SEOC Logistics Section. (Respond)
17. Secure resources through mutual aid (including, but not limited to, EMAC/NEMAC/MEMAC) as appropriate. (Respond)
18. Coordinate with state agencies and local jurisdictions to provide resources in response to external interstate or international resource requests through EMAC and NEMAC, and coordinate with foreign states regarding gifts and other offers of support. (Respond)
19. Provide logistical support for deploying ESF 8 medical elements required and coordinate the use of mobilization centers/staging areas; transportation of resources; use of disaster fuel contracts; emergency meals; potable water; base camp services; supply and equipment resupply; and use of all national contracts and interagency agreements managed by DTMB for response operations. (Respond)
20. Implement the *Michigan Disaster Logistics Management Plan*, as required. (Respond)
21. Provide technical assistance to the MDHHS-Human Services and the MCSC for disaster donations management, as required. (Respond)
22. Develop and maintain core capability logistics support requirements and capabilities, and visibility of resources. (Recover)
23. Conduct resource inventory searches to fill anticipated or identified resource needs. (Recover)

Tasks: State Government Support Agencies

Governor's Office

1. Utilize the available resources of the political subdivisions of the state and/or commandeer or utilize private property under the authority given in Section 5 of 1976 PA 390, as amended, if reasonably necessary to cope with a disaster or emergency, (Respond)
2. Authorize the use of state resources. (All)
3. Seek assistance from the federal government. (All)

Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD)

1. Provide planning and response coordination for the provision of mass feeding, sheltering, and other services for survivors of disasters to include pets. (Protect)
2. Provide feeding support, including meeting specific needs of infants and toddlers, in collaboration with MDHHS. (Respond)
3. Provide staff to support incident facilities facility, property, telecommunications, and transportation management. (Respond)
4. Assist in food procurement, safety, and sanitation, and the identification and establishment of warehousing and feeding facilities. (Respond)

Department of Corrections (MDOC)

1. Set up and operate incident facilities. (Respond)
2. Provide facility management support. (Respond)
3. Provide resources to support emergency operations. (Respond)
4. Provide warehousing support and management. (Respond)

Department of Education (MDE)

1. Provide feeding support, including meeting specific needs of infants and toddlers. (Respond)

Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE)

1. Coordinate the procurement of additional drinking water supplies as required. (Respond)

Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) – Human Services

1. Provide planning and response coordination with Federally recognized tribes and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). (Prevent)
2. Facilitate the deployment of volunteer health professionals for emergency response. (Respond)
3. Provide resources to support emergency operations. (Respond)
4. Identify volunteer opportunities for emergent volunteers. (Respond)
5. Identify and coordinate volunteer resources for recovery operations. (Respond)
6. Coordinate the procurement of additional medical countermeasures, as required. (Respond)
7. Provide planning and response coordination for the provision of mass feeding, sheltering, and other services for survivors of disasters, to include pets. (Respond)
8. Provide feeding support, including meeting specific needs of infants and toddlers. (Respond)
9. Provide technical assistance to identify and procure medical supplies and other medical services. (Respond)

Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity (LEO)

1. Provide technical personnel to assist in the identification and recruitment of individuals with specialized occupations needed to support response operations. (Respond)
2. Provide students and instructors capable of providing support. (Respond)
3. Provide engineering services to determine the cause or location of an event, performs structural integrity analysis, and recommends hazard mitigation. (Respond)
4. Identify, locate, and if necessary, recruit personnel needed to support incident operations after appropriate coordination with DTMB. (Respond)

LEO - Michigan State Housing Development Authority (MSHDA)

1. Coordinate the use of Bureau of Services for Blind Persons (BSBP) Training Center to support emergency operations. (Respond)

LARA -Bureau of Fire Services (BFS)

1. Provide staff to support incident facilities, facility, property, telecommunications, and transportation management through ESF 4. (Respond)
2. Coordinate and monitor local fire service mutual aid assistance. (Respond)

LARA - Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC)

1. In accordance with ESF 12, coordinate with energy industries to assist in satisfying critical fuel, and electrical power needs unable to be met by local, state, tribal, or Federal resources or actions. (All)

Department of Military and Veteran Affairs (DMVA)

1. Maintain caches of medical equipment, supplies, and pharmaceuticals to support response teams. (Protect)
2. Provide personnel knowledgeable in Federal procurement and distribution operations. (Respond)
3. Provide computer support operations as appropriate – may include technical assistance. (Respond)
4. Carry out Task Assignments related to: (Respond)
 - a. Sheltering and Logistics.
 - b. Transportation Support.
 - c. Logistics Support.
 - d. Militances Support.
 - e. Aviation/Airlift Support.
5. Provide medical supply/resupply contract capability. (Respond)
6. Provide technical assistance to identify and procure medical supplies and other medical services. (Respond)

7. Provide staff to support incident facility, property, telecommunications, and transportation management. (Respond)
8. Provide planning support; subsistence; administrative supply; petroleum product; engineering and construction supply; water and mobile units; medical material; telecommunications management; and transportation management support when approved by DOD. (Respond)
9. Provide a robust capability of mobile field elements and logistics support teams as requested. (Respond)
10. Support the hauling, installing, operations, and maintenance of generators for critical public facilities and provide generator lease and purchase support as required. (Respond)

Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)

1. Provide staff to support incident facility, property, telecommunications, and transportation management. (Respond)
2. Supplement transportation and equipment resources. (Respond)

Michigan State Police (MSP)

1. Coordinate prevention, preparedness, and mitigation activities among transportation infrastructure stakeholders within the authorities and resource limitations of ESF 1 agencies. (Protect)
2. Provide staff to support incident facilities, facility, property, telecommunications, and transportation management. (Respond)
3. Coordinate with the transportation industry for additional resources to support emergency operations. (Respond)
4. Provide specialized support resources to support emergency operations: Canine Unit, Underwater Recovery Unit, Emergency Support Team, Aviation Unit, Forensic Science Division, Fire Investigators, Bomb Squad. (Respond)
5. Coordinate temporary alternative transportation solutions when systems or infrastructure are damaged or overwhelmed. (Respond)
6. Coordinate the stabilization and reestablishment of transportation systems and infrastructure in coordination with MDOT. (Recover)

Department of Technology, Management, and Budget (DTMB)

1. Establish interagency agreements with other State departments and agencies/NGOs; memorandum agreements/memorandums of understanding; and standby logistics contracts. (Protect)
2. Provide assistance with pre-planning requirements and creating milestones; assist with developing lifecycle cost; and provide guidance to pre-award activities including acquisition plan, statement of work, scope of objectives, performance work statement, market research, small business set-aside requirements, and congressional inquiries. (Protect)
3. Set up and operate incident facilities. (Respond)
4. Provide transportation assets and services contracts in support of the Mass Evacuation Incident Annex. (Respond)
5. Manage and direct SOM-contracted transportation resources assigned to the incident response. (Respond)
6. Provide planning and response coordination for the provision of mass feeding, sheltering, and other services for survivors of disasters to include pets. (Respond)
7. Provide planning and response coordination with private sector businesses, associations, and other entities. (Respond)
8. Close affected state-managed facilities and authorize the usage of administrative leave. (Respond)
9. Provide state-contracted supplies and services to support functional needs population sheltering operations. (Respond)
10. Coordinate requests for supplemental office space to support emergency operations. (Respond)
11. Activate the State's donations management website, as required. (Respond)
12. Provide staff to support incident facilities, facility, property, telecommunications, and transportation management. (Respond)
13. Provide support in the delivery of information/supplies to disaster survivors. (Respond)
14. Coordinate the use of state facilities and equipment to support emergency operations: office equipment and materials, governmental surplus warehouses, distribution of needed materials, operational authority over the use of all state facilities, passenger vehicles, trucks, and construction equipment. (Respond)
15. Provide commodities-distribution assistance and expertise. (Respond)
16. Support the hauling, installing, operations, and maintenance of vendor-based generators for critical public facilities and provide vendors for generator lease and purchase support as required. (Respond)
17. Provide technical expertise on structural surveys and the procurement of external consulting services through the Interagency Committee on Seismic Safety in Construction/Building and Fire Research Laboratory of the National Institute of Standards and Technology. This procedure is necessary to assess the structural and fire safety of Federal and non-Federal damaged buildings and lifelines (e.g., public works and utilities). (Respond)

18. Coordinate with real estate/leasing specialist (from either the DTMB Real Estate Division or other identified subject matter expert) and MSP/EMHSD to assist with the selection of a location for a state site. (Respond)
19. Provide emergency relief supplies, facility space, office equipment, office supplies, telecommunications support, transportation services, and contracting services through a centralized acquisition channel. (Respond)
20. Provide support for requirements not specifically identified in other ESFs, including excess and surplus property disposal. (Respond)
21. Work cooperatively with MSP/EMHSD Logistics to provide an integrated process for the collaborative implementation of the logistics capability of Federal agencies, public and private sector partners, and NGOs. (Respond)
22. Coordinate the assessment, repair, and restoration of damaged state facilities. (Recover)
23. Leverage efficiencies in vendor networks and maximize full capacity across all partners. (All)
24. Manage or acts as contracting officer's representative for supporting contracts if disaster warrants. (All)
25. Identify access control issues relative to the continued operation of critical state functions at state office facilities. (All)
26. Provide information on state-contracted supplies and services for emergency procurement to requesting state agencies. (All)
27. Provide space for vital records storage. (All)

Michigan Department of State Employer (MOSE)

1. Grant administrative leave to the affected state employees. (Response)

Department of Transportation (MDOT)

1. Coordinate prevention, preparedness, and mitigation activities among transportation infrastructure stakeholders within the authorities and resource limitations of ESF 1 agencies. (Protect)
2. Provide support in the delivery of information/supplies to disaster survivors. (Respond)
3. Provide air services support for emergency transportation and documentation. (Respond)
4. Secure additional mass transportation resources for evacuation. (Respond)
5. Coordinate temporary alternative-transportation solutions when systems or infrastructure are damaged or overwhelmed. (Respond)
6. Provide transportation assets and services contracts in support of the Mass Evacuation Incident Annex. (Respond)

Tasks: Federal Government Support Agencies

United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE)

1. Provide construction materials and engineering services as required. (Respond)
2. Provide a robust capability of mobile field elements and logistics support teams as requested. (Respond)
3. Provide commodities distribution assistance and expertise to include points of distribution training and state-level project management support for commodities missions. (Respond)
4. Support the hauling, installing, operations, and maintenance of generators for critical public facilities and provide generator lease and purchase support as required. (Respond)

United States Postal Service (USPS)

1. Provide support in the delivery of information/supplies to disaster survivors. (All)

Tasks: Nonprofit Organization Partners

American Red Cross (ARC)

1. Provide support to develop the whole-community logistics supply chain through synchronization of pre-planning activities and coordination during responses to major disasters. (Prevent)
2. Provide planning and response coordination for the provision of mass feeding, sheltering, and other services for survivors of disasters. (Respond)
3. Support local emergency management's efforts to coordinate pet sheltering with local resources by articulating the needs of pet owners residing in shelters. (Respond)

Auxiliary Communications (AUXCOMM)

1. Assist in establishing that a suitable JFO facility or other state or federal site is acquired and ready to occupy within 72 hours of receiving EMHSD requirements and/or EMHSD acceptance of the space to include provision of communications, office furniture, equipment, and office supplies. (Respond)
2. In support of ESF 2, assist in coordinating the provision of commercial telecommunications assets within the incident area. (Respond)
3. Provide telecommunications management support. (All)

Michigan Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (MI VOAD)

1. Provide subject matter expertise and participate in planning and response activities as they relate to survivors, to include those with disabilities or AFN. (Protect)
2. Provide planning and response coordination for the provision of mass feeding, sheltering, debris cleanup, basement muck outs and restoration, and other services for survivors of disasters. (Respond)
3. Facilitate information sharing before, and during, a response by its member organizations. (All)

ESF 8: PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Definition/Purpose: The purpose of ESF 8 is to provide a mechanism for state assistance to supplement local, tribal, and area resources in response to a disaster, emergency, or incident that may lead to a public health, medical, behavioral, or human service emergency, including those that have international implications.

Scope: Activities in this ESF provide planning and coordination of health and public health in the State of Michigan, healthcare delivery, and emergency response systems to minimize and prevent health related emergencies. Primary functional responsibilities in ESF 8 include:

- Detecting and characterizing health incidents.
- Providing medical care and human services to affected survivors.
- Reducing public health and human services effects on the community.
- Enhancing community resiliency to respond to a disaster.

ESF 8 spans many fields of public health and medical services, including but not limited to:

- Patient movement, care, and behavioral health.
- Supporting human services by assisting those with disabilities, vulnerabilities, and access and functional needs.
- Delivering surge capabilities to augment public health, medical, behavioral, and veterinary functions.
- Coordinating with health professionals and pharmaceuticals.
- Distributing and delivering medical countermeasures, equipment, supplies, and technical assistance.
- Disseminating public health information and protective actions related to health or environmental threats.
- Assisting with fatality management responsibilities through specialized teams and equipment for victim identification, grief counseling and consultation, and reunification of human remains and personal effects.
- Mitigating, through the environment, health concerns.

Overall ESF 8 focuses on the following core functional areas:

- Assessment of public health/medical needs.
- Health surveillance.
- Medical surge.
- Health/medical/veterinary equipment and supplies.
- Patient movement.
- Patient care.
- Safety and security of drugs, biologics, and medical devices.
- Blood and tissues.
- Food safety and defense.
- Agriculture safety and security.
- All-hazards public health and medical consultation, technical assistance, and support.
- Behavioral healthcare.
- Public health and medical information.
- Vector control.
- Guidance on potable water/wastewater and solid waste disposal.
- Mass fatality management, victim identification, and mitigating health hazards from contaminated remains.
- Veterinary medical support

Core Capabilities: Public Information and Warning, Critical Transportation, Environmental Response/Health and Safety, Mass Care Services, Logistics and Supply Chain Management, Public Health/Healthcare/and Emergency Medical Services

Lifelines: All ESFs intersect with various Lifelines depending upon the incident. ESF 8 supports multiple Lifelines, however the Lifeline most impacted by ESF 8 is the Health and Medical Lifeline.

Other ESF Overlap:

[ESF 6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services](#) – Activities in ESF 6 often overlap with activities in ESF 8, including the provision of emergency medical assistance; maintenance and evaluation of public health in shelters, temporary housing, and other mass care facilities; and the delivery of short- and long- term recovery assistance through behavioral healthcare and other core functions.

[ESF 11: Agriculture and Natural Resources](#) – ESFs 11 and 8 overlap in a few different ways. Plant and animal disease may impact the health and wellness of the public in a variety of different ways, thereby requiring coordination between these two ESFs. In addition, the sheltering and management of animals in disasters requires coordination between ESFs 6, 8, and 11.

[ESF 15: External Affairs](#) – It may become necessary to distribute emergency health information to the populations impacted by an incident, which requires coordination between ESF 15 and 8, especially with regards to concerns such as protective action orders.

Other Plans and Annexes:

[Disaster-specific Annex: Widespread Plant or Animal Disease](#) – Widespread plant or animal disease may impact the life and health safety of the human populations which come in contact with diseased plants and animals, which requires the coordination of a variety of ESFs including ESF 8.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Nuclear Attack \(Military\)](#) – In a nuclear attack, a large number of people will require medical assistance due to radiological exposure, burns, blindness, and a wide variety of other injuries. These health and medical needs, provided by ESF 8, will be coordinated in close conjunction with ESF 10 for the management of the radiological contamination and concerns.

[Disaster-specific Annex: CBRNE Attack \(Terrorist\)](#) – In terrorist attacks which concern chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive components, the targets are often people, leading to many injuries and fatalities. ESF 8 will likely be highly impacted through the response and recovery phase of a terrorist incident.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Extreme Temperatures](#) – Although extreme temperatures do not directly impact ESF 8, often extreme temperatures can put vulnerable populations in danger of medical complications, which requires the coordination of ESF 8 and ESF 5 to ensure that vulnerable populations are addressed through the extreme temperature incident.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Public Health Emergencies](#) – As the lead ESF for health and medical incidents, ESF 8 is intrinsically involved in public health emergencies and will often lead the response and recovery to these types of incidents.

Other Areas of Interest:

Some subjects of interest related to this subject include vector control, toxic substances, special pathogens, additional laboratory capabilities, and water and sanitation systems.

A Public Health Emergency is declared by the CDC, the President, and the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, however an emergency about public health can be declared at the state level.

Some special teams may be called, including the Michigan Mortuary Response Team (MI MORT) which may be called in any incident, with or without a disaster declaration; and the Disaster Assistance Recovery Team (DART) which supports the other first responders in a disaster recovery.

Tasks: Lead Agency

Michigan Department of Health and Human Services - Health

The MDHHS coordinates overall disaster medical responses in the State of Michigan.

1. Coordinate with the CDC and private sector partners to monitor blood, blood products, and tissue supplies, shortages and reserves, with special considerations for acute needs in planned events. (Prevent)
2. Conduct epidemiological surveillance and investigation. (Prevent)
 - a. Michigan Disease Surveillance System (MDSS).
 - b. Emergency Department Syndromic Surveillance System (MSSS).
 - c. Early Warning Infectious Disease Surveillance (EWIDS).
3. Maintain disaster behavioral health plan in conjunction with Community Mental Health Service Programs. (Protect)
4. Coordinate with the US DHHS on notification or response to foreign country potential health threats. (Protect)
5. Maintain the Responder Safety and Health Plan. (Protect)
6. Maintain plans included for chemical plans and nuclear response. (Protect)
7. Provide nutrition assistance in coordination with the MDE and MDARD. (Protect)
8. Protect patients, staff, and visitors in state mental health facilities in conjunction with ESF 13. (Protect)
9. Protect patients, staff, and visitors in state training and rehabilitation facilities in conjunction with ESF 13. (Protect)
10. Maintain primary responsibility for the situational awareness of public health, medical, mental, and behavioral health assistance; and determining the appropriate level of response capability based on the requirement contained in the action request form and developing status updates and assessments. (Respond)
11. Assume operational control of public health and medical response assets in a state of emergency, in the event of an incident threatening public health. Members of the MDMVA remain under the authority and control of the MDMVA. (Respond)
12. Lead the state effort to provide public health and medical assistance to the affected area in an incident requiring a coordinated state response. (Respond)
13. Request ESF 8 partners to activate and deploy health professionals, pharmacists, and medical countermeasures in response to requests for state assistance, as appropriate. (Respond)
14. In cooperation with local, tribal, state, and private partners, conduct and monitor health surveillance, which include assessing morbidity, mortality, community needs, and indicators related to an ongoing incident. (Respond)
15. Distribute KI to radiologically impacted survivors. (Respond)

16. Coordinate public health and medical support and patient movement requirements with supporting departments, agencies, and governments throughout the incident. (Respond)
17. Provide public health risk communication messages and advisories that communicate relevant information on health hazards or other situations that could potentially threaten the public in multiple and accessible formats (e.g. visual public announcements, interpreters, etc.) and in a culturally and linguistically appropriate manner. (Coordinates with ESF 15). (Respond)
18. Disseminate public health information on protective actions related to exposure to health threats or environmental threats. (Coordinates with ESF 15). (Respond)
19. Provide support for public health matters for radiological incidents as a member of the Health Advisory Team for Environment, Food, and Health. (Coordinates with ESF 10 for radiological incidents). (Respond)
20. Alert MDHHS Disaster Medical System and provide specific reporting instructions to support incident relief efforts. (Respond)
21. Alert and activate National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) patient reception plans in a phased, regional approach, and when appropriate, in a statewide approach, as determined by MDHHS. (Respond)
22. Provide medical regulation, reception, tracking, and management of patients transported through the MDMVA. (Respond)
23. Provide medical regulation, reception, tracking, and management of patients received at MDHHS Emergency Coordination Center(s) (ECCs) and transported to nearby available hospitals. (Respond)
24. Provide epidemiological and occupational health support, telemedicine, and other specialized medical support. (Respond)
25. Assist local, state, and tribal officials in the provision of emergency medical, surgical, medical, and behavioral healthcare, including Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM). (Respond)
26. Provide support with the National Ambulance Contract for evacuating patients who are too seriously ill or otherwise incapable of being evacuated in general evacuation conveyances. (Respond)
27. Provide security for the SNS and secure movement of inbound medical equipment, supplies, blood, and tissues. (Respond)
28. Provide quarantine technical assistance at request of facility. (Respond)
29. Issue quarantines when necessary. (Respond)
30. Work with local agencies to establish an adult missing person call-center and assist in the disposition of cases, when requested. (Respond)
31. Provide personnel and management support related to worker safety and health in field operations during ESF 8 deployments. (Respond)
32. Coordinate with participating hospitals to provide incident-related medical care to authorized disaster medical system beneficiaries affected by a major disaster or emergency. (Respond)
33. Furnish available VA hospital care and medical services to individuals responding to, involved in, or otherwise affected by a major disaster or emergency, including members of the Armed Forces on active duty. (Respond)
34. Provide environmental technical assistance (e.g., environmental monitoring) and information in the event temporary interment is necessary and/or human remains are contaminated. (Respond)
35. Monitor and report damage and impacts to critical private sector facilities, infrastructure, and systems through and with the Regional Healthcare Coalitions, Tribal HD, Health Departments, and other partners. (Respond)
36. Coordinate the investigation, and coordinate the intervention of, communicable disease. (Respond)
37. Coordinate the allocation of medical countermeasures essential to public health, including but not limited to equipment and airway supplies: (Respond)
 - a. Michigan Emergency Preparedness Pharmaceutical Plan (MEPPP).
 - i. Michigan Emergency Drug Delivery and Resource Network (MEDDRUN).
 - ii. CHEMPACK.
 - iii. Mass casualty trailers.
 - iv. Strategic National Stockpile (SNS).
 - v. Potassium Iodide (KI) Distribution.
38. Issue health advisories, standing orders and protective action guides to the public following the Public Health Code (isolation, quarantine, restrict public gatherings) (Respond)
39. Coordinate mental and behavioral health needs assessment. (Respond)
40. Coordinate crisis counseling services with Community Mental Health Services Programs. (Respond)
41. Support fatality management through the deployment of various teams: (Respond)
 - a. Michigan Mortuary Response Team (MI MORT).
 - b. Disaster Assistance Recovery Team (DART).
 - c. Victim Ante-Mortem Data Collection Team.
 - d. Disaster Portable Morgue Unit.
42. Coordinate participation on damage assessment teams – physical and mental and behavioral health of affected residents and first responders. (Respond)
43. Coordinate victim identification services. (Respond)

44. Provide liaison to federal emergency health and medical programs and services (including mental and behavioral health). (Respond)
45. Coordinate with the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) (Respond)
 - a. Disaster Medical Assistance Teams.
 - b. Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams.
46. Provide technical assistance in the coordination of public health and medical services. (Respond)
47. Utilize the Regional Epidemiologist Network Conduct public health laboratory testing systems. Involved laboratory and epidemiological capabilities are conducted by: (Respond)
 - a. StarLims (laboratory surveillance).
 - b. BioWatch.
 - c. Lab response plan.
 - d. US Postal Service Biohazard Detection System (BDS), which is a coordination with the federal DHS and local health department.
48. Coordinate the state public health communication response with ESF 15. (Respond)
49. Maintain the tactical communication capability for emergencies impacting public health. (Respond)
50. Coordinate medical surge for mass casualty care in coordination with health care coalitions involved (EMS and hospitals input situational information). (Respond)
 - a. EMResource – used to track patients.
 - b. Mass Casualty Care plan maintenance.
 - c. Maintain the Michigan Transportable Emergency Surge Assistance (MI-TESA).
 - d. Maintain the mass Casualty Response Plan.
 - e. Maintain the Pediatric Surge Plan.
 - f. Maintain the Burn Surge Plan.
51. Facilitate the deployment of volunteer health professionals for emergency response utilizing plans associated with the MI Volunteer Registry. (Respond)
52. Coordinate complete food, water, and environmental testing in a lab, in coordination with MDARD, EGLE, and federal partners. (Respond)
 - a. Health departments respond in shelters through food testing, in coordination with MDARD and local health departments.
53. Provide surge capacity of laboratory and diagnostic support. (Respond)
54. Assist and support local and tribal area officials in monitoring vital records and surveillance systems, including but not limited tracking survivors impacted by toxic, radiological, or otherwise harmful substances including lead. (Recover)
55. Coordinate with MI MORT to provide available assistance for human fatality management services including remains collection, remains transport, mortuary services, victim identification, autopsy and consultation and general assistance with temporary interment sites. Provide technical consultation for chemically or radiologically contaminated or infectious remains. Provide support to Victim Information Centers. Track decedents transported to fatality management facilities (e.g., mortuary, crematorium, funeral home). (Recover)
56. Provide location of human remains to facilitate humane recovery and collection of available forensic/ante-mortem data during course of Search and Rescue (SAR) operations in conjunction with MI MORT. (Recover)
57. Provide local, and tribal officials with legal advice concerning identification of the deceased consistent with cultural sensitivity practices. (Recover)
58. Possess statutory authority to take specific actions to prepare for, respond to, and recover from public health and medical emergencies. (All)
59. Consult public health and medical subject matter experts with ESF 8 supporting organizations. This includes partners representing all populations such as individuals with access and functional needs, which can include pediatric populations, individuals with disabilities, older adults, and individuals with temporary or chronic medical conditions. (All)
60. In cooperation with EGLE, provide advice and assistance to hospitals with radiation detection equipment.
61. Maintain the Michigan Health Alert Network (MIHAN) – See ESF 2. (All)
62. Collaborate with MDARD, EGLE, and MDNR to deliver effective “one health” response that integrates human, animal, plant, and environmental health. (All)
63. Conduct public health laboratory testing. (All)

Tasks: State Government Support Agencies

Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD)

1. Provide secondary support nutrition assistance for MDHHS – Human Services and MDE. (Protect)
2. Ensure the safety and defense of the Nation’s supply of meat, poultry, and processed egg products in coordination with the USDA Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS). (Protect)
3. Assure the safety, defense, and security of food in coordination with other responsible state and federal agencies (e.g., USDA and FDA). In cooperation with local, tribal, territorial, and insular area officials, Assess whether food

manufacturing, food processing, food distribution, food service, and food retail establishments in the affected area may provide safe food. (Protect)

4. Provide secondary technical assistance and environmental information for the assessment of the public health aspects of situations involving agricultural hazardous materials such as pesticides and fertilizers, including technical and policy assistance. (Protect)
5. May coordinate with veterinarians to offer immunizations for vaccination campaigns as needed. (Mitigate)
6. Cooperate with local and tribal officials as well as the food industry to conduct trace backs and/or recalls of adulterated products. (Respond)
7. Cooperate with local, state, and tribal, and Federal officials to provide guidance regarding the proper disposal of contaminated products and the decontamination of affected food facilities to protect public health. (Respond)
8. Issue health advisories, standing orders, and protective action guides to the public (in coordination with ESF 15). (Respond)
9. Disseminate public health information on protective actions related to exposure to health threats or environmental threats (in cooperation with ESF 15). (Respond)
10. Respond to animal and agricultural health and disease management issues. (Respond)
11. Support public health matters for radiological incidents as a member of the Advisory Team for Environment, Food, and Health; and by providing assets to the FRMAC under ESF 10 and to the Advisory Team for Environment, Food, and Health. (Respond)
12. Provide technical expertise in support of animal and agricultural emergency management. (Respond)
13. Issue agricultural advisories including embargoes, animal quarantines, and animal destruction orders. (Respond)
14. Respond to animal and agricultural health and disease management issues. (Respond)
15. Assign MDARD personnel to address veterinary needs. (All)
16. Ensure the safety and defense of the food and agricultural sector. (All)
17. Collaborate with MDHHS - Health to deliver effective "one health" response that integrates human, animal, plant, and environmental health. (All)

Department of Attorney General (MDAG)

1. Provide guidance, promulgate regulations, conduct investigations and compliance reviews, and enforce Federal and state civil rights laws, including their application to emergency management. (Prevent)
2. Provide public health risk communication messages and advisories that communicate relevant information on health hazards or other situations that could potentially threaten the public in multiple and accessible formats (e.g. visual public announcements, interpreters, etc.) and in a culturally and linguistically appropriate manner. (Respond)

Department of Civil Rights (MDCR)

1. Provide guidance, conduct investigations and compliance reviews of civil rights and laws, including their application to emergency management. (All)
2. Provide guidance, conduct investigations and compliance reviews, and enforce Federal and state civil rights laws, including their application to emergency management. (All)
3. Monitor and advocate for the recovery needs of individuals with disabilities. (All)

Department of Education (MDE)

1. Provide nutrition assistance in coordination with the MDHHS – Human Services and MDARD. (Protect)
2. Protect residents, staff, and visitors at the Michigan School for the Deaf. (Respond)
3. Assure the safety, defense, and security of food in coordination with other responsible state and federal agencies (e.g., USDA). In cooperation with local, tribal, territorial, and insular area officials, assess whether food manufacturing, food processing, food distribution, food service, and food retail establishments in the affected area are able to provide safe food. (All)
4. Provide contract support for temporary storage capability of human remains in a catastrophic fatality incident, such as refrigerated trucks, trailers, or rail cars. (All)

Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE)

1. Assist in identifying alternate water supplies and wastewater collection and treatment for critical healthcare facilities. (Prevent)
2. Provide, in cooperation with other state and local agencies, personnel and equipment, including portal monitors to support initial screening; and provide advice and assistance to local, state, and tribal personnel conducting screening/decontamination of persons leaving a contaminated zone. (Respond)
3. Provide limited assistance in the decontamination of victims. (Respond)
4. Assist local, state, and tribal officials in the monitoring and surveillance of the incident area. (Respond)
5. Provide medical advice, specialized training, and on-site assistance for the treatment of all types of radiation exposure accidents. (Respond)

6. Provide situational awareness, cross-sector coordination, and prioritized recommendations regarding critical infrastructure and key resources. (Respond)
7. Provide for post-exposure evaluation of radiation dose received. (Respond)
8. Assist local, and tribal officials in establishing a registry of individuals potentially exposed to radiation in a radiological/nuclear incident; performing dose reconstruction; and conducting long-term monitoring of this population for potential long-term health effects. (Recover)
9. Assist public health and medical authorities in determining radiological dose information; Assist in providing coordinated gathering of environmental radiological information and data; Assist with consolidated data sample analyses, evaluations, assessments, and interpretations; and provide technical information. (Recover)
10. Assist and support local, and tribal officials in monitoring for internal patient radiological contamination (through coordinated patient record with MDHHS) and administering pharmaceuticals (KI provided by MDHHS) for internal decontamination. (Recover)
11. Assist local, and tribal officials in establishing a registry of individuals potentially exposed to radiation in a radiological/nuclear incident, or those impacted by toxic or otherwise harmful substances. Perform dose reconstruction and conducting long-term monitoring of this population for potential long-term health effects. (Recover)
12. Provide regional resources (e.g., personnel, specialized equipment, and supplies) to evaluate, control, and mitigate radiological hazards to workers and the public. (All)
13. Collaborate with MDHHS- Health to deliver effective “one health” response that integrates human, animal, plant, and environmental health. (All)
14. Provide technical assistance and environmental information for the assessment of the public health aspects of situations involving hazardous materials, including technical and policy assistance with regards to water and wastewater systems. (All)

Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity (LEO)

1. Protect residents, staff, and visitors at the Michigan Career and Technical Institute and Bureau of Services for Blind Persons (BSBP) Training Center. (Respond)
2. Provide vocational rehabilitation services in recovery. (Recover)
3. Provide independent living services through direct services and collaboration with the Centers for Independent Living and other community organizations to protect home bound and elderly. (All)

LEO - Michigan Community Service Commission (MCSC)

1. Support local adult missing person call-centers and assist in the disposition of cases, as needed. (Respond)

LEO - Michigan Occupational Safety & Health Administration (MIOSHA)

1. MIOSHA will provide support for the four phases (planning, mitigation, response, and recovery) of emergency management. Planning and mitigation will be supported through coordination and outreach. Where needed and as applicable and appropriate, MIOSHA will support emergency response and recovery operations as outlined below:
 - a. Conduct hazard analyses.
 - b. Recommend hazard controls and safe work practices.
 - c. Provide expertise in safety and health risk assessment.
 - d. Offer technical assistance and consultation.
 - e. Provide guidance on selection and use of PPE, including respirator fit testing.
 - f. Conduct on-site safety surveys and conduct atmospheric monitoring where it can be accomplished without risk to MIOSHA personnel.
 - g. Answer questions related to MIOSHA regulations.
 - h. Assist in the development of site health and safety plans.
 - i. Collect and assemble safety and health data related to the incident.
2. Provide pertinent information and literature on applicable safety and health guidelines. Note: OSHA and other OSHA State Plan staff will always distribute pertinent OSHA Guidelines during their emergency response.
3. MIOSHA's primary role in the Incident Command System (ICS) will be to assist the “Safety Officer”. MIOSHA should not assume responsibility of the site Safety Officer. Resources may also be assigned to the Planning Section and Operations Section to assure that information needed for hazard analysis and risk assessment is communicated to the site Safety Officer.
4. Activation of the MIOSHA team will occur in response to a declaration of emergency by the Governor and communicated through the Emergency Management Division of the Michigan State Police Department, or as directed by the Director or designee of LEO. On a case-by-case basis, the Director or designee of LEO, such as the Emergency Management Coordinator or the MIOSHA Director, can also activate the MIOSHA team in response to requests from local, state, or federal governmental agencies. However, the incident should be large-

scale, incident command system based, and multi-jurisdictional. The ICS structure and principles will be applied when the MIOSHA team is responding to any incident.

Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (LARA)

1. Ensure state and federal licensed health care facilities have emergency procedures. (Protect)
2. Monitor and Report damage and impacts to state and federal licensed healthcare facilities and critical private sector facilities, infrastructure, and systems. (All)

LARA -Bureau of Fire Services (BFS)

1. Ensure state and federal licensed health care facilities have emergency procedures. (Protect)
2. Monitor and report damage and impacts to state and federal licensed healthcare facilities and critical private sector facilities, infrastructure, and systems. (Respond)
3. Provide expedited post-disaster licensed facility inspections. (Recover)

Department of Military and Veteran Affairs (DMVA)

1. Provide guidance, promulgates regulations, conduct investigations and compliance reviews, and enforces Federal and state civil rights laws, including their application to emergency management. (Prevent)
2. Protect patients/residents, staff, and visitors at the Jacobetti and Grand Rapids Homes for Veterans. (Protect)
3. Furnish available VA hospital care and medical services to individuals responding to, involved in, or otherwise affected by a major disaster or emergency, including members of the Armed Forces on active duty. (Respond)
4. Provide public health risk communication messages and advisories that communicate relevant information on health hazards or other situations that could potentially threaten the public in multiple and accessible formats (e.g. visual public announcements, interpreters, etc.) and in a culturally and linguistically appropriate manner. (Respond)
5. Consult public health and medical subject matter experts with ESF 8 supporting organizations. This includes partners representing all appropriate populations such as individuals with access and functional needs, which can include pediatric populations, individuals with disabilities, older adults, and individuals with temporary or chronic medical conditions. (Respond)
6. Provide support with the National Ambulance Contract for evacuating patients who are too seriously ill or otherwise incapable of being evacuated in general evacuation conveyances. (Respond)
7. Provide local, tribal, territorial, and insular area officials with legal advice concerning identification of the deceased consistent with cultural sensitivity practices. (Tribal Liaison) (Respond)
8. Monitor and advocate for the recovery needs of individuals with disabilities. (Respond)
9. Provide personnel, equipment, and supplies primarily for communications, aircraft, and base camps for deployed Federal public health and medical teams. (Respond)
10. At the request of MDHHS and in coordination with interagency partners, provide disaster medical system support for aeromedical evacuation and medical management of disaster medical system patients at designated patient collection points to designated patient reception areas. (Respond)
11. Coordinate reception, tracking, and management of patients evacuated on MDMVA assets from the designated patient collection point to the designated patient reception areas, as well as patients received at MDHHS Emergency Coordination Center(s) (ECCs) and transported to nearby hospitals and VA hospitals that are available and can provide appropriate care. Provide medical regulation of patients moved on MDMVA transportation assets. (Respond)
12. Provide available logistical support (e.g., transportation) to public health/medical response operations. (Respond)
13. Deploy available medical, surgical, and behavioral health personnel for casualty clearing and staging, patient management, and treatment. Deploy healthcare providers in a limited capacity to augment civilian hospital staff and Federal deployable teams, and Support points of medical countermeasure distribution. Deploy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) medical subject matter experts and/or teams for technical consultation and/or medical support. Mobilize and Deploy available Active Component, Reserve, and/or National Guard medical units or individuals when authorized for public health and medical response. (Respond)
14. Provide deployable units (e.g., Expeditionary Medical Support System, Combat Support Hospitals) and platforms (e.g., U.S Naval hospital ships, and/or other Naval vessels) for patient medical and/or surgical care. (Respond)
15. Provide epidemiological and occupational health support, telemedicine, and other specialized medical support. (Respond)
16. Provide available military medical personnel to assist ESF 8 in the protection of public health (e.g., food, water, hygiene, wastewater removal, solid waste disposal, and vector control). (Respond)
17. Provide available veterinary personnel to assist in the treatment of animals and in food safety, security, and protection activities. Provide available zoonotic and food surveillance data to ESF 8 and ESF 11 partners (e.g., FDA, USDA). (Respond)

18. Provide available MDMVA medical supplies and materiel for use at points of distribution, hospitals, clinics, or medical care locations operated for exposed populations, incident victims, or ill patients. Provide available MDMVA medical supplies and materiel for mass care centers. (Respond)
19. Provide the use of functional MDMVA treatment facilities within or near the incident area for medical care of non-Military Healthcare System beneficiaries. (Respond)
20. Provide available assistance for human fatality management services including remains collection, remains transport, mortuary services, victim identification, autopsy (if appropriate), and consultation and general assistance with temporary interment sites. Provide technical consultation for chemically or radiologically contaminated or infectious remains. Provide support to Victim Information Centers. Tracks decedents transported on MDMVA assets to fatality management facilities (e.g., mortuary, funeral home). (Respond)
21. Provide available blood, blood products, and tissues in coordination with MDHHS. (Respond)
22. Provide public health and medical surveillance, laboratory diagnostics, and confirmatory testing (Respond)
23. Coordinate state assets for external monitoring and decontamination activities for radiological emergencies pursuant to criteria established by the state(s) in conjunction with MDHHS. (Respond)
24. Provide, in cooperation with other state and local agencies, personnel and equipment, including portal monitors to support initial screening; and provide advice and assistance to local, state tribal, territorial, and insular area personnel conducting screening/decontamination of persons leaving a contaminated zone. (Respond)
25. Provide regional resources (e.g., personnel, specialized equipment, and supplies) to evaluate, control, and mitigate radiological hazards to workers and the public. (Respond)
26. Provide limited assistance in the decontamination of victims. (Respond)
27. Assist local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area officials in the monitoring and surveillance of the incident area. (Respond)
28. Assist public health and medical authorities in determining radiological dose information; Assist in providing coordinated gathering of environmental radiological information and data; Assist with consolidated data sample analyses, evaluations, assessments, and interpretations; and provide technical information. (Respond)
29. Provide location of human remains to facilitate humane recovery and collection of available forensic/ante-mortem data during course of Search and Rescue (SAR) operations. (Respond)
30. Provide logistical support for deploying ESF 8 medical elements required and coordinate the use of mobilization centers/staging areas; transportation of resources; use of disaster fuel contracts; emergency meals; potable water; base camp services; supply and equipment resupply; and use of all national contracts and interagency agreements managed by DTMB for response operations. (Respond)
31. Coordinate with participating hospitals to provide incident-related medical care to authorized National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) (disaster medical system) beneficiaries affected by a major disaster or emergency. (Respond)
32. Furnish available VA hospital care and medical services to individuals responding to, involved in, or otherwise affected by a major disaster or emergency, including members of the Armed Forces on active duty. (Respond)
33. Provide a Medical Emergency Radiological Response Team for technical consultation on the medical management of injuries and illnesses due to exposure to or contamination by ionizing radiation. (Respond)
34. Alert VA ECCs and provide reporting instructions to support incident relief efforts and activate National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) patient reception plans in a phased, regional approach and when appropriate, in a national approach. (Respond)
35. Bury and memorialize eligible veterans and advises on methods for interment of the dead during national or homeland security emergencies. (Recover)

Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)

1. Collaborate with MDHHS-Health to deliver effective "one health" response that integrates human, animal, plant, and environmental health. (Respond)
2. Disseminate public health information on protective actions related to exposure to health threats or environmental threats. (Respond)
3. Assist local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area officials in the monitoring and surveillance of the incident area. (Respond)

Department of State (MDOS)

1. Coordinate the diplomatic aspects of international activities related to CBRN incidents and events that pose transborder threats as well as the diplomatic aspects of naturally-occurring disease outbreaks with international implications. (Respond)
2. Assist with coordination with foreign states concerning offers of support, gifts, offerings, donations, or other aid. This includes establishing coordination with partner nations to identify the immediate support, validated by the United States, in response to an incident. (Respond)

Michigan State Police (MSP)

1. Provide MDHHS with relevant information of any credible threat or other situation that could potentially threaten public health. This is supported through FBI headquarters. (Prevent)
2. Provide guidance, promulgate regulations, conduct investigations and compliance reviews, and enforce Federal and state civil rights laws, including their application to emergency management. (Prevent)
3. As the Coordinator for ESF 13, provide crowd control at fixed and deployed healthcare facilities for the protection of workers and to address public safety and security. (Protect)
4. Provide security for the SNS and secure movement of inbound medical equipment, supplies, blood, and tissues. (Protect)
5. Provide quarantine assistance. (Respond)
6. Provide logistical support for deploying ESF 8 medical elements required and coordinate the use of mobilization centers/staging areas, transportation of resources, use of disaster fuel contracts, emergency meals, potable water, base camp services, supply and equipment resupply, and use of all national contracts and interagency agreements managed by DTMB for response operations. (Respond)
7. Act with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to conduct evidence collection and analysis of all CBRN-related materials and controls potential crime scenes. (Respond)
8. Provide location of human remains to facilitate humane recovery and collection of available forensic/ante-mortem data during course of Search and Rescue (SAR) operations. (Recover)
9. Assist in victim identification. (Recover)
10. Share missing person data with ESF 6, ESF 8, ESF 13, and the American Red Cross in support of identification of the deceased and seriously wounded. (Recover)
11. Support local death scene investigations and evidence recovery. (Recover)
12. Provide critical incident aftermath services for disaster responders – MSP Office of Behavioral Science. (Recover)

MSP - Emergency Management Homeland Security Division (EMHSD)

1. Provide MDHHS with relevant information of any credible threat or other situation that could potentially threaten public health. (Prevent)
2. REP: Provide education and training to evaluate, control, and mitigate radiological hazards to workers and the public. (Prevent)
3. REP: Assist and support local, and tribal officials in monitoring for internal patient radiological contamination and administering pharmaceuticals for internal decontamination. (Protect)
4. REP: Assist local and tribal officials in establishing a registry of individuals potentially exposed to radiation in a radiological/nuclear incident; performing dose reconstruction; and conducting long-term monitoring of this population for potential long-term health effects. (Protect)
5. Assist MDHHS in operational control of state emergency public health and medical response assets, as necessary, in the event of a public health emergency, except for members of the MDMVA, who remain under the authority and control of the MDMVA. (Respond)
6. Support the MDHHS in the state response to interstate and international requests for public health and medical assets and coordinate with state departments/agencies and international partners on the acceptance or provision of international public health and medical assistance. (EMAC/NEMAC). (Respond)
7. Provide technical assistance to the MDHHS in the application for federal crisis counseling. (Respond)
8. Identify and arrange for use of DHS/U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) search and rescue (SAR) aircraft and other assets in providing urgent airlift and other accessible transportation support: (Respond)
9. Provide situational awareness, cross-sector coordination, and prioritized recommendations regarding critical infrastructure and key resources. (Respond)
10. Provide public health risk communication messages and advisories that communicate relevant information on health hazards or other situations that could potentially threaten the public in multiple and accessible formats (e.g. visual public announcements, interpreters, etc.) and in a culturally and linguistically appropriate manner. (Respond)
11. Assist in providing information/liaison with emergency management officials in NDMS FCC areas. (Respond)
12. Request ESF 8 organizations to activate and deploy health professional and veterinary personnel, pharmaceuticals, equipment, and supplies in response to requests for state assistance, as appropriate. (Respond)
13. Coordinate public health and medical support and patient movement requirements with supporting departments, agencies, and governments throughout the incident. (Respond)
14. Maintain situational awareness and the common operating picture via MI CIMS. (Respond)
15. Assist the situational awareness of public health, medical, and behavioral health assistance; determining the appropriate level of response capability; and developing status updates and assessments. (Respond)
16. Below listed are activities the MSP/EMHSD Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) program may perform with their expertise. (Respond)

- a. Provide support for public health matters for radiological incidents as a member of the Advisory Team for Environment, Food, and Health.
- b. Provide, in cooperation with other state and local agencies, personnel and equipment, including portal monitors to support initial screening; and provide advice and assistance to local, state tribal, territorial, and insular area personnel conducting screening/decontamination of persons leaving a contaminated zone.
- c. Assist local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area officials in the monitoring and surveillance of the incident area.
- d. Assist public health and medical authorities in determining radiological dose information; assist in providing coordinated gathering of environmental radiological information and data; assist with consolidated data sample analyses, evaluations, assessments, and interpretations; and provide technical information.
- e. Coordinate the diplomatic aspects of international activities related to CBRN incidents and events that pose transborder threats as well as the diplomatic aspects of naturally-occurring disease outbreaks with international implications.
- f. Provide a Medical Emergency Radiological Response Team for technical consultation on the medical management of injuries and illnesses due to exposure to or contamination by ionizing radiation.
- g. Provide support for public health matters for radiological incidents by providing assets to the FRMAC under ESF 10 and to the Advisory Team for Environment, Food, and Health.

Department of Technology, Management, and Budget (DTMB)

1. As requested, through vendor resources, provide security for staff and visitors in state facilities. (Respond)
2. Provide security, through vendor resources, for the SNS and secure movement of inbound medical equipment, supplies, blood, and tissues. (Respond)
3. Collaborate with the MSP/EMHSD, and other transportation-providing agencies to provide technical assistance in identifying and arranging for all types of transportation, such as air, rail, marine, and motor vehicle and accessible transportation. (Respond)
4. At the request of ESF 8, provide technical support to assist in arranging logistical movement support (e.g., supplies, equipment, blood supply) from MDOT resources, subject to MDOT statutory requirements. (Respond)
5. Provide contract support for temporary storage capability of human remains in a catastrophic fatality incident, such as refrigerated trucks, trailers, or rail cars. (Respond)
6. Provide situational awareness, cross-sector coordination, and prioritized recommendations regarding critical infrastructure and key resources through the MPSC. (Respond)
7. Provide available logistical support (e.g., transportation) to public health/medical response operations. (Respond)
8. Provide logistical support for deploying ESF 8 medical elements required and coordinate the use of mobilization centers/staging areas; transportation of resources; use of disaster fuel contracts; emergency meals; potable water; base camp services; supply and equipment resupply; and use of all national contracts and interagency agreements managed by DTMB for response operations. (Respond)
9. Assist with the coordination of assessments, repairs, and restorations of damaged state mental health facilities, as requested. (Recover)

Michigan Civil Service Commission (MiCSC)

1. Provide post-incident counseling assistance to affected state employees and their eligible family members. (Recover)

Department of Transportation (MDOT)

1. Collaborate with the EMHSD, and other transportation-providing agencies to provide technical assistance in identifying and arranging for all types of transportation, such as air, rail, marine, and motor vehicle and accessible transportation. (Respond)
2. Coordinate with the Federal Aviation Administration for air traffic control support for priority missions. (Respond)
3. At the request of ESF 8, provide technical support to assist in arranging logistical movement support (e.g., supplies, equipment, blood supply) from DOT resources, subject to DOT statutory requirements. (Respond)

Tasks: Federal Government Support Agencies

United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE)

1. Through ESF 3, provide technical assistance, equipment, and supplies in support of MDHHS and MDLARA to accomplish temporary restoration of damaged public utilities affecting public health and medical facilities. Through ESF 3, provide power (e.g., generators) to medical and public health facilities. Through ESF 3 and in coordination with state and local officials, provide site evaluation and site (e.g., ground) preparation for temporary interment of human remains. (Respond)

United States Coast Guard (USCG)

1. Coordinate with EMHSD to use the DHS/U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) search and rescue (SAR) aircraft and other assets in providing urgent airlift and other accessible transportation support: (Respond)
 - a. Provide medical assistance to extracted victims.
 - b. Assist in coordinating with local emergency medical systems for transfer of victims to appropriate healthcare facilities.
 - c. Conduct search operations for human remains, as mission assigned.

National Weather Service (NWS)

1. Provide near real-time transport, dispersion, and predictions of atmospheric releases of radioactive and hazardous materials that may be used by authorities in taking protective actions related to sheltering and evacuating affected populations. (Respond)
2. Assist with the Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC) to coordinate, produce, and disseminate dispersion modeling and hazard prediction products that represent the state position during an actual or potential incident to aid emergency responders in protecting the public and environment. (Respond)

United States Department of Justice (DOJ)

1. Act through the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to conduct evidence collection and analysis of all CBRN-related materials and controls potential crime scenes. (Respond)

Tasks: Nonprofit Organization Partners

American Red Cross (ARC)

1. Provide disaster-related emergency first aid, consisting of basic first-aid and referral to appropriate medical personnel and facilities, and health care of minor illnesses and injuries to incident victims in Red Cross managed shelters, and possibly other sites determined, in consultation with the primary agency. (Respond)
2. Advocate for the replacement of and, where possible, replace medical pharmaceuticals, supplies, and services, including durable medical equipment lost as a result of the disaster. (Respond)
3. Collaborate with MDHHS to deliver effective "one health" response that integrates human, animal, plant, and environmental health. (Respond)
4. Provide blood and blood products when available in accordance with applicable federal and state laws and any pre-existing agreements or contracts. (Respond)
5. Provide for disaster-related health and mental health needs through direct services and/or referrals as necessary. (Respond)
6. Provide disaster-related mortality and morbidity information to requesting agencies, when available. (Respond)
7. Support evacuation through the provision of approved services for accompanying family members/caregivers in coordination with state and tribal officials. (Respond)
8. May provide, when resources allow, appropriately trained and credentialed personnel to assist in temporary infirmaries, immunization clinics, morgues, and field hospitals if requested and available. Assistance could consist of administrative support, logistical support, or health services support within clearly defined boundaries and Red Cross approved scope of practices. (Respond)
9. At the request of MDHHS, coordinate with the American Association of Blood Banks (AABB): Inter-Organizational Task Force on Domestic Disasters and Acts of Terrorism to provide blood and services as needed through regional blood centers. (Respond)
10. Provide disaster-related mental health services for family members of the dead, for the injured, and others affected by the incident. (Recover)
11. Provide information regarding disaster-related mental health surveillance and trends to requesting agencies, when available. (Recover)
12. Support reunification efforts through its reunification services and in coordination with government entities as appropriate. (Recover)

Auxiliary Communications (AUXCOMM)

1. Provide personnel, equipment, and supplies primarily for communications, aircraft, and base camps for deployed Federal public health and medical teams. (Respond)
2. Provide communications support in coordination with ESF 2. (Respond)
3. Provide tactical communications support through Mobile Emergency Response Support, inclusive of all types (i.e., deployable satellite and radio frequency/radio communications). (Respond)

United Way 2-1-1

1. Establish an adult missing person call center and Assist in the disposition of cases. (Respond)

Michigan Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (MI VOAD)

2. Provide nutrition assistance. (Respond)
3. Collaborate with MDHHS to deliver effective “one health” response that integrates human, animal, plant, and environmental health. (Respond)
4. Support reunification efforts of government and non-profit agencies. (Respond)
5. Assist in the distribution of medical information to the general public affected by a major disaster or emergency, as needed. (Respond)
6. Provide available personnel to assist in temporary infirmaries, immunization clinics, morgues, hospitals, and nursing homes. Assistance consists of administrative support, logistical support, or health services support within clearly defined boundaries. (Respond)
7. Support evacuation through the provision of services for accompanying family members/caregivers in coordination with local, state, and tribal officials. (Respond)

ESF 9: SEARCH AND RESCUE

Definition/Purpose: The purpose of ESF 9 is to deploy State Search and Rescue (SAR) resources to provide lifesaving assistance to local and tribal authorities, including local SAR Coordinators and Mission Coordinators, when there is an actual or anticipated request for State SAR assistance.

Scope: Activities in this ESF include Structural Collapse Urban Search and Rescue (USAR), maritime/coastal/waterborne SAR, and land SAR. Primary functional responsibilities in ESF 9 include:

- Distress monitoring.
- Incident Communications.
- Locating Distressed personnel.
- Coordinating and executing rescue operations.
- Extrication, evacuation, medical assistance, and civilian services through the use of public and private property.

Core Capabilities: Mass Search and Rescue Operations

Lifelines: All ESFs intersect with various Lifelines depending upon the incident. ESF 9 supports multiple Lifelines, however the Lifeline most impacted by ESF 9 is the Safety and Security Lifeline.

Other ESF Overlap:

[ESF 13: Public Safety and Security](#) – ESF 13 is closely entwined with ESF 9, especially since both ESFs directly support life safety as a primary function. Often the lead for both ESFs is the same, and often the tasks and activities overlap significantly.

Other Plans and Annexes:

ESF 9 is not directly tied to any Disaster-specific Annexes, however it may be activated for any incident when the need is identified.

Other Areas of Interest:

ESF 9: Search and Rescue operations are facilitated at the local level first and foremost. Locally based operations may include canines from across the state and local manpower; state level assistance may be requested in the form of aviation assets that can assist locals. Generally, SAR operations do not require emergency management response from the state even when State of Michigan assets are utilized.

There are multiple local- and volunteer- based civilian and canine-civilian search groups in the state of Michigan. These groups may not be contacted by the State of Michigan to assist at an incident; however, locals may cooperate with these search groups before reaching out to the SEOC for help. Operations which require SAR capabilities 24/7 are likely to require assistance from partners, other agencies, and outside assets due to the recovery time required for canine SAR units.

Tasks: Lead Agency

Michigan State Police (MSP)

1. Ensure personnel are trained and experienced in maritime/coastal/ waterborne SAR operations and possess specialized expertise, facilities, and equipment for conducting an effective response to distress situations. (Protect)
2. Develop, maintain, and operate rescue facilities (mobile or stationary) for SAR in waters subject to Michigan jurisdiction and is designated the primary agency for maritime/coastal/waterborne SAR (Protect)
3. Render aid to persons and protect and save property at any time and at any place at which MSP facilities and personnel are available and can be effectively utilized. (Protect)
4. Maintain air and marine assets to support SAR transportation operations. (Protect)
5. Serve as the overall primary agency to accomplish the ESF 9 mission during structural collapse SAR operations in incidents requiring a coordinated state response. (Respond)
6. MSP SAR groups provide coordination and logistical support to US&R task forces during emergency operations. They also conduct needs assessments and provide technical advice and assistance to local and tribal government emergency managers. (Respond)
7. Conduct SAR operations for incidents where DHS/USCG is the overall primary agency and follows the SAR response structure. (Respond)
8. Maritime/coastal/waterborne SAR include operations for natural and manmade disasters that primarily require DHS/USCG and MSP air, cutter, boat, and response team operations. The Michigan maritime/coastal/

waterborne SAR response integrates DHS/USCG and MSP resources in support of unified SAR operations conducted per the NSP. (Respond)

9. Rescue and aid persons, as well as protect and save property in order to render aid to distressed persons, vessels, and aircraft on and under the high seas and on waters over which Michigan has jurisdiction. (Respond)
10. Coordinate force protection as requested and approved pursuant to the ESF 13 mission. (Respond)
11. Provide specialized resources to support emergency operations. (Respond)
 - a. Canine Unit
 - i. Technical expertise in search and rescue site management.
 - ii. Tracking dogs for various types of scents; including but not limited to locating missing or lost persons, locating deceased persons, locating cadavers underwater, bomb detection, and more.
 - b. Marine Services Team
 - i. Underwater search and recovery operations.
 - ii. Has sonar and side scan sonar for locating submerged objects and bodies.
 - iii. Respond as a rescue unit, limited resources.
 - iv. Body recovery.
 - v. Radiological detection related to shipping.
 - c. Emergency Support Team (EST)
 - i. Provide assistance with rescue operations.
 - ii. Necessary equipment and training for most types of rescue situations; climbing and rappelling gear and individual communications systems.
 - iii. Primary MSP response unit for hostile paramilitary action, hostage negotiations, other high-risk situations.
 - d. Aviation Unit
 - i. Aircraft transportation can be provided for MSP personnel and other state government officials upon receipt of authorization.
 - ii. Collection of aerial imagery (photographs and video) of a disaster area and to monitor vehicle traffic flow in incidents requiring evacuation. This can be done utilizing UAS capabilities
 - a. Video downlink capability for incident commander.
 - iii. MSP aircraft can assist in search and rescue operations while working in conjunction with MSP and other law enforcement personnel.
 - iv. Aircrafts outfitted with Bambii Buckets to drop water on fires.
 - v. This unit does not perform air rescue operations.
12. Canines can act as urban search and rescue group (USAR). (Respond)
13. Assist in search and rescue operations using the capabilities listed above as well as the Urban Search and Rescue capabilities: (Respond)
 - a. Michigan Task Force 1 can be activated through the MABAS Regional Emergency Dispatch (RED) Center to provide those services anywhere in the state. (No field hospital capabilities for immediate lifesaving basic services, though medication is available).

Tasks: State Government Support Agencies

Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) – Health

1. Provide personnel for liaisons and support for medical field operations; medical equipment, supplies, and pharmaceuticals; and veterinary support. (Respond)
2. Support disaster fatality management: Disaster Assistance Recovery Team (DART). (Respond)

Department of Insurance and Financial Services (DIFS)

1. Provide assistance with the development and maintenance of tort liability claims coverage for US&R task force and IST personnel engaged in mobilization, deployment, and field operations.

LEO - Michigan Occupational Safety & Health Administration (MIOSHA)

1. MIOSHA will provide support for the four phases (planning, mitigation, response, and recovery) of emergency management. Planning and mitigation will be supported through coordination and outreach. Where needed and as applicable and appropriate, MIOSHA will support emergency response and recovery operations as outlined below:
 - a. Conduct hazard analyses.
 - b. Recommend hazard controls and safe work practices.
 - c. Provide expertise in safety and health risk assessment.
 - d. Offer technical assistance and consultation.
 - e. Provide guidance on selection and use of PPE, including respirator fit testing.
 - f. Conduct on-site safety surveys and conduct atmospheric monitoring where it can be accomplished without risk to MIOSHA personnel.

- g. Answer questions related to MIOSHA regulations.
 - h. Assist in the development of site health and safety plans.
 - i. Collect and assemble safety and health data related to the incident.
2. Provide pertinent information and literature on applicable safety and health guidelines. Note: OSHA and other OSHA State Plan staff will always distribute pertinent OSHA Guidelines during their emergency response.
 3. MIOSHA's primary role in the Incident Command System (ICS) will be to assist the "Safety Officer". MIOSHA should not assume responsibility of the site Safety Officer. Resources may also be assigned to the Planning Section and Operations Section to assure that information needed for hazard analysis and risk assessment is communicated to the site Safety Officer.
 4. Activation of the MIOSHA team will occur in response to a declaration of emergency by the Governor and communicated through the Emergency Management Division of the Michigan State Police Department, or as directed by the Director or designee of LEO. On a case-by-case basis, the Director or designee of LEO, such as the Emergency Management Coordinator or the MIOSHA Director, can also activate the MIOSHA team in response to requests from local, state, or federal governmental agencies. However, the incident should be large-scale, incident command system based, and multi-jurisdictional. The ICS structure and principles will be applied when the MIOSHA team is responding to any incident.

LARA - Bureau of Fire Services (BFS)

1. Develop standby agreements to provide equipment and supplies from the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) Cache System at the time of deployment. (Prevent)
2. Develop contingency plans for use of NIFC contract aircraft during incidents. (Prevent)
3. If available, provide equipment and supplies from the NIFC Cache System and use of NIFC contract aircraft. (Respond)

Department of Military and Veteran Affairs (DMVA)

1. Provide DOD policy guidance on the following items: (Prevent)
 - a. DOD Support to Civil Search and Rescue (DODI 3003.01): States that DOD shall support domestic civil authorities by providing civil SAR service to the fullest extent practicable on a noninterference basis with primary military duties.
 - b. Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DODD 3025.18): Provides guidance on the provision of DOD and designated National Guard capabilities when requested by civil authorities.
2. Conduct the following actions through U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) and U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) when DOD is designated the overall primary agency for incidents: (Respond)
 - a. Manage DOD SAR resources in the affected area.
 - b. Coordinate the provisioning of additional support assets.
 - c. Coordinate with local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federally designated SAR authorities to integrate Federal SAR resources.
 - d. Provide representation, as required, at the NRCC, JFO, and local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area EOCs.
 - e. Provide incident reports, assessments, and situation reports as required.
3. Consider specific actions for operations involving DOD: (Respond)
 - a. Coordinate facilities, resources, and special capabilities that conduct and support air, land, and maritime SAR operations according to applicable directives, plans, guidelines, and agreements, when requested by USNORTHCOM and/or USPACOM.
 - b. USNORTHCOM and USPACOM provide resources for the organization and coordination of civil SAR services and operations within their assigned SAR regions when requested to assist local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal authorities.
 - c. If DOD SAR capabilities deploy at the direction of the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center in support of the NSP, and subsequently if the Stafford Act is invoked, those capabilities are administered by the NRF and ESF 9. As soon as practical, a DHS/FEMA or other department/agency mission assignment is submitted to and approved by DOD for those capabilities' continued support.
4. Provide support through the deployment of the 51st Civil Support Team (Respond)
 - a. Develop contingency plans for use of NIFC contract aircraft during incidents.
 - b. If available, provide equipment and supplies from the NIFC Cache System and use of NIFC contract aircraft.
 - c. Provide mobile geospatial intelligence, including technical experts (e.g., imagery analysts and geospatial analysts) and robust communications to support SAR field teams or other DHS/FEMA field teams, as requested by the primary agency.
5. Engineering Support Task Assignments: Search and Rescue (Respond)

Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)

1. Request equipment and supplies from the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) Cache System as needed. (Prevent)
2. Perform acts necessary to rescue and aid persons, as well as protect and save property in order to render aid to distressed persons, vessels, and aircraft on waters over which Michigan has jurisdiction. (Respond)
3. Render aid to persons and protect and save property imperiled by flood and may also render aid to persons and protect and save property at any time and at any place at which MDNR facilities and personnel are available and can be effectively utilized. (Respond)
4. Share responsibility with the MSP as the overall primary agency for a particular incident to accomplish the ESF 9 mission during land SAR operations in incidents requiring a coordinated state response. (Respond)
5. Provide emergency rescue, firefighting, and cooperative assistance to public safety agencies for related purposes. (Respond)
6. Personnel are trained and experienced in maritime/coastal/waterborne SAR operations and possess specialized expertise and equipment for conducting an effective response to distress situations. (All)
7. Possess SAR resources that are specially trained to operate in various roles, including ground search, small boat operations, swift water rescue, and other technical rescue disciplines. (All)
8. Provide representation, as required, at the and local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area EOCs. (All)
9. Provide personnel with appropriate technical disciplines and specialized technology to support geospatial analysis and mapping products in support of ESF 9 primary agencies. (All)

MSP - Emergency Management Homeland Security Division (EMHSD)

1. Conduct the following actions: (Respond)
 - a. Provide direction control to US&R task force and Incident Support Team (IST) deployments in the affected area. (OSC)
 - b. Coordinate with local, tribal, territorial, and insular area designated SAR authorities to integrate state and federal SAR resources.
2. Provide services through the use of the Geographic Information System (GIS). (Respond)
 - a. Coordinate and manage the timely tasking, acquisition, analysis, and delivery of satellite imagery or imagery-derived products as directed by the primary agency.
 - b. Provide expert analysis of imagery to determine damage levels and other elements of essential information as needed.
 - c. Provide mobile geospatial intelligence, including technical experts (e.g., imagery analysts and geospatial analysts) and robust communications to support SAR field teams or other DHS/FEMA field teams, as requested by the primary agency.
 - d. Provide imagery-derived and geospatial intelligence analysis in preparation for potential disasters or emergencies.
 - e. Provide personnel with appropriate technical disciplines and specialized technology to support geospatial analysis and mapping products in support of ESF 9 primary agencies.

Department of Transportation (MDOT)

1. Support the FAA in managing the National Airspace System (NAS), which includes operating a safe, secure, and efficient air traffic system; oversight and certification of aircraft and airmen; regulation of airspace; promotion of air commerce; and the support of America's national defense (49 U.S.C.). (Respond)
2. Support activities to protect and recover NAS operations. (Respond)

Tasks: Federal Government Support Agencies

United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE)

1. Develop doctrine, training programs, and national standards for structural collapse response operations; conduct initial training courses, advanced coursework, exercises and continuing education for all DHS/FEMA US&R Structures Specialists, and other organizations requiring this capability. (Prevent)
2. Maintain specialized, pre-positioned, deployable equipment caches to support US&R/Disaster Response operations. (Prevent)
3. Deploy specially trained and equipped structural engineers to augment DHS/FEMA US&R task forces, ISTs, military technical rescue organizations, and general-purpose troops during structural collapse incidents and other disaster response missions. (Respond)
4. Provide technical support for rescue engineering capability and advises task force leaders and commanders to assess damage, mitigate hazards, enable safe entry, and assure mobility throughout a disaster site to enable rescue and lifesaving operations. (Respond)

United States Coast Guard (USCG)

1. Coordinate maintenance of Border Patrol Search, Trauma, and Rescue (BORSTAR) teams with the CBP, which are highly specialized units capable of responding to emergency SAR situations anywhere in the United States. (Protect)
2. Serve as the overall primary agency to accomplish the ESF 9 mission during maritime/coastal/waterborne SAR operations in coordination with MSP in incidents requiring a coordinated state response. (Respond)
3. Conduct SAR operations for incidents where DHS/USCG is the overall primary agency and follows the SAR response structure as outlined in the NSP, NSS, CISAR Addendum, USCG SAR Addendum, and other DHS/USCG directives. (Respond)
4. Perform any and all acts necessary to rescue and aid persons, as well as protect and save property in order to render aid to distressed persons, vessels, and aircraft on and under the high seas and on waters over which the United States has jurisdiction per 14 U.S.C. 88. (Respond)
5. Perform any and all acts necessary to render aid to persons and protect and save property imperiled by flood, and may also render aid to persons and protect and save property at any time and at any place at which Coast Guard facilities and personnel are available and can be effectively utilized per 14 U.S.C. 88. (Respond)
6. Conduct the following actions when USCG is designated the overall primary agency for incidents: (Respond)
 - a. Manage DHS/USCG SAR resources in the affected area.
 - b. Coordinate the provisioning of additional support assets.
 - c. Coordinate with local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federally designated SAR authorities to integrate Federal SAR resources.
 - d. Provide representation, as required, at the NRCC, JFO, and local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area EOCs.
 - e. Provide incident reports, assessments, and situation reports as required.
7. Use staffing at Area, District, and local Sector Command Centers Promote interagency coordination with local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area emergency managers during incidents requiring a unified SAR response in which maritime/coastal/waterborne SAR resources allocation are required. (Respond)
8. Serve as the overall primary agency to accomplish the ESF 9 mission during maritime/coastal/waterborne SAR operations in incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response. (Respond)
9. Maritime/coastal/waterborne SAR includes operations for natural and manmade disasters that primarily require DHS/USCG air, cutter, boat, and response team operations. The Federal maritime/coastal/ waterborne SAR response integrates DHS/USCG resources in support of unified SAR operations conducted per the NSP. (Respond)
10. Personnel are trained and experienced in maritime/coastal/ waterborne SAR operations and possess specialized expertise, facilities, and equipment for conducting an effective response to distress situations. (Respond)
11. Develop, maintain, and operate rescue facilities for SAR in waters subject to U.S. jurisdiction and is designated the primary agency for maritime/coastal/waterborne SAR under ESF 9. (Respond)
12. Develop, establish, maintain, and operate rescue facilities under and over the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States consistent with 14 U.S.C. 2. (Respond)

National Weather Service (NWS)

1. Acquire and disseminate weather data, forecasts, and emergency information. (Respond)
2. Provide weather information essential for efficient SAR. (Respond)
3. Predict pollutant movement and dispersion over time (marine and atmospheric). (Respond)
4. Assess areas of greatest hazard following a marine or atmospheric release. (Respond)
5. Provide satellite services for detecting and locating persons in potential or actual distress in the wilderness, maritime, and aeronautical environments. (Respond)

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

1. Maintain Border Patrol Search, Trauma, and Rescue (BORSTAR) teams, which are highly specialized units capable of responding to emergency SAR situations anywhere in the United States. (Respond)
2. Maintain air and marine assets to support SAR transportation operations. (Respond)
3. Manage DHS/CBP SAR resources in the affected area. (Respond)
4. Coordinate the provisioning of additional support assets. (Respond)
5. Coordinate with local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federally designated SAR authorities to integrate Federal SAR resources. (Respond)
6. Provide representation, as required, at the NRCC, JFO, and local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area EOCs. (Respond)
7. Provide incident reports, assessments, and situation reports as required. (Respond)

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

1. Assume sole authority to manage the National Airspace System (NAS), which includes operating a safe, secure, and efficient air traffic system; oversight and certification of aircraft and airmen; regulation of airspace; promotion of air commerce; and the support of America's national defense (49 U.S.C.). (Respond)
2. Support activities to protect and recover NAS operations.

Tasks: Nonprofit Organization Partners

Auxiliary Communications (AUXCOMM)

1. Provide mobile geospatial intelligence, including technical experts (e.g., imagery analysts and geospatial analysts) and robust communications to support SAR field teams or other DHS/FEMA field teams, as requested by the primary agency. (Respond)

ESF 10: OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Definition/Purpose: The purpose of ESF 10 is to provide state support in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or release of oil or hazardous materials when activated.

Scope: Activities in this ESF prepare and respond to public health, welfare, or environmental threat caused by actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents. (Hazardous materials may be chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear substances). Primary functional responsibilities in ESF 10 include:

- Detecting and assessing efforts for environmental contaminations.
- Performing activities to stabilize releases and prevent spread of contamination.
- Performing activities to prevent, minimize, or mitigate a release.
- Analyzing environmental cleanup and waste disposition options, including disposal of contaminated debris.
- Implementing environmental cleanup efforts, including but not limited to;
 - Removing contaminated soil,
 - Decontaminating buildings and structures,
 - Collecting household hazardous waste
 - Collecting abandoned oil and hazardous materials containers,
 - Disposing of animal carcasses contaminated by oil or hazardous materials,
 - Storing, treating, and disposing of oil and hazardous materials, including contaminated debris,
 - Protecting natural resources, and
 - Monitoring debris disposal.

Core Capabilities: Environmental Response/ Health and Safety; Critical Transportation; Infrastructure Systems; Public Information and Warning

Lifelines: All ESFs intersect with various Lifelines depending upon the incident. ESF 10 supports multiple Lifelines, however the Lifeline most impacted by ESF 10 is the Hazardous Materials Lifeline.

Other ESF Overlap:

[ESF 3: Public Works and Engineering](#) – Debris management is a function of ESF 3: Public Works and Engineering; however, in incidents with contaminated debris, ESF 10: Oil and Hazardous Materials must coordinate closely with ESF 3, which will continue to do initial emergency debris route clearance, stabilization of contaminated structures, and demolition of contaminated structures. ESF 10 conducts the debris and environmental cleanup activities for the remaining contaminated debris.

[ESF 12: Energy](#) – In incidents which include materials used in or at nuclear power plants, or oil and other forms of energy, coordination between ESF 12: Energy, and ESF 10: Oil and Hazardous Materials is necessary to ensure the impacted energy infrastructure remains operational while also responding to and addressing the environmental impacts. Further, in nuclear or radiological incidents which require a federal response, the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC) may be involved, which is provided by the Department of Energy (DOE) which is operated by ESF 12.

Other Plans and Annexes:

[Disaster-specific Annex: Hazardous Materials Incidents](#) – ESF 10 is almost always involved in the response and recovery of hazardous materials incidents and provides subject matter expertise, environment cleanup, and disposal of hazardous wastes of various varieties.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Nuclear Power Plant Incidents](#) – Nuclear power plants create hazardous waste, including nuclear waste. A nuclear power plant incident is likely to require coordination with ESF 10 for hazardous waste disposal and nuclear radiation decontamination.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Oil and Gas Well/Pipeline Incidents](#) – Oil and gas are both hazardous materials that can contaminate the environment and pose a health and wellness risks, which requires the coordination with ESF 10.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Nuclear Attack \(Military\)](#) – Similar to a nuclear power plant incident, a nuclear attack of military origin will require ESF 10 coordination for decontamination of the affected area.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Chemical, Biological, Nuclear, or Explosive Attack \(Terrorism\)](#) – Chemical, biological, nuclear, and explosive waste can be or produce hazardous materials which requires coordination with ESF 10 to ensure proper disposal.

The National Oil and Hazardous substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) - established framework for how federal environmental response agencies are to coordinate planning and response activities for releases to the environment. The NCP established the National Response Team (NRT), and the Regional Response Team (RRT) which Michigan is part of the Region V, RRT. ESF 10's primary functions are derived from the NCP and Michigan relies on federal agency support as defined in the NCP to help accomplish missions and emergency response during disasters and releases.

Other Areas of Interest:

Oil and hazardous material spills of national significance require a coordinated response between federal, state, local, and tribal territories. Further, nuclear and radiological incidents of any size require coordination with federal partners. Due to this, ESF 10 is closely linked with federal partners in various ways.

State groups of interest:

- Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT) – A team maintained by EGLE and comprised of state agency staff who have received specific training for completing detection, decontamination, and analysis tasks associated with radiological release.
- Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team – EGLE and MDNR jointly coordinating response to support EPA, USCG, US FWS, and DOI led teams that clean waterborne oil and hazardous materials spills which impact shorelines are cleaned appropriately.

Some federal partners of interest may include:

- The US Department of Transportation (US DOT): Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHSMA).
- The Department of Energy (DOE): Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC).
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- United States Coast Guard (USCG).
- United States Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA).

Tasks: Lead Agency

Department of Environment, Great Lakes and Energy (EGLE)

1. Conduct routine inspections of chemical facilities. (Involved divisions include: the Remediation and Redevelopment Division-RRD, and the Air Quality, Materials Management Division). (Prevent)
2. Coordinate hazardous material safety programs. (Prevent)
3. Work in cooperation with MDARD to ensure the proper disposal of contaminated food or animal feed.
4. Regulate activity on oil and mineral sites. (Prevent)
5. Assist high risk chemical facilities remain compliant with EPA inspections. (Prevent)
6. Utilize air monitoring equipment, mobile and stationary, for atmospheric contamination monitoring and assessment (See ESF 8 – BioWatch). (Prevent)
7. Maintain access to a database of sites with hazardous materials. (Protect)
8. Provide detailed knowledge of hazardous material sites as a result of site visits and vulnerability assessments. (Protect)
9. Assist in the reduction of vulnerabilities and risks associated with certain hazardous material sites. (Protect)
10. Coordinate petroleum and natural gas gathering line pipeline safety activities, in coordination with the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHSMA) of the USDOT. (See ESF 3) (Protect)
11. Monitor and regulate subsidence threats caused by mining activity in the Oil, Gas, Minerals Division (OGMD). (Mitigate)
12. Facilitate resolution of conflicting demands for oil and hazardous materials response resources and ensures coordination between the Regional Response Team (RRT), and Unified Coordination activities, as appropriate. (Respond)
13. Provide technical, coordination, and administrative support, and provide personnel, facilities, and communications for ESF 10. (Respond)
14. Manage special teams, including the Radiological Emergency Response Team, which provide specialized technical advice and assistance to responders. (Respond)
15. Provide expertise and assistance for waste management (See ESF 3) from oil discharges and hazardous materials releases, including: (Respond)
 - a. Reviewing waste management plans and proposed waste management facilities and temporary storage and staging sites.
 - b. Conducting independent sampling and analysis of waste streams.
 - c. Monitoring or visiting waste management facilities and temporary storage and staging sites.
 - d. Reporting and posting waste sampling results on an appropriate incident website.
16. Support the FRMAC, when activated, with personnel and equipment. (Respond)
17. Maintain close coordination, as appropriate, between EPA, DHS/USCG, the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC), other ESFs and Support Annexes, and the Regional Response Team (RRT). (Respond)

18. Produce and disseminate atmospheric dispersion modeling and hazard prediction products that represent the state position during an actual or potential incident to aid emergency responders in protecting the public and environment. (Respond)
19. Review and monitor computer models for oil spill trajectories provided by federal partners. (Respond)
20. Monitor and report damages and impacts to critical private sector facilities, infrastructure, and systems (including but not including wastewater and drinking water, and nuclear power plants). (Respond)
21. Minimizes environmental damage and contamination due to: (Respond)
 - a. Disaster Debris Management.
 - b. Surface Water Contamination.
 - c. Hazardous Materials Release.
 - d. Contamination of Drinking Water Supplies.
22. Minimize risks from radiological exposure. (Respond)
23. Regulate health and safety issues related to oil and gas well drilling and production. (Respond)
24. Provide state laboratory analysis for drinking water, soil contamination, air quality, and radiological contamination. (Respond)
25. Investigate suspected environmental activities/crimes including illegal dumping, terrorist activities, illegal discharges, evidence collection, custody through EGLE employees supervised by Environmental Investigation Section (EIS) under the MDNR. (Respond)
26. Provide personnel and equipment to support the FRMAC, when activated. Augment the DOE-led FRMAC during the initial response and assumes FRMAC leadership from the DOE at a mutually agreed upon time based on criteria listed in the National Radiological Incident Annex (NRIA). (Respond)
27. Provide subject matter experts and direct response actions for release of hazardous materials from its vessels, facilities, and vehicles. (Respond)
28. Provide debris management technical and operational assistance. (Recover)
29. Coordinate, integrate, and provide investigative support, intelligence analysis, and legal expertise on environmental statutes related to oil and hazardous materials incidents, including regards to criminal cases, in support of responders. (Recover)
30. Assist with Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Teams (SCAT) – walk shorelines and look for oil residue, assess damage to natural resources. (Recover)
31. Coordinate, integrate, and manage the overall state effort to detect, identify, contain, decontaminate, clean up, dispose of, or minimize discharges of oil or releases of hazardous materials; or to prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases. (All)
32. Provide expertise on the environmental effects of oil discharges or releases of hazardous materials and environmental pollution control techniques. (All)
33. Administer the Pollution Emergency Alerting System (PEAS). (All)
34. Provide monitoring, sampling, and analysis services for oil and hazardous materials. (All)
35. Provide on scene evaluations of dams in Michigan that are regulated by Part 307 and Part 315 of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act. (All)
36. Provide geo-technical services and geological interface with Michigan Geological Survey via OGMD and RRD. (All)
37. Provide expertise on the environmental effects of oil discharges or releases of hazardous materials and environmental pollution control techniques. (All)
38. Provide radiological support to local, state, and other agencies. (All)
39. Provide drones for observing oil and hazardous materials in environment in coordination with MSP as needed. (All)

NOTE: EGLE approaches recovery activities once a location is safe to return to. These recovery activities generally include the assessment of water, wastewater, nuclear contamination, and air quality.

Tasks: State Government Support Agencies

Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD)

1. Work in cooperation with EGLE and MDNR to ensure the proper disposal of contaminated food or animal feed. (Prevent)
2. Provide on-scene technical assistance for pesticides and fertilizers. (Prevent)
3. Coordinate and conduct monitoring, sampling, inspection, and regulatory services to protect human and animal food supplies and the agricultural environment. (Prevent)
 - a. Sampling, testing, and spill response for agricultural chemicals (pesticides and fertilizers) are coordinated with PEAS.
 - b. Assist with disposal of household hazardous waste in coordination with EGLE.
4. Test for quality and quantity of licensed gas stations. (Protect)

5. Support the USDA/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services for animal emergencies that impact agricultural productions (e.g., avian influenza, naturally occurring anthrax, foot and mouth disease), including the disposition of diseased livestock and poultry. (Respond)
6. Assist in developing protective measures. (Respond)
7. Provide technical assistance in the disposition of livestock, poultry, pets, and other animals contaminated with hazardous materials. (Respond)
8. Maintain the lead for animal health emergencies that impact agricultural production (e.g., avian influenza, naturally occurring anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease), including the disposition of diseased livestock and poultry. (Respond)
9. Provide mass carcass disposal. (Respond)
10. Provide technical assistance, including laboratory analysis, and SMEs, as available. Other MDARD agency support is obtained through either ESF 8 or ESF 11. Some examples are listed below: (All)
 - a. Coordinate with MDHHS, which puts out 'do not eat advisories.'
 - b. Assist MDHHS and MDNR in testing of fish for human consumption.

Department of Attorney General (MDAG)

1. Lead responsibility for criminal investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats by individuals or groups inside the State of Michigan or directed at Michigan residents and visitors or institutions abroad where such acts are within the state criminal jurisdiction of the State of Michigan. (All)
2. Generally acting through the MSP, the Michigan Attorney General, in cooperation with other state departments and agencies engaged in activities to protect national security, shall also coordinate the activities of the other members of the law enforcement community to detect, prevent, preempt, and disrupt terrorist attacks against the State of Michigan. (All)
3. Represent the State of Michigan in affirmative and defensive civil litigation and has other legal responsibilities, including resolving legal disputes between state agencies. (All)

Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) – Health

1. Develop, maintain, and provide information on the health effects of toxic substances. (Prevent)
2. Provide assistance on all matters related to the assessment of health hazards at a response and protection of response workers and the public health. (Respond)
3. Determine whether illnesses, diseases, or complaints may be attributable to exposure to a hazardous material. (Respond)
4. Establish disease/exposure registries and conduct appropriate clinical testing. (Respond)
5. Work in cooperation with MDRAD and MDNR to ensure the proper disposal of contaminated food or animal feed. (Respond)
6. Conduct public health laboratory testing. (Respond)

Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity (LEO)

1. Provide laboratory equipment and technical expertise for gas expertise for gas sampling and analysis. (Respond)
2. Provide radiological support to local, state, and other agencies. (Respond)

LEO - Michigan Occupational Safety & Health Administration (MIOSHA)

1. MIOSHA will provide support for the four phases (planning, mitigation, response, and recovery) of emergency management. Planning and mitigation will be supported through coordination and outreach. Where needed and as applicable and appropriate, MIOSHA will support emergency response and recovery operations as outlined below:
 - a. Conduct hazard analyses.
 - b. Recommend hazard controls and safe work practices.
 - c. Provide expertise in safety and health risk assessment.
 - d. Offer technical assistance and consultation.
 - e. Provide guidance on selection and use of PPE, including respirator fit testing.
 - f. Conduct on-site safety surveys and conduct atmospheric monitoring where it can be accomplished without risk to MIOSHA personnel.
 - g. Answer questions related to MIOSHA regulations.
 - h. Assist in the development of site health and safety plans.
 - i. Collect and assemble safety and health data related to the incident.
 - j. Provide pertinent information and literature on applicable safety and health guidelines. Note: OSHA and other OSHA State Plan staff will always distribute pertinent OSHA Guidelines during their emergency response.
2. MIOSHA's primary role in the Incident Command System (ICS) will be to assist the "Safety Officer". MIOSHA should not assume responsibility of the site Safety Officer. Resources may also be assigned to the Planning

Section and Operations Section to assure that information needed for hazard analysis and risk assessment is communicated to the site Safety Officer.

3. Activation of the MIOSHA team will occur in response to a declaration of emergency by the Governor and communicated through the Emergency Management Division of the Michigan State Police Department, or as directed by the Director or designee of LEO. On a case-by-case basis, the Director or designee of LEO, such as the Emergency Management Coordinator or the MIOSHA Director, can also activate the MIOSHA team in response to requests from local, state, or federal governmental agencies. However, the incident should be large-scale, incident command system based, and multi-jurisdictional. The ICS structure and principles will be applied when the MIOSHA team is responding to any incident.

LARA - Bureau of Fire Services (BFS)

1. Coordinating with other ESF 4 partners, coordinate fire management and suppression activities in the event fires involve oil or hazardous materials. (Respond)

LARA - Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC)

1. Provide additional assistance to the extent possible in coordination with utilities for radiological. (Respond)
2. Designates an Infrastructure Liaison to address issues regarding the protection and stabilization of critical energy infrastructure affected by a release of oil or hazardous materials. (Respond)
3. Monitor petroleum fuel supply if there is a pipeline rupture that could cause a fuel shortage or distribution issues. (Recover)
4. Coordinate pipeline safety activities for natural gas pipelines only: (All)
 - a. Michigan Gas Safety Standards.
 - b. MPSC Pipeline safety Inspections.
 - c. USDOT/PHSMA.
 - d. Provide expertise in and information on oil and gas production practices and facilities.
5. Protect Underground Facilities Act/MISS DIG Program.
6. Act as primary liaison with PHSMA for oil/liquid pipelines. (All)

Department of Military and Veteran Affairs (DMVA)

1. Direct response actions for releases of hazardous materials from its vessels, facilities, vehicles, munitions, and weapons. (Respond)
2. Provide Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) in response to requests for assistance during domestic incidents. (Respond)

Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)

1. Provide inspection for oil and minerals agencies leasing land from MDNR. (Prevent)
2. Measure, evaluate, and monitor the impact of the emergency incident on state public lands, sensitive habitats, wildlife, fisheries, and natural resources. (Respond)
3. Assist in developing protective measures and damage assessments in oil and hazardous materials incidents. (Respond)
4. Provide technical assistance in the disposition of wildlife and fisheries contaminated with hazardous materials. (Respond)
5. Assist MDARD with USDA/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services to maintain the lead for animal emergencies that impact agricultural productions (e.g., avian influenza, naturally occurring anthrax, foot and mouth disease), including the disposition of diseased livestock and poultry. (Respond)
6. Coordinate wildland fire management and suppression activities in the event fires involve oil or hazardous materials, with ESF 4. (Respond)
 - a. Work collaboratively with HazMat team at direction of specialized hazmat team. Structure fires are coordinated and handled through local fire departments (See ESF 4).
7. Provide a SME for responses. Collaborate with EGLE and US Fish and Wildlife for addressing scientific issues and communicating with the scientific community for responses. (Respond)
8. Provide support and assistance with GIS capabilities and mapping. (Respond)
9. Utilize an underwater robot Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) owned by the Law Enforcement Division of MDNR, as needed. (Respond)
10. Inventory natural resources and analyzing impact in the Forest Resources Division/Resources Assessment Section of MDNR. (Respond)
11. Coordinate with EGLE for the SCAT Team. (Recover)
12. Provide technical assistance, including laboratory analysis, aerial photography interpretation, mapping, and Incident Management Teams, as available. (All)

13. Provide expertise on natural resources and coastal habitat, the environmental effects of oil and hazardous materials, emergency consultations for protected resources, best management practices, and appropriate cleanup and stabilization alternatives. (All)
14. Provide scientific expertise, support, and assistance in biological resources, hydrology, natural hazards, minerals, and identification of other hazards. (All)
15. Administer contracts with oil and minerals community. (All)

Department of State (MDOS)

1. Facilitate an integrated response between nations when a discharge or release crosses or threatens to cross international boundaries or involves foreign flag vessels. (Respond)

Michigan State Police (MSP)

1. Provide hazardous materials technicians available on the staff of the Bomb Squad, Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Division (CVED) and other trained MSP-personnel. (Respond)

MSP - Emergency Management Homeland Security Division (EMHSD)

1. Maintain access to a database of sites with hazardous materials (SARA Title III). (Prevent)
2. Assist in the reduction of vulnerabilities and risks associated with certain hazardous material sites. (SARA Title III) (Prevent)
3. Assist high risk chemical facilities in remaining compliant with EPA inspections. (Protect)
4. Assist local programs with the creation of SARA Title III response plans and Assist in the development of hazardous materials response plans. (Protect)
5. Coordinate the Michigan Citizen-Community Emergency Response Coordinating Council (MCCERCC). (Protect)
6. Provide a statewide hazardous material training program through the EMHSTC. (Protect)
7. Maintain close coordination, as appropriate, between EPA Region 5 and the affected regional office, DHS/USCG, the NRCC, other ESFs and Support Annexes, and the NRT. (Respond)
8. Coordinate, integrate, and guide the overall state effort to detect, identify, contain, clean up, dispose of, or minimize releases of oil or hazardous materials; or to prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases. (Respond)
 - a. Guidance may include but is not limited to offering training and exercises and leading the Statewide Hazmat Teamwork-Group on a regular basis.
9. Develop computer models for oil spill trajectory analysis and calculation of pipeline oil discharge volumes, as requested. (Respond)
10. Coordinate with FEMA Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program, and other radiological emergency preparedness SMEs. (Respond)
 - a. Utilize all-hazards approach to nuclear powerplant disaster management.
 - i. Coordinate with state agencies, locals, FEMA, power plant, etc.
 - ii. Coordinate FRMAC involvement
 - b. Coordinate the state response activities for a radiological incident involving a facility licensed by the NRC or an Agreement State; shipment of NRC- or Agreement State-licensed materials; or radioactive materials licensed under the Atomic Energy Act.

Department of Technology, Management, and Budget (DTMB)

1. Support local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area governments in the direct purchase and assisted acquisition of supplies, services, and equipment utilizing the DTMB Schedules. Additionally, DTMB provides leasing services for facilities and real property. (Respond)

Department of Transportation (MDOT)

1. Provide expertise on all modes of transporting oil and hazardous materials, including information on the requirements for packaging, handling, and transporting regulated hazardous materials. (Respond)
2. Issue special permits to facilitate movement of hazardous materials, hazardous waste, and hazardous debris in support of response efforts. (Respond)

JUDICIAL - Supreme Court (administered via SCAO)

1. Coordinate, integrate, and provide investigative support, intelligence analysis, and legal expertise on environmental statutes related to oil and hazardous materials incidents, including regards to criminal cases, in support of responders. (All)
2. Provide expert advice on complex legal issues, including potential criminal cases as well as potential affirmative and defensive civil litigation issues. (All)

Tasks: Federal Government Support Agencies

United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE)

1. Provide response assistance for incidents involving contaminated debris, including CBRN contamination. The scope of actions may include waste sampling, classification, packaging, transportation, treatment, demolition, storm water management, and disposal. (These services are available independent of the DSCA process through an ESF 10 subtask to USACE.) (Respond)

United States Coast Guard (USCG)

1. Provide damage reports, assessments, and situation reports to support ESF 5. (Respond)
2. Facilitate resolution of any conflicting demands for oil and hazardous materials response resources and ensures coordination between NRT, RRT, and Unified Coordination activities, as appropriate. Coordinate through DHS/USCG headquarters the provision of personnel and logistical support from other districts to the affected area. (Respond)
3. Provide technical, coordination; administrative support; and personnel, facilities, and communications for ESF 10. (Respond)
4. Coordinate, integrate, and manage the overall Federal effort to detect, identify, contain, clean up, dispose of, or minimize releases of oil or hazardous materials; or to prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases. (Respond)
5. Provide Chair for NRT and Co Chairs for RRTs. (All)
6. For incidents for which DHS/USCG is the primary agency (Response):
 - a. Maintain close coordination, as appropriate, between DHS/USCG headquarters and the affected Area and District office(s), the EPA, the NRCC, other ESFs and Support Annexes, and the NRT.
 - b. Provide OSCs for incidents within its jurisdiction, including for the coastal zone response for incidents in which EPA is the primary agency but where the incident affects both the inland and coastal zone.
7. Provide expertise on environmental effects of oil discharges or releases of hazardous materials and environmental pollution control techniques. (All)
8. Assist in planning and preparedness efforts as Vice Chair of the NRT and Co-Chairs for RRTs. (All)
9. Maintain the National Response Center. (All)
10. Manage the Coast Guard Incident Management Assistance Team (CG-IMAT), Public Information Assist Team (PIAT), and the National Strike Force, which is composed of the National Strike Force Coordination Center and three strike teams located on the Pacific, Atlantic, and Gulf coasts. (All)
11. Provide response capabilities, technical advice, documentation and support assistance, communications, and incident management support for response activities. (All)
12. Offer expertise in domestic and international port safety and security, maritime law enforcement, ship navigation, and the manning, operation, and safety of vessels and marine facilities. (All)
13. Maintain continuously-staffed facilities that can be used for command, control, and surveillance of oil discharges and hazardous materials releases occurring within its jurisdiction. (All)

National Weather Service (NWS)

1. Provide operational weather data and prepares forecasts tailored to support the response. (Respond)
2. Provide expertise on natural resources and coastal habitat; the environmental effects of oil and hazardous materials; emergency consultations for protected resources; best management practices; and appropriate cleanup and stabilization alternatives. (Respond)
3. Provide a Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) to the OSC for responses in coastal and marine areas. The SSC serves as the principal advisor for addressing scientific issues and communicating with the scientific community. When requested, may provide this scientific coordination support for responses in the inland zone. (Respond)
4. Predicts pollutant fate, effects, and transport as a function of time. For atmospheric releases, coordinate through the Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC), when activated. (Respond)
5. Provide information on meteorological, hydrological, ice, and oceanographic conditions for marine, coastal, and inland waters. This includes satellite surveillance, remote sensing, and aerial photogrammetry. (Respond)
6. Provide charts and maps for coastal and territorial waters and the Great Lakes. (Respond)
7. Conduct emergency hydrographic surveys, search and recovery, and obstruction location to assist safe vessel movement. (Respond)
8. Manage fisheries in Federal waters. Develop and conduct seafood safety sampling and fisheries reopening protocols in conjunction with the Food and Drug Administration and local authorities. (All)

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

1. Where hazardous materials are transported by persons, cargo, mail, or conveyances arriving from outside the United States, provides extensive analytical and targeting capabilities through its National Targeting Center, full examination capabilities by trained CBP officers equipped with radiation detection and nonintrusive inspection

technology, and nationwide rapid technical response capabilities through its Laboratory and Scientific Services Division. (Prevent)

Additional Sources:

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Michigan Legislature. "The Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended." *Legislature.mi.gov*, Pub. 30 March 1995. [http://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(3qiduhzetzg0assh4recjnyj\)\)/mileg.aspx?page=GetObject&objectname=mcl-Act-451-of-1994](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(3qiduhzetzg0assh4recjnyj))/mileg.aspx?page=GetObject&objectname=mcl-Act-451-of-1994). Accessed 11 April 2022.

ESF 11: AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Definition/Purpose: The purpose of ESF 11 is to organize and coordinate state support for the protection of the state's agricultural and natural and cultural resources during state emergencies.

Scope: Activities in this ESF support the agricultural, natural, and cultural resources. Primary functional responsibilities in ESF 11 include:

- Providing nutrition assistance.
- Responding to animal and agricultural health issues.
- Providing technical expertise and coordination in support of animal and agricultural emergency management, including household pets, service and assistance animals, agricultural animals/livestock, wildlife, and other animals.
- Ensuring the safety and defense of the state's supply of meat, poultry, and processed egg products.
- Protecting natural, cultural resources, and historical properties.

Core Capabilities: Logistics and Supply Chain Management; Mass Care Services; Critical Transportation; Environmental Response/Health and Safety; Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services; Infrastructure Systems

Lifelines: All ESFs intersect with various Lifelines depending upon the incident. ESF 11 supports multiple Lifelines, however the Lifeline most impacted by ESF 11 is the Food Water and Shelter Lifeline.

Other ESF Overlap:

[ESF 6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services](#) – The management and sheltering of animals in disasters, especially pets, service and assistance animals, and exotic animals, requires coordination between ESF 6 and ESF 11.

[ESF 8: Public Health and Medical Services](#) – Often diseases of zoonotic nature or origin, as well as plant diseases and pests overlap between ESF 11, and ESF 8 due to the nature of disease expansions.

Other Plans and Annexes:

[Disaster-specific Annex: Drought](#) – Severe droughts impact ESF 11 by impacting natural growth as well as agricultural growth, including but not limited to farming and crops, and animal health and wellness.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Flooding](#) – Similar to droughts, severe flooding may impact ESF 11 agricultural health by drowning crops or animals.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Insect Infestation](#) – Insects can cause health and medical issues for agricultural animals/livestock and wildlife, and can destroy crops and agriculture, as well as natural wildlands, which requires ESF 11 support.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Widespread Plant or Animal Disease](#) – Widespread plant diseases may impact agricultural crops, as well as natural wildlife plants, causing death, decay, or blights of these crops. Widespread animal diseases pose a risk to the health and wellness of wildlife populations, livestock, agricultural animals, and other animals. ESF 11 activities must also be coordinated with ESF 8 to ensure animal diseases do not impact human health.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Subsidence](#) – ESF 11 activities may be required when subsidence threatens agricultural crops, animals, and livestock, as well as potentially impacting cultural sites.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Extreme Temperatures](#) – Extreme high or low temperatures require the coordination with ESF 11, ESF 8, and ESF 12 to ensure the health and safety of not only the human population, but also agricultural animals/livestock, household pets, service and assistance animals, and other animals. Extreme temperatures may also threaten the safety and defense of Michigan's supply of meat, poultry, and processed egg products.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Hazardous Materials Incidents](#) – Incidents in which hazardous materials impact animal populations may require ESF 11 activities. Hazardous materials, including oil and natural gas, may contaminate natural habitats and impact wildlife.

[MEMP Animal Disaster Response Annex \(101b\)](#) – This annex is not housed within the MEMP however it is closely tied with ESF 11. The MEMP Animal Disaster Response Annex addresses specific concerns surrounding livestock, domestic, and wild animal health with regards to diseases; it also addresses animal sheltering in disasters and secondary incidents related to animals in disaster response and recovery.

Other Areas of Interest:

A USDA Agricultural Disaster Designation does not always require a Governor's request, as the USDA can issue this designation without a state request.

In the event of a plant or animal disease, these entities can help enforce a quarantine if so authorized or deputized by the Attorney General: DOJ, DOT, USPS, DHS, MSP, MDOT.

D-SNAP is a program which is initiated by the federal government to provide feeding benefits to disaster survivors and is then managed and maintained through State of Michigan agencies.

Tasks: Lead Agency

Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD)

1. Coordinate with ESF 8 on zoonotic disease surveillance activities. (Prevent)
2. Detect animal disease anomalies and pests and assigns foreign animal disease diagnosticians to conduct investigations. (Protect)
3. Develop and maintain bio-surveillance systems to detect exotic plant pests and disease, and coordinate surveillance activities with local, state, federal, and tribal governments. (Protect)
4. Develop an inventory of food and feed resources within Michigan in cooperation with the food industry and other governmental departments/agencies. (Protect)
5. Mitigates the intra- and inter-state movement and potential spread of exotic plant pests and diseases in the State of Michigan and United States (applies to equipment and supplies moving in and out of quarantine zones, debris removal, and movement of agricultural commodities or soils). (Mitigate)
6. After the diagnosis of a plant pest or disease, especially one of economic or environmental significance, coordinate internal and external stakeholders to facilitate a timely and efficient response. (Respond)
7. Upon request by locals, support D-SNAP efforts, including: (Respond)
 - a. Supporting applications to operate the D-SNAP and issue D-SNAP benefits to qualifying households within the affected area through bridge cards and similar means.
8. Support the provision of emergency food supplies available to households for take-home consumption in lieu of providing D-SNAP benefits. (Respond)
9. As needed, work with state, federal, voluntary, and private agency partners to develop a plan of operation that ensures timely distribution of food, in good condition, to the proper location. (Respond)
10. Facilitate communication for resources and reach back from private and public sector agricultural and animal industry groups, animal NGOs, universities/biomedical research facilities, zoos/exhibitors, commercial breeders, animal transporters, and national subject matter experts who could consult on specific animal and agricultural topics. (Respond)
11. Work with local, state, tribal, and federal authorities, and industry to conduct tracing, recall, and control of adulterated regulated products. This includes overseeing proper disposal of adulterated products in order to protect public health and the environment in the affected area. (Respond)
12. Coordinate with USDA on potential emergency loans for the agriculture sector, disaster assistance programs, and technical expertise. (Respond)
13. Assist in providing technical assistance, subject matter expertise, and support for biological, chemical, and other hazardous agents through contaminated facility remediation, environmental monitoring, and contaminated agriculture (animal/crops) and food product decontamination and disposal. (Respond)
14. Provide protective action assistance through the Advisory Team for the Environment, Food, and Health. (Respond)
15. Support whole-community, multi-agency coordination with governmental organizations and NGOs engaged in or coordinating animal response activities. (Respond)
16. Provide technical assistance and subject matter expertise regarding animal response issues. (Respond)
17. Monitor and report damage and impacts on damaged food and agricultural structures. (Respond)
18. Coordinate with the USDA and other appropriate departments/agencies in the assessment of damage and impact to agricultural resources and enterprises. (Respond)
19. Assist in food procurement, safety, and sanitation, and the identification and establishment of warehousing and feeding facilities. (Respond)
20. Assist with and coordinate animal care and animal health in shelters. (Respond)
21. Coordinate and conduct monitoring, sampling, inspection, and regulatory services to protect human and animal food supplies and the agricultural environment. (Respond)
22. Issue agricultural advisories and protective action guidance as needed. (Respond)
23. Coordinate tasks with other ESFs, and voluntary animal care organizations to respond. (Respond)
24. Provide technical assistance as requested on pet/animal and agriculture issues to support EMHSD at local/state emergency operations centers, and interim operating facilities. (Respond)
25. Coordinate with appropriate Recovery Support Functions (RSF) for transition of animal and agricultural response to recovery. (Recover)
26. Assist with the Governor's request for a USDA Agricultural Disaster Designation. (Recover)
27. Coordinate with federal authorities in administering federal assistance related to agricultural damage, farmers, and related food enterprises. (Recover)
28. Assist in post-incident wildlife care services. (Recover)

29. Identify and confirm the presence of newly detected exotic plant pests and disease in the State of Michigan. (All)
30. Provide technical expertise in assessing humane care of animals during evacuation, transportation, and sheltering. (All)
31. Provide species-related subject matter expertise. Coordinate unconventional animal situations with the USDA and appropriate NGOs. (All)
32. Provide technical expertise in veterinary medicine, animal husbandry, animal transportation, euthanasia, bio-physiology, toxicology, and radiation biology. (All)
33. Assess whether regulated meat, poultry, and egg product processors, distributors, and importers in the affected area can provide safe meat, poultry, and processed egg products. The operations of regulated facilities that cannot produce unadulterated products are suspended, and other regulated facilities continue to undergo regular or enhanced inspection and verification, including laboratory monitoring of meat, poultry, and processed egg product samples. (All)
34. Provide technical assistance and assessment of facilities and businesses regulated under the Animal Welfare Act (includes zoos/exhibitors, research laboratories, commercial breeders, animal transporters) and of USDA regulated select agent facilities. (All)
35. Coordinate jointly with EGLE and MDHHS food and environmental testing services. (All)
36. Provide on-scene technical assistance for pesticides and fertilizers. (All)
37. Coordinate with ESF 8 on animal/veterinary issues. (All)

Tasks: State Government Support Agencies

Department of Attorney General (MDAG)

1. May issue animal and plant quarantines and issue injunctions to be enforced if not followed. (All)

Department of Education (MDE)

1. Work with local, state, tribal, federal, voluntary, and private agency partners to develop a plan of operation that ensures timely distribution of food in good condition to the proper location, once need has been determined. (Protect)
2. Coordinate with USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service and Farm Service Agency to determine the availability of USDA foods that could be used for human consumption and Assess damage to food supplies. (Respond)
3. Coordinate with the federal, state, local, and tribal officials, and NGO partners to determine nutrition needs of affected populations; the federal government may initiate the D-SNAP program, which the state responds to. (Respond)
4. Authorize the use of USDA commodities for feeding disaster survivors. (Respond)

Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE)

1. Work with state and federal agencies, and the private sector to identify suitable and available antimicrobial and other pesticides to be used to treat and decontaminate crops, environmental surfaces, and water. Ensure the pesticides and other chemicals used will not impact rivers, lakes, and other water resources. (Prevent)
2. Mitigate the interstate movement and potential spread of exotic plant pest and disease in the State of Michigan and United States (applies to equipment and supplies moving in and out of quarantine zones, debris removal, and movement of soils). (Prevent)
3. Work with local, state, tribal and federal authorities, and industry, in overseeing proper disposal of adulterated products in order to protect public health and the environment in the affected area. (Prevent)
4. Monitor and regulate subsidence threats through the Oil, Gas, and Minerals Division (OGMD), and in coordination with the Michigan Geological Survey in western Michigan. (Protect)
5. Coordinate the assessment, repair, and restoration of damaged dams, water supply systems, and wastewater. (Respond)
6. Provide technical assistance, subject matter expertise, and support for biological, chemical, and other hazardous agents through contaminated facility remediation, environmental monitoring, and contaminated agriculture (animal/crops) and food product decontamination and disposal. (Recover)
7. Provide technical assistance in determining when water is suitable for human consumption. (All)
8. Administer the Pollution Emergency Alerting System (PEAS). (All)
9. Coordinate jointly with MDHHS and MDARD food and environmental testing services. (All)

Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) – Health

The MDHHS provides information and support to the lead agencies in this ESF and perform few specific individual tasks and functions.

1. Coordinate with ESF 8 on zoonotic disease surveillance activities. (Prevent)
2. Coordinate with various ESFs to issue advisories to appropriate state, local, tribal, and federal officials to facilitate a timely and efficient response following a diagnosis of disease. (Respond)

3. Coordinate with local, state, and tribal officials, as well as with Federal and NGO partners, to determine the nutrition needs of the population in the affected areas. (Respond)
4. Support the MDARD and its authority to manage a foreign animal disease response for livestock or poultry diseases exotic to the United States that are either not or only mildly zoonotic. (See ESF 8). (Respond)
5. Provide support through subject matter expertise and technical assistance (e.g., Customs and Border Protection Agricultural Specialists), in interdicting adulterated products in transport and at ports of entry (POE). Provide air and transport services (e.g., the U.S. Coast Guard), as needed, for personnel and laboratory samples. (Respond)
6. Support the FRMAC during the initial phase of the emergency and later phases of a nuclear incident. Also provide protective action assistance through the Advisory Team for the Environment, Food, and Health. (Respond)
7. Provide advisory when needed for the suitability of water for human consumption. (Respond)
8. Identify and provide qualified veterinary medical personnel for events requiring veterinary medical services or public health support for household pets and service animals. (Respond)
9. Coordinate and provide emergency and disaster-related veterinary care services to impacted animal populations and provide veterinary public health, zoonotic disease control, environmental health, and related services. (Respond)
10. Coordinate with ESF 8 on animal/veterinary issues. (All)
11. Conduct public health laboratory testing for the safety of eggs and egg products for human consumption. (All)
12. Coordinate jointly with EGLE and MDARD food and environmental testing services. (All)

LEO - Michigan Occupational Safety & Health Administration (MIOSHA)

1. Provide worker safety and health technical assistance during emergency animal health and Natural, Cultural, Historic (NCH) resources protection activities. This assistance may include site safety monitoring, worker exposure sampling and analysis, and respirator fit testing. (Respond)

Michigan Economic Development Corporation (MEDC)

MEDC is the primary agency for the Cultural Resources, and Historic Properties (CH) component of ESF 11. Actions initiated under ESF 11 to protect, preserve, conserve, and rehabilitate CH resources are guided by the existing internal policies and procedures of the agencies providing support for the incident. The organizations providing support for each incident coordinate with appropriate ESFs and agencies operating as described in other annexes, including the coordinating agency for the Worker Safety and Health Support Annex, to ensure appropriate use of volunteers and their health and safety and to ensure appropriate measures are in place to protect the health and safety of all workers. Each support agency is responsible for managing its respective assets and resources after receiving direction from the primary agency.

1. Provide technical assistance in contracting, contract management, procurement, and construction inspection, as these activities pertain to CH resources. Provide CH resources assessments and reestablishment preservation, protection, and stabilization. (Prevent)
2. Coordinate CH resources identification and vulnerability assessments. (Prevent)
3. Shares best practices and assist in development of programmatic approaches to address and expedite CH-related requirements for all state actions/initiatives taken to respond to or recover from an incident requiring a coordinated state or federal response. (Prevent)
4. Provide technical advice and guidance on procedures and protocols for preservation of historic resources and identify and carry out procedures to communicate such technical guidance for use by stakeholders and participants in consultation pursuant to Section 106 of NHPA. (Prevent)
5. Facilitate development and application of protection measures and strategies for public protection. (Protect)
6. Manage, monitor, and assist in or conduct response actions to minimize damage to CH resources. (Respond)
7. Shares best practices and assist in development of programmatic approaches to address and expedite CH-related requirements for all state actions/initiatives taken to respond to or recover from an incident requiring a coordinated state or federal response. (Respond)
8. Provide assistance and expertise in addressing impacts to properties of traditional religious and cultural importance. (Respond)
9. Provide up-to-date geospatial data related to impacted CH resources and develop and provide standard operating procedures for collecting CH digital data, conducting GIS analyses, and disseminating geospatial products related to CH resources, such as maps. (Respond)
10. Coordinate the historic preservation compliance requirements for all response activities funded through the Stafford Act, including mission assignments. Advise the SEOC on issues related to historic preservation compliance. (Respond)
11. Provide assistance on issues related to historic properties and cultural resources damaged by disasters. (Recover)

12. Coordinate with the Heritage Emergency National Task Force and local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, Federal, and private-sector entities to identify priority disaster-specific policy initiatives—such as emergency appropriations, programmatic agreements, or program alternatives—to address specific disaster conditions. (Recover)
13. Assist in identifying structures, sites, facilities, items, artifacts, and geographic features of importance in disaster areas. (Recover)
14. Coordinate the issuance of grants for the restoration of disaster damaged historic properties and sites. (Recover)

Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (LARA)

1. Support the provision of technical assistance in contracting, contract management, procurement, and construction inspection, by DTMB, as these activities pertain to Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties (NCH). Provide NCH resources assessments and reestablishment (natural resources), preservation, protection, and stabilization. (Respond)

Department of Military and Veteran Affairs (DMVA)

1. Assess the availability of MDMVA food supplies and storage facilities capable of storing dry, chilled, and frozen food; also assess availability of MDMVA transportation equipment, material handling equipment, and personnel for support. Assess the availability of laboratory and diagnostic support, subject matter expertise, and technical assistance that may be provided. (Respond)
2. Assist during animal and agricultural emergency response, as appropriate. Provide resources, including senior Army Veterinary Corps Officers, to function as Defense Veterinary Liaison Officers and Defense Veterinary Support Officers (who serve as the onsite point of contact for DOD veterinary functions) and other military specialists trained in foreign animal disease diagnosis, epidemiology, microbiology, immunology, entomology, pathology, and public health. (Respond)
3. Provide laboratory support to assist and augment the capabilities of Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). (Respond)
4. Provide support in interdicting adulterated products in transport and at ports of entry; subject matter expertise and technical assistance (e.g., Customs and Border Protection Agricultural Specialists); and air and transport services (e.g., the U.S. Coast Guard), as needed, for personnel and laboratory samples. (Respond)

Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)

1. Provide scientific/technical advice, information, and other assistance to help prevent or minimize injury to and to reestablish or stabilize National Cultural Resources and Historic (NCH) resources. (Prevent)
 - a. Areas of concern include terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems; biological resources, including fish and wildlife, threatened and endangered species, and migratory birds; historic and prehistoric resources; mapping and geospatial data; geology; hydrology, including real-time water flow data; earthquakes and other natural hazards; onshore and offshore minerals; energy; and coal mining.
2. Detect animal disease anomalies and pests and assign foreign animal disease diagnosticians to conduct investigations. (Prevent)
3. Coordinate with ESF 8 on zoonotic disease surveillance activities. (Prevent)
4. Develop plant pest and disease exclusion systems and coordinate implementation across the interagency mitigating the risk of introduction of exotic plant pest and disease from foreign climates into the State of Michigan, or foreign countries into the United States (foreign responders, equipment, supplies, and food). (Prevent)
5. Provide support through subject matter expertise and technical assistance (e.g., Customs and Boarder Protection Agricultural Specialists), in interdicting adulterated products in transport and at ports of entry (POE). (Prevent)
6. Circulate warning notice to appropriate state, local, tribal, and federal officials in order to facilitate a timely and efficient response to an identified disease. (Protect)
7. Develop and maintain bio-surveillance systems to detect exotic plant pests and diseases, and coordinate surveillance activities with local, state, tribal, and federal governments. Identify and confirms the presence of newly detected exotic plant pests and disease in the State of Michigan. (Respond)
8. Promote urban forestry measures to minimize storm-related tree damage. (Mitigate)
9. Assist in responding to disease events involving free ranging fish and wildlife populations, including infectious diseases, biohazard events, and toxicological diseases resulting from exposure to environmental contaminants by providing wildlife emergency response teams with: (Respond)
 - a. Geospatial assessment and mapping tools.
 - b. Assistance in the identification of new emerging and resurging zoonotic diseases.
 - c. Diagnostic laboratory support (up to and including biological safety Level 3 containment).
 - d. Assistance with the prevention, control, and eradication of any disease involving wildlife.
 - e. Carcass disposal facilities, as appropriate.
10. Coordinate tasks with MDARD, and voluntary animal care organizations to respond. (Respond)

11. Coordinate emergency response to newly detected plant pests and disease of economic or environmental significance with local, state, tribal, and federal governments. (Respond)
12. Support ESF 15 by providing wildlife subject matter expertise in support of Joint Information Center (JIC) operations. (Respond)
13. Assist in emergency compliance with relevant state and federal environmental laws, such as emergency permits/consultation for natural resources use or consumption, during emergency response activities. (Respond)
14. Manage, monitor, and assist in or conduct response actions to minimize damage to NCH resources. (Respond)
15. Provide up-to-date geospatial data related to impacted NCH resources and develop and provide standard operating procedures for collecting NCH digital data, conducting GIS analyses, and disseminating geospatial products related to NCH resources, such as maps. (Respond)
16. Minimize damage to natural resources through efforts by the Department. (Respond)
17. Provide debris management technical and operational assistance, as needed. (Respond)
18. Protect visitors at state parks and recreation areas. (Respond)
19. Conduct damage assessment, as relevant. (Respond)
20. Coordinate the assessment, repair, and restoration of damaged state parks, state recreation areas, and other state recreation lands. (Recover)
21. Serve as the point of contact for wildlife disease emergencies, including zoonotic diseases outbreaks. (All)

Department of State (MDOS)

1. Facilitate an integrated response between nations and/or states when animal and/or plant disease outbreaks represent transborder threats. (Respond)
2. Facilitate sharing of technical information and development of agreements between the United States and foreign nations to preserve and protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties in conjunction with the Federal Department of State. (Respond)

Michigan State Police (MSP)

1. Mitigate the interstate movement and potential spread of exotic plant pest and disease in the State of Michigan and United States (applies to equipment and supplies moving in and out of quarantine zones, debris removal. (Mitigate)
2. Provide support in interdicting adulterated products in transport and at ports of entry; subject matter expertise and technical assistance (e.g., Customs and Border Protection Agricultural Specialists); and air and transport services (e.g., the U.S. Coast Guard), as needed, for personnel and laboratory samples. (All)

MSP - Emergency Management Homeland Security Division (EMHSD)

1. Provide incident coordination and mission assignments, as appropriate. (Respond)
2. Provide logistics support to obtain needed resources during incidents requiring state assistance to protect life and property and sustain life for state declared incidents. (Respond)
3. Coordinate the environmental and historic preservation compliance requirements for all response activities funded through the Stafford Act, including mission assignments. Advise the Federal Coordinating Officer on issues related to environmental and historic preservation compliance. (Respond)
4. In the event of a nuclear or radiological emergency, support the FRMAC during the initial phase of the emergency and leads the FRMAC for the later phases. Also provides protective action assistance through the Advisory Team for the Environment, Food, and Health. (REP) (Respond)
5. Prepare for a Governor's request for a USDA Agricultural Disaster Designation in coordination with MDARD. (All)
6. Coordinate with appropriate Recovery Support Functions (RSF) for transition of animal and agricultural response to recovery. (Recover)

MSP - Michigan Intelligence Operations Center (MIOC)

1. Coordinate with the Infrastructure Liaison concerning all issues regarding the stabilization and reestablishment of the associated critical infrastructure sector supported by the ESF, including the allocation and prioritization of resources, demographic information about the disaster area, and private sources of food. (Prevent)
2. Maintain, through the Office of Infrastructure Protection Directorate, a database of critical infrastructure and key assets and maintain detailed information on selected sites derived from site visits and collection of vulnerability assessments. (All)

Department of Technology, Management, and Budget (DTMB)

1. Provide technical assistance in contracting, contract management, procurement, and construction inspection, as these activities pertain to NCH resources. Provide NCH resources assessments and reestablishment (natural resources), preservation, protection, and stabilization. (Respond)

2. Provide resource support for ESF 11 requirements as requested to meet the needs of the affected population(s) and area(s). (Respond)
3. Provide preservation, scientific/technical, and records and archival management advice and information...
 - a. ...to help secure and prevent or minimize loss of NCH resources pertaining to documentary and archival records and historic documents. (Respond)
 - b. ...for stabilization, security, logistics, and contracting for the reestablishment of services for damaged NCH resources pertaining to documentary and archival records and historic documents. (Respond)

Department of Transportation (MDOT)

1. Assist in developing plant pest and disease exclusion systems and coordinate implementation across the interagency mitigating the risk of introduction of exotic plant pest and disease from foreign climates into the State of Michigan, or foreign countries into the United States (foreign responders, equipment, supplies, and food). (Mitigate)
2. Assist in mitigating the interstate movement and potential spread of exotic plant pest and disease in the State of Michigan, and United States (applies to equipment and supplies moving in and out of quarantine zones, debris removal, and movement of agricultural commodities or soils). (Mitigate)
3. Assist in providing technical expertise in assessing humane care of animals during evacuation, transportation, and sheltering. (Respond)
4. Assist in providing support in interdicting adulterated products in transport and at ports of entry; subject matter expertise and technical assistance (e.g., Customs and Border Protection Agricultural Specialists); and air and transport services (e.g., the U.S. Coast Guard), as needed, for personnel and laboratory samples. (Respond)

Tasks: Federal Government Support Agencies

United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE)

1. Provide expertise and resources to assist in the removal and disposal of contaminated and non-contaminated debris to include debris affecting NCH resources and animal carcasses. (Respond)
2. Provide emergency repair of damaged infrastructure and critical public facilities (e.g., temporary power, emergency water, sanitation systems). Support the reestablishment of critical navigation, flood control, and other water infrastructure systems, including drinking water distribution and wastewater collection systems. Where appropriate, activities to reestablish infrastructure (e.g., debris removal, and temporary housing mission) are closely coordinated with ESF 11. (Respond)
3. As ESF 3 primary agency, request ESF 11 to provide technical support to help facilitate ESF 3 efforts to obtain necessary regulatory (cultural and environmental) clearances for infrastructure reestablishment activities; seeks technical assistance from the DHS/FEMA Disability Coordinator to ensure that accessibility standards for those with disabilities and others with access and functional needs are addressed during infrastructure reestablishment activities. (Respond)

National Weather Service (NWS)

1. Provide scientific/technical advice, information, and other assistance to help prevent or minimize injury to and to reestablish or stabilize NCH resources. Areas of concern include terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems; biological resources, including fish and wildlife, threatened and endangered species, and migratory birds; historic and prehistoric resources; mapping and geospatial data; geology; hydrology, including real-time water flow data; earthquakes and other natural hazards; onshore and offshore minerals; energy; and coal mining. (Respond)
2. Make available an environmental data archive for determining baseline conditions. (Respond)
3. Provide contaminant analysis expertise and facilities. (Respond)
4. Provide aerial mapping and satellite remote sensing for damage assessment. (Respond)
5. Provide detailed site-specific weather forecasts and forecasts of travel time for river contaminants. (Respond)
6. Provide expertise and assistance on coral reefs and coral reef ecosystems. (Respond)
7. Provide expertise and consultation on marine mammals, endangered species, and essential fish habitat issues. (Respond)
8. Provide seafood inspection capabilities to assess safety, wholesomeness, proper labeling, and quality of fish and fishery products through process and product verifications, product evaluations and certifications, and laboratory analysis. (Respond)
9. Implement the activities determined appropriate to reestablish fisheries and any other natural resources or prevent a failure in the future in accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Act (Section 312, 16 U.S.C. 1801, et seq.). (Respond)
10. Provide technical expertise pertaining to marine fisheries and marine wildlife. (Respond)

Tasks: Nonprofit Organizations*American Red Cross (ARC)*

1. Identify and assess requirements for food and distribution services on a two-phase basis: 1) critical emergency needs immediately after the disaster; and 2) longer-term sustained needs after the emergency phase has ended. (Respond)
2. Support a pet/animal care task force, should one be established, by providing technical expertise on how those issues impact the sheltering of pet-owning people. (Respond)
3. Coordinate with other voluntary organizations in the distribution of food. (Respond)
4. Coordinate with organizations providing emergency animal sheltering to facilitate the ability of people to help care for their own animals at collocated sheltering sites. (Respond)
5. May provide food and hydration to animal and agriculture responders during on-scene response if the responder agencies' feeding plans cannot be implemented, when requested and resources allow. (Respond)

Michigan Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (MI VOAD)

1. Coordinate with other voluntary organizations in the distribution of food. (Respond)
2. Coordinate with organizations providing emergency animal sheltering to facilitate the ability of people to help care for their own animals at collocated sheltering sites. (Respond)
3. May provide food and hydration to animal and agriculture responders during on-scene response if the responder agencies' feeding plans cannot be implemented, when requested and resources allow. (Respond)

ESF 12: ENERGY

Definition/Purpose: The purpose of ESF 12 is to assist local, state, and tribal government entities, NGOs, and the private sector by coordinating government capabilities, services, technical assistance, and engineering expertise during disasters and incidents that require a coordinated state response.

Scope: Activities in this ESF ensure the continued delivery of energy to stakeholders, including disaster survivors. Primary functional responsibilities in ESF 12 include:

- Monitoring energy supplies on a state, regional, and national level which may impact the health and safety of Michigan residents or impact emergency response and recovery efforts.
- Providing technical expertise to energy owners and operators, and to federal, state, local, and tribal governments.
- Collecting, evaluating, and sharing information on energy system damages and providing estimations on energy system outages and impacts.
- Assisting with overcoming inherent energy restoration challenges.
- Providing information concerning energy restoration efforts including geographic data, projected schedules, restoration tracking, completion percentages, and other relevant information.

Core Capabilities: Infrastructure Systems; Logistics and Supply Chain Management; Situational Assessment

Lifelines: All ESFs intersect with various Lifelines depending upon the incident. ESF 12 supports multiple Lifelines, however the Lifeline most impacted by ESF 12 is the Energy Power and Fuel Lifeline.

Other ESF Overlap:

[ESF 3: Public Works and Engineering](#) – Many forms of energy are transported through pipelines, including natural gas, refined petroleum (gasoline, diesel, etc.) and crude oil; requiring coordinating between ESFs 3, 10, and 12.

[ESF 10: Oil and Hazardous Materials](#) – Many forms of energy are created from hazardous materials and crude oil, which requires coordination between ESF 10 and ESF 12.

[ESF 14: Cross Sector Business and Infrastructure](#) – Most energy infrastructures are privately owned and operated and as such coordination between ESF 12 and ESF 14 is critical to ensure the security of energy supplies for Michigan.

Other Plans and Annexes:

[Disaster-specific Annex: Severe Storms/Tornados](#) – Often severe storms or tornados result in power outages due to downed wires, which can negatively impact energy infrastructure and ESF 12.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Energy Emergencies](#) – An energy emergency may be prompted by any number of scenarios, but ultimately result in actions taken by the Governor to secure the energy supply and infrastructure, which requires significant coordination with and by ESF 12.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Nuclear Power Plant Incidents](#) – Nuclear power plants supply energy to many Michigan energy users, and disruption to the power plant may negatively impact the energy supply monitored by ESF 12.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Oil and Gas Well/Pipeline Incidents](#) – Oil and natural gas (ESF 10 materials) are both forms of energy which are transported through pipelines (managed by ESF 3), and disruptions to these forms of energy impact ESF 12's overall energy outputs.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Extreme Temperatures](#) – Increased heating and cooling needs by businesses and residents and visitors in Michigan in extreme temperatures creates a strain on existing energy supplies and infrastructure, which impacts overall ESF 12 operations.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Resources Shortages](#) – One critical resource which may be of concern is the shortage of gasoline and other refined petroleum fuels, which could spur energy shortages, distribution disruptions, or price gauging, which require action by ESF 12.

Other Areas of Interest:

The term “energy” includes producing, storing, refining, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, distributing, maintaining, and controlling energy systems and system components.

Tasks: Lead Agency

LARA – Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC)

1. Identify and communicate threats to specific energy facilities. (Prevent)
2. Promote and require electrical infrastructure reliability enhancement measures to minimize storm-related electrical outages. (Prevent)
3. Support efforts to improve the electric and natural gas sector's cybersecurity posture, encourages cyber information sharing, and proactively reviews cyber security programs and plans. (Prevent)

4. Conduct emergency preparedness planning, including capabilities development, administering operational programs for all energy resources, and conducting energy emergency exercises with the energy industry, federal partners, and local, state, tribal territorial governments. (Protect)
5. Analyze potential impacts to the electric power, oil, natural gas, and coal infrastructures and the effect a disruption may have on other critical infrastructure. (Protect)
6. Actively participate in workshops, conferences, training, and planning forums to develop and identify processes, procedures, tactics, resources, and technologies to enhance MPSC's preparedness activities for disasters and other related energy events. (Protect)
7. Participate in post-incident hazard mitigation studies to reduce the adverse effects of future disasters; and lead and participate in various best practices and lessons learned forums to ensure future disruptions are addressed in the most effective manner; provide oversight and rate recovery for the maintenance and modernization of systems and infrastructure to increase the reliability, efficiency, and use of the electricity infrastructure. (Mitigate)
8. Support the Department of Energy's (DOE)'s responsibilities identified in the Federal Power Act. (Respond)
9. Execute responsibilities set forth in a State of Energy Emergency, PA 191, and carry out orders from the Governor. (Respond)
10. Interface with federal partners in instances of gas procurement and curtailment through interstate pipelines in times of existing or imminent severe natural gas shortage which endangers the supply of natural gas for high priority uses. (Respond)
11. Assist the state, and local governments in the preparation of Energy Security Plans to improve the reliability and resiliency of the state's energy systems. (Respond)
12. Serve as the primary state interface for the prioritization and coordination of energy sector activities, including but not limited to security, situational awareness, planning, preparedness activities, risk assessments, sector and national reporting, and exercises. (Respond)
13. Lead incident response activities pertaining to the energy critical infrastructure sector consistent with statutory authorities and other appropriate directives. (Respond)
14. Coordinate reports from energy-related asset owners to assess damages to energy infrastructure. (Respond)
15. Investigates the construction of gas pipelines and provide on-scene work and coordination with locals and first responders for reports. (Respond)
16. Provide engineering and technical support as necessary. (Respond)
17. Assist operators in minimizing the disruption of natural gas energy production by expediting review and approval of repair procedures for damaged facilities and/or in the prompt review and approval of proposals to resume production through the temporary rerouting of oil and gas production until permanent repairs can be made.
18. Coordinate with the PHMSA. (Respond)
19. Coordinate with the Regional Transmission Operators, the federal government, and independent operators for electric rerouting while damaged facilities are in repair. (Respond)
20. Coordinating with the MSP, recommend to Governor's office the waiving of motor carrier safety regulations, such as Hours of Service Waivers, to meet emergency energy supply delivery requirements. (Respond)
21. Evaluate requests from the petroleum sector to seek air quality waivers (e.g., the waiver of REID vapor pressure requirements) from EGLE and EPA for motor fuels in order to address supply shortages associated with natural disasters or significant disruptions in fuel production or distribution systems. (Respond)
22. Monitor and report, with cooperation of private sector partners, damage and impacts to critical private sector facilities, infrastructure. (Respond)
23. Work with the MSP/EMHSD to communicate restoration priorities to electrical service providers to facilitate statewide incident recovery. (Respond)
24. Monitor and report on the assessment, repair, and restoration of damaged energy infrastructure owned by private sector. (Respond)
25. Support restoration efforts during and after energy emergencies. (Recover)
26. Assess damage to energy-related gas pipelines. (Recover)
27. Help identify and prioritize critical energy infrastructure with Michigan State Police and the private sector. (All)
28. Participate in energy-related prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery activities for the state's energy infrastructure. (All)
29. Provide information, in cooperation with local, state, and tribal governments and energy industry officials, on energy supply and demand conditions, as well as the requirements for and the availability of materials and services critical to energy supply systems (e.g., outages, restoration status, energy infrastructure status). (All)
30. Monitor nuclear energy output as a contributor to overall electric generation for the State of Michigan. (All)
31. Lead or support coordination and information sharing efforts with the energy private sector and with local, state, federal, and tribal entities. (All)
32. Monitor and communicate with various associations that represent portions of the energy sector. (All)
33. Provide information on natural gas production and supply on state lands in conjunction with EGLE and ESF 1 (All)
34. Coordinate with Blackstart capable private sector partners. (All)
35. Coordinate natural gas pipeline safety activities and Assist PHMSA with petroleum pipelines as needed. (All)

36. Coordinate activities and share information needed to ensure that the energy infrastructure sectors subject to each agency's jurisdiction or oversight can efficiently and effectively coordinate and integrate energy assurance/security activities. (All)

Tasks: State Government Support Agencies

Governor's Office

1. Address waivers required for fuel use/management during disaster relief, such as the Jones Act (i.e., DHS authority) and the use of summer versus winter fuel mix versus reformulated gasoline as required (i.e., EPA authority). (Respond)

Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD)

1. Gather and communicate information, as appropriate, from the USDA Rural Utilities Services (RUS) -financed systems to assess impacts and needs. (Respond)
2. Reach out to the USDA to provide information (e.g., location, type, owners, and/or management service) to the SEOC on available USDA-financed, habitable housing units in its inventory that are not under lease or under agreement of sale for response or emergency personnel and their organizations' representatives to contact for housing during response activities. (Respond)
3. May assist with identifying owners of available apartments in Federally or State-funded, multi-family housing to provide shelter to emergency response personnel in the affected area. (Respond)
4. Coordinate the collection of motor vehicle fuel supply information necessary to evaluate an enforcement discretion request. (Respond)
5. Assist in identifying critical water and wastewater systems requiring priority power restoration. (Respond)
6. Coordinate the collection of motor vehicle fuel supply information necessary to evaluate an enforcement discretion request. (Respond)
7. Provide technical support and access to both damage assessments and restoration efforts for electric power generation, transmission, and distribution in the USDA Rural Utilities Services (RUS) -financed systems. (Recover)

Department of Attorney General (MDAG)

1. Perform due diligence in coordination with other state departments and agencies pertaining to the implementation of emergency waivers. (Respond)
2. Monitor and intercept price gauging for petroleum fuels. (Respond)

Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE)

1. Conduct and coordinate environmental radiological monitoring through MPSC/National Nuclear Security Administration and in consultation with applicable local, state, tribal, and federal agencies, including the activation and operation of the FRMAC. (Protect)
2. Monitor and regulates subsidence threats in the EGLE/OGMD. (Protect)
3. Regulates health and safety issues related to oil and gas well drilling production. (Protect)
4. Coordinate, in collaboration with MDARD, the collection of motor vehicle fuel supply information necessary to evaluate an enforcement discretion request. (Protect)
5. Use Bureau of Reclamation personnel to assist in the repair of damaged hydropower generation facilities. (Respond)
6. Advise government leadership and coordinating agencies during a radiological event. (Respond)
7. Provide subject matter expertise on radiation during a radiological incident to the Governor's Office and coordinating agencies. (Respond)
8. Assist in identifying critical water and wastewater systems requiring priority power restoration. (Respond)
9. Monitor and report damage and impacts to critical private sector facilities, infrastructure, and systems through the Michigan Department of Environmental Great Lakes, and Energy/Oil, Gas, and Minerals Division (EGLE/OGMD). (Respond)
10. Monitor private oil and gas well or pipeline accidents through the EGLE/OGMD. (Respond)
11. Provide a post-disaster event technical review (i.e., Disaster Initiated Review) of preparedness as a requirement for an NPP restart or continued operation. (Recover)
12. Provide technical assistance for the assessment of hydroelectric facilities and flood control actions as they affect energy production. (All)
13. Through National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), provide support in the areas of atmospheric dispersion modeling, environmental radiation monitoring, and medical management of radiation injuries in the event of an accident or incident involving nuclear or radiological materials. (All)
14. Assist local, state, and tribal authorities with requests for special permits and approvals relating to the movement of hazardous materials in support of the state's energy demands. (All)
15. Regulate the state's civilian use of nuclear fuels and materials, including commercial nuclear power plants. (All)

16. Provide information and technical assessment regarding nuclear power plants. (All)

Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity (LEO)

1. Analyze and model the potential impacts to the electric power, oil, natural gas, and coal infrastructures; analyze market impacts to the economy; and determine the effect a disruption has on other critical infrastructure. (Prevent)

LEO - Michigan Occupational Safety & Health Administration (MIOSHA)

1. MIOSHA will provide support for the four phases (planning, mitigation, response, and recovery) of emergency management. Planning and mitigation will be supported through coordination and outreach. Where needed and as applicable and appropriate, MIOSHA will support emergency response and recovery operations as outlined below:
 - a. Conduct hazard analyses.
 - b. Recommend hazard controls and safe work practices.
 - c. Provide expertise in safety and health risk assessment.
 - d. Offer technical assistance and consultation.
 - e. Provide guidance on selection and use of PPE, including respirator fit testing.
 - f. Conduct on-site safety surveys and conduct atmospheric monitoring where it can be accomplished without risk to MIOSHA personnel.
 - g. Answer questions related to MIOSHA regulations.
 - h. Assist in the development of site health and safety plans.
 - i. Collect and assemble safety and health data related to the incident.
 - j. Provide pertinent information and literature on applicable safety and health guidelines. Note: OSHA and other OSHA State Plan staff will always distribute pertinent OSHA Guidelines during their emergency response.
2. MIOSHA's primary role in the Incident Command System (ICS) will be to assist the "Safety Officer". MIOSHA should not assume responsibility of the site Safety Officer. Resources may also be assigned to the Planning Section and Operations Section to assure that information needed for hazard analysis and risk assessment is communicated to the site Safety Officer.
3. Activation of the MIOSHA team will occur in response to a declaration of emergency by the Governor and communicated through the Emergency Management Division of the Michigan State Police Department, or as directed by the Director or designee of LEO. On a case-by-case basis, the Director or designee of LEO, such as the Emergency Management Coordinator or the MIOSHA Director, can also activate the MIOSHA team in response to requests from local, state, or federal governmental agencies. However, the incident should be large-scale, incident command system based, and multi-jurisdictional. The ICS structure and principles will be applied when the MIOSHA team is responding to any incident.

LEO - Michigan State Housing Development Authority (MSHDA)

1. Identify owners of available apartments in Federally or State-funded, multi-family housing to provide shelter to emergency response personnel in the affected area. (Respond)

Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (LARA)

1. Perform due diligence in coordination with other state departments and agencies (including internal) pertaining to the implementation of emergency waivers. (Respond)

Department of Military and Veteran Affairs (MDMVA)

1. Provide and receives training, as required, between MPSC and MDMVA Energy personnel specific to the emergency relief efforts associated with MPSC operations. (Prevent)
2. Participate in MDMVA/MPSC-planned training and exercises to assess the level of readiness in advance of an actual disaster. (Prevent)
3. Encourage professional exchanges, collaboration, and formal liaison relationships between all MPSC and MDMVA Energy components, including but not limited to, headquarters, operations centers, and military installations. (Prevent)
4. Establish a Liaison Officer (LNO) arrangement with MPSC who will be activated when appropriate. The LNO will coordinate with MPSC and serve as a liaison between MPSC and MDMVA during disaster relief operations. (Respond)
5. Address waivers required for fuel use/management during disaster relief, such as the Jones Act (i.e., DHS authority) and the use of summer- versus winter-fuel mix versus reformulated gasoline as required (i.e., EPA authority). (Recover)
6. Establish a process in coordination with MPSC for accessing product when needed using available transportation assets. (Recover)

7. Establish a process in coordination with MPSC to replenish fuel used to support disaster relief operations. (Recover)
8. Identify a reporting method available when energy may be impacted, that allows timely system analysis that leverages information between each agency to perform critical node analysis to identify locations within the affected areas. (Recover)

Department of State (MDOS)

1. Coordinate with other states, foreign nations and international organizations for assistance and information regarding energy supply and system damage. (Respond)
2. Assist in implementation of emergency-related inter- state and -national energy agreements. (Respond)

MSP - Criminal Justice Information Center (CJIC)

1. Serve as the primary point for government agencies to coordinate, integrate, and share information related to all domestic cyber threat investigations. (Respond)

MSP - Emergency Management Homeland Security Division (EMHSD)

1. Conduct national security emergency preparedness planning, including capabilities development; administering operational programs for all energy resources, and conducting energy emergency exercises with the energy industry, Federal partners, and local, state, tribal territorial governments. (Protect)
2. Assist the state, and local governments in the preparation of Energy Security/Assurance Plans to improve the reliability and resiliency of the state's energy systems. (Prevent)
3. Provide oversight and evaluation for the emergency preparedness of state and local response assets and planning for communities surrounding the three commercial nuclear power plants in the State of Michigan. (Prevent)
4. Assist local partners to inform and educate the public about radiological emergency preparedness. (Prevent)
5. Provide support in the areas of atmospheric dispersion modeling, environmental radiation monitoring, and medical management of radiation injuries in the event of an accident or incident involving nuclear or radiological materials. (Prevent)
6. Coordinate environmental radiological monitoring through National Nuclear Security Administration and in consultation with applicable local, state, tribal, territorial, and/or Federal agencies, including the activation and operation of the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center. (Prevent)
7. Identify a reporting method that allows timely system analysis that leverages information between each agency to perform critical node analysis to identify locations within the affected areas. (Prevent)
8. Oversee the health and safety preparedness for residents living around commercial nuclear power plants to ensure residents and visitors would be adequately protected in the event of a nuclear power plant (NPP) accident. (Protect)
9. Consult with MPSC on potential waivers to motor carrier safety regulations, such as Hours of Service waivers, to meet emergency energy supply delivery requirements. (Respond)
10. Advise government leadership and coordinating agencies during a radiological event. (Respond)
11. Provide subject matter expertise on radiation during a radiological incident to the Governor's Office and coordinating agencies. (Respond)
12. Provide a post-disaster event technical review (i.e., Disaster Initiated Review) of preparedness as a requirement for an NPP restart or continued operation. (Recover)

MSP - Michigan Intelligence Operations Center (MIOC)

1. Identify and communicate threats to specific energy facilities. (Prevent)
2. Develop and maintain a critical infrastructure list of facilities. (Protect)
3. Coordinate with the private sector to conduct vulnerability assessments of energy infrastructure associated with terrorism; and coordinate the implementation of protective measures. (Protect)
4. Lead efforts to improve the state's cybersecurity posture, coordinate cyber information sharing, and proactively Manage state cyber risks. (Protect)
5. Share and coordinate vulnerability information and threat analysis through information products and alerts. (Protect)
6. Reduce risks within and across all critical infrastructure sectors by partnering with law enforcement agencies and the intelligence community. Coordinate efforts among local, state, and tribal governments as well as control systems owners, operators, and vendors. (Protect)
7. Assist to augment and align state government communication and outreach to the energy industry during an incident. (Respond)
8. Pursuant to a memorandum of agreement, coordinate with the MPSC and Customs and Border Protection on whether national defense considerations warrant waiver of the U.S. Cabotage law for the movement of energy supplies. (Respond)

9. Provide situational awareness and prioritized recommendations concerning the recovery and restoration of the associated critical infrastructure sectors supported by this ESF. (Recover)
10. Analyze and model the potential impacts to the electric power, oil, natural gas, and coal infrastructures, and determine the effect a disruption has on other critical infrastructure. (All)
11. Oversee the management and maintenance of the State's Infrastructure Protection Plan. (All)
12. Manage and Coordinate with a statewide organization of Protective Security Advisors. (All)
13. Train and deploy Infrastructure Liaisons and Advisors to support incident management activities. (All)
14. Develop and maintain information on critical energy-related infrastructure on state and tribal lands. (All)

Department of Technology, Management, and Budget (DTMB)

1. Support efforts to improve the electric and natural gas sector's cybersecurity posture, encourages cyber information sharing, and proactively review cyber security programs and plans. (Prevent)
2. Coordinate with the MPSC and the private sector to conduct vulnerability assessments of energy infrastructure associated with terrorism; and coordinate the implementation of protective measures. (Prevent)
3. Lead efforts to improve the state's cybersecurity posture; coordinate cyber information sharing; and proactively manage state cyber risks. (Prevent)
4. Share and coordinate vulnerability information and threat analysis through information products and alerts. (Prevent)
5. Provide focused operational capabilities for defense of control systems environments against emerging cyber threats. (Protect)
6. Reduces risks within and across all critical infrastructure sectors by partnering with law enforcement agencies and the intelligence community, and coordinate efforts among local, state, tribal, and territorial governments as well as control systems owners, operators, and vendors. (Mitigate)
7. Collaborates with interstate and private sector Computer Emergency Response Teams to share control systems-related security incidents and mitigation measures. (Mitigate)
8. Authorizes reimbursement of natural gas purchases by any interstate pipeline, local distribution company during an existing or imminent severe natural gas shortage, that endangers the supply of natural gas for high-priority uses, and other responsibilities as set forth in the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978. (Respond)
9. Identify a reporting method that allows timely system analysis that leverages information between each agency to perform critical node analysis to identify locations within the affected areas. (Respond)
10. Coordinate with ESF 2 – Communications to assist MPSC in efforts to aid the energy industry in providing new services or to restore existing services that are assigned Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) restoration priorities. (Respond)

Department of Transportation (MDOT)

1. In coordination with MPSC, coordinate activities and share information needed to ensure that the energy infrastructure sectors subject to each agency's jurisdiction or oversight can efficiently and effectively coordinate and integrate energy assurance activities. (Recover)
2. Consult with MPSC on potential waivers for motor carrier safety regulations, such as Hours of Service Waivers, to meet emergency energy supply delivery requirements. (Recover)
3. Act as the center for information on the location, capacity, and availability of U.S. flag vessels suitable for the movement of energy supplies, including petroleum products and liquefied natural gas. (Recover)
4. Pursuant to a memorandum of agreement, coordinate with MPSC and Customs and Border Protection on whether national defense considerations warrant waiver of the U.S. Cabotage law for the movement of energy supplies. (Recover)
5. Coordinate the collection of motor vehicle fuel supply information necessary to evaluate an enforcement discretion request. (Recover)

Tasks: Federal Government Support Agencies

United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE)

1. Coordinate Emergency Power Team missions with power system stabilization and restoration activities to establish priorities for emergency generator installation. (Respond)
2. Assist in restoring the energy infrastructure when requested and upon approval by the Secretary of Defense. (Respond)

United States Coast Guard (USCG)

1. Through the Marine Environmental Protection program, Develop and enforces regulations to stop unauthorized ocean dumping and prevent oil and chemical spills. (Prevent)
2. Counters potential hazards and threats to America's coasts, ports, and inland waterways through numerous port security, harbor defense, and coastal warfare operations and exercises. (Protect)
3. Investigate maritime accidents, merchant vessels, offshore drilling units, and marine facilities. (Recover)

National Weather Service (NWS)

1. Provide current and forecast weather information and dispersion model forecasts through its National Centers for Environmental Prediction and its local weather forecast offices and river forecast centers. (Respond)
2. Provide public dissemination of critical event information over the NOAA All-Hazards Weather Radio System, NOAA Weather Wire Service, and Emergency Managers Information Network. (Respond)

Tasks: Nonprofit Organization Partners

Auxiliary Communications (AUXCOMM)

1. Coordinate with ESF 2 – Communications to assist MPSC in efforts to aid the energy industry in providing new services or to restore existing services that are assigned Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) restoration priorities. (Respond)
2. Assess damage to telecommunications identified by MPSC as essential for energy system restoration (e.g., electrical service priorities). (Respond)

Public Private Partnership (P3)

1. Providing information, in cooperation with local, state, tribal, and territorial, governments and energy industry officials, on energy supply and demand conditions, as well as the requirements for and the availability of materials and services critical to energy supply systems (e.g., outages, restoration status, energy infrastructure status). (Respond)

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ESF 13: PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

Definition/Purpose: The purpose of ESF 13 is to provide State public safety and security assistance to local, tribal, and state organizations overwhelmed by the results of an actual or anticipated natural or manmade disaster, or an act of terrorism.

Scope: Activities in this ESF support the safety and security mission of local, tribal, and state partners. Primary functional responsibilities in ESF 13 include:

- Supporting law enforcement agencies and partners in Michigan that are overwhelmed and unable to fulfill their public safety and security missions.
- Providing equipment for law enforcement activities.

Core Capabilities: On-Scene security, protection, and law enforcement

Lifelines: All ESFs intersect with various Lifelines depending upon the incident. ESF 13 supports multiple Lifelines, however the Lifeline most impacted by ESF 13 is the Safety and Security Lifeline.

Other ESF Overlap:

[ESF 4: Firefighting](#) – Public safety requires coordination between ESF 4 and ESF 13 due to the inherent danger to human life and property posed by fire.

[ESF 9: Search and Rescue](#) – The safety and security of individuals who are lost and/or in need of rescue requires coordination between ESF 9 and ESF 13. These two ESFs are often led by the same agency in disaster response.

Other Plans and Annexes:

[All Disaster-specific Annexes](#) – ESF 13 may be involved in any disaster-specific annex incident if there is a need to support the law enforcement to secure the safety and security of those affected by the incident.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Civil Disturbances](#) – In incidents of civil disturbances ESF 13 will likely be requested to provide law enforcement support to the impacted areas to ensure the safety of populations in and around the area.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Nuclear Attack \(Military\)](#) – In a nuclear attack incident, there will likely be a need for law enforcement personnel and equipment to secure the safety of the affected populations.

[Disaster-specific Annex: CBRNE Attack \(Terrorism\)](#) – ESF 13 activities support local law enforcement actions for the safety and security of the population. The FBI and other federal partners may request the assistance of ESF 13 following a terrorism, but ESF 13 is not synonymous with terrorism response.

Other Areas of Interest:

ESF 13, does not take the lead in a terrorist incident; ESF 13 supports local law enforcement actions for the safety and security of residents and visitors.

The State Director of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (SDEMHS) may appoint a senior law enforcement official during an incident requiring additional coordination of all federal law enforcement, public safety, and security operations with intelligence or investigative law enforcement operations.

Tasks: Lead Agency

Michigan State Police (MSP)

1. The MSP SEMC is the ESF 13 coordinator unless otherwise designated. (Respond)
2. The Senior Law Enforcement Official (SLEO) is often designated from this office by MDAG or SDEMHS. (Respond)
 - a. The SLEO or Director of the MSP oversees the activities of state law enforcement officers deployed as a result of this annex.
 - b. The SLEO, Director of MSP or designee serves as a member of the Unified Coordination Group (UCG) and is responsible for ensuring that law enforcement requirements and resources are allocated in coordination with appropriate ESF 13 group members.
3. Coordinate all ESF 13 activities at the state level and across all 8 MSP Regions. (Respond)
4. Mobilize and deploy ESF 13 field resources to the affected areas to accomplish public safety and security situational assessment and awareness. (Respond)
5. Activate an Incident Command Post (ICP) as needed and coordinated through ESF 13. Deploy liaison personnel to staff appropriate facilities including but not limited to the SEOC, affected EOCs, ICPs, and MSP posts during activations. (Respond)

6. Manage the Special Deputation Program to provide expanded state law enforcement authority to state law enforcement officers assisting in the ESF 13 response when required. (Respond)
 - a. Law enforcement officers from other states may require deputation to respond appropriately in the State of Michigan.
 - b. Federal law enforcement officers do not require deputation to respond in the State of Michigan.
7. Control access to the disaster area based upon the Official Order 3 Authority. (Respond)
8. Coordinate with the transportation industry through the CVED and MDOT for additional resources to support emergency operations. (Respond)
9. Provide specialized resources to support emergency operations. (Respond)
 - a. Canine Unit
 - i. Provide technical expertise in search and rescue site management.
 - ii. Utilize tracking dogs for various types of scents including but not limited to locating missing or lost persons, locating deceased persons, locating cadavers underwater, and bomb detection.
 - b. Marine Services Team Underwater
 - i. Perform search and recovery operations.
 - ii. Utilize a sonar and side scan sonar for locating submerged objects and bodies.
 - iii. May, in a limited capacity, respond as a rescue unit for survivors trapped with an air supply.
 - iv. Perform body recovery.
 - v. Perform radiological detection related to shipping.
 - c. Emergency Support Team
 - i. Provide assistance with rescue operations.
 - ii. Has necessary equipment and training for most types of rescue situations, including but not limited to climbing and rappelling gear and individual communications systems.
 - iii. Act as primary MSP response unit for hostile paramilitary action, hostage negotiations, other high-risk situations.
 - d. Aviation Unit
 - i. May provide aircraft transportation for MSP personnel and other state government officials upon receipt of authorization.
 - ii. Collect aerial imagery (photographs and video) of a disaster area and to monitor vehicle traffic flow in incidents requiring evacuation. This can be done utilizing UAS capabilities and may include a video downlink capability for incident commander.
 - iii. The MSP aircraft can assist in search and rescue operations while working in conjunction with MSP and other law enforcement personnel.
 - iv. Aircrafts outfitted with Bambii Buckets may drop water on fires.
 - v. This unit does not perform air rescue operations.
 - e. Forensic Science Division
 - i. Provide laboratory analysis of substances or evidence through the MSP regional forensic laboratories.
 - ii. Support local authorities in managing a mass fatality incident scene including securing evidence and identifying victims in the aftermath of a mass fatality incident.
 - f. Fire Investigators
 - i. Assist local governments in the investigation of structural fires.
 - g. Bomb Squad
 - i. Respond when a bomb threat has been received or a bomb is suspected and may be activated for removal and destruction of the explosive material.
 - ii. The bomb squad utilizes robots that may be requested for alternate use including but not limited to Search and Rescue operations.
10. Enforce the Governor's emergency authorities. (Respond)
11. Assist in evacuating areas, controlling traffic, and providing security in the affected area. (Respond)
12. The Director of State Police maintains a cadre of trained individuals to serve as the SEMC when appropriate. (All)
13. SEMC participates in meetings as designated, including but not limited to the State Emergency Management Coordinators Quarterly Meetings. (All)

Tasks: State Government Support Agencies

Governor's Office

1. Control access to the disaster area. (Respond)
2. Direct other actions deemed appropriate to protect life and property. (Respond)

Department of Attorney General (MDAG)

1. The Michigan Department of Attorney General (MDAG) or the State Director of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (SDEMHS) may appoint a Senior Law Enforcement Official (most likely from MSP) during an incident requiring additional coordination of all Federal law enforcement, public safety, and security operations with intelligence or investigative law enforcement operations directly related to the incident. (Respond)
2. Assist in the state and regional coordination functions of ESF 13 and participate in the ESF 13 Stakeholder Committee and Advisory Board. (Respond)
3. Provide general and specialized resources to assist in the ESF 13 response. (Respond)
4. Coordinate ESF 13 liaisons with Federally recognized Native Indian tribes. (Respond)

Department of Corrections (MDOC)

1. Staff state and local staging areas to coordinate the reception and assignment of ESF 13 resources to their missions. (Prevent)
2. Assist in the state and regional coordination functions of ESF 13 and participate in the ESF 13 Stakeholder Committee and Advisory Board. (Prevent)
3. Protect prisoners, staff, and visitors in state correctional facilities. (Protect)
4. Support law enforcement activities. (Respond)
5. Provide resources to support emergency operations. (Respond)
6. Provide general and specialized resources to assist in the ESF 13 response. (Respond)
7. Provide state Corrections Officers to assist state and local departments of corrections during ESF 13 responses. (Respond)
8. Coordinate the assessment, repair, and restoration of damaged state correctional facilities. (Public Works and Engineering) (Recover)

Department of Education (MDE)

1. Protect residents, staff, and visitors at the Michigan School for the Deaf. (Public Safety) (Protect)

Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) – Human Services

1. Coordinate with MSP to serve as the state's resource on the issues of missing and sexually exploited children (See ESF 6: MSP). (Protect)
2. Provide information and resources to law enforcement, parents, guardians, children (including child victims), and other professionals. (Protect)
3. Reunite children with their parents and/or guardians through the following activities: Establish a toll-free hotline, as well as teletypewriter (TTY) and video relay service (VRS) lines to receive reports of displaced children; create a website that is compliant with Section 508 to provide information about displaced children; deploy staff to the location of the declared disaster event to gather information about displaced children. Provide information to the public about additional resources. Partner with local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal law enforcement agencies. Refer reports of displaced adults to the Attorney General's designated authority and the National Emergency Family Registry and Locator System. (Protect)
4. Identify access control issues relative to the continued operation of the Michigan Career and Technical Institute. (All)

Department of Military and Veteran Affairs (DMVA)

1. Protect patients/residents, staff, and visitors at the Jacobetti and Grand Rapids Homes for Veterans. (Public Safety) (Protect)
 - a. Provide general security and area, point, route, and critical infrastructure protection.
2. May provide security support by: (Respond)
 - a. Provide organized, trained, and equipped military force capable of supporting civilian law enforcement agencies to maintain law and order, including lethal and non-lethal capability.
 - b. Provide a general security, area, point, route, and critical infrastructure protection (CIP).
 - c. Provide a military force capable of conducting security operations and providing deterrence by presenting a viable military presence.
 - d. Assist civilian law enforcement agencies to maintain law and order (e.g., controlling crime and detaining persons that have committed crimes, controlling looting, vandalism, arson, and disturbances, enforcing curfews, and providing non-lethal deterrence by presenting a viable military presence, i.e., "show of force").
 - e. Protect firefighters, emergency medical personnel, and other first responders.
 - f. Provide reconnaissance and situation intelligence
3. Coordinate or provide military support to civil authorities. (Respond)
4. Protect patients/residents, staff, and visitors at the Jacobetti and Grand Rapids Homes for Veterans. (Respond)
5. Facilitate Security Support Task Assignments. (Respond)

- a. Provide organized, trained, and equipped military forces capable of supporting civilian law enforcement agencies in maintain law and order, including non-lethal capability.
 - b. Provide a general security, area, point, route, and critical infrastructure protection (CIP).
 - c. Provide a military force capable of conducting security operations and providing deterrence by presenting a viable military presence.
6. Coordinate/ provide military support to civil authorities. (Respond)
 7. Security Support Task Assignments (Respond)
 - a. Assist civilian law enforcement agencies in maintain law and order (e.g., controlling crime and detaining persons that have committed crimes, controlling looting, vandalism, arson, and disturbances, enforcing curfews, and providing non-lethal deterrence by presenting a viable military presence, i.e., “show of force”).
 - b. Protect firefighters, emergency medical personnel, and other first responders.
 - c. Provide reconnaissance and situation intelligence.

Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)

1. Assist in the state and regional coordination functions of ESF 13 and Participate in the ESF 13 Stakeholder Committee and Advisory Board. (Prevent)
2. Provide security support at shelters. (Resource Support) (Protect)
3. Protect visitors at state parks and recreation areas. (Public Safety) (Protect)
4. Provide general and specialized resources to assist in the ESF 13 response. (Respond)
5. Provide state law enforcement resources to support an ESF 13 response through its member departments and agencies. (Respond)
6. Assist in staffing the Field Support Teams if required. (Respond)
7. Support law enforcing activities. (Respond)

Department of State (MDOS)

1. Assist in the state and regional coordination functions of ESF 13 and Participate in the ESF 13 Stakeholder Committee and Advisory Board. (Respond)
2. Provide general and specialized resources to assist in the ESF 13 response. (Respond)

MSP - Emergency Management Homeland Security Division (EMHSD)

1. The Michigan Department of Attorney General (MDAG) or the State Director of Homeland Security (SDHS) may appoint a Senior Law Enforcement Official (most likely from MSP) during an incident requiring additional coordination of all Federal law enforcement, public safety, and security operations with intelligence or investigative law enforcement operations directly related to the incident. (Respond)
2. Assist in the state and regional coordination functions of ESF 13 and Participate in the ESF 13 Stakeholder Committee and Advisory Board. (Respond)
3. Provide general and specialized resources to assist in the ESF 13 response. (Respond)
4. Provide state law enforcement resources to support an ESF 13 response through its member departments and agencies. (Respond)
5. Assist in staffing the Field Support Teams if required. (Respond)

Department of Technology, Management, and Budget (DTMB)

1. Protect employees and visitors at DTMB owned or managed facilities. (Protect)

Department of Transportation (MDOT)

1. Assist in the state and regional coordination functions of ESF 13 and Participate in the ESF 13 Stakeholder Committee and Advisory Board. (Respond)
2. Provide general and specialized resources to assist in the ESF 13 response. (Respond)

JUDICIAL - Supreme Court (administered via SCAO)

1. Protect employees and visitors at judicial facilities. (Protect)

LEGISLATIVE – Senate/House of Representatives

1. Protect employees and visitors at legislative facilities. (Protect)

Tasks: Federal Government Support Agencies

Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI)

1. Assist in the national and regional coordination functions of ESF 13 and Participate in the ESF 13 Stakeholder Committee and Advisory Board. (Prevent)
2. Provide general and specialized resources to assist in the ESF 13 response. (Respond)
3. Coordinate the FBI's prevention and investigative efforts with ESF 13 activities as appropriate during terrorist events. (Respond)

ESF 14: CROSS-SECTOR BUSINESS & INFRASTRUCTURE

Placeholder material; ESF 14 is not currently part of the MEMP. Below is the cover page of ESF 14 from FEMA's National Response Framework guidelines https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/fema_ESF_14_Business-Infrastructure.pdf.

Emergency Support Function #14 – Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure

ESF Coordinator:

Department of Homeland Security /
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security
Agency (CISA)

Primary Agency:

Department of Homeland Security / CISA
Department of Homeland Security /
Federal Emergency Management Agency
(FEMA)

Support Agencies:

Department of Agriculture
Department of Commerce
Department of Defense
Department of Energy
Department of Homeland Security
Department of Health and Human Services
Department of Housing and Urban
Development
Department of Labor
Department of State
Department of Transportation
Department of the Treasury
Environmental Protection Agency
General Services Administration
Small Business Administration
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #14 supports the coordination of cross-sector operations,¹ including stabilization of key supply chains and community lifelines, among infrastructure owners and operators, businesses,² and their government partners. ESF #14 is complementary to the Sector-Specific Agencies (SSA) and other ESFs and is a mechanism for entities that are not aligned to an ESF or have other means of coordination. Critical infrastructure sectors currently aligned to another ESF will continue to use that ESF as their primary interface. ESF #14 will be the primary interface for unaligned sectors, and will support coordination among all sectors.

Businesses and infrastructure owners and operators have primary responsibility for managing their systems in emergencies, and unequalled expertise to do so. ESF #14 supports growing efforts to enable collaboration among critical infrastructure sectors³ and helps coordinate and sequence such operations to mitigate cascading failures and risks.

ESF #14 also integrates SSA incident response operations with ESFs and other relevant public-private sector coordinating entities. SSAs have critical roles, responsibilities, and authorities⁴ in partnering with infrastructure owners and operators in their respective sectors. ESF #14 works with SSAs, other ESFs, and their partners to support cross-sector

ESF 15: EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Definition/Purpose: The purpose of ESF 15 is to provide accurate, coordinated, timely, and accessible information to all affected audiences, including governments, media, the private sector, and the local populace - including children, those with disabilities and other access and functional needs, and individuals with limited English proficiency.

Scope: Activities in this ESF support the development, coordination, and delivery of messages to impacted stakeholders, including the public, decision makers, and responders. Primary functional responsibilities in ESF 15 include:

- Delivering incident preparedness, health, response, and recovery instructions to those directly affected.
- Disseminating of incident information to the public, including:
 - Children.
 - those with disabilities, access and functional needs, and vulnerable populations.
 - individuals with limited English proficiency.
- Coordinating the development and delivery of information and instructions to the public related to:
 - federal assistance in the affected area.
 - state departmental/agency response.
 - national preparedness.
 - protective measures.
 - impacts to unaffected areas.

Core Capabilities: Public Information and Warning

Lifelines: All ESFs intersect with various Lifelines dependent upon the incident.

Other ESF Overlap:

[ESF 2: Communications](#) – The ESF 2 describes the systems by which communications may be sent. Generally, communication methods described in ESF 2 can be broken into internal and external communications. External communications must tie closely with ESF 15 to distribute the appropriate message to the appropriate audience using the appropriate system. Some tasks in ESF 15 say “see ESF 2” for more details on the system operations.

[ESF 5: Planning and Information](#) – Populations with Access and Functional Needs (AFN) and disabilities, and vulnerable populations are specifically addressed in ESF 5. To be sure to communicate adequately, ESF 15 must coordinate closely with ESF 5 to ensure all populations are addressed.

Other Plans and Annexes:

[All Disaster-specific Annexes](#) – All disaster-specific annexes require coordination with ESF 15 as communicating with the public is a part of all disaster responses, regardless of cause or type.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Nuclear Attack \(Military\)](#) – In the case of nuclear attack, the ESF 15 becomes critical to deliver time-sensitive information for life health and safety. This may be further complicated by impacts of the attack on ESF 2 and ESF 3’s infrastructure and systems for communications.

[Disaster-specific Annex: CBRNE Attack \(Terrorism\)](#) – Any terrorist attack containing CBRNE elements requires a coordinated ESF 15 response to ensure the public and impacted populations are informed of ongoing threats, safety information, and government responses.

[Disaster-specific Annex: Nuclear Power Plant Incident](#) – Nuclear power plant incidents include ESF 15 in all pre-incident planning and response to ensure the public is aware of message meaning and channels, thereby expediting impacted populations’ response.

Other Areas of Interest:

The Joint Information Center (JIC) is generally the facility which most ESF 15 operations are coordinated from. The Joint Information System (JIS) which includes the coordination and cooperation of various state agencies and involved partners to ensure one coordinated and comprehensive message, is the main system by which ESF 15 operates. Both the JIC and JIS are generally operated by the EMHSD, though they are “owned” by the Governor’s Office. The Public Information Officers (PIOs) of various state agencies, private sector partners, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) partners work collaboratively to ensure a unified message reaches all audiences. Often the PIOs of these stakeholders are coordinated by the EMHSD PIO.

Tasks: All Agencies

1. Provide critical disaster relief and preparedness information to the public through proactive media. (Prevent)

Tasks: Lead Agency

MSP – Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division (EMHSD)

1. Disseminate public health information on protective actions related to exposure to health threats or environmental threats. (Prevent)
2. The EMHSD PIO acts as the State Public Information Officer (SPIO): (Respond)
 - a. Acts as principal point of contact at the state level for news media.
 - b. Coordinate the release of state-level public information.
 - c. Establish and coordinate a system for information inquiries.
 - d. Coordinate and facilitate the JIS, however the Governor's PIO may assume this task.
 - e. Organize and coordinate the public information function in the SEOC.
 - f. May request the presence of SMEs at the SEOC.
 - g. Establish a process for the approval of messaging.
 - h. Establish the appropriate timeframe for public information submittal; information submitted may be coordinated with ESF 5 for Situation Reports and other informational documents.
 - i. Establish a backup submittal method for public information for approval via in person approval by PIO.
3. Operate the JIC. (Respond)
 - a. May request the presence of SMEs at the JIC.
 - b. May establish a physical or virtual JIC. (Coordinate with ESF 7 to establish a physical JIC).
4. Execute the JIS Plan, including the establishment of the JIS. (Respond)
 - a. Monitor the media to obtain new information and address it appropriately.
 - b. Recover information through various means and respond to information inquiries and requests.
 - c. Notify partners of JIS activation.
 - d. Establish a schedule for JIS and JIC activities.
5. Maintain liaison with affected local jurisdictions through District Coordinators, MI CIMS, and other systems. (Respond)
6. Utilize the following systems in the SEOC for disseminating warning or emergency information to emergency facilities and personnel, and residents: NAWAS, IPAWS, Telephone, MI CIMS, Web/Social Media Sites, and Gov Delivery(email). (See ESF 2 for more information on these systems). (Respond)
7. In an actual or potential incident, the NICCL, SICCL, or PICCL are used to communicate pertinent preparedness or response information to federal partners, state and federal partners, and critical infrastructure partners respectively. (See ESF 2 for more information on the NICCL, SICCL, and PICCL.) (Respond)
8. Utilize the FEMA National Radio System if normal communications are lost or degraded to communicate between FEMA and the local, state, tribal, and federal partners. (Respond)
9. Maintain and leverage the following communications systems in the SEOC to provide for direction and control of disaster relief personnel, and to receive and disseminate emergency information. (Respond)
 - a. Email, facsimile, MI CIMS, Cellular Telephone, Michigan Public Safety Communication System Radio, Telephone, Satellite Telephone, IPAWS, and Auxiliary communications (AUXCOMM).
 - b. External communications: internet (website, social media, email) print, IPAWS and facsimile.
10. Communicate public information through available systems, including those listed above. Information may be elevated to the federal government through existing systems. (Respond)
11. The EMHSD PIO may assist in preparing the Governor's emergency, disaster, or heightened state of alert declaration. (Respond)
12. The EMHSD PIO may assist in preparing the Governor's request for Presidential emergency or major disaster declaration. (Respond)
13. Coordinate with the Michigan Association of Broadcasters (MAB) to encourage local media partnerships. (All)

Tasks: State Government Support Agencies

Governor's Office

1. Create and disseminate messaging regarding declarations of a "state of emergency", "state of disaster", or "heightened state of alert". (Respond)
2. Authorize and control the release of public information. (All)

Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD)

1. Coordinate communication to the food and agriculture sector, including farming, food processing, distribution and retail, livestock and companion animal health issues and other matters with the following communication methods: (Respond)
 - a. Library of public information materials and pre-scripted messages on all hazards.
 - b. Public health emergency information.
 - c. Outreach tools.
2. Issue agricultural advisories, including quarantines, embargoes, and orders. (Respond)

3. Provide information on recovery for farms, food businesses and other impacted entities. (Recover)

Department of Civil Rights (MDCR)

1. Provide guidance to the SEOC regarding specific communication needs for various partners and communities. (Respond)
2. Use appropriate auxiliary aids and services necessary for effective communication with individuals with disabilities and meaningful access to limited English proficient persons, under applicable state and federal laws, rules, and regulations. (Respond)
3. Quell rumors, explains ambiguous causes and effects, and avoids media complications. (Respond)
4. Conduct civil rights investigations and compliance reviews based upon potential or reported need for communication clarity. (All)
5. Enforce, through the revocation of licenses, fines, injunction activities, order actions, and damages, state civil rights laws, including their application to emergency management generally. (All)
6. Serve as a conduit for community-based organizations to determine on-the-ground truths. (All)
7. Seek specialized information regarding the conditions of at-risk, underserved, or marginalized communities. (All)
8. Work with ethnic commissions. (All)

Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE)

1. Use the National Response Team (NRT) JIC model to communicate with affected publics during oil discharges and hazardous materials releases. NRT JIC operations and ESF 15 align functions and communications efforts. (Respond)

Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) – Health

1. Coordinate the state public health communication response with the following communication methods: (Respond)
 - a. Library of public information materials and pre-scripted messages on all hazards.
 - b. Public health emergency information.
 - c. Outreach tools.
2. MDHHS, its agencies and partners working under ESF 8, educate and inform the public, health care professionals, policymakers, partner organizations, and the media in a timely, accurate, and coordinated way during the response phase of a public health and medical incident. MDHHS and EMHSD work together as the respective leads for ESF 8 and ESF 15 during a public health emergency. (Respond)
3. Coordinate the state public health communication response. (Respond)
4. Issue health advisories and protective action guides to the public. (Respond)
5. Address bilingual needs. (Respond)
6. Assist in arranging interpreters/translators for non-English speakers in a disaster. (Respond)
7. Maintain the Michigan Health Alert Network (MIHAN). (All)

MDHHS - Aging and Adult Services Agency (AASA)

1. Maintain liaison with local government and volunteer human service agencies. (All)

Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (LARA)

1. Provide interpreter services, as required. (All)

Department of State (MDOS)

1. Serve, in conjunction with the Governor's Office Communications, as the state lead for delivering communications pertaining to a domestic incident to international/interstate partners. (Respond)

Michigan State Police (MSP)

1. Lead state communications about the investigation if an incident is deemed to be terrorist-related. (Respond)

MSP - Michigan Intelligence Operations Center (MIOC)

1. Utilize the following systems for disseminating warning or emergency information on potential or imminent terrorism threats: (Respond)
 - a. LEIN.
 - b. Telephone.
 - c. Email.
 - d. Web/Social Media Sites.
 - e. Hardcopy.
 - f. Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN).

Department of Technology, Management, and Budget (DTMB)

1. Post all disaster response and recovery information to the SOM web site and appropriate social media outlets at the direction of the JIC. (All)
2. Maintain specific SOM websites. (All)

JUDICIAL - Supreme Court (administered via SCAO)

1. Serve as information conduits. (Respond)
2. Issues opinions and orders regarding civil and criminal cases or controversies brought before the court system by applicable parties. (All)
3. Provide guidance, promulgates regulations, conduct investigations and compliance reviews, and enforces state civil rights laws, including their application to emergency management generally; and the use of appropriate auxiliary aids and services necessary for effective communication with individuals with disabilities and meaningful access to limited English proficient persons, such as the Americans with Disabilities Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, and the Civil Rights Act of 1964. (All)

Tasks: Federal Government Support Agencies

National Weather Service (NWS)

1. Broadcast National Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts on the National Weather Radio (NWR) (See ESF 2 for more information on NWR). (Respond)
2. May broadcast additional incident-related warnings, and post-event information on the NWR at the request of the SEOC or local EOC. (Respond)
3. May update official social media platforms to the public with information coordinated through the JIS and SEOC. (Respond)
4. NWR is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information direct from a nearby National Weather Service (NWS) office. NWR broadcasts NWS warnings, watches, forecasts, and other hazard information 24 hours a day. In conjunction with the Emergency Alert System (EAS), NWR provides an all-hazards radio network, making it a single source for comprehensive weather and emergency information. The Secretary of Homeland Security can use the NWR network to send target alerts anywhere in the country. In addition, this type of activation also activates DHS/FEMA's EAS network at the local level. NWR also broadcasts warning and post-event information for all types of hazards, including natural (e.g., earthquakes and volcano activity), manmade (e.g., chemical or environmental incidents), and terrorism-related hazards. (All)

United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

1. Coordinate Federal incident communications using a domestic communications strategy following an actual or potential terrorist threat or incident: (All)
 - a. National Terrorism and Advisory System (NTAS): Communicates information about terrorist threats by providing timely, detailed information to the public, government agencies, first responders, airports, and other transportation hubs, as well as the private sector. It recognizes that Americans all share responsibility for the Nation's security and should always be aware of the heightened risk of a terrorist attack in the United States and of what they should do. After reviewing the available information, the Secretary of Homeland Security will decide in coordination with other Federal entities whether an NTAS alert should be issued. National Terrorism and Advisory System (NTAS) will be conducted within the guidelines listed in the National Prevention Framework.
 - b. Federal Interagency NTAS Coordination: The White House Office of Communications, supported by DHS Public Affairs, will immediately assess the requirement for a public announcement with appropriate senior Federal counterterrorism communicators. Recommendations will be coordinated with the National Security Staff and the DHS Counter Terrorism Advisory Board, which makes a formal recommendation to the Secretary of Homeland Security about releasing an NTAS alert. Announcement of an NTAS alert will be conducted within the scope of the overall Federal communications strategy as directed by White House Office of Communications.
2. The following systems are used for any type of actual or potential incident to communicate pertinent preparedness or response information: (All)
 - a. National Incident Communications Conference Line (NICCL): A standing conference line designated, maintained, and supported by DHS Public Affairs as the primary means for interagency incident communications information sharing during an incident requiring Federal coordination.
 - b. State Incident Communications Conference Line (SICCL): A dedicated Federal-state incident communications conference line.
 - c. Private Sector Incident Communications Conference Line (PICCL): A standing line to provide timely information to critical infrastructure communicators.

3. These systems disseminate warnings and emergency information to the SEOC and other Michigan emergency facilities and personnel: (Warning and Communications) (All)
 - a. National Attack Warning and Alert System (NAWAS).
 - b. National Weather Wire Service (NWWWS).
 - c. FEMA National Alert Radio System (FNARS).
 - d. Telephone.
 - e. Secure Communications.

Tasks: Nonprofit Organization Partners

American Red Cross (ARC)

1. Provide staff to the JIC, as requested. (Respond)
2. Coordinate disaster messaging with State communicators and provide critical disaster relief and preparedness information to the public through proactive media outreach, its website (<http://www.redcross.org>), and social media platforms. (All)

Local Governments

1. Utilize the following systems for disseminating warning or emergency information to emergency facilities and personnel, and residents: (Respond)
 - a. NAWAS.
 - b. EAS.
 - c. Mass Notification Systems.
 - d. Public Warning Sirens/Devices.
 - e. Telephone/Alert Monitor.
 - f. MI CIMS.
2. Collaborate with SEOC to identify areas or populations with additional needs. (All)
3. Ensure advocacy and action at the local level in all mission areas, through partnerships with local houses of worship, schools, community centers, media, etc. (All)
4. Advocacy may originate from populations with AFN or other disabilities, vulnerable populations, and specialized “parental positions” such as nurses and caretakers in assisted living facilities. (All)

Additional Sources:

**Elliott-Larsen Civil Rights Act, Persons with Disabilities Civil Rights Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, and the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

DISASTER-SPECIFIC ANNEXES

The disaster-specific annexes included in this plan address specific situations and task assignments unique to some of the high-risk hazards that may affect Michigan. These annexes build upon the tasks and assignments already identified in the ESF's and may provide additional situational awareness and contextual information regarding the specific hazard. The disaster-specific annexes included in the MEMP are based upon the threats and hazards analyzed in the Michigan Hazard Analysis (MHA) and identified as a top or high priority hazard. Not all of the top or high priority hazards may have an annex, as some of hazards' tasks are included in or covered by the tasks identified in the ESF's already or have their own standalone plans. For a list of Michigan's Estimated Hazards Rankings see Figure 1 in the Situation and Assumptions section of the Basic Plan.

Each disaster-specific annex includes a description of the type of disaster or incident, the scope of the type of disaster, the method by which the State is notified of the incident, the method and type of assessment performed by the state regarding that incident, and a description of the general response activities the state may perform. If there are other plans, annexes, or relevant documents those may also be listed for reference. Specific tasks assigned to state, federal, and non-profit agencies are also delineated in each annex. In the MHA, hazards are grouped into natural, technological, human-related, and weapons of mass destruction attack disaster types. The disaster-specific annexes note which disaster type they fall into.

DISASTER SPECIFIC ANNEXES IN ORDER

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<u>WIDESPREAD PLANT OR ANIMAL DISEASE – NATURAL DISASTER</u>	229

Please note that the 'invasive species' hazard (Figure 1) may fall under either the 'insect infestation' or 'widespread plant or animal disease' disaster-specific annexes; the 'infrastructure failure' hazard may fall under various disaster-specific annexes including the 'cyber attacks', 'energy emergencies', 'oil and gas well/ pipeline accidents', 'passenger transportation accidents', and other disaster-specific annexes; the 'catastrophic incidents' hazard tasks are already identified in the ESF's; 'hazardous materials incident (site)', and 'hazardous materials transportation' hazards are both addressed in the 'hazardous materials incidents' disaster-specific annex; 'hail', 'extreme cold', 'snowstorms', 'ice storms', 'fog', 'severe winds', 'tornadoes', and 'extreme heat' hazards are all addressed in the 'severe storms/tornadoes/ severe winter weather/ extreme heat' disaster-specific annex; 'wildfires', 'scrap tire fires', and 'major fires or industrial incidents' hazards are all addressed in the 'large fires' disaster-specific annex; 'dam failures' and 'great lakes shorelines hazards' are addressed under a number of disaster-specific annexes including the 'flooding' annex, and the 'subsidence' annex; 'nuclear power plant accidents' hazards are addressed in the 'nuclear attack (military)' disaster-specific annex and in the various nuclear power plant response plans.

In addition to these disaster-specific annexes, the *Michigan Repatriation Plan (Publication 111)* and the *Michigan Satellite Reentry Response and Recovery Plan (Publication 115)* are stand-alone support plans which address the identified hazards of 'emergency repatriation', 'space weather', and 'celestial impacts.'

CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL RADIOLOGICAL NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE (CBRNE) ATTACK OR COMPLEX COORDINATED TERRORIST ATTACK (CCTA)

In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESF's, consider the following tasks and procedures in a CBRNE Attack or CCTA which, in this case, includes WMD attack.

Description of Terrorist Attack or Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attack

A terrorist incident may occur with little, or no warning and it may not be recognizable until there are multiple casualties, property, or infrastructure damage or destruction. Terrorist attacks may range from a singular incident to a complex, planned, and coordinated event or chain of events. While methods and means vary greatly, all terrorism events are designed to instill anxiety, fear, and panic in the public at large. The destruction and fear generated from terrorist attacks can result in crippling effects to the national/state/local infrastructure, politics, business, public health, property, transportation, etc. All disaster scenes resulting from an act of terrorism shall be treated as crime scenes. Investigation of the crime scene is the responsibility of the federal government. The FBI is the lead investigative agency for terrorism events in partnership with state and local government and law enforcement.

Notification

The MSP/EMHSD notification of actual, potential, or anticipated acts of terrorism may come from:

1. The MIOC.
2. National Terrorism Advisory System Bulletin, DHS, or FBI.
3. Citizens reporting through a city, county, or state 911 system.

Assessment

Unlike most other disasters, the assessment of terrorism can range from simple to extremely complex. In simple cases, clear messaging and motive from the perpetrator(s) may be given shortly in advance, during, or shortly after an incident occurs. The destruction of the attack is instantaneous, large, and clearly identifiable. In complex cases, the act of terrorism may develop over a long period of time, involve separate coordinated attacks, and require long-term investigation. Complex cases may include covert perpetrator(s) using biological, chemical, and radiological materials designed to slowly incapacitate or harm a population without discovery. Both simple and complex attacks cause delays in response as caution must be taken to identify the nature and methods of the attack, possible additional attacks, and containment of materials to prevent spread to additional people.

Disaster-Specific Tasks: State Government

Executive Office of the Governor

1. Implement COOPs and suspend nonessential operations as needed based on the nature and severity of the attack.

Michigan State Police – Emergency Management Homeland Security Division (MSP/EMHSD)

1. Prepare predictive models of damage, contamination, and casualty assessments following an attack.
2. Contact the FBI SAC and establish a JOC.
3. As appropriate, implement the Michigan COG Plan.

Michigan State Police (MSP)

1. Activate the Domestic Procedure Strategy.
2. Intelligence gathering and sharing with investigation and response assistance.

Department of Military and Veteran Affairs (MDMVA)

1. Activate the 51st WMD CST.
2. Provide information on troop convoy movement.

Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) - Health

1. As appropriate, implement the pre-and/or post-incident vaccination program
2. Manage the stockpiling and distribution of medical countermeasures.

All State Departments/Agencies:

1. Implement COOPs at the direction of the Governor.
2. Suspend nonessential operations and close vulnerable facilities/infrastructure.
3. Ensure vital resources are protected.
4. Determine the risk posed to key critical infrastructure and coordinate vulnerability reduction measures.

CIVIL DISTURBANCES – HUMAN-RELATED DISASTER

In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESF's, consider the following tasks and procedures in the case of a civil disturbance emergency.

Description of Civil Disturbances

Civil disturbances can be divided into two primary categories:

1. Otherwise lawful public demonstrations or gatherings, that escalate into a disruption of essential services or result in rioting, looting, or arson. Large-scale civil disturbances are usually an offshoot or result of one or more of the following events:
 - a. Labor disputes where there is a high degree of animosity between the participating parties.
 - b. High profile/controversial judicial proceedings.
 - c. Implementation of controversial laws or other governmental actions.
 - d. Resource shortages caused by a catastrophic event.
 - e. Disagreements between special interest groups over a particular issue or cause.
 - f. A perceived unjust death or injury to a person held in high esteem or regard.
 - g. An unruly "celebration" of a sports team's important victory (or the opposite after a major loss).
2. Prison uprisings, which are normally the result of perceived injustice by inmates regarding facility rules, operating policies and/or living conditions. Insurrections may be started by rival groups or gangs within the facility.

Notification

The MSP/EMHSD notification of a significant civil disturbance normally comes from local government via direct contact with the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator, MSP Operations, and/or submittal of information in the MI CIMS. Notification of prison uprisings may come from the affected local government, or more likely from the MDOC via direct contact by the EMC and/or submittal of information in the MI CIMS.

Assessment

Because of the potential danger involved, state/local assessment teams will not be dispatched during the actual disturbance itself. Rather, assessment information will be provided by first response agencies at the scene. State assessment efforts will focus on determining the: 1) location, nature, scope, magnitude, and expected duration of the incident; 2) actual or potential impacts to critical facilities/services in the affected area; 3) injuries and deaths; 4) property damage; and 5) anticipated state resource needs. Assessment information will normally come from the affected local community through the established emergency management system.

The primary means of transmitting assessment information is the MI CIMS. If the damage and impacts are particularly severe and/or widespread, MSP/EMHSD will assess the needs of the locals for conducting damage assessment activities after the disturbance has been quelled. The SEOC Planning Section and others in ESF 5 will collect, compile, synthesize, and analyze the incoming assessment information, per established procedure. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF for more details on reporting forms and processes.)

The MDOC EMC will normally provide assessment information (via the MI CIMS) for prison uprisings—focusing on the situation occurring within the facility itself and immediately around the facility. The affected local community will provide assessment information on local impacts and response efforts via the MI CIMS.

Disaster-Specific Tasks: State Government

Governor's Office

1. The Governor can mobilize (by executive order or proclamation) Michigan National Guard (MNG) forces to provide additional assistance in suppressing the uprising and restoring order and control to the institution.

Department of Corrections (MDOC)

1. Suppress prison uprisings. The MDOC is primarily responsible for suppressing prison uprisings or hostage-taking incidents through use of MDOC riot control squads and other institutional security forces. The final decision to use deadly force to suppress the prison uprising rests with the MDOC, after consulting with the senior command officer of the MSP EST and/or MNG.

Department of Military and Veteran Affairs (DMVA)

1. In extreme cases, Michigan National Guard (MNG) forces may be mobilized to provide additional assistance in suppressing an uprising and restoring order and control.

Michigan State Police (MSP)

1. If necessary, the MSP Emergency Support Team (EST) will be mobilized (through MSP Operations) to provide technical/tactical advice and supplemental assistance in suppressing a prison uprising and/or hostage negotiation.
2. Monitor potentially dangerous situations and provide intelligence to local and state authorities. The MSP will monitor potentially dangerous situations that may lead to a major civil disturbance and provide relevant intelligence to appropriate federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. Such information sharing may help prevent a major civil disturbance or at least help involved agencies and officials in preparing for an imminent disturbance.
3. Provide resource support to local authorities. Major civil disturbances will likely require MSP assistance with critical law enforcement activities such as crowd control, traffic and access control, arson prevention, critical facility security, riot control, and possibly hostage negotiation. The MSP troopers will be mobilized and dispatched for response from appropriate MSP districts in accordance with Official Orders No. 3 (Disaster Response), No. 4 (Emergency Mobilization), No. 66 (Emergency Support Team), and No. 80 (Strike Policy and Procedure).
4. As required, provide security for state/local assessment teams. In the aftermath of a major civil disturbance, state/local assessment teams will be dispatched to gather assessment data on the situation. If necessary, MSP troopers can be assigned to assist local law enforcement agencies in escorting the assessment teams through areas deemed to be potentially unstable.

CYBERATTACKS – HUMAN-RELATED DISASTER

In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESF’s, consider the following tasks and procedures during a cyberattack disaster. Additional plans to be considered in a cyber incident include the Cyber Disruption Response Plan (CDRP) and Cyber Disruptions Response Team (CDRT).

Description of Cyberattacks

Computer systems are vulnerable to many threats – some of which can inflict significant harm to the system and result in loss of data, financial loss, loss of productivity, and in some cases perhaps even loss of life. Although often generically referred to as “cyber-terrorism”, cyber-attacks are in fact much more varied than that term would indicate. Cyber-attacks include not only unlawful acts carried out by computer, but also physical attacks aimed specifically at computer systems. Each potential form of cyber-attack results in its own unique set of problems and impacts, and they vary greatly in terms of the harm that they can inflict. All cyber-attacks, no matter what form they take, have one commonality—they are a deliberate attempt by a perpetrator to manipulate a computer system to do something other than which it was intended, or to destroy the ability to use the system. Sometimes the effects are relatively harmless, but often they are not. The possibility of causing significant damage to the system and the data it contains—and public faith in the integrity and security of that system—is always present. (See table below on primary types of cyber-attacks.)

Primary Types of Cyber Threats

Threat	Description	Impacts if Successful
Modification of data in transit	Modification of transactions across networks.	Financial losses, inconsistent data, breakdown in public trust.
Denial of service	Attacks that slow servers or networks down or bring them to a halt.	Prevent business transactions, frustrate potential users, damage credibility.
Theft of information/espionage	Penetration attacks resulting in theft of information/intelligence.	Breach of legal and regulatory requirements to maintain confidentiality, financial impacts, breakdown of public trust, damage credibility.
Unauthorized use of resources	Penetration of systems to allow attackers to utilize services – computers, phones, and data.	Financial loss, potential liability, compromise of systems and networks, potential “leapfrogging” (moving ahead in order of service).
Data tampering	Modification of content/format of web pages, data (e.g., tax, medical, criminal records).	Damage credibility, legal ramifications of falsification of data.
“Spoofing”	Impersonating an address internal to a network to gain access. Email impersonation.	Potential compromise or destruction of system, damage credibility.
“Sniffing”	Monitoring network traffic for information (passwords, credit card numbers, etc.)	Compromise or damage of systems and credibility.
Viruses / Internet vandals	Malicious programs and code capable of damage and self-replication.	Business expenses, system down time, lost productivity.
Disasters (natural, technological, human-caused)	Floods, fires, severe storms, acts of sabotage/terrorism that may damage cyber infrastructure.	Varies based on scope and severity, up to and including complete collapse of cyber infrastructure.
Physical intruders, vandalism, and theft of equipment	Destruction or theft of resources.	Business expenses, system down time, lost productivity.
Cyber Warfare	<p>Deliberate offensive and defensive use of information and information systems to deny, exploit, corrupt, or destroy an adversary’s information, information-based processes, information systems, and computer-based networks while protecting one’s own. Primary means of conducting information warfare include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Psychological operations to affect the adversary’s reasoning. ➤ Electronic operations to deny accurate information to the adversary. ➤ Deception operations to mislead about one’s own capabilities or intentions. ➤ Physical destruction of the adversary’s information networks and systems. ➤ Security measures to keep adversaries from learning about one’s own capabilities and intentions. ➤ Information attack to directly corrupt an adversary’s information without being detected. 	Information warfare could utilize any of the threats listed in this table, conceivably achieving any or all of the impacts listed. Information warfare is most often used between nations or between major business competitors to gain an advantage in a major military operation or business competition.

Sources: Department of Technology, Management and Budget; Center for Strategic and International Studies; Institute for the Advanced Study of Information Warfare.

Scope

These procedures address cyberattacks aimed against or that significantly affect the State of Michigan government computing resources and information. They are not intended to address cyber-attacks that may occur against federal,

local, tribal, or privately-operated computer networks located in or servicing Michigan, unless those systems are connected with and considered an essential element of the State of Michigan computer network.

Notification

Notification of a cyber-attack against the State of Michigan computer network will normally come from the DTMB, which operates the network. In some cases, early indication of a potential cyber-attack may come directly from another state department/agency, most likely through its EMC. Notification of cyber-attacks against other networks (federal, local, tribal, or private) that are connected with the State of Michigan network will normally come from that system's administrator to the DTMB, which will forward the information to the MSP/EMHSD and other state departments/agencies. Notification of cyber-attacks against local computer networks (not connected with the State of Michigan network) will normally come from the affected local government via direct contact with the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator, and/or submittal of information in the MI CIMS.

Assessment

Assessment of the nature, scope, magnitude, damage, and impact caused by a cyber-attack against or significantly affecting the State of Michigan computer network is a specialized task that must be carried out by system administrators from the DTMB and other affected departments/agencies under the direction of DTMB. The assessment will focus on determining the:

- Nature, scope, magnitude, and severity of the attack.
- Cause and source of the attack.
- Major functions and services disrupted and the anticipated duration of those disruptions.
- Potential health and safety risks associated with the attack and the measures required to address those risks.
- Immediate response and recovery needs.
- Anticipated cost of system repair and restoration.
- Measures needed to address and close the system vulnerability that allowed the attack to successfully occur in the first place.
- Public information messages that need to be disseminated to reassure the public that the situation is being addressed in the most expedient manner possible, and to inform the public regarding the specifics of the incident.

It is anticipated that most of the assessment information pertaining to a cyber-attack against or significantly affecting the State of Michigan computer network will come from the DTMB and affected departments/agencies. Local governments may provide information on the local impacts caused by any disruptions in essential state services or functions—including any impacts to private industry within the jurisdiction. That information will be provided to the MSP/EMHSD in the MI CIMS. The SEOC Planning Section will collect, compile, synthesize, and analyze the assessment information provided by the DTMB, other state departments/agencies, and local emergency management program jurisdictions. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF for more details on reporting forms and processes.)

Disaster-Specific Tasks: State Government

All State Departments/Agencies:

1. Implement the computer security program as directed by the DTMB. Each state department/agency is responsible for implementing the computer security program designed by the DTMB to protect the State's computer network from cyber-attacks and physical harm. This includes, but is not necessarily limited to, the following elements:
 - a. Providing appropriate staff and support to comply with DTMB's computer security program.
 - b. Providing for training of staff in security awareness and security procedures.
 - c. Developing, or assisting in developing, security policies, standards, and procedures, as directed by the DTMB.
 - d. Developing, or assisting in developing, a Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP), a Business Resumption Plan (BRP), and other security plans as directed by the DTMB.
 - e. Conducting, or assisting in conducting, risk assessments of department/agency facilities, networks, and systems as directed by the DTMB.
 - f. Conducting, or assisting in conducting, security audits to record, examine, and review security-relevant activities and to verify and monitor compliance with security policies.
 - g. Taking other security-relevant actions as directed by the DTMB.
2. Report cyber-attacks to the DTMB and take appropriate response actions. State department/agency CSOs and system administrators are responsible for reporting evidence of a cyber-attack to the DTMB, which will then undertake appropriate assessment, response, and recovery actions. State departments/agencies will invoke appropriate response and recovery actions as specified in their Disaster Recovery Plan and Business Resumption Plan.

Michigan State Police (MSP)

1. Coordinate the law enforcement investigation. In response to a cyber-attack against the State's computer network, the MSP will coordinate with the DTMB, MDAG, and other appropriate federal and local law enforcement agencies to investigate the criminal aspects of the attack and attempt to bring the perpetrators to justice.

Department of Technology, Management, and Budget (DTMB)

1. Develop and maintain a security program to protect the State's computer network from attack. The DTMB is responsible for working with all state departments/agencies to ensure that the appropriate level of security is implemented and maintained to protect the State of Michigan's government computing resources and information. As the architects and stewards of that effort, the DTMB works to:
 - a. Enhance security awareness and education.
 - b. Develop and enforce security standards, policies, and procedures.
 - c. Conduct risk assessments and audits of facilities, security systems, and system usage.
 - d. Promote and assist disaster recovery and business resumption planning efforts within departments / agencies.
 - e. Develop an incident response capability that assures the most rapid and effective incident assessment and response possible.
 - f. Recruit, screen, train, and direct the activities of the Michigan Cyber Civilian Corps (Cyber Corps).
 - g. Ensure continuity of government through information technology (IT) planning, risk management and mitigation, incident response, and IT recovery operations.
 - h. Assume the lead over all cyber security response efforts with enforcement authority.
2. Assess cyber-attacks. The DTMB is responsible for the timely identification and assessment of the nature, scope, magnitude, and anticipated duration of a cyber-attack against the State's computer network. The DTMB will conduct its own investigation and use information received from state department/agency Chief Security Officers (CSOs), system administrators, and other network affiliates in developing its assessment of the attack.
3. Develop and implement an appropriate response and recovery strategy for the attack. Once the DTMB has completed its attack assessment, the DTMB Director is ultimately responsible for developing and implementing a response and recovery strategy to prevent further system damage, to restore the system to its full operational status as quickly as possible, and to prevent similar attacks from occurring in the future by addressing identified system vulnerabilities. The DTMB Director may, at his/her discretion, declare a "disaster" (an internal DTMB designation) and direct DTMB staff to invoke and comply with the procedures documented in the Disaster Recovery Plan for the platform. State agency Data and Telecom Centers are authorized to enact actions deemed necessary to allow for the continuation of processing per the designated Business Resumption Plan.
4. Provide appropriate public information releases. If a cyber-attack disables the State's computer network and affects public access to the system, the DTMB will work with the SPIO, MSP/EMHSD PIO, and other department/agency PIOs as appropriate to develop and issue timely information releases about the situation.

DTMB – Michigan Cyber Civilian Corps

1. Michigan Cyber Civilian Corps assistance. The DTMB may, at its discretion, activate the Michigan Cyber Civilian Corps (Cyber Corps) for the purpose of assisting with or expediting the assessment of a cyber disruption. The Cyber Corps is a cadre of volunteer cyber security experts from government, business, and education that are registered with the DTMB as resources available to assist during state cyber emergencies. Activation of the Cyber Corps will be recommended by the DTMB when needed and is subject to approval by SEOC Incident Command staff. Once approved, the Cyber Corps will operate under the direction of the DTMB Chief Information Officer and will be tasked to support emergency response objectives according to the priorities of the SEOC.
2. Assist the DTMB in the assessment of cyber disruptions. The Cyber Corps will assist DTMB and State of Michigan personnel in the assessment of the cause, nature, scope, and effects of a cyber disruption affecting the State of Michigan. The Cyber Corps will operate at the direction of the DTMB CIO, and according to the Michigan Cyber Civilian Corps Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). The Cyber Corps mission will be in direct support of the DTMB's overall emergency response mission as directed by the SEOC.
3. Assist the DTMB in developing a recovery strategy for the cyber disruption. The Cyber Corps will support DTMB's mission to recover as quickly as possible from the effects of a cyber disruption affecting the State of Michigan. The activities of Cyber Corps members may include planning, resource identification and specification, programming, and outreach.
4. Assist the DTMB in the restoration of State of Michigan networks and systems to operating status. The Cyber Corps may be called upon to assist with or expedite the recovery of key networks and cyber resources to fully operational status in order to serve the public interest or respond to an emergency. The activities of the Cyber Corps may include technical services, programming, system design, troubleshooting, hardware and software support and installation, site work, commissioning, and/or repair.
5. Assist the DTMB in the prevention of future cyber disruptions. The Cyber Corps may be called upon to initiate mitigation measures to safeguard Michigan's IT infrastructure from disruptions related to an emergency. The

Cyber Corps mitigation activities may include outreach, notification, system design, modifications, programming, technical support, hardware and software support, site work, commissioning, and/or system modifications to prevent similar attacks or disruptions from affecting State of Michigan IT infrastructure.

DROUGHT – NATURAL DISASTER

In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the base plan, consider the following tasks and procedures if a drought occurs.

Description of Drought Disaster

Drought is the consequence of a natural reduction in the amount of precipitation expected over an extended period of time, usually a season or more in length. Its multi-faceted nature makes it difficult to predict when and where one is likely to occur. Significant technical knowledge is often required to understand the intricacies of drought and its many and often far-reaching effects.

Scope

The severity of a drought depends not only on its location, duration, and geographical extent, but also on the water supply demands made by human activities and vegetation. Droughts are difficult to assess because drought conditions and impacts are often less obvious than other natural hazards, and they are typically spread over a much larger geographic area.

Notification of Drought. The exact beginning of a drought may be difficult to determine since its effects may accumulate slowly or be felt in a variety of insidious manners. For this reason, many federal agencies monitor for potential drought conditions and may issue notifications. The MSP/EMHSD and MDARD maintain regular management contact with many of these agencies and regularly monitor their reports. The MSP/EMHSD also monitors the National Drought Mitigation Center (NDMC) web site (maintained by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln), considered the preeminent drought research and information center in the United States. Other state departments such as EGLE, MDNR, and MDHHS-Health also monitor various aspects of drought and will notify the MSP/EMHSD as warranted.

Assessment

Multi-Agency Assessment. For these reasons, state-level drought assessment and response will normally be accomplished by a multi-agency task force with subject matter expertise coordinated by the MSP/EMHSD. These efforts will assist the task force in determining the nature, scope, magnitude, and expected duration of the drought, the potential impacts to the affected population (with emphasis on those groups at greatest risk), anticipated economic and social consequences, potential/anticipated impacts to critical facilities and services, and anticipated state and federal assistance requirements.

Assessment team members will collect and compile relevant assessment information from their own respective departments/agencies, as well as counterpart federal agencies and private organizations. In addition, affected local governments will provide much of the information regarding specific local impacts (actual/potential/anticipated) in the MI CIMS. The SEOC Planning Section and other ESF 5 members will collect, compile, synthesize, and analyze the incoming assessment information. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF for more details on reporting forms and processes.)

General Response

Generally, a coordinated, multi-agency state response to drought will not occur until drought conditions begin to significantly impact individuals and communities and supplemental state assistance is required. Local governments may take appropriate preventive actions on their own (e.g., issuing water usage restrictions) to address local conditions as required. Once the drought conditions affect the entire state or a major portion of the state and a state-level response is required, the MSP/EMHSD will notify appropriate state departments/agencies to report to the SEOC to develop, implement, and coordinate a response.

Disaster-Specific Tasks: State Government

Governor's Office

1. If necessary, the MDNR will request the Governor to issue a proclamation to restrict outdoor burning to mitigate the potential for wildfire in all or part of the state. Such a proclamation restricts smoking, fireworks, and outdoor burning activities to approved locations.

Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD)

1. Assess the impact of drought on the state's agricultural industry. The various MDARD divisions can provide information on drought-related impacts to agricultural crops, livestock, and general agricultural operations, for the purpose of assessing the extent and magnitude of a drought emergency. The MDARD may obtain its information from a variety of sources including direct field observations and assessments, federal agricultural agencies, agricultural organizations, and affected elements of the agricultural industry. MDARD assessment information will be provided to the MDARD EMC for submittal to the MSP/EMHSD.

Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE)

1. Assess the impact of drought on the state's public water distribution systems. Prolonged periods of extreme drought can cause severe water shortages and adversely affect the quantity and quality of both surface and subsurface drinking water sources. As appropriate, EGLE will work with local health departments and water utilities to monitor and assess the impacts of drought on public water distribution systems. Special emphasis will be placed on those systems that are experiencing significant water shortages or have the potential to experience such shortages because of the water source involved, a large service population, or other pertinent factors. EGLE assessment information will be provided to the EGLE EMC for submittal to the MSP/EMHSD.

Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) – Health

1. Support local assessments of mental health needs of farmers and others severely impacted by drought. Community Mental Health Services Programs (CMHSPs) are responsible for ensuring that an adequate needs assessment is conducted to determine the psychological impact of drought on farmers and others severely impacted by drought, and to provide recommendations for appropriate action. Normally, personnel from the affected CMHSP will conduct this needs assessment. Whenever possible, the needs assessment will be conducted as part of the local government's initial disaster assessment process. The MDHHS-Health will provide technical assistance and support as requested and available.
2. Support the provision of crisis counseling services for farmers and others severely impacted by drought. CMHSPs will provide crisis counseling services for farmers and others severely impacted by drought. This will be done in cooperation with private sector mental health service providers and NGOs such as the American Red Cross. The MDHHS-Health will provide technical consultation and supplemental assistance as requested and available. The MDHHS-Health also participates in the Traumatic Incident Stress Management (TISM) program that is coordinated by the DTMB. The MDHHS-Health will rely on the TISM program to address the mental health needs of its own personnel adversely impacted by the drought and/or drought response and recovery operations.

Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)

1. Monitor wildfire threats during periods of extreme drought. The MDNR continuously monitors wildfire threats in the state—especially during prolonged periods of extreme drought when wildfire danger may be at its highest. The MDNR widely publicizes wildfire threat information at state parks and other MDNR facilities, at MDOT tourist welcome centers, social media, and other media means.
2. Provide assessment information on the impacts of extreme drought on wildlife and other natural elements. The various MDNR divisions can provide information to the MSP/EMHSD on the impacts of extreme drought on wildlife, trees and vegetation, waterways, and other natural elements, for the purpose of assessing the extent and magnitude of a drought emergency. The MDNR may obtain its information from a variety of sources including direct field observations and assessments, federal agencies, private organizations, and affected elements of relevant industries.

Michigan State Police - Emergency Management Homeland Security Division (MSP/EMHSD)

1. Coordinate multi-agency assessment team to address drought-related conditions and impacts with a multi-disciplinary approach. This team will investigate and assess the impacts of the drought, and to develop appropriate response and recovery strategies and actions for the given circumstances. The team will work out of the SEOC.

Department of Transportation (MDOT)

1. Provide commercial marine transportation information. Prolonged drought may cause a significant decrease in Great Lakes and connecting waterways water levels, severely impacting the Great Lakes shipping industry and other forms of maritime transportation. The MDOT will coordinate with the USCG and USACE, Great Lakes shipping associations, and maritime transportation operators to monitor and assess drought-related impacts to these vital water transportation systems. MDOT assessment information will be provided to the MDOT EMC for submittal to the MSP/EMHSD. (Refer to the Resource Support ESF.)

EARTHQUAKES – NATURAL DISASTER

In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESF's, consider the following tasks and procedures in an earthquake disaster.

Description of Earthquakes

Earthquakes are the result of two blocks of earth moving past each other suddenly. The surface at which the two blocks glide past each other is called a fault or fault plane; the location below the earth's surface where the earthquake originates is called the hypocenter and directly above the hypocenter on the surface is the epicenter. Sometimes before an earthquake occurs, smaller earthquakes known as foreshocks may occur. The main earthquake is called the mainshock and following that are a series of aftershocks (smaller earthquakes in the same location as the mainshock). Earthquakes may be predicted to an extent due to foreshocks exceedance of probably in a certain number of years combined with historical data. Earthquakes violently shake the ground and all things upon it, which may lead to the destruction of buildings, infrastructure, life, and safety. In Michigan, the largest known nearby threat includes the New Madrid fault and Earthquake Zone.

Scope

Although there are fault lines in the bedrock of Michigan, they are now considered relatively stable and a minimal threat for causing damaging earthquakes. The greatest threat for Michigan lies in distant earthquakes that may occur in the New Madrid Seismic Zone, and to a lesser extent in upstate New York. Based on recent scientific studies, portions of southern Michigan may be affected should a major earthquake occur in the New Madrid Zone. However, the impacts to structures would likely be minimal at best and mostly cosmetic in nature in well designed and constructed buildings. Poorly designed and constructed buildings could suffer some damage under the right circumstances. Should impacts be severe enough to impact the nuclear power plants in Michigan response and recovery activities identified in the Nuclear Power Plant annex will need to be implemented.

Another impact on the state could come from damage occurring outside of Michigan to certain natural gas and petroleum pipelines. These would typically originate in the Gulf of Mexico region and enter Michigan along its southern border. Such infrastructure failures could cause temporary but severe fuel shortages which could especially jeopardize health if they happened during winter heating months. A temporary cutoff of natural gas and petroleum supplies in the summer would also impact energy usage, and gasoline shortages would be problematic regardless of the time of year.

Notification

The MSP/EMHSD notification of a significant earthquake in the New Madrid Seismic Zone will likely come first from media reports. Early notification may also come from FEMA through existing notification channels, and possibly from affected local governments (if damaged occurred) via direct contact with the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator and/or submittal of information in the MI CIMS. If natural gas or petroleum pipelines are damaged, notification of that may come from the MDLARA (Michigan Public Service Commission – MSPC) or from the utility or pipeline company (directly or via MSP Operations). Likely, notification will be received through a combination of these sources.

A seismic event can also trigger a nuclear power plant emergency classification (i.e., Unusual Event; Alert; Site Area Emergency; General Emergency) and thus notification may come via MSP Operations under that system. (Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures / Nuclear Power Plant Incidents.)

Assessment

Earthquake damage in Michigan is expected to be minimal, even if a major earthquake occurs in the New Madrid Zone. Damage to natural gas and petroleum pipelines could occur, and some poorly designed and constructed buildings in the extreme southern portions of the state could suffer physical damage if the earthquake is particularly severe. Assessment information will come from the affected local communities and involved state departments/agencies—e.g., MPSC for pipelines and interface with utilities/pipeline companies; EGLE for general geological information and United States Geological Survey (USGS) information – through the established emergency management system. The primary means of transmitting assessment information would be via MI CIMS. The SEOC Planning Section will collect, compile, synthesize, and analyze the incoming assessment information, per established procedure. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF for more details on reporting forms and processes.)

Disaster-Specific Tasks: State Government

Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE)

1. Coordinate with the USGS regarding earthquake damage and impacts. The EGLE will coordinate with the USGS to determine the nature, scope, magnitude, damage, and impact of an earthquake in the New Madrid Seismic Zone or elsewhere that affects Michigan. The EGLE can also assist in assessing earthquake damage to oil and gas wells and gathering lines (pipelines that run from an oil / gas production facility to a pre-processing plant).

The EGLE inspectors can provide technical advice and assistance in determining the nature of the damage, its expected duration and anticipated impacts, appropriate protective actions, and the approximate cost of any property damage that may have occurred. Assistance can be provided in the field by an on-scene assessment team, in the SEOC as part of the Planning Section, or both.

LARA - Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC)

1. Monitor and assess natural gas and petroleum pipelines for earthquake damage. The MPSC, through its regular management contacts with natural gas utilities, petroleum pipeline companies, and the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) will monitor the impacts of an earthquake on natural gas and petroleum pipelines located in or providing product to Michigan. The MPSC has staff that can assist in assessing damage to natural gas and petroleum pipelines. The MPSC inspectors can provide technical advice and assistance in determining the nature of the damage, its expected duration and anticipated impacts, appropriate protective actions, and the approximate cost of damage that may have occurred to the pipeline and/or related infrastructure. Assistance can be provided in the field by an on-scene assessment team, in the SEOC as part of the Planning Section, or both. (Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures – Oil and Gas Well / Pipeline Accidents.)
2. Coordinate a State of Energy Emergency declaration. If an earthquake significantly damages natural gas and petroleum pipelines leading into the state to such a degree that there is a potential for significant disruption of energy supplies in Michigan, the MPSC Chair may recommend the declaration of a “State of Energy Emergency”. Under such a declaration, the Governor may restrict the use and sale of energy resources and direct supplies to meet essential services, among other actions. (Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures/Energy Emergencies.)

Additional Sources:

United States Geological Services. “*Earthquake Hazards.*” USGS.gov. www.usgs.gov/natural-hazards/earthquake-hazards. Accessed 1 Nov. 2021.

ENERGY EMERGENCY – TECHNOLOGICAL DISASTER

In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESF's, consider the following tasks and procedures during an energy emergency disaster.

Description of Energy Emergency

Energy Emergencies can typically be defined in one of three ways:

1. Physical damage to energy infrastructure. This may be caused by severe storms or other natural hazards, aged equipment, or be due to human activity (poor maintenance, operator error, or sabotage).
2. Energy shortages due to insufficient production or delivery. This is frequently caused or complicated by global conflict, product hoarding, or dramatic price increases.
3. Mobilization of U.S. Defense Forces. National defense may demand a prioritized increase in energy usage during wartime or other times of mass mobilization.

Notification

The Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC) of the MDLARA is responsible for energy emergency planning, preparedness, response, and recovery in Michigan. This includes energy supply monitoring and notification of the MSP/EMHSD when a situation threatens or begins to impact the State's energy profile. The National Weather Service also monitors weather and reports predicted weather patterns that are frequently associated with potential damage to energy infrastructure.

Other Plans and Annexes

The Michigan Petroleum Shortage Response Plan - developed and maintained by the MPSC. The plan outlines a series of options that could be considered if Michigan is faced with a serious petroleum shortage, including measures designed to manage limited supplies and to reduce the demand for petroleum products.

The Michigan Energy Security/Assurance Plan - developed and maintained by the MPSC. The plan provides guidance for energy emergency preparedness and response planning in Michigan. It identifies the role state government will play in response to an energy emergency, relevant legal authorities, emergency procedures and other curtailment plans, and key contacts at the MPSC and other state and federal government agencies who are responsible for energy emergency preparedness and response.

Disaster-Specific Tasks: State Government

Governor's Office

1. The Governor may declare a State of Energy Emergency, restricting the use and sales of energy resources and directing supplies to meet essential services as necessary. The State of Energy Emergency remains in effect for the duration of the emergency or 90 days, whichever is shorter, and may be extended upon approval of the Michigan Legislature (it may be terminated by a majority vote of both houses of the Legislature). The Governor is authorized the following powers when a State of Energy Emergency declaration is in effect:
 - a. Order specific restrictions on the use and sale of energy resources, which may include:
 - i. Restrictions on the interior temperature of buildings.
 - ii. Restrictions on the hours and days during which buildings may be open.
 - iii. Restrictions on the conditions under which energy resources may be sold.
 - iv. Restrictions on lighting levels and the use of display and decorative lighting.
 - v. Restrictions on the use of privately owned vehicles or a reduction in speed limits.
 - vi. Restrictions on the use of public transportation, including directions to close a public transportation facility.
 - vii. Restrictions on the use of pupil transportation programs operated by public schools.
 - b. Direct an energy resource supplier to provide an energy resource to a health facility; school; public utility; public transit authority; fire or police station or vehicle; newspaper or television or radio station, for the purpose of relaying emergency instructions or other emergency message; food producer, processor, retailer, or wholesaler; and to any other person or facility which provides essential services for the health, safety, and welfare of Michigan residents.
2. By Executive Order, suspend a statute or an order or rule of a state agency or a specific provision of a statute, rule, or order, if strict compliance with the statute, rule, or order or a specific provision of the statute, rule, or order will prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in coping with the energy emergency.
3. In addition to declaring a State of Energy Emergency under 1982 PA 191, the Governor may also declare a State of Emergency or State of Disaster under 1976 PA 390, as amended (Michigan Emergency Management Act), and direct necessary actions through the MSP/EMHSD. In that scenario, the MPSC will play a support role with situation monitoring, crisis communications, public education, and other support activities.

LARA - Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC)

1. Energy Supply Monitoring. Understanding and responding appropriately to an energy emergency depends on the availability of quantified information. For that reason, the MPSC monitors Michigan's energy supply system to detect unusual imbalances that may indicate the potential for an energy emergency and advises appropriate state officials of such events. The MPSC tracks energy developments and trends through industry contacts, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and Energy Information Administration (EIA), and various web sites, trade publications, and statistical reports. Historical and forecasted data are published by the MPSC semi-annually in the "Michigan Energy Appraisal" which provides an overview of the balance between energy supply and demand in Michigan and across the region. In the event of an actual or anticipated energy emergency, special updates to this basic publication can be issued as required to aid in decision making during the response effort.
2. Advise the Governor of impending energy emergencies. In the event of an impending energy emergency, the MPSC is required to review the status of the developing energy shortage/disruption and make appropriate recommendations to the MPSC Chair who will make recommendations to the Governor. The MDHHS and MPSC staff and EMC will make recommendations to the MPSC Chair, on actions the Governor might consider alleviating the negative impacts of the energy emergency.
3. Public Information and Crisis Communications. As part of its energy emergency planning program, the MPSC maintains a public information program designed to minimize confusion and uncertainty as well as enlist the support and cooperation of the public during an actual or anticipated energy emergency. The public information program will be implemented at the discretion of the MPSC Chair and/or Governor at such time as a government response (using voluntary and/or mandatory measures) is required. The program will provide information on: 1) ways to minimize use of energy and the inconveniences resulting from a disruption; 2) voluntarily curbing electric use during peak demand periods when generation and power purchases may not be sufficient to meet demand; and 3) the problems associated with, and steps being taken in response to, the energy emergency. Public information activities will be coordinated through the state JIT/JIC.
4. Coordination with Energy Industries (petroleum, natural gas, and electric) concerning Michigan's energy situation and level of emergency preparedness.
5. If a national energy emergency occurs, the MPSC will be the primary coordinating agency with the DOE – the federal agency responsible for national energy contingency planning and response in the event of a nationwide energy shortage.
6. Of particular concern to the MPSC is preparedness for a disease pandemic – specifically pandemic influenza – and the impacts that such an incident might have on energy industries and their ability to maintain operations and provide services. The MPSC preparedness efforts for pandemic influenza focus primarily on coordinating with the energy industries to promote planning for pandemic influenza and participating itself in the State's multi-agency pandemic influenza planning effort.
7. Coordinate energy emergency activities. The MPSC Chair may convene the MPSC's internal Energy Emergency Management Team (EEMT) to coordinate response to an actual or anticipated energy emergency. Energy emergencies involving petroleum products, electricity, and natural gas supplies require specific actions unique to each, and those actions are listed in the emergency plan developed for each energy source. In addition, the MPSC has developed a list of response actions that are the same regardless of the energy source involved. The MPSC response to an energy emergency can be described in five levels – each level specifying an appropriate level of mobilization to address a potential or developing emergency situation:

MPSC Response Levels for an Energy Emergency

Response Level	Response Actions
LEVEL 1 (LOW) – Stand-by Alert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase monitoring • Open industry communications • If event is out of state, open communications with Energy Emergency Assurance Coordinators (EEAC) • Alert MPSC Emergency Response Team (ERT)
LEVEL 2 (MEDIUM) – ECC Activation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate MPSC Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) • Assemble/brief ERT • Alert MPSC EEMT and MDLARA EMC • Increase monitoring via Energy Supply Disruption Tracking Process • Assess interdependencies, alert Michigan Intelligence Operations Center (MIOC)
LEVEL 3 (MEDIUM) – Pending/Declared Energy Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand/update monitoring • Expand communications network • Review MPSC responsibilities in MEMP • Initiate ERT consequence assessment • Initiate public information program • EEMT to discuss voluntary and mandatory counter measures • Draft State of Energy Emergency declaration
LEVEL 4 (HIGH) – Pending/Declared State Disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review MEMP responsibilities, especially related to coordinating energy emergency activities and the repair and restoration of damaged energy infrastructure • Monitor situational awareness via the MI CIMS • Support MDLARA EMC and SEOC, as requested • Support JIC, as requested
LEVEL 5 (HIGH) – Declared National Disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support SCO, FCO, and JFO • Support FEMA RRCC and DOE ESF 12 Team Lead • Support local, state, and federal Disaster Recovery Coordinators • Update DOE on situational awareness

EXTREME TEMPERATURES – NATURAL DISASTER

In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESF's, consider the following tasks and procedures during an extreme temperature disaster.

Description of Extreme Temperature Disaster

Extreme temperatures may result in an emergency situation when they begin to cause an unusually high number of temperature-related injuries or deaths, although they may also result in property or environmental damage. These may be the result of excessively high temperatures, which may also be associated with drought conditions, or excessively cold temperatures, mostly resulting from various impacts of freezing conditions. An increased risk of wildfire is often associated with extreme temperatures.

Notification

The MSP/EMHSD notification of emergency situations caused by extreme temperatures may come from:

1. The NWS via email, call, emergency support message, direct contact with MSP/EMHSD District Coordinators or SEOC staff.
2. Affected local governments via direct contact with the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator, MSP Operations, and/or submittal of information in the MI CIMS.
3. Local health care providers and health departments via MDHHS-Health surveillance systems (e.g., Health Alert Network).
4. State and local human service agencies (e.g., MDHHS-Human Services, Area Agencies on Aging).
5. Media reports.

Assessment

1. State department/agency assessment information will be submitted via the MI CIMS.
 - a. Deaths and Injuries. Assessment information for extreme temperature emergency situations will come primarily from state/local health agencies, human service agencies, and health care providers. The MDHHS-Health can provide information on the number of extreme temperature-related deaths and injuries, as reported by local hospitals and health care providers. The AASA can provide information on the impacts of extreme temperatures on the elderly, as reported by the network of Area Agencies on Aging. Relevant assessment information from AAAs will be provided to the MSP/EMHSD via the MI CIMS by the AASA EMC. In some cases, the information will also be submitted via the MI CIMS by the affected local emergency management program jurisdiction(s) as part of the local damage assessment summary. The MDHHS-Human Services can provide information on the impacts of extreme temperatures on the individual and family clients under their supervision, as reported by the county MDHHS offices.
 - b. Property/Environmental Damage. The EGLE can provide assessment information on the impacts of extreme cold on water and sewer infrastructure (e.g., frozen/broken pipes from deep ground freeze). The MDARD can provide information on the impacts of extreme heat on agricultural crops and livestock. The MDNR can provide information on the impacts of extreme heat and cold on wildlife, vegetation, and other natural elements. A number of federal agencies may also be able to provide assessment information and background climatic data, including the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and FEMA.

Disaster-Specific Tasks: State Government

Governor's Office

1. If necessary, the Governor may issue an outdoor burning ban to mitigate the potential for wildfire in all or part of the state if high temperatures result in an increased fire risk. Such bans restrict smoking, fireworks, and outdoor burning activities to approved locations.

Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD)

1. Provide assessment information on the impacts of extreme temperatures on agricultural crops and livestock. The MDARD will provide information to the MSP/EMHSD on the impacts of extreme temperatures on agricultural crops, livestock, and general agricultural operations, for the purpose of assessing the extent and magnitude of an extreme temperature emergency situation. Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) assessment information will be provided to the MDARD EMC for submittal to the MSP/EMHSD via the MI CIMS.

Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE)

1. Monitor the potential negative impacts of extreme cold on water and sewer infrastructure. Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE), as stewards of the state's public water distribution and sewer

infrastructure, will work with local utilities and service providers to monitor the negative impacts of prolonged cold temperatures on these systems and recommend needed measures to protect their operational and structural integrity. As appropriate, the applicable EGLE district office will issue “let-run” advisories to the affected local governments (through the utility/service providing agency and local health department), recommending that system users let water run continuously through their pipes to prevent freeze-ups and broken pipes. A local community will make the final determination on whether to actually implement an EGLE advisory (let-run actions will be initiated and terminated locally).

Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) – Health

1. Serve as lead state agency on human health issues. The MDHHS-Health and local/district health departments across the state have a wide array of programs and initiatives in place to protect the health, safety, and well-being of Michigan’s residents. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)
2. Coordinate the identification, investigation, and control of public health emergencies. The MDHHS-Health primary activities include surveillance, rapid identification, risk communication, and coordination of rapid response to outbreaks of communicable diseases (especially epidemics), chemical incidents that pose a threat to human health, and other imminent dangers to public health. The MDHHS Director and local public health officers have the authority (under the Michigan Public Health Code–1978 PA 368, as amended) to take those steps determined necessary and prudent to prevent epidemics and the spread of hazardous communicable diseases, or to effectively mitigate other conditions or practices that constitute a menace to public health. The MDHHS Director and local public health officers can issue written orders to implement the required preventive steps and/or response, and those orders can be enforced through the imposition of civil and criminal penalties for failure to comply.

Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) – Human Services

1. Assist local human service officials in establishing heating or cooling centers, as required. During prolonged periods of extreme heat or cold, many local communities will establish heating or cooling centers to provide relief to those residents deemed most at risk from temperature-related injury or death. Typically, heating and cooling centers are established and operated by local human service agencies. As appropriate, the affected MDHHS county office (as part of the local human service disaster response team) will assist the involved agencies in establishing and operating these centers. The MDHHS will also help publicize the availability of these centers through its regular client notification/referral systems.
2. Provide assessment information on the impacts of extreme temperatures on individual/family clients. As appropriate, county MDHHS-Human Services offices will provide information on the impacts of extreme temperatures on its clients. This information will be provided to the MSP/EMHSD via the MI CIMS by the MDHHS-Human Services EMC. In some cases, the information will also be submitted via the MI CIMS by the affected local emergency management program jurisdiction(s) as part of the local damage assessment summary.
3. Mental Health Code, Medical Examiner Code.

MDHHS - Aging and Adult Services Agency (AASA)

1. Monitor the negative impacts of extreme temperatures on the elderly. The AASA will monitor the negative impacts of extreme temperatures on the elderly through its network of Area Agencies on Aging (AAAs) across the state. Each AAA regularly monitors and provides services to the elderly population within its service area through a variety of programs—including homebound elderly persons. Through these regular contacts, AAAs are able to monitor the condition of its elderly clients and possibly prevent extreme temperature-related injury or death through proper preventive measures. The AAAs are also able to monitor the impacts of extreme temperatures on its client base and make determinations about possible impacts to the elderly population in general within its service area. Each AAA maintains detailed statistics on the number and general location of elderly residents within its service area.

Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)

1. Monitor wildfire threats during periods of extreme heat. The MDNR continuously monitors wildfire threats in the state—especially during prolonged periods of extreme heat and low humidity when wildfire danger may be at its highest. The MDNR widely publicizes wildfire threat information at state parks and other MDNR facilities, at MDOT tourist welcome centers, and through the media.
2. If necessary, the MDNR will request the Governor to issue a proclamation to restrict outdoor burning to mitigate the potential for wildfire in all or part of the state. Such proclamations restrict smoking, fireworks, and outdoor burning activities to approved locations.

FLOODING – NATURAL DISASTER

In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESF's, consider the following tasks and procedures during a flooding disaster.

Description of Flooding

In Michigan, the primary flooding hazards are: 1) dam failures that result in downstream flooding; 2) riverine flooding (e.g., the overflowing of rivers, streams, drains, and lakes due to excessive rainfall, rapid snowmelt, or ice); 3) Great Lakes shoreline flooding caused by high Great Lakes water levels, storm surges, or winds; and 4) urban flooding caused by failure of storm drainage infrastructure. This section addresses dam failures, riverine flooding, and Great Lakes shoreline flooding. Urban flooding is addressed in the Infrastructure Failures section.

Notification

The MSP/EMHSD notification of a flood normally comes from local government via direct contact with the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator, MSP Operations, and/or submittal of information in the MI CIMS. In some cases, notification may come directly from an involved state and/or federal department/agency (e.g., MDNR, USACE, NWS, etc.).

Assessment

Assessment of flooding will focus primarily on determining the: 1) location, scope, magnitude, and expected duration of the flood event; 2) number of injuries and deaths; 3) property, environmental, and agricultural damage incurred; 4) impacts to critical infrastructure, facilities, and services; 5) economic and social consequences (actual/potential/anticipated); and 6) anticipated resource needs of the response and recovery operation. The primary means of transmitting assessment information to the SEOC is the MI CIMS. The SEOC Planning Section and others in ESF 5 will collect, compile, map, synthesize, and analyze the incoming assessment information, per established procedure. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF for more details on reporting forms and processes.) For widespread and/or particularly severe flooding, the MSP/EMHSD Recovery Unit will coordinate damage assessment needs with the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator and local emergency management coordinators.

Disaster-Specific Tasks: State Government

Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE)

1. Promote and administer a state dam safety program. Both EGLE and the FERC classify and regulate dams in Michigan. Under state and federal legislation, certain dam owners are required to develop a survey of the downriver area, develop flood prone area maps, develop emergency action plans (EAPs), and exercise these plans. In Michigan, approximately 70 dams fall under the federal requirement, and approximately 240 come under Michigan regulations requiring EAPs.

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

2. Promote and administer the National Flood Insurance Program. EGLE promotes and administers the NFIP, which makes flood insurance available in those communities agreeing to regulate future floodplain development. In return for adopting floodplain management regulations, the federal government makes flood insurance available to residents of the community.

Note: In 1973, the NFIP was amended to mandate the purchase of flood insurance as a condition of any federally regulated, supervised, or insured loan on any construction or building within the 100-year floodplain. (Refer to the Riverine Flooding section of the Michigan Hazard Analysis for additional information on the NFIP.)

3. Promote floodplain and shoreline management activities statewide. Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) has extensive regulatory authority over the use and alteration of floodplains in Michigan. (Refer to the Riverine Flooding section of the Michigan Hazard Analysis for additional information on these regulatory authorities.) The EGLE regularly provides information to public and private interests regarding floodplains, land and water "interface" permit requirements, and building requirements in flood hazard areas, so that informed purchase and/or development decisions can be made. The EGLE also has regulatory authority over Great Lakes shoreline areas under Part 323, Shorelands Protection and Management, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act (1994 PA 451), as amended. Part 323 gives EGLE responsibility to identify

hazardous and fragile coastal areas, establish regulations designed to minimize the impact of development on these areas, and minimize the hazard facing development.

Note: Regulatory mechanisms can include but are not necessarily limited to setbacks, zoning, and building code standards. Permits are required for construction in high-risk erosion or flood areas, or for alterations in an environmental area. If a local ordinance has been approved by EGLE, the regulation will be done at the local level. In the absence of a local ordinance, permits must be obtained from EGLE. (Refer to the Great Lakes Shoreline Flooding and Erosion section of the Michigan Hazard Analysis for additional information on these regulatory authorities.)

Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)

1. Assist in marine patrols and search and rescue operations. The MDNR has trained personnel that periodically utilize watercraft as part of their work activities. In a flooding disaster, these resources could be mobilized to provide supplemental support to local law enforcement marine patrols in clearing waterways, enforcing no-wake restrictions, and conducting damage assessments and/or search and rescue operations. (Refer to the Public Safety ESF.)

Michigan State Police (MSP) - Emergency Management Homeland Security Division (EMHSD)

1. Promote and administer federal flood mitigation programs. The MSP/EMHSD administers federal Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) programs in Michigan in accordance with the provisions set forth in MSP/EMHSD Publication 007–State of Michigan Administrative Plan for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), and each HMA program’s respective federal implementation guidelines. The State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) from the MSP/EMHSD is primarily responsible for program implementation and grants management activities. The Michigan Citizen-Community Emergency Response Coordinating Council (MCCERCC) is responsible, under Michigan Executive Order 2007-18, for making recommendations regarding the identification, solicitation, review, prioritization, and selection of hazard mitigation projects for funding under the HMA programs. All the HMA programs except the HMGP are annual-funding programs. The HMGP is only available following a Presidential major disaster declaration. All the HMA programs can be used to mitigate long-term flood risk. (Refer to the MEMP Recovery Support Plan, MSP/EMHSD Publication 007–State of Michigan Administrative Plan for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, and MSP/EMHSD Publication 106–Michigan Hazard Mitigation Plan.)
2. Coordinate and administer any federal public assistance and individual assistance grant programs should the incident receive a Presidential major disaster declaration.
3. As appropriate, seek U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) flood fighting assistance. If local and state resources are not sufficient to meet the response and/or recovery needs of a flood situation, the MSP/EMHSD may seek assistance and resources from the USACE, Detroit District. The USACE assistance generally is limited to provision of supplies, equipment, and technical advice necessary to prevent imminent flood damage, provide assistance for flood fighting and rescue operations, and assist with repair and restoration of publicly owned flood control facilities. The USACE emergency assistance is intended to supplement state and local flood response efforts. The MSP/EMHSD is the lead state coordinating agency for all USACE emergency flood assistance, although technical assistance can be provided upon request of any state or local governmental authorities.

United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE)

1. The USACE Advance Measures Program. The USACE Advance Measures Program can be activated to assist a state or local government in mitigating the potential damage and impact caused by flooding. The Advance Measures Program has a construction component under which the USACE can provide assistance with permanent construction projects designed to mitigate potential flood damages. Examples of construction projects that could potentially be funded under this component of the program include earthen levees, rock and/or sand-filled cribs, and concrete and/or steel sheet pile seawalls. Although the MSP/EMHSD does not have any direct control over the implementation of this program, it can suggest possible flood mitigation project locations and does receive periodic updates from the USACE regarding ongoing local flood mitigation projects.
2. Damage Assessment. The USACE can participate in damage assessment (under the federal Stafford Act, PL 93-288, as amended) when requested by FEMA. The USACE participation is generally limited to assisting in the PAGP. The USACE also may assist state and local officials in determining the nature, extent, and cause of a flood disaster, and in identifying potential flood fighting and flood mitigation measures and implementation strategies.
3. Ice Jams. In the event of flooding caused by ice jams, USACE involvement is generally limited to providing technical advice. However, when an ice jam poses an immediate flood threat to improved property, the USACE can supplement state and local flood fighting efforts. The USCG can provide icebreaking assistance for flood control at river mouths where adequate navigation depths are available.
4. Post-Flood Relief. The USACE may participate in post-flood relief activities to the extent allowed under federal PL 99-662. Generally, this includes:
 - a. Opening up emergency access routes for emergency vehicles.

- b. Emergency channel and bridge debris clearance.
- c. Providing emergency supplies of clean water.
- d. General, widespread debris removal following a flood when the material is certified as an immediate public health hazard.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENTS –TECHNOLOGICAL DISASTER

NOTE: In the 2022 update of the MEMP, the Hazardous Materials Incident annex is not being updated due the recent (December 2021) updating of Radiological Emergency Preparedness requirements from the federal government. The tasks, descriptions, and other information in this annex are directly repeated from the 2018 version of the MEMP.

Types of Hazardous Material Incidents. For purposes of this plan, hazardous material incident procedures are divided into land and inland waterway-based procedures, and Great Lakes procedures. Response procedures for shipboard fires are covered under the Great Lakes procedures.

General Response Procedures for Land Based and Inland Waterway Oil Spill or Other Hazardous Material Incidents. If an oil or other hazardous material incident occurs on the land or on an inland waterway, the owner/operator is required to notify local, state, and federal government according to applicable statutes and rules. The extent to which state government becomes involved depends on the type or scope of the incident. The EGLE, MDNR, MSP, MDARD, MDOT, MDHHS, and MDLARA have responsibilities related to oil spills or hazardous material incidents. The EGLE has primary responsibility under Part 5, General Powers and Duties, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act (1994 PA 451, as amended), for preventing and guarding against pollution to the environment. For spills occurring on land and inland waters, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) is the lead federal response agency.

Incident Classification. The party responsible for the release is responsible for containment and cleanup, under the supervision of the EGLE (and in conjunction with the MDARD if pesticides are involved). Local government is responsible for initial emergency response and incident command. Local government first responders initially assess and classify the incident according to the Oil or Hazardous Material Incident Emergency Action Level Classification System (see separate table with same title). The classification level determines appropriate emergency actions to be taken. According to the Michigan Fire Prevention Act (1941 PA 207, as amended), if the chief of the local fire department finds that a dangerous condition exists, he/she may take all necessary steps to protect persons and property.

State Notification. The Michigan Fire Prevention Act requires that immediately following the occurrence of an incident, the State Fire Marshal shall be notified. Notification of some incidents must be made through the EGLE Pollution Emergency Alerting System (PEAS). Other state departments/agencies are notified through MSP Operations.

Incident Management. Local government is responsible for designating an incident commander, usually the fire chief or the highest-ranking fire official at the scene. This person directs the incident response through an Incident Command Post (ICP). If the incident escalates to a point where coordination of several local agencies is required, the local EOC may be activated. The local EMC coordinates the overall local response from the EOC. An MSP fire investigator or traffic safety representative will function as incident commander for state response. This person will work out of the ICP if minimal response is necessary.

State Department/Agency Coordination. If the response requires the coordination of several state departments/agencies, a State Command Post (SCP) may be established by the MSP/EMHSD. In the event of a substantial release causing a "community emergency" that requires the assistance of several state departments/agencies, the MSP/EMHSD will coordinate such activity, act as liaison between state and local government, and make recommendations to the Governor. Normally, the MSP/EMHSD will activate the SEOC in Lansing to coordinate state off-scene response. On-scene state response will be coordinated through the SCP (if activated) or through the state department/agency representatives at the ICP.

Emergency Measures. In accordance with the Michigan Fire Prevention Act, MSP personnel (in conjunction with the local fire department) must determine the emergency measures to be taken. Other state personnel may report to the scene to assess the incident and respond as necessary. If the incident is confined to a "site area emergency", MSP fire investigators or traffic safety representatives will serve as the focal point for record keeping, communications, and coordination of all other state departments/agencies. The MSP fire investigators or traffic safety representatives will coordinate incident command in conjunction with local government.

Industry and government hazardous material teams may be requested to provide technical advice and assistance under the "good Samaritan" provisions of the Michigan Fire Prevention Act. If the situation warrants, the local EMC may recommend that the chief executive of the local jurisdiction declare a local "state of emergency" under the Michigan Emergency Management Act, thereby activating appropriate response and recovery aspects of local government.

Technical Assistance, Monitoring and Cleanup. Appropriate EGLE staff may provide technical expertise at the scene to local first responder agencies. In certain instances, EGLE staff may provide limited assistance in controlling and cleaning up the spill, to the extent that such actions are consistent with approved divisional response plans and EGLE policy. The

EGLE will coordinate actions and remedial activities necessary to provide protection to the environment and will monitor the party responsible for the release to ensure timely and appropriate response is taken. If a responsible party cannot be identified or the identified responsible party fails to take the appropriate actions in a timely manner, the EGLE will initiate actions to contain and clean up the spill. Private contractors are generally hired to perform this service, with the EGLE supervising the activity. When state funds have been exhausted, spill containment and cleanup will be deferred to the federal government.

Federal Notification. Oil spills and other hazardous material incidents are required to be reported to the National Response Center (NRC) according to applicable federal statutes. This center receives and relays notices of releases to the appropriate pre-designated federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC). For federally designated "inland zone" incidents, a representative from the USEPA will function as the OSC. The OSC will monitor and evaluate the response to the incident by local and state government. Generally, the federal government will not get involved in the actual incident response unless it is determined that assistance is needed or if the EGLE requests that the federal government assume responsibility for containment and cleanup due to lack of state funding. The OSC may call in contractors or request the advice and assistance of the Regional Response Team (RRT).

Regional Response Team. The federal RRT, consisting of several federal and Region V state departments/agencies, may be requested to provide advice and assistance in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP). The RCP describes federal response to an oil spill or other hazardous material incident. A representative of the EGLE is the Michigan member of the RRT and acts as the liaison between the State of Michigan and the RRT. The OSC or the EGLE RRT representative may request activation of the RRT. The OSC may also request assistance from specialized federal Strike Teams to provide expertise, equipment, and "hands on" response.

General Response Procedures for a Great Lakes Oil Spill or Other Hazardous Material Incident. In the event of an oil spill or other hazardous material incident on the Great Lakes, there are various reporting requirements to notify local, state, and federal government.

State Notification. The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) has primary responsibility for responding to a spill on the Great Lakes and on connecting waterways and adjacent shorelines (federally-designated "coastal zone"). The EGLE and local government also have responsibility for response to a spill that could affect the Michigan environment. Upon notification of the occurrence of a spill, an EGLE district representative will immediately assess the incident and recommend appropriate action. The party responsible for the spill has ultimate responsibility for containment and cleanup action. However, if the responsible party cannot be identified in a short period of time or fails to take action, government will respond immediately.

Incident Classification. Spills on the Great Lakes are classified as "minor discharge", "medium discharge", and "major discharge" as indicated in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). These levels are incorporated in the Michigan Oil Spill or Other Hazardous Material Incident Emergency Action Level Classification System (see separate table with same title). The classification level determines appropriate actions to be taken.

Emergency Measures. For small and medium spills, state, and local government may provide response assistance as capabilities exist. This may include deploying existing containment equipment under the control of state or local government or enlisting the services of private contractors. The EGLE has authority to employ spill containment contractors. Local government may work directly with the EGLE in responding to the incident. The EGLE will determine the emergency measures to be taken. Other state personnel may report to the scene to assess the incident and respond as necessary. Local government may take all necessary steps to protect persons and property as authorized under the Michigan Fire Prevention Act.

Incident Management. If a large oil spill occurs on the Great Lakes, connecting waterways or adjacent shorelines, the Captain of the nearest USCG Port (COTP) will coordinate containment and cleanup activities. The COTP is the federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC). The OSC will coordinate the federal response and may request advice and assistance of the federal RRT.

State Department/Agency Coordination. The MSP/EMHSD will function as the focal point for record keeping, communications, and coordination with all other state departments/agencies while working jointly with the USCG. If the on-scene response requires the coordination of several state departments/agencies, the MSP/EMHSD may establish an SCP. Normally, the MSP/EMHSD will also activate the SEOC in Lansing to coordinate state agency off-scene response.

Technical Advice and Assistance. The EGLE will provide technical advice and assistance to both the Governor (through the MSP/EMHSD) and to the federal government through membership on the RRT. Private industry may be requested to provide technical advice and assistance under the "good Samaritan" provisions of the Michigan Fire Prevention Act.

Regional Response Team. If the RRT is activated, the OSC will chair the RRT and determine how and where it will convene. The RRT, consisting of several federal and Region V state departments/agencies, may be requested to provide advice and assistance in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP). The RCP describes federal response to an oil spill or other hazardous material incident. A representative of the EGLE is the Michigan member of the RRT and acts as the liaison between the State of Michigan and the RRT. The OSC or the EGLE RRT representative may request activation of the RRT. The OSC may also request assistance from specialized federal Strike Teams to provide expertise, equipment and "hands on" response.

General Response Procedures for Shipboard Fires. Response to a shipboard fire follows the overall procedures stated above in the "General Response Procedures for a Great Lakes Oil Spill or Other Hazardous Material Incident" section. However, hazard specific procedures must be developed by local government to protect responders if the fire jurisdiction decides to respond to a shipboard fire. The ultimate responsibility for a vessel is with the ship's master. Due to the unique hazards presented by a shipboard fire, the local fire jurisdiction may decide not to initiate onboard firefighting. If a fire jurisdiction decides to actively engage in shipboard firefighting, then the jurisdiction must:

- Develop standard operating procedures that are consistent with MIOSHA standards—including Part 74 Fire Fighting Safety Standards, Michigan Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER), Confined Space Entry requirements—and follow the recommendations established in National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1405.
- Establish and administer a training program consistent with the regulations stated above.

Oil Spill or Other Hazardous Material Incident Emergency Action Level Classification System

Classification	Initiating Condition	State Actions	Primary Agency
MINOR INCIDENT	<p>Transportation Incident:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An oil or hazardous material transport vehicle has been involved in an accident/incident; however, no discharge/release of oil or hazardous materials has occurred. • Structural integrity of shipping containers has not been jeopardized. • Product transfer is not necessary before transport vehicle can be moved. • Traffic does not need to be rerouted. <p>Fixed Site Incident:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An incident involving an oil or hazardous material has occurred. No discharge/release or potential for release exists. • No outside assistance is required. 	No emergency notification of offsite authorities required.	N/A
WARNING/ALE RT	<p>Transportation Incident:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An oil or hazardous material transport vehicle has been involved in an accident/incident. Potential for a discharge/release exists. • Structural integrity of shipping containers has been jeopardized. • Product transfer is necessary before transport vehicle can be moved. • Traffic is, or must be, rerouted. • Potential exists for protective actions (evacuation/in-place shelter) in the immediate area. <p>Fixed Site Incident:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An incident involving an oil or hazardous material has occurred. The potential for a discharge/release at the site exists. • Outside assistance may be required. • Potential exists for protective actions (evacuation/in-place shelter) of facility personnel. 	<p>Upon receiving notification of the incident from the local fire or police authority, owner/operator, or other notifying source:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notify appropriate departmental contacts. 2. Depending on the type of incident, the state agencies with jurisdiction or regulatory interest shall assess the incident with regard to their agency interests. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MSP (Post/District/Operations) and EGLE 2. MSP (fire investigator or traffic safety representative), MSP/EMHSD, EGLE, MDARD
Classification	Initiating Condition	State Actions	Primary Agency
SITE AREA EMERGENCY <i>Federal Equivalents*</i>	<p>Transportation Incident:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An oil or hazardous material vehicle has been involved in an accident/incident. A discharge/release of oil or hazardous materials has occurred. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish incident command in conjunction with local government. 2. Agency representatives shall report to the Incident Command Post to perform 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MSP (fire investigator or traffic safety representative), MSP/EMHSD, EGLE, MDARD 2. MSP (fire investigator or traffic safety representative),

<p>Oil: "minor discharge"; Hazardous Materials: "minor or medium release"</p> <p>(*federal classification criteria found on page following this table)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evacuation/in-place sheltering of the immediate area surrounding the scene is necessary. <p>Fixed Site Incident:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An incident involving a discharge/release of oil or hazardous materials has occurred and evacuation/in-place sheltering of facility personnel is necessary. Although the incident appears to be contained within the facility, potential exists for an offsite release. Outside assistance may be necessary. 	<p>assessment and provide assistance as appropriate for their authorities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> State staff shall perform monitoring and sampling as capabilities allow. State authorities shall verify that the appropriate federal agencies are aware of the incident and advise accordingly. Notification of other states and/or Canadian authorities may be necessary for discharges/releases with trans-border potential. 	<p>MSP/EMHSD, EGLE, MDARD</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> EGLE, MDARD MSP/EMHSD, EGLE, MDARD MSP Operations
<p>COMMUNITY EMERGENCY</p> <p>Federal Equivalents* Oil: "medium or large discharge"; Hazardous Materials: "medium or major release"</p> <p>(*federal classification criteria found on page following this table)</p>	<p>Transportation Incident:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An oil or hazardous material transport vehicle has been involved in an accident/incident. A substantial discharge/release of oil or hazardous materials has occurred which may affect a large population and/or geographic area. Evacuation/in-place sheltering of the vulnerable zone around the scene of the incident is necessary. <p>Fixed Site Incident:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An incident involving a substantial discharge/release of oil and/or hazardous materials has occurred with significant potential impact on a large population and/or geographic area. <p>Evacuation/in-place sheltering of the immediate area surrounding the facility is necessary.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> If the incident warrants this classification at the onset, consider all actions listed under the previous "Site Area Emergency" level, of not already accomplished. If necessary, establish a State Command Post (SCP) to coordinate state response and provide technical assistance. Agency specialists are to report to the Incident Command Post (or SCP, if established) to provide technical expertise to incident command. If the discharge/release has trans-border impact or potential, ensure that other states and/or Canadian authorities have been notified, and establish lines of communication for information sharing and response coordination. State staff shall jointly collect information on the incident and present recommendations to the MSP/EMHSD for coordination of activity. Identify vulnerable municipal and private water intakes that may be impacted by the discharge/release and notify accordingly. Activate the SEOC if conditions are severe enough to warrant activation. Ensure that appropriate actions have been taken by local government with regard to implementation of protective actions, activation of the Emergency Alert System, establishment of evacuation routes, access control points, shelters, etc. The pre-designated state representative to the RRT shall act as technical liaison between the state assessment staff and federal agencies performing technical analysis. Coordinate response with local, state, and federal responders. Ensure communications are maintained between responding entities, and that all information is shared between agencies. Prepare Governor's emergency/disaster declaration request, if necessary. Provide accurate, ongoing information to the media. As conditions warrant, activate the JIC/Rumor Control Center and provide periodic updates from the SEOC. Compile damage assessment information. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> All involved agencies MSP/EMHSD MSP (fire investigator or traffic safety representative), MSP/EMHSD, EGLE, MDARD MSP Operations MSP (fire investigator or traffic safety representative), EGLE, MDARD EGLE MSP/EMHSD MSP/EMHSD EGLE All involved agencies MSP/EMHSD MSP/EMHSD and involved agencies MSP/EMHSD
<p>Classification</p> <p>RECOVERY / REENTRY</p>	<p>Initiating Condition</p> <p>The incident has occurred and immediate life, safety, and/or environmental protection measures have been taken. Conditions that initiated protective actions have been mitigated. Long-term measures must now be taken to return</p>	<p>State Actions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Perform onsite surveys, monitoring, and provide for sampling for contamination of soils, surface waters and groundwater. 	<p>Primary Agency</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> EGLE MDHHS

	the environment and/or situation to pre-incident conditions.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Perform onsite surveys, monitoring and provide for sampling for contamination of homes and structures. 3. Coordinate cleanup of oil and other hazardous materials, contaminated soils, surface waters, groundwater, other items. 4. Provide assistance in identifying approved waste disposal facilities and oversee timely and proper disposal of waste material. 5. Determine when the area is safe for reentry by the general public. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. EGLE 4. EGLE 5. EGLE and MSP (fire investigator or traffic safety representative)
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***Federal Classification Criteria.** The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) classifies spills according to size. This classification is provided as guidance for action. It is not meant to imply associated degrees of hazard to public health or welfare, or as a measure of environmental injury. Any discharge or release that poses a substantial threat to public health and welfare, or the environment, or results in significant public concern, shall be classified as a major discharge regardless of the quantitative measure.

Oil:

- Minor discharge—less than 1,000 gallons of oil to waters of the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors.
- Medium discharge—1,000 to 10,000 gallons of oil to waters of the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors.
- Major discharge—more than 10,000 gallons of oil to waters of the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors.

Hazardous Materials:

- Minor release—a quantity of hazardous substance(s), pollutant(s), or contaminant(s) that poses minimal threat to public health, welfare, or the environment.
- Medium release—a release not meeting the criteria for classification as a minor or major release.
- Major release—a release of any quantity of hazardous substance(s), pollutant(s), or contaminant(s) that poses a substantial threat to public health and welfare, or the environment, or results in significant public concern.

Oil Spill or Other Hazardous Material Incident Notification Requirements. State and federal law dictate hazardous material incident notification requirements. The Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA)/Title III; the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); and the Michigan Fire Prevention Act address initial emergency notification. In the event of a hazardous material incident, the owner/operator must immediately notify: 1) the local fire department; 2) the community emergency coordinator for the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC); 3) the State Fire Marshal (in the MDLARA); 4) the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)—abolished by Michigan Executive Order 2007-18 on May 2, 2007, and replaced by the Michigan Citizen-Community Emergency Response Coordinating Council (MCCERCC); and 5) the National Response Center (NRC). Upon notification, local government must immediately contact key officials and other local emergency responders (as necessary), notify the State Fire Marshal, and take necessary actions to advise the affected population of appropriate protective actions. State department/agency notification assignments are as listed below.

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE (MSP) POST NEAREST TO THE INCIDENT SCENE:

- Notify the MSP District to advise MSP fire investigator or traffic safety district representative (as appropriate) regarding the type of incident.
- Notify MSP Operations.

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE (MSP) DISTRICT:

- Notify MSP fire investigator (if a fixed site or rail transportation incident) or traffic safety district staff (if a transportation incident).
- Notify the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator if unable to contact MSP fire investigator or traffic safety representative.
- Confirm MSP Operations notification via the MSP Post and advise MSP Operations that appropriate MSP fire investigator or traffic safety representative has been notified.
- If the incident progresses, consider notifying the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator and other state department/agency district personnel to respond as advised by MSP fire investigator or traffic safety representative.

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE (MSP) OPERATIONS:

- Notify the pre-designated contact for the EGLE.
- Notify the MSP/EMHSD duty officer.
- Notify other state departments/agencies as appropriate for the incident (including the State Fire Marshal in the MDLARA), as instructed by MSP personnel assessing the incident.
- Notify the Province of Ontario, Canada, and other states for incidents with transborder potential.

- Confirm that the MSP District has been notified and that the State Fire Marshal (in the MDLARA) and appropriate MSP fire investigator or traffic safety representative has been contacted.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT GREAT LAKES ENERGY (EGLE)/ POLLUTION EMERGENCY ALERTING SYSTEM (PEAS):

- Immediately contact MSP Operations of a hazardous material incident that requires emergency response actions of local responders.

OTHER STATE DEPARTMENTS/AGENCIES:

- Each pre-designated contact person is responsible for notifying appropriate division/district representatives.
- Each division/district contact person is responsible for assessing the situation and responding, if necessary.
- Each division/district contact person is responsible for advising his/her headquarters personnel of the status of the agency response.

Figure 20 Scenario for Oil Spill or Other Hazardous Material Incident Response

(1. Classified as “Minor Incident”)

OIL OR OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT OCCURS

- Transportation Incident or Fixed Site Incident classified as “Minor Incident”.



OWNER / OPERATOR

- Responds to incident.
- No discharge / release.
- No state assistance is required.



INCIDENT ABATED

(2. Classified as “Warning/Alert”)

OIL OR OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT OCCURS

- Transportation Incident or Fixed Site Incident classified as “Warning/Alert”.



OWNER / OPERATOR

- Responds to incident.
- Initially classifies incident.
- Notifies authorities (National Response Center and appropriate local and state departments/agencies).



NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER

- Notifies federal On-Scene Coordinator.



LOCAL ORGANIZED FIRE DEPARTMENT AND MSP

- Performs initial incident assessment.
- Confirms incident classification.
- Notifies local EMC and appropriate local and state departments/agencies.



INCIDENT ABATED

(3. Classified as “Site Area Emergency”)

OIL OR OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT OCCURS

- Transportation Incident or Fixed Site Incident classified as “Site Area Emergency”.



OWNER/OPERATOR

- Responds to incident.
- Initially classifies incident.
- Notifies authorities (National Response Center and appropriate local and state departments/agencies).



NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER

- Notifies federal On-Scene Coordinator.

LOCAL ORGANIZED FIRE DEPARTMENT AND MSP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performs initial incident assessment. • Confirms incident classification. • Notifies local EMC and other local and state departments / agencies. • Establishes Incident Command to coordinate on-scene response and determine the need for protective actions. • Establishes ICP; depending on circumstances, SCP may also be established. • Recommends that Local and State EOCs be activated to coordinate off-scene response and implement protective actions. • Provides technical assistance, including monitoring and sampling, as capabilities allow. • Notifies the Province of Ontario, Canada, and adjacent states for incidents with transborder potential.

▼
INCIDENT ABATED (Reentry/recovery begins)
Scenario for Oil Spill or Other Hazardous Material Incident Response (cont.)
(Approximate sequence of events)

(4. Classified as “Community Emergency”)

OIL OR OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT OCCURS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation Incident or Fixed Site Incident classified as “Community Emergency”.

OWNER/OPERATOR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responds to incident. • Initially classifies incident. • Notifies authorities (National Response Center and appropriate local and state departments/agencies).

NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notifies federal On-Scene Coordinator.

FEDERAL ON-SCENE COORDINATOR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activates Regional Response Team. (State representative to RRT acts as technical liaison between state assessment staff and federal agencies performing technical analysis.) • Activates other federal resources as required. • Links with Incident Command (once established).

LOCAL ORGANIZED FIRE DEPARTMENT AND MSP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performs initial incident assessment. • Confirms incident classification. • Notifies local EMC and appropriate local and state departments/agencies. • Establishes Incident Command to coordinate on-scene response and determine the need for protective actions. • Establishes ICP; depending on circumstances, SCP may also be established. • Recommends that Local and State EOCs be activated to coordinate off-scene response and implement protective actions. • Provides technical assistance, including monitoring and sampling, as capabilities allow. • Notifies the Province of Ontario, Canada, and adjacent states for incidents with transborder potential.

LOCAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declares a local “state of emergency” under 1976 PA 390, as amended. • If appropriate, requests a state emergency or disaster declaration by the Governor.

GOVERNOR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May declare disaster or emergency under 1976 PA 390 and authorize state supplemental assistance. • May activate MEMAC/EMAC if appropriate. • May request federal disaster relief assistance, if warranted, through FEMA Region V in Chicago, Illinois.

▼
FEMA REGION V
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assesses situation with MSP/EMHSD, local and state departments/agencies (on-scene or via telephone). • Activates / coordinates federal relief assistance, if authorized by the President.

▼
INCIDENT ABATED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected local jurisdiction coordinates reentry into evacuated area, if applicable, and local recovery efforts. • Affected local jurisdiction may seek public cost recovery through 1976 PA 390/Section 19 (if federal disaster relief assistance was <u>not</u> activated). • The EGLE coordinates monitoring, sampling, and cleanup activities.

Assessment of Oil Spills or Other Hazardous Material Incidents

Initial Assessment. If an oil spill or other hazardous material incident occurs, the owner/operator is required to notify local, state, and federal government according to applicable statutes and rules. Local government first response agencies initially assess and classify the incident according to the Oil Spill or Hazardous Material Incident Emergency Action Level Classification System (see separate table with same title). This initial assessment information is reported to the appropriate agencies using the Hazardous Chemicals, Flammables, Toxic Materials Accident/Spill Report (LEIN code: ACCCHEMICAL – see form below). This satisfies the notification requirements prescribed in the Michigan Fire Prevention Act, which requires that the State Fire Marshal be notified if an incident occurs. Notification of some incidents must also be made through the EGLE/PEAS and the National Response Center.

Figure 21 Hazardous Material Incident Notification Message Form

(Place an X in appropriate boxes and enter available information)

LINE 1 - DATE: _____ REPORTING TIME: _____ HRS.
 LINE 2 - REPORTED BY: _____ TELEPHONE: _____
 LINE 3 - TIME OF INCIDENT: _____ HRS. INITIAL REPORT _____ FOLLOW-UP _____
 LINE 4 - INCIDENT DESCRIPTION: _____
 LINE 5 - _____
 LINE 6 - TRANSPORTATION _____ FIXED SITE _____
 LINE 7 - FACILITY OR CARRIER INVOLVED: _____
 LINE 8 - FACILITY/CARRIER CONTACT: _____
 LINE 9 - ADDRESS OF INCIDENT: _____
 LINE 10 - CITY OR TOWNSHIP: _____
 LINE 11 - SPILL LEAK FIRE EXPLOSION OTHER: _____
 LINE 12 - RELEASED INTO: AIR WATER GROUND _____
 LINE 13 - CLASS: MINOR _____ ALERT _____ SITE AREA EMERGENCY _____ COMMUNITY EMERGENCY _____
 LINE 14 - INCIDENT STATUS: ESCALATING _____ STABLE _____ DE-ESCALATING _____
 TERMINATED _____
 LINE 15 - PROTECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATION: IN-PLACE SHELTER _____ EVACUATION _____ NONE _____
 LINE 16 - PROTECTIVE ACTION STATUS: IN-PLACE SHELTER _____ EVACUATION _____ NONE _____
 LINE 17 - NUMBER OF INJURIES: _____ NUMBER OF DEATHS: _____
 LINE 18 - MATERIAL NAME: _____
 LINE 19 - LIQUID _____ GAS _____ SOLID _____
 LINE 20 - EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE: YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____
 LINE 21 - AMOUNT OF MATERIAL RELEASED: _____
 LINE 22 - DURATION OF RELEASE: _____
 LINE 23 - TOTAL AMOUNT THAT COULD BE RELEASED: _____
 LINE 24 - OTHER CHEMICALS OR INCOMPATIBLES INVOLVED: _____
 LINE 25 - HEALTH RISKS AND PRECAUTIONS: _____
 LINE 26 - _____
 LINE 27 - EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT RECOMMENDED: _____
 LINE 28 - _____
 LINE 29 - WIND DIRECTION (FROM): _____ (i.e., N, NW) WIND SPEED: _____ MPH
 LINE 30 - AIR TEMP (F): _____ CLEAR _____ PTLY CLOUDY _____ OVERCAST _____
 LINE 31 - AREA OF RELEASE: RURAL _____ RESIDENTIAL _____ COMMERCIAL _____
 LINE 32 - INDUSTRIAL _____ OPEN WATER _____
 LINE 33 - RELEASE IMPACT – NUMBER OF PERSONS AFFECTED: _____
 LINE 34 - SPECIAL POPULATIONS OF CONCERN: SCHOOLS _____ REST HOMES _____ HOSPITALS _____
 LINE 35 - SHOPPING CENTERS _____ JAILS _____ OTHERS: _____
 LINE 36 - RESPONSE STATUS (LIST JURISDICTIONS RESPONDING: PD, FD, HAZMAT TEAM, ETC.): _____
 LINE 37 - _____
 LINE 38 - INVESTIGATING AGENCY: _____ TELEPHONE: _____
 AGENCIES NOTIFIED:
 LINE 39 - LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENT / POLICE DEPARTMENT _____ FACILITY OR CARRIER _____
 LINE 40 - LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR _____ LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT _____
 LINE 41 - MICHIGAN STATE POLICE DISTRICT FMD / MCD _____ MDNR PEAS HOTLINE _____
 LINE 42 - NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER _____ OTHER: _____

Incident Report. If the incident is classified as a "community emergency" or has the potential to escalate to that level, the affected MSP Post (pursuant to Official Order No. 3) and local emergency management program must submit information to the MSP/EMHSD and MSP Operations (via the MI CIMS) which describes the nature and extent of the incident and allows for rapid activation of state resources should the need arise. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF and MSP/EMHSD Publication 901 – Michigan Damage Assessment Handbook.)

Detailed Assessment. Michigan State Police (MSP) personnel (i.e., fire investigator, traffic safety representative, MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator), in conjunction with the local fire department (and other local and state departments/agencies, as applicable), will conduct a more detailed assessment of the incident upon reporting to the scene. As necessary, the EGLE and/or local health department will initiate direct monitoring and sampling. Assessment information collected at the scene will be compiled at the SCP, if established, or ICP, and then communicated to the SEOC Planning Section.

Information Collection, Compilation, Synthesis and Analysis. The SEOC Planning Section will focus on conducting a thorough analysis of the technical aspects of the incident, as well as the impacts to the affected community and population. The Planning Section will collect, compile, synthesize, and analyze incident and impact information and provide recommendations regarding appropriate actions to take. The SEOC Planning Section Chief coordinates overall SEOC assessment activities. Technical experts from the EGLE, MDARD, MDHHS, and other departments/agencies may be mobilized as necessary to provide technical assistance and support in analyzing information, coordinating contamination control activities, and making protective action recommendations. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)

ON-SCENE STATE RESPONSE AGENCIES:

- Collect assessment information from first responders and the owner/operator.
- Identify the material being released.
- Collect air, water, and soil samples (and other media as appropriate) and conduct tests to determine offsite effects. (Various EGLE environmental response divisions.)
- Relay field assessment information and recommendations to the SEOC.

State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) PLANNING SECTION:

- **Coordinate technical analysis and contamination control activities:**
 - Request technical experts from EGLE, MDARD, MDHHS, and other departments/agencies to provide technical assistance and expertise.
 - Collect, compile, and synthesize field assessment information submitted by on-scene response agencies.
 - Analyze field assessment information
 - Perform air, water, or ground dispersion modeling to predict down range concentrations.
 - Provide information on chemical characteristics and recommended first responder and population protective actions.
 - Provide information on toxicological properties and toxic health effects.
 - Provide information on short- and long-term environmental impact.
 - Plot technical information on maps and display boards in the SEOC.
- **Coordinate the collection, compilation, and display of incident related information:**
 - Display information visually for the SEOC staff to use in responding to the incident
 - Area affected.
 - Material characteristics.
 - Deaths and injuries.
 - Property damage.
 - Resources expended/committed.
 - Extent of contamination.
 - Evacuation routes/status (as appropriate).
 - Reception centers/shelters open (as appropriate).
 - Access control points.
 - Other information as appropriate.
- **Maintain a situation log to record major events and activities as they occur.**

INSECT INFESTATION – NATURAL DISASTER

In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESF's, consider the following tasks and procedures during an insect infestation disaster.

Description of Insect Infestations

Widespread insect infestations can damage or destroy agricultural crops, trees, or other types of vegetation to such an extent that large-scale debris management operations (of a regional or statewide nature) may be required to properly collect, sort, store, and dispose of the vegetative material. An infestation could manifest from a native species, but invasive species are more likely to produce an unexpected infestation as they disrupt the natural biosphere and historical balances.

Notification

The MSP/EMHSD notification of a significant insect infestation will most likely come from the MDARD, which will obtain the information from MDARD inspectors, the USDA, MSU Extension, and other federal and state agricultural agencies, and farmers/agricultural enterprises over a period of several weeks to possibly several months.

Assessment

Assessment of an insect infestation will likely take place over a period of several weeks to possibly several months – depending on the insect and vegetative material involved, the time of year, the size of the infestation, and a number of other factors. The assessment will focus primarily on determining the: 1) location, nature, scope, and magnitude of the infestation; 2) amount of environmental/agricultural damage incurred; 3) impacts (actual/potential/anticipated) to critical facilities and services and the economy; and 4) anticipated resource needs of the response/recovery operation—with emphasis on debris management requirements.

The primary means of transmitting local and state assessment information to the SEOC is the MI CIMS. The primary means of transmitting agricultural damage assessment information are the USDA “Flash Situation Report” and “Damage Assessment Report”, both of which are prepared by County Agricultural Emergency Boards and forwarded to the USDA State (of Michigan) Emergency Board in East Lansing for verification, summarization, concurrence, and distribution. The MDARD forwards the USDA agricultural damage assessment information to the SEOC. The SEOC Planning Section and others in ESF 5 will collect, compile, synthesize and analyze the incoming assessment information.

Disaster-Specific Tasks: State Government

Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD)

1. Provide technical assistance to prevent and mitigate vegetative damage. Depending on the type of vegetative material involved, the MDARD will (in conjunction with the USDA, MSU Extension, and other agencies) take appropriate regulatory actions and provide technical advice and assistance to farmers and agricultural enterprises, as well as non-farm property owners, to prevent and mitigate the potential for severe vegetative damage from the infestation and to stop its spread. Possible techniques include but are not limited to:
 - a. Quarantine of affected vegetation within the impacted areas.
 - b. Providing appropriate sanitation and disposal options.
 - c. Using chemical and/or biological treatments to eradicate or control the insects.
 - d. Instituting an aggressive and comprehensive public education campaign.
 - e. Encouraging vegetative diversity in new plantings.
 - f. Practicing sound tree/plant care techniques.
 - g. Any effective combination of these techniques.
2. Coordinate agricultural crop debris disposal and management operations. The MDARD will normally coordinate debris disposal and management operations that involve agricultural crops (field crops, nursery stock, fruit trees, etc.), working in conjunction with the affected farmers and agricultural enterprises, the USDA, MSU Extension and other agricultural agencies. Debris disposal and management operations that involve very large quantities of vegetation or more than one type of vegetation, or that require interaction and coordination with multiple agencies and levels of government, may be handled in conjunction with the MSP/EMHSD.
3. Coordinate plant pest and plant host treatment and eradication in non-farm areas. The MDARD may use its regulatory authority to issue quarantines and destruction orders for invasive and destructive insects in non-farm (urban and residential) areas. This may require significant interaction with local units of government as well as an extensive public information campaign.
4. Provide current information on infestation-damaged farms and agricultural attractions in Michigan. The MDARD, working in conjunction with the Michigan Travel and Tourism Office (part of the MEDC), will provide potential tourists with up-to-date information on “U-pick” farms, wineries, nurseries, orchards, and other agriculture attractions that have been severely affected by infestation. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)

Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)

1. Provide technical assistance to prevent and mitigate tree damage. If the infestation primarily involves or affects trees in forested lands, the MDNR will (in conjunction with the USDA/Forest Service, MSU Extension, and other agencies) provide technical advice and assistance to landowners and forestry enterprises to prevent and mitigate the potential for severe tree damage from the infestation and to stop its spread. Possible techniques include but are not limited to:
 - a. Quarantine of affected trees and tree products within the impacted areas.
 - b. Providing appropriate sanitation and disposal options.
 - c. Using chemical and/or biological treatments to eradicate or control the disease.
 - d. Instituting an aggressive and comprehensive public education campaign.
 - e. Encouraging diversity in new tree plantings.
 - f. Practicing sound tree care techniques.
 - g. Any effective combination of these techniques.
2. Coordinate forest land tree debris disposal and management operations. The MDNR will normally coordinate debris disposal and management operations that involve infested trees in state forest lands and adjacent lands, working in conjunction with the affected landowners, the USDA/Forest Service, MSU Extension and other agencies. Debris disposal and management operations that involve very large quantities of trees or more than one type of vegetation, or that require interaction and coordination with multiple agencies and levels of government, may be handled in conjunction with the MSP/EMHSD.
3. Provide current information on infestation-damaged forest lands in Michigan. The MDNR, working in conjunction with the Michigan Travel and Tourism Office (part of the MEDC), will provide potential tourists with up-to-date information on state parks and recreation areas, forest lands, and campgrounds that have been severely affected by infestation.

LARGE FIRES – TECHNOLOGIC DISASTER

In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESF's, consider the following tasks and procedures in a large fire disaster.

Description of Large Fire Disaster

Structure or house fires are some of the most common daily disruptions in local jurisdictions around the United States; often impacting single family dwellings and displacing families. While most of these fires are able to be handled by local resources, some fires are either too large or require too specialized a response for local jurisdictions to handle, and thus become state-level disasters.

Types of Large Fire Disaster

Large fires may include wildfires, scrap tire fires, and structure fires. Large wildfires are most likely to require state assistance and occur often in Michigan. The state may provide fire management and suppression support, additional support activities for firefighting, and liaison with federal agencies involved in wildfire suppression and management. Major fires at scrap tire storage, disposal, or recycling centers may happen in Michigan, and usually require state assistance for environmental monitoring, sampling, and investigation. Most structural fires in Michigan involve a single structure and do not require state-level assistance, however some structural fires may include multiple structures, or impact a highly populated area or facility such as a college or a shopping mall. These larger structural fires may require state level assistance and a disaster or emergency declaration to assist with response, recovery, and investigation activities. Fires involving hazardous materials, or their facilities, are addressed in the Hazardous Materials Disaster-specific Annex.

Scope

Structure fires and tire fires in the state of Michigan both fall under the scope of the State's response when local capabilities are exceeded, however additional federal or specialist partners may be required to assist due to the nature or location of the fire. Wildfires which occur within the borders of Michigan may be under the jurisdiction of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA): National Forrest Services (NFS) rather than the State of Michigan, though the state will assist in response needs. Wildfires occurring on National Park or Forrest grounds are under the jurisdiction of the NFS or other related agencies, which may request the State to assist in fire response, containment, investigation, and recovery.

Notification

The MSP/EMHSD will be notified of a wildfire requiring SEOC activation by the local impacted jurisdiction reaching out to the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator or MSP Operations, MDNR, or a federal agency such as the NFS or FEMA. Notification may be via MI CIMS, phone call, text, email, fax, or other appropriate method of communication.

General Response

Wildfires

The MDNR directs and coordinates grass, brush, and wildfire containment and suppression activities pursuant to Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act 451 of 1994; Part 515 (see following page).

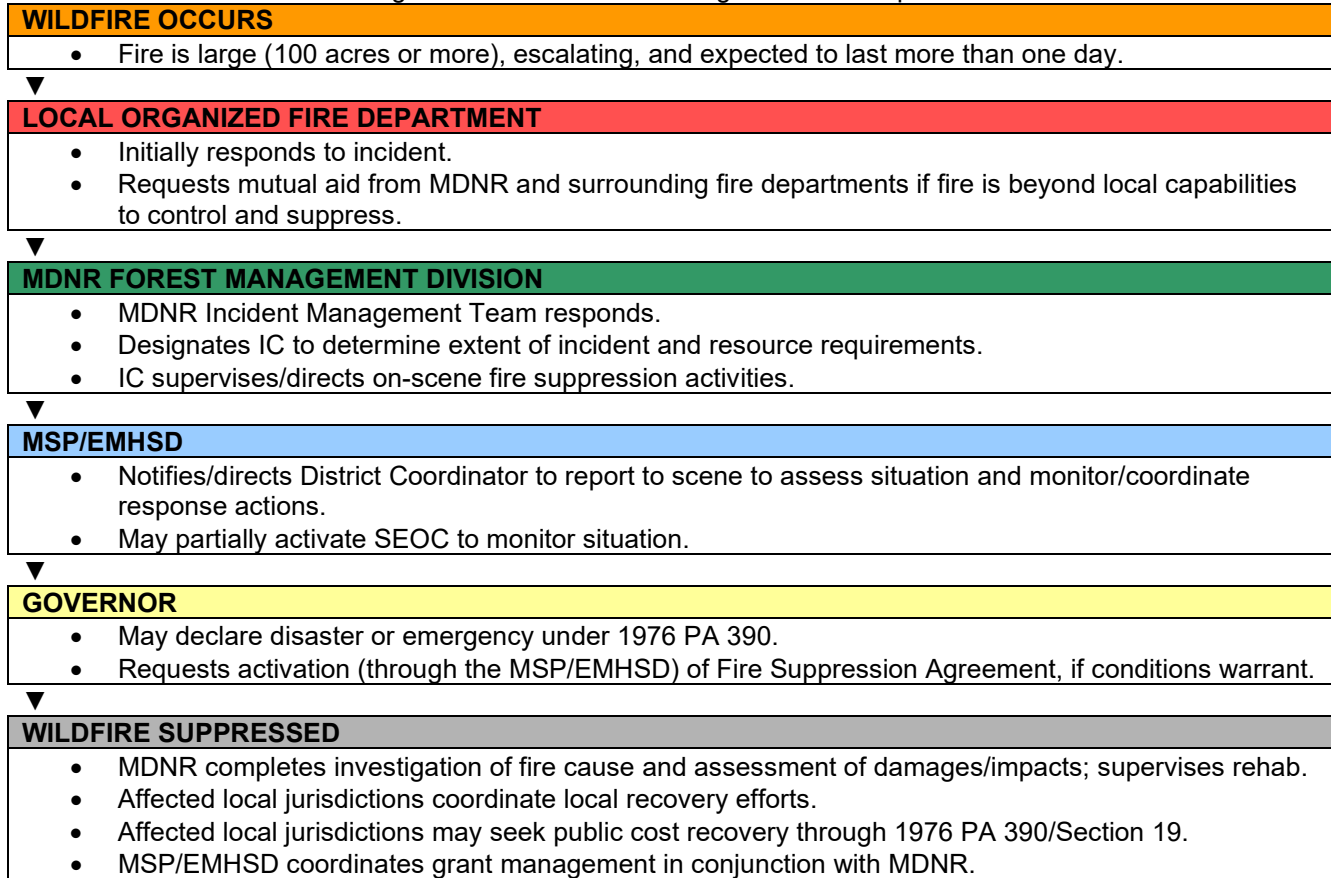
Generally, suppression of wildfires is a cooperative effort between MDNR fire forces and the local organized fire department(s). MDNR district/regional firefighting resources are utilized to the maximum extent possible to suppress the fire. Local resources support MDNR and other state government resources to the extent necessary. At the outset of a significant fire, typically greater than 100 acres, the local EMC or MDNR EMC may advise the MSP/EMHSD of the situation. An incident commander (IC) from within the MDNR will be designated to direct all fire suppression activities at the scene.

The MSP/EMHSD will be notified, and a meeting will be held with, designated representatives from the MSP/EMHSD, MDNR, MSP (fire investigators)—as needed, and the MDMVA, to assess the situation. These departments comprise the Unified Command, which manages the off-scene response to the fire. The MDNR is in charge of firefighting and other on-scene tasks. The MSP is responsible for investigating the cause of the fire and any deaths that may have occurred as a result of the fire. The MDMVA is normally placed on standby to mobilize if requested by the MDNR and so ordered by the Governor. The MSP/EMHSD coordinates the actions of the involved departments, determines population protection measures (i.e., evacuation or in-place sheltering) in concert with the involved departments, obtains FEMA funding, and keeps the Governor informed of the situation.

The MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator, in conjunction with MDNR personnel and the local EMC, will assess the situation to determine if population protection measures are required.

The local EOC may be activated to coordinate response activities. The SEOC may be partially activated to monitor the situation and coordinate state response activities.

Figure 22: Scenario for a Large Wildfire Response



Scrap Tire Fires

Suppression of scrap tire fires is generally handled by the local organized fire department, with assistance from nearby fire departments through mutual aid. Scrap tire fires are highly problematic and differ from conventional structural fires in several respects:

- Even relatively small scrap tire fires can require significant resources to control and extinguish.
- The costs of fire management are often far beyond that which local government can absorb.
- The environmental consequences of a major tire fire are significant.
- The extreme heat converts a standard passenger vehicle tire into about two gallons of oily residue, which can leach into the soil or migrate to streams.

Other than MDNR wildfire suppression teams and limited MDMVA fire fighting forces, the State does not have any fire fighting forces that can assist in suppressing a scrap tire fire. However, the State does have significant responsibilities related to environmental monitoring and sampling, health assessments, fire investigation, and provision of technical assistance to responding firefighters. The State’s primary technical expertise is found in the EGLE Scrap Tire Management Program, which regulates the transportation, storage, and disposal of scrap tires under Part 169 of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended. (This includes an annual registration process required for scrap tire transporters and collection sites, which can aid in determining scrap tire quantities.) In addition, state assistance may also be required for road closures and detouring, and possibly for some human service support functions (e.g., short-term sheltering, notifying/assisting homebound elderly residents).

Structural Fires

Most structural fires are handled by local fire departments with assistance (as necessary) from nearby fire departments via mutual aid. In some cases, MDNR wildfire suppression teams may assist in structural fire suppression as part of the local mutual aid structure. However, in general, state resources for structural fire suppression are very limited. The exception might be for large conflagration fires or fires at a major populated facility such as a school, college dormitory,

shopping mall, or similar type facility. In those cases, MDNR and possibly MDMVA fire forces may be utilized, but only if local capabilities (including mutual aid) are clearly overwhelmed and public health and safety is endangered.

Disaster-Specific Tasks: State Government

Department of Military and Veteran Affairs (DMVA)

1. Provide personnel, equipment, supplies, and technical assistance to aide fire suppression and recovery efforts as part of the Unified Command in fire response. (Response)

Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)

1. Conditions of extreme fire hazard exist, the MDNR will request the Governor to issue a proclamation to restrict outdoor burning to mitigate the potential for wildfire in all or part of the state. Such a proclamation restricts smoking, fireworks, and outdoor burning activities to approved locations. (Prevention)
2. Conduct wildfire threat assessment. Wildfire threat assessments can be conducted prior to a wildfire occurring to facilitate mitigation and prevention measures, or when a major wildfire has occurred or is imminent to determine appropriate response and recovery strategies. Using GIS technology, the MDNR will conduct threat assessments, as required, during the early stages of a wildfire threat or occurrence to identify areas in potential danger based on fire characteristics, land use and development, population concentrations, topography, hydrology, soils, weather conditions, vegetative cover, and other relevant natural and man-made features. These threat assessments provide MDNR and other responding fire personnel with the information needed to make timely and appropriate decisions to reduce the danger to people and improved property from actual or impending wildfire threats. (Response)
3. Coordinate on-scene fire suppression activities. At the outset of a major wildfire, the MDNR Forest Resources Division will designate an IC to direct all fire suppression activities at the scene.

Michigan State Police (MSP)

1. Provide resources to investigate deaths or other illegal activities associated with wildfire. (Recover)

Michigan State Police (MSP) - Emergency Management Homeland Security Division (EMHSD)

1. Closely monitor magnitude of the fire with MDNR on the scene of the wildfire. Determine if wildfire presents as a major disaster, as far as possible destruction, and advise the Governor to contact FEMA Regional Administrator by telephone within 24 hours of the onset of the fire to request a federal declaration under the Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG).
2. Implement appropriate population protection measures, which may include evacuation or in place sheltering, with MDNR, MSP, and the local EMC. (Response)

Note: A FEMA Fire Management Assistance Declaration is issued to offer federal assistance in large wildfires and has replaced the FEMA Suppression Authorization or Agreement (As of October 2001), which was previously used.

NUCLEAR ATTACK (MILITARY)– WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION ATTACKS

NOTE: In the 2022 update of the MEMP, the Nuclear (Military) annex is not being updated due to the recent (December 2021) updating of Radiological Emergency Preparedness requirements from the federal government. The tasks, descriptions, and other information in this annex are directly repeated from the 2018 version of the MEMP.

In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESF's, consider the following tasks and procedures in a nuclear attack (military).

Nuclear Attack Threat. At least eight countries around the world now possess nuclear devices, while several more have secret nuclear weapons programs and may therefore be building bombs. While some of these "nuclear powers" are allies of the United States, others remain potential enemies. Though unlikely, it is possible that an international crisis in areas such as the Persian Gulf, the Taiwan Straits, or the Korean Peninsula could escalate into an exchange of nuclear weapons targeted at American (and possibly Michigan) cities and other targets. Fortunately, nuclear devices are very difficult to build, and this limits the availability of the weapons. A nuclear weapon more closely resembles a precisely built scientific tool than a simple bomb. Careful engineering and extremely rare materials are needed to make a working nuclear weapon.

Although this section addresses an organized (and therefore intentional) military attack, there also remains a risk from accidental, mistaken, or unauthorized launch of nuclear weapons. Even the most sophisticated technology may malfunction, and the best-trained and most disciplined personnel may make mistakes. Once a missile has been launched there is no way call it back, and a nuclear warhead fired in error will do just as much damage as one launched in anger.

A strike against the United States by a nuclear power could consist of a single weapon or thousands, depending on the strength and intentions of the attacker. The most likely form of organized military attack would be the launch of intercontinental ballistic missiles fired from thousands of miles away. Although the United States now has a limited ability to shoot down incoming missiles, there are fewer than 30 interceptor missiles of doubtful reliability. A very small attack or an accidental launch might possibly be stopped, but a larger attack would certainly strike the United States.

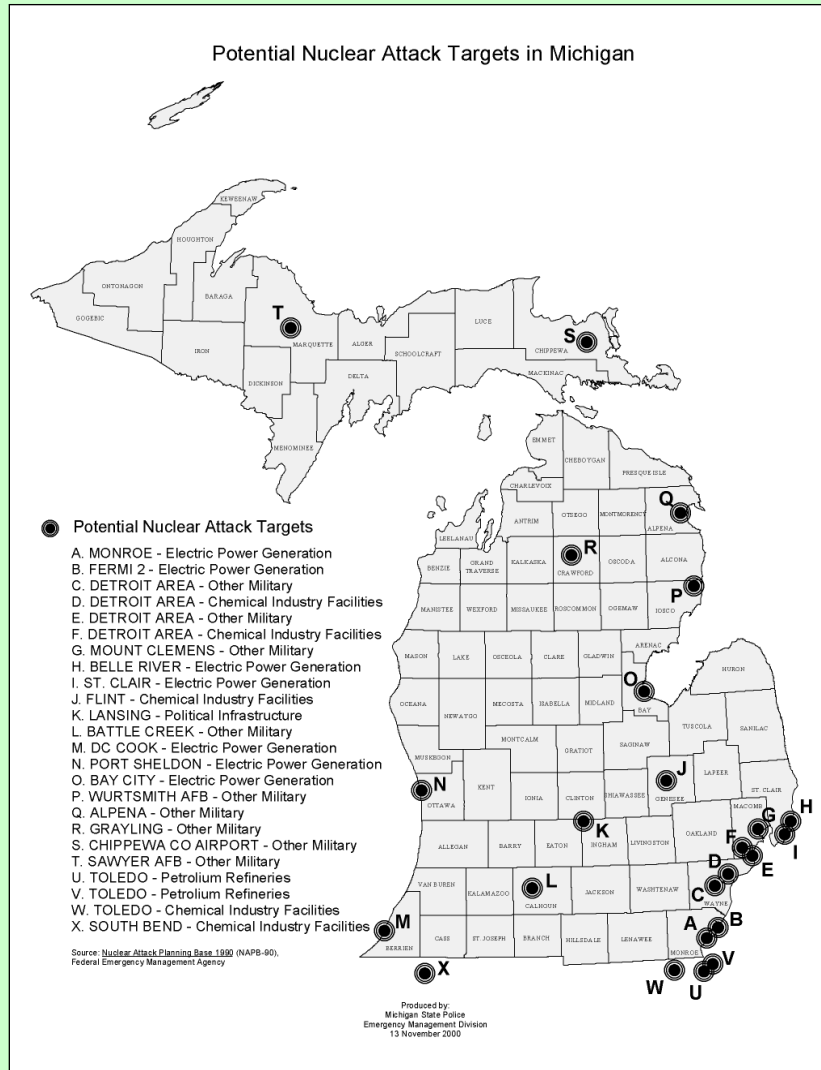
A nuclear power would have the ability to attack several locations at the same time. Multiple attacks across the United States would overwhelm national assets, forcing individual states or regions to rely on local resources. These attacks would probably be targeted on large cities and military bases and would use strategic nuclear weapons, each with a power of 100 kilotons or more. Cities would likely be attacked with airbursts, and military bases by the use of ground bursts. Other potential targets may include critical infrastructure and facilities (e.g., commercial power plants, chemical facilities, refineries), military support facilities (e.g., counterforce military installations, military support bases and industries), and political targets (e.g., state capitals).

(Refer to the background notes boxes on the following pages for pertinent information on potential attack targets in Michigan and nuclear detonation effects. Also refer to MSP/EMHSD Publication 103–Michigan Hazard Analysis, and MSP/EMHSD Publication 106–Michigan Hazard Mitigation Plan, for additional information on the organized nuclear military attack threat in Michigan.)

Background Notes on Nuclear Attack Targets: Despite the fact that it is based on a fully-armed and functional Soviet Union as an adversary (no longer the case due to the Soviet breakup), FEMA attack planning guidance provided in the document "Nuclear Attack Planning Base 1990" (NAPB-90) is still instructive because it identifies POTENTIAL nuclear attack target areas throughout the United States. These targets (based on the Soviet's military intentions at the time the information was collected) are categorized into seven classifications: 1) commercial power plants; 2) chemical facilities; 3) counterforce military installations; 4) other military bases; 5) military support industries; 6) refineries; and 7) political targets. In the NAPB-90 report, the State of Michigan has 25 identified target areas. In addition, four target areas near the Ohio and Indiana borders which directly affect Michigan jurisdictions are included in the target list found on the "Direct Effects Risk Area Planning Base Identified in NAPB-90" map below.

Although the NAPB-90 report is no longer a valid basis for the State's population protection strategy for nuclear attack, the target and postulated detonation information (1.0 MT warheads with 7,500-foot height of burst) provide valuable guidance for determining potential evacuation and shelter areas in the state. For areas identified as an aiming point subject to the most severe direct weapons effects including blast, heat, fire, and radiation, evacuation should be considered the primary population protection strategy. Shelter is the most viable population protection alternative for those areas not specifically identified as a potential target and where protective public shelters or home basements may provide an adequate level of protection from direct weapons effects.

Direct Effects Risk Area Planning Base Identified in NAPB-90



Map Notes: 1. The Palisades Nuclear Power Plant, located near Covert in Van Buren County, was not specifically listed in the NAPB-90 report as a potential nuclear attack target in Michigan; however, it is considered a potential target. 2. Wurtsmith and Sawyer AFBs are now closed and have been converted to other uses; however, much of the runway infrastructure that is capable of handling military aircraft remains in place.

Background Notes on Nuclear Detonation Effects: The map below illustrates the effects of a typical military nuclear missile warhead. This example shows the effects of a 750-kiloton air-burst detonation at an altitude of 8,000 feet on a clear day above a mid-sized American city. Such an attack would be representative of an attack on Michigan cities such as Grand Rapids, Lansing, Flint, or Ann Arbor. The rings in the illustration show distances from the center of the nuclear explosion.

Outer Ring: 6.3 miles across

At this distance, the exposed skin of persons outdoors will suffer immediate 3rd degree burns (8 kcal/cm²). With medical services destroyed or overwhelmed, almost all severely burned victims will die. Within this ring, mass fires can be expected to develop within hours. Eventually, most of this area will be destroyed by fire.

Second Ring: 3.3 miles across

At this distance, the blast wave will totally destroy light frame structures, such as most homes (5psi). Sturdier buildings will be severely damaged, with their interiors destroyed. Winds of 160 miles per hour would then follow the blast wave.

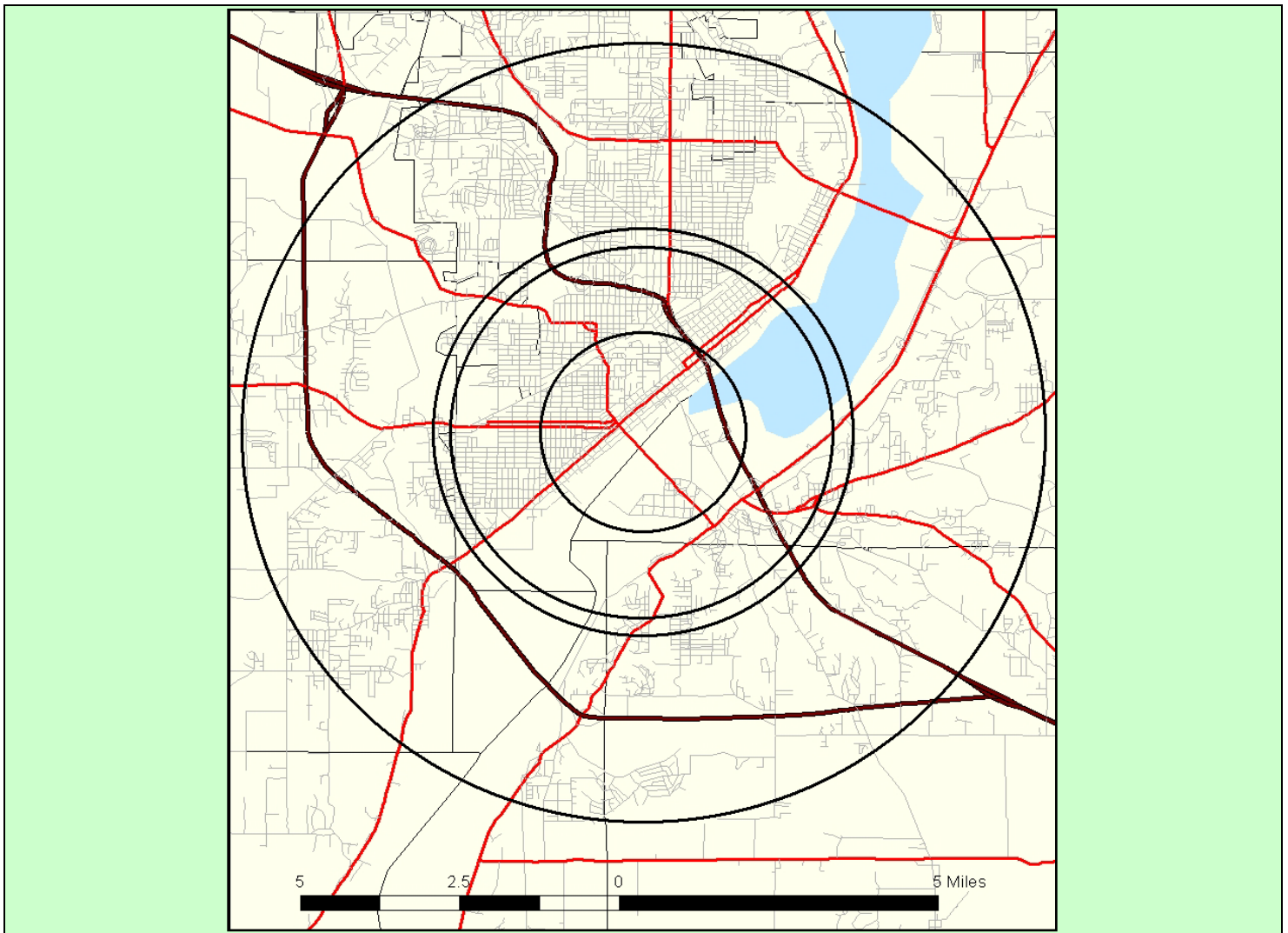
Third Ring: 3.0 miles across

At this distance, exposed persons will be affected by intense prompt radiation (5Gy). Between 50% and 80% of victims will eventually die from this exposure, unless first killed by blast or thermal effects.

Inner Ring: 1.6 miles across

At this distance, the blast wave will totally destroy even reinforced concrete buildings (20psi). Winds of 230 miles per hour will follow the blast wave. Essentially everyone within this ring will be killed immediately.

Lighter damage will extend well beyond the area depicted in this map, mostly due to the effects of the thermal pulse.



General Response Procedures for an Organized Military Nuclear Attack. Response to an organized military nuclear attack against the United States is the joint responsibility of federal, state, and local government. If an attack is imminent or anticipated due to increased international tension, the President may proclaim a “national civil defense emergency”. If such action occurs, the Governor will declare a State of Disaster under the Michigan Emergency Management Act, thus activating the response and recovery aspects of the MEMP and all local EOPs in the state. State and local government will implement population protection actions and other attack preparedness, response, and recovery activities according to the Enemy Attack Emergency Action Level Classification System (refer to the table with the same title). This includes activation of the Michigan Continuity of Government Plan (MCOGP), state department / agency Continuity of Operations Plans (COOPs), and all local government COG plans and COOPs in the state, to ensure the continuation of Essential Functions and Constitutional governance in the pre-, trans-, and post-attack periods.

Emergency Operations Centers. In the event of an enemy attack threat or an actual attack, the SEOC and local EOCs comprise a statewide capability to ensure continuity of operations throughout the crisis period. The primary SEOC is located on the fringe of Lansing—an area that is a possible target due to its political importance. Therefore, it is considered a planned evacuation area to protect the population from the direct weapons effects of blast, heat, fire, and radiation. The SEOC will be activated and staffed until the Alternate State Emergency Operations Center (ASEOC) is established at a location determined by the MSP/EMHSD and Governor. All SEOC personnel will be relocated immediately to the ASEOC when established. SEOC personnel will be assigned to staff two twelve-hour shifts unless circumstances dictate the need for a different staffing pattern.

Continuity Facilities. An organized nuclear military attack will likely trigger activation of Alternate Seats of Government (ASGs) and Alternate Operating Facilities (AOFs) at both the state and local levels, in accordance with the MCOGP, local COG plans, and state and local COOPs. The purpose of these facilities is to ensure the continuation of Essential Functions and the preservation of Constitutional governance throughout the attack, at both the state and local levels. (The locations of these facilities are identified in the various continuity plans.) At the state level, every attempt will be made to co-locate the ASEOC and ASG or locate the two facilities in close proximity to each other to maximize attack response and recovery coordination. (Details are found in the MCOGP.)

Assistance Requests and Incident Reporting. Local EOCs will submit incident summary reports and requests for assistance directly to the SEOC or ASEOC via the MI CIMS (if operable) or by alternate means as described in this Procedure and the Warning and Communications ESF. The MSP/EMHSD District Coordinators will work from their respective District Headquarters and maintain contact (to the extent possible) with local EOCs, the SEOC/ASEOC, and state and local ASGs (if activated). Local EOCs will coordinate population protection activities and all other attack preparedness, response, and recovery activities as established in the local EOP.

Attack Warning and Classification. Attack warning originates at the National Warning Center (NWC) located in the Combat Center, North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD), Colorado Springs, Colorado. The National Warning Center is the primary control for the National Warning System (NAWAS). Enemy attack information is received from FEMA through the warning systems described in the Warning and Communications ESF. Federal Telecommunications System (FTS) land lines, secure telephone, and the Federal National Message System (FNAMS) are the primary means of communication. The FEMA National Radio System (FNARS) and regular land line telephones serve as the alternative means of communication.

As attack information is received in the SEOC / ASEOC, the various SEOC Sections (e.g., Incident Management, Operations, Planning, etc.) will jointly assess the situation and then classify it according to the Enemy Attack Emergency Action Level Classification System. MSP Operations will be notified of this classification, and it will disseminate this information via NAWAS, LEIN, and other means in accordance with MSP Official Order No. 3.

Attack Communications.

SEOC Communications. The SEOC Emergency Communications Center is equipped to provide for attack warning and communications statewide. The SEOC will disseminate information received from the federal government (through FEMA) via the communications links described in the Warning and Communications ESF. Telephone, NAWAS, and the Emergency Alert System (EAS) will serve as primary means of communication, with LEIN for hardcopy confirmation. The MSP radio system is the primary radio network for direction and control and warning. AUXCOMM volunteers provide an alternate means of communications when traditional communications are overloaded. ARES/RACES, MARS, and CAP all have equipment in the SEOC and are capable of voice and data transmission.

ASEOC Communications. Once the ASEOC is established, all communications links will be shifted to that facility. The DTMB is responsible for providing and coordinating a communications capability for the SEOC and ASEOC. The DTMB will arrange for the installation or hook-up of telephones or other special features such as line load control. The MSP/EMHSD will determine the appropriate links to be established and arrange for personnel to staff these links. As necessary, MSP Operations may be requested to provide personnel to staff communications links in a support capacity.

Supplemental Communications. The MDNR, MDOT, and MDMVA will provide additional radio communications capability. Amateur radio, Civil Air Patrol, and other groups may also provide supplemental communications at the SEOC/ASEOC and local EOCs. The MSP mobile command vehicle can also be dispatched upon MSP/EMHSD request to provide supplemental communications capability to the SEOC/ASEOC. The MSP mobile command vehicle is equipped with low band, VHF, UHF, and 800 MHz radio systems, land line telephones, antennas for cellular telephones, and satellite/remote LEIN with modem. MSP Operations, in cooperation with the MSP/EMHSD, will coordinate the use of this additional equipment and assure its proper interface. MSP Operations will also coordinate the use of frequencies, including the designation of emergency frequencies and the restriction of traffic on certain frequencies.

Public Information. When the decision is made to implement protective actions for a nuclear attack, the SPIO and JIT will make appropriate public announcements via news briefings and the EAS. The EAS can be activated by telephone or remote pickup unit from the SEOC, or ASEOC when established. The SPIO and JIT will operate from the SEOC/ASEOC until public information operations are transferred to a Joint Information Center (JIC) established at or near the ASEOC. Periodic news briefings will be conducted for media representatives at the JIC for the purpose of providing status updates on protective actions (evacuation and protective sheltering), resource management issues, and related general survival instructions. This information will also be disseminated to the public through EAS announcements. Local emergency management program jurisdictions are responsible for developing public information systems that address locally-specific issues such as evacuation routing, locations of shelters, mass feeding, and survival supplies. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF for additional details on public information operations.)

Critical Nuclear Attack Preparedness and Response Actions

ALL state departments/agencies:

Implement Continuity of Operations Plans (COOPs) at the direction of the Governor. Each department/agency has developed a COOP to ensure the continuation of Essential Functions in the pre-, trans-, and post-attack periods. These plans will be implemented by department/agency directors at the direction of the Governor or his/her designee. (See related task assignments below.)

Suspend nonessential operations. Each department/agency director will determine which operations should be suspended, curtailed, or consolidated preceding a nuclear attack to facilitate relocation of staff and resources. Essential Function operations will be transferred to an AOF (locations identified in department/agency COOPs) to ensure their continuation, or resumption when conditions permit.

Ensure emergency assignments are staffed. The department/agency director will provide liaison to the SEOC/ASEOC for the purpose of coordinating response and recovery operations. The director will also ensure that adequate staffing for department/agency Essential Functions is maintained, in accordance with the department/agency COOP.

Inform staff of emergency procedures. The department/agency director will alert executive staff of the emergency procedures to be followed in a nuclear attack, including individual protective measures, reporting, requests for assistance, suspending or curtailing operations, relocation, pre- and post-attack staffing patterns and work locations, and the protection of vital records and resources. This information, contained in the department/agency COOP, will immediately be disseminated to all department/agency staff utilizing the most expedient communication channels available at the time, up to and including the use of the media.

Ensure vital resources are protected. The department/agency director will ensure that vital department/agency resources (e.g., records – hardcopy and electronic, materials/supplies, equipment, etc.) are relocated to a safe location away from the direct weapons effects of a nuclear attack, in accordance with the department/agency COOP. Generally, vital resources will be relocated to the department/agency AOF, or to another facility outside the target area if appropriate for the continuation or resumption of Essential Functions.

MSP/EMHSD; EXECUTIVE (GOVERNOR’S) OFFICE; MICHIGAN JUDICIARY; AND MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE:

Implement the Michigan Continuity of Government Plan and coordinate continuity of government activities to facilitate recovery. If a nuclear attack is imminent, the MSP/EMHSD will work with the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Branches of state government to implement the MCOGP to provide for the continuation of Constitutional governance during the pre-, trans-, and post-attack periods. This may include the establishment and operation of an Alternate Seat of Government (ASG). It is highly likely that COG operations will continue well into the post-attack recovery period. State department/agency COOPs and local government COG plans and COOPs will also be implemented to provide for statewide governmental continuity and stability. (Refer to the MCOGP—a Support Plan to the MEMP—for more detailed information on statewide COG operations.)

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

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (MDE):

Issue emergency advisories to school districts. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, in collaboration with the MDHHS-Health, will issue emergency advisories to intermediate school districts at appropriate times preceding an imminent attack or during the immediate post-attack period, regarding the protection of students, suspension of school activities, and the use of school resources to support population protection measures. Such advisories will be issued through the MDE EMC, who in turn will forward the information to intermediate school districts through the SEOC/ASEOC and JIC. Local school districts will be notified by the appropriate intermediate school district. These advisories are necessary to ensure that each local school district fully understands the situation and takes the necessary actions to protect students and support emergency operations. Directives regarding suspension of school and the release of students will be implemented locally per district procedure.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS (MDMVA):

Provide information on troop convoy movements. In a nuclear attack, some portion of the Michigan National Guard will likely be federalized and placed on active duty under the command of the United States Northern Commander. If that occurs, forces for land defense and support to civil authorities in the state will be allocated by that command and placed under the Joint Forces Headquarters–Michigan (JFHQ-MI). The Joint Forces Headquarters/Joint Operations Center (JFHQ/JOC) will be activated to coordinate military operations and support to civil authorities.

The MDMVA EMC will keep SEOC/ASEOC staff informed of troop and equipment convoy movements within the state to avoid a conflict with major evacuation routes and transportation staging areas for the general population. This information will be released to the public through the EAS and JIC, in accordance with the MNG Public Information Program and in cooperation and coordination with the MSP/EMHSD.

Attack Assessment. In an attack, assessment will be performed by local EOCs and reports submitted to the SEOC/ASEOC to allow for a coordinated response by the state. The State Radiological Defense Officer (SRDO) from the MSP/EMHSD is responsible for planning and coordinating the Radiological Defense (RADEF) program for the state. Essential elements of this program are: 1) a reporting network, consisting of the SEOC/ASEOC and local EOCs; 2) a standardized reporting system; 3) an analysis and evaluation capability; and 4) a state training program, including the capability to provide “crisis” training preceding an attack.

State RADEF Organization. In order to carry out this program, a state RADEF organization—consisting of applicable state and local departments/agencies with radiological monitoring capability—will be formed. Specific reporting relationships have been established to help ensure an accurate flow of radiological information. (See the “State Radiological Reporting Procedures” section.)

The SRDO is responsible for working with involved state departments / agencies to develop a RADEF program and self-protection support system, capable of protecting state personnel during out-of-shelter activities. As part of that effort, each state department/agency EMC is responsible for the organization and development of a RADEF program for their department/agency, including designation of a Radiological Defense Officer (RDO) to coordinate RADEF training and planning activities.

SEOC Planning Section. Various types of specialized units (i.e., Assessment Unit, Documentation Unit, Resource Unit, and Situation Report Unit) will be formed as needed within the SEOC Planning Section to collect, analyze, synthesize, display, and report attack-related information. This will include information on nuclear detonations (NUDETS) and

radioactive fallout, protective actions taken and their status, damage reports, decontamination efforts, status of essential resources and vulnerable populations, and other information as appropriate. Most assessment information will come from local EOCs, state departments/agencies and the state RADEF organization, and the federal government. The SEOC Planning Section will support the SEOC Operations Section and SEOC Incident Management Section in providing technical data upon which decisions for response and recovery actions can be made. As necessary and appropriate, technical experts from EGLE, MDMVA, and MDLEO (for radiological hazards), and other departments/agencies will be integrated into the various SEOC Planning Section units to assist in the attack assessment.

Critical Pre-Attack Assessment Actions

STATE RADIOLOGICAL DEFENSE OFFICER (SRDO) – PRE-ATTACK PHASE:

Notify RADEF personnel. The SRDO will ensure that members of the state RADEF organization are notified and mobilized as necessary.

Coordinate "crisis" training of RADEF personnel. "Crisis" training for radiological monitors will be initiated at the Alert Level of the Enemy Attack Emergency Action Level Classification System. The SRDO will coordinate this training to ensure that state and local personnel have the basic skills, knowledge, and guidance needed to minimize the effects of fallout radiation to facilitate recovery efforts in a radiological environment.

Radiological monitor instructors from (or arranged by) the MSP/EMHSD will provide training for department/agency radiological monitors to enable them to carry out Essential Functions in the post-attack environment. This concept of "self-protection monitoring" is basic to the ability of each department/agency to provide Essential Functions to the public and other stakeholders. Basic procedures and assignments will be reviewed as part of that training. Radiological training for shelter monitors will be provided for appropriate state personnel (primarily from the MDHHS-Human Services). These monitors will then be assigned to shelters for state personnel, located at or near the ASEOC.

Training will consist of a combination of classroom instruction, instructional videos, and hands-on demonstrations, based on guidance provided by the federal government. Each MSP Post has (or will be provided with) a "crisis" training set to use in training troopers in radiological monitoring. Training will be provided to other departments/agencies as required and appropriate for their attack-related role(s) and responsibilities.

Coordinate RADEF equipment distribution. The SRDO will coordinate the distribution of available (and properly calibrated) RADEF equipment to local and state departments/agencies on a priority basis.

Review RADEF reporting procedures. During the pre-attack period the SRDO will review, with state and local officials (via the MI CIMS, LEIN or other appropriate means), the procedures for reporting radiological data.

SEOC PLANNING SECTION – PRE-ATTACK PHASE:

Record attack information. The following information will be recorded on status boards and/or other visual displays in the SEOC/ASEOC as it is received:

- Description of the attack threat.
- Enemy Attack Emergency Action Level Classification.
- Protective actions ordered by the President and/or Governor.
- Status of evacuation and sheltering efforts.
- Status of resource use/availability.
- Status of any damage or injuries from pre-attack actions.
- Other pertinent information, as appropriate.

Plot attack information on maps. The following information will be recorded on appropriate maps in the SEOC/ASEOC as it is received:

- Major evacuation routes.
- Traffic conditions along evacuation routes, including conditions that might impede or inhibit vehicular movement (e.g., major construction, accidents, vehicles out of fuel, etc.).
- Traffic/access control points.
- Rest areas and gasoline stations.
- Essential resource relocation staging areas.

- Major transportation pickup points.
- Evacuation status.
- Locations of major public fallout shelters and their capacity / status.
- Status of upgrading efforts at major shelters.
- Location of essential resources (e.g., food warehouses, fuel storage facilities, pharmaceutical manufacturers, etc.).
- Location of major populations and/or facilities requiring special protection or handling (e.g., large hospitals, correctional facilities, nursing homes, mental health facilities, universities, etc.).
- Other pertinent information, as appropriate.

Track available and expended resources. If time and circumstances permit, the Planning Section (Resource Unit) will work with the Operations Section in the SEOC/ASEOC to compile and track available resources, as well as resources expended or committed, so that response and recovery actions are based on the most current and accurate resource information base possible.

ALL STATE DEPARTMENTS/AGENCIES – PRE-ATTACK PHASE:

Provide crisis training for radiological monitors. State departments/agencies have a responsibility to ensure that a sufficient number of their personnel are trained in radiological monitoring so that workers can effectively and safely perform essential functions and services in the post-attack radiological environment. Many departments/agencies have essential post-attack functions to perform to protect public health, safety and welfare, maintain law and order, and ensure the continued functioning of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Branches of government. In addition, shelter monitor training must be provided for MDHHS-Human Services staff who will be assigned to shelters for state personnel, located at or near the ASEOC.

Radiological monitor instructors will be arranged by the MSP/EMHSD. Other state departments/agencies with subject matter experts in radiological monitoring (e.g., EGLE, MDMVA, MDLARA) will provide instructional support as required in training department/agency radiological monitors. Training will consist of a combination of classroom instruction, instructional videos, and hands-on demonstrations, based on guidance provided by the federal government.

Critical Attack Analysis Actions

STATE RADIOLOGICAL DEFENSE OFFICER (SRDO) AND ASEOC PLANNING SECTION – ATTACK ANALYSIS PHASE:

Collect and compile attack-related information. Immediately following a nuclear attack, the first priority is attack analysis. The SRDO and ASEOC Planning Section are responsible for collecting (as conditions permit) and compiling pertinent attack-related information from local EOCs, state departments/agencies and the state RADEF organization, and the federal government. Attack information will be reported to the ASEOC in accordance with the procedures outlined in the “State Radiological Reporting Procedures” section.

It is assumed that the actual location of ground zero (GZ), the weapon size, and the type of burst (air or ground) may not immediately be available. This may be due to communications disruptions, the inability to collect information, or simply a lack of information from credible sources. Consequently, the Planning Section may have to rely on rudimentary estimating procedures involving analysis of fragmentary information on various characteristics associated with the nuclear detonation for deriving the location of GZ, the weapon size, and type of burst.

Critical Post-Attack Assessment Actions

STATE RADIOLOGICAL DEFENSE OFFICER (SRDO) – POST-ATTACK PHASE:

Review and interpret fallout history curves and predictions. The SRDO, working in conjunction with the ASEOC Planning Section and its radiological subject matter experts, will review, evaluate, and interpret fallout history curves for the state. Depending on the remaining communications capability, information from the federal government on fallout levels may be limited or non-existent. Therefore, the State may be forced to rely on its own ability to develop fallout history curves based on federal guidance and the best information available in the ASEOC at the time. If communications capability is such that communications between local EOCs and the ASEOC is severely hampered, local RDOs will be responsible for the preparation, evaluation, and interpretation of fallout contour maps and predictions for their jurisdiction, based on the best available information.

Fallout exposure rate contour maps will be prepared in the ASEOC using the information collected on fallout levels (if available). By indicating the severity and geographic scope of fallout problems, fallout contour maps will help provide a basis for making operational decisions involving recovery activities and the status/use of available resources. Dose and dose rate charts will be developed as needed for affected areas.

Advise on state decontamination activities. State and local facilities that survived the attack must be decontaminated before they can be used again. Radiological decontamination includes any measures used to reduce radiation exposure. Radioactivity cannot be destroyed; however, fallout radiation can be reduced by 1) removing radioactive materials from contaminated surfaces; 2) covering the contaminated surfaces with shielding materials (such as earth); or 3) isolating contaminated objects and waiting for the radiation levels to decrease through the process of radioactive decay.

The SRDO and the radiological subject matter experts in the ASEOC Planning Section will advise state departments/agencies and local government on decontamination measures, in accordance with guidance provided by the federal government. The DTMB is ultimately responsible for the management and use of state-owned and leased facilities. Consequently, the DTMB is responsible for arranging for and coordinating the decontamination of state facilities in the post-attack environment. Essential facilities will be identified and given priority in decontamination efforts. Such determinations will be made in the ASEOC, based on damage reports received and the operational needs of state government at the time.

The MDARD, EGLE, and MDHHS-Health will monitor and coordinate decontamination or disposal of food and water supplies.

ASEOC PLANNING SECTION – POST-ATTACK PHASE:

Prepare damage and casualty estimates. As soon as the post-attack radiological environment allows, state and local assessment teams will be dispatched to conduct detailed damage assessment surveys to determine the nature and extent of damage and impacts, and the number of casualties. Standard damage assessment procedures and forms will be utilized to collect, compile, and report damage, impact, and casualty information. Local assessment information will be reported to the local EOC per established procedure. Local EOCs, in turn, will report assessment information to the ASEOC. State departments/agencies will report damage assessment information to their ASEOC representative, who in turn will provide the information to the ASEOC Planning Section for review, compilation, analysis, synthesis, and reporting.

Damage, impact, casualty, and other pertinent information will be compiled and recorded on status boards and maps by the ASEOC Planning Section. ASEOC staff will use this information to help make key operational decisions concerning the post-attack recovery. This information will also provide the basis for developing assistance requests to the federal government.

Conduct state resource evaluation. The ASEOC Planning Section (Resource Unit) will work with the ASEOC Operations Section to conduct a state resource evaluation to determine the number and type of resources damaged or destroyed, and the number and type of resources available for use in the post-attack recovery. This resource evaluation will be based on local, state, and federal damage assessment reports and field surveys, or reconnaissance conducted by local and state personnel. Critical resources will be given priority status in the evaluation and assessment process.

State Radiological Reporting System. The following system for measuring radiation and reporting fallout information between levels of government is necessary for protection of the public against fallout, and for directing the efforts of personnel engaged in survival and recovery operations.

Counties and Municipalities. Counties and municipal emergency management program jurisdictions will report radiological information directly to the ASEOC.

State Radiological Monitors/Monitoring Teams. Radiological monitors and monitoring teams from state departments/agencies will report radiological information directly to the ASEOC. Aerial radiological monitoring information (e.g., from the Civil Air Patrol, MDMVA) will also be reported directly to the ASEOC.

ASEOC. The ASEOC will report radiological information to DHS/FEMA (Region V RRCC) and to other federal facilities as directed by DHS/FEMA. Information will be reported to neighboring states and the Province of Ontario, Canada under reciprocal agreement and by request only.

Method of Reporting. The following means of communication will be utilized, in order of preference, for counties and municipalities to report radiological information:

MI CIMS. If the system is operable, it should be used to report radiological information.

Telephone. All communities have contact with the ASEOC via commercial telephone. Even after a nuclear attack, it is felt that this means of communication will remain operative in many areas. Dedicated open telephone lines will be established (to the extent possible) between local EOCs and the ASEOC to assure continuously available, uninterrupted communication.

LEIN. Most counties and municipalities have LEIN capability. The LEIN provides hardcopy confirmation.

Police Radio. Police radio is the primary radio network for direction and control in an enemy attack.

Backup Systems. The following means of communication can be used as backup systems in the event the primary reporting systems outlined above are restricted or inoperable:

800 MHz Radio. Many local communities and public agencies have 800 MHz radios that can be used to transmit radiological reports to the SEOC/ASEOC.

MDOT Radio. The MDOT has radio equipment in county road commission garages in most Michigan counties.

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES). Amateur radio can be utilized to the extent that it is organized and operative in the community in question.

Reporting Intervals and Formats. Organized, systematic, and consistent reporting intervals and formats are essential to keep the MI CIMS and LEIN system, radio frequencies, and telephone lines from becoming jammed with unnecessary traffic. To that end, when the dose rate from fallout reaches 0.1 R/hr, local EOCs are to report this information using the following reporting interval and format guidelines:

Counties and Municipalities.

Reporting Intervals. Military or 24-hour clock time will be used in all RADEF reporting. After the initial fallout reading is reported, readings will be taken and reported by local EOCs to the ASEOC every hour for the first 24 hours after the initial report. From 24 to 48 hours after the initial fallout report, readings will be taken and reported every six hours at 0300, 0900, 1500, and 2100. After this early fallout period (i.e., 48 hours after the arrival of fallout), readings will be taken and reported once a day at 0300 until notified by the ASEOC to cease transmittal of readings. RADEF reports will be compiled by local EOC staff and reported to the ASEOC every six hours for the first 48 hours, and daily after that. Local reports to the ASEOC will be based on average readings for the following times: 0300, 0900, 1500, and 2100 for the first 48 hours, and at 0300 only for the remainder of the time.

Reporting Format. The name of the county or municipality will be reported first, followed by any secondary location designator as appropriate (i.e., the name of a city or village in a county), followed by the date, followed by the time (in military/24-hour time), followed by the reading.

For example:

Livingston County EOC/9-30-91/0900/0.38 R/hr

or

Livingston County/City of Brighton/9-30-91/1200/0.56 R/hr

or

City of Grand Rapids/9-30-91/1600/0.44 R/hr

ASEOC.

Reporting Intervals. RADEF reports from local EOCs will be compiled at the ASEOC to provide a comprehensive and accurate portrayal of the fallout patterns affecting the state. This information will be provided to DHS/FEMA (and other federal departments/agencies per DHS/FEMA request). It will be provided to adjacent states and the Province of Ontario, Canada upon reciprocal agreement and by request only.

The ASEOC will broadcast the first report it receives from a local EOC to all other EOCs in the district. A comprehensive dose rate report will be broadcast to each local EOC in the district at 12 hours, 24 hours, and 48 hours after the arrival of fallout. Unscheduled reports may be made to local EOCs if it is necessary to assist local and state departments/agencies in performing specific missions. Primary attention will be given to scheduled dose rate reporting.

Reporting Format. The district number, followed by the date, followed by the time of the reading, followed by the counties/municipalities and their readings.

For example:

- District 5/9-30-91/0900/
- Allegan County/0.40 R/hr.
- Barry County/0.44 R/hr.
- Berrien County/0.56 R/hr.
- Cass County/0.60 R/hr.
- Kalamazoo County/0.39 R/hr.
- St. Joseph County/0.66 R/hr.
- Van Buren County/0.42 R/hr.

State Government Post-Attack Continuity Operations.

Alternate Operating Facilities. Each state department/agency must, in its COOP, identify essential personnel and resources and an AOF (or AOFs) necessary for the execution of its Essential Functions in the post-attack period. Because Lansing is a possible attack target due to its political importance and is therefore considered a planned evacuation area, each state department/agency must select an AOF (or AOFs) located outside of the potential direct effects risk area boundary (approximately 6.3 miles in any direction from downtown Lansing) from which it will conduct Essential Functions. When attack is imminent, identified essential state personnel will evacuate the Lansing area with the general populace. As soon as conditions allow evacuees to leave shelters, the essential state personnel will report to their regular work location in Lansing, if the location is undamaged, or to the AOF(s) identified in their department/agency COOP to resume Essential Functions.

State department/agency Essential Functions will be conducted at designated AOFs until conditions in Lansing allow for the transfer of personnel and resources back to their normal Lansing area work locations, or to another designated location. If the Lansing area work locations are not usable, the departments/agencies will continue to conduct Essential Functions at their designated AOF(s), in accordance with their COOPs, until such time as more permanent arrangements can be made for work facilities.

Alternate Seat of Government. When attack is imminent, designated elements of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Branches of Michigan State Government will relocate to an ASG at a location identified in the Michigan Continuity of Government Plan (MCOGP). (Multiple potential ASG sites have been identified in the MCOGP to provide a range of relocation options in response to incident conditions. The selected ASG will be located outside of the boundary of any potential direct effects risk area.) After the attack, when conditions allow, an assessment will be conducted of the Lansing area state governmental complexes to determine if they are too severely damaged for use. (It is expected that all facilities will have to be decontaminated before re-use.) If the Lansing state governmental complexes are not severely damaged after the attack and they can be adequately decontaminated, the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Branches will reconvene in Lansing to reconstitute Michigan State Government. If conditions do not allow for reconstitution in Lansing, the ASG will remain operational until such time as more permanent arrangements can be made for work facilities.

Note: The MCOGP and department/agency COOPs contain detailed information regarding Michigan State Government continuity operations. All of these documents have restricted access and therefore are only available to those authorized individuals that have a designated continuity role. State department/agency COOPs are electronically housed on a restricted access business continuity management software that is maintained and controlled by the DTMB. The DTMB oversees and administers the state department/agency COOP process. The MSP/EMHSD maintains the MCOGP, in partnership with the DTMB and the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches, as a Support Plan to the MEMP.

Critical Attack Recovery Actions

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, ENERGY (EGLE):

Coordinate state field team radiological assessment and control activities:

Coordinate field team radiological monitoring and sampling.

Using the information obtained through radiological monitoring and sampling and from other sources, assess the nature and extent of the attack.

Assess meteorological conditions using information (as available) from the National Weather Service, state meteorologists, online meteorological web sites, local EOCs, and other sources.

Assist in assessing protective action recommendations.

Coordinate the distribution of dosimetry to state emergency workers and maintain records of exposure.

Control exposure to the extent possible.

Based upon the attack assessment, assist in defining (by identifiable geographic boundaries) the area(s) actually or potentially affected by radioactive fallout and radiological contamination.

Note: Definition of geographic boundaries will be a joint cooperative effort between the MSP/EMHSD, EGLE and other radiological subject matter experts in the SEOC / ASEOC Planning Section. Assessment information for making these determinations will likely come from a variety of sources.

Assist in screening the public for radiological contamination. EGLE will coordinate with the MSP/EMHSD in locating, setting up, and overseeing portal monitor screening of shelter populations with potential radioactive contamination.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS (MDLARA) / MICHIGAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (MPSC):

Coordinate post-attack energy resource distribution. Control and coordination of the distribution and use of energy resources is a critical post-attack function. Electricity, natural gas, fuel oils and gasoline must be readily available and equitably distributed to facilitate the relocation and sheltering of the population, but perhaps most importantly, they must be available to aid in post-attack recovery. The MPSC (EGLE) has a vital role in securing the cooperation of energy companies and the energy industry in the redistribution of energy resources as needed. Strict control over the distribution and use of energy resources may be necessary in the post-attack environment.

This effort will be carried out under the direction of the MPSC (EGLE) and Governor's Office, in coordination with the MSP/EMHSD, based on recommendations made in accordance with 1982 PA 191. A representative of the MPSC (EGLE) will be present in the SEOC/ASEOC to advise state officials on matters pertaining to energy resources and to coordinate the control and redistribution of energy resources as needed. (Refer to the Technological Disaster Procedures/Energy Emergencies.)

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY, MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET (DTMB):

Coordinate decontamination of state facilities. State facilities that survive a nuclear attack will have to be decontaminated before they can be used again. The DTMB is ultimately responsible for the management and use of state owned and managed facilities. Consequently, it is responsible for arranging for and coordinating the decontamination of the state facilities in the post-attack environment.

Radiological decontamination includes any measures used to reduce radiation exposure. Radioactivity cannot be destroyed; however, fallout radiation can be reduced by 1) removing radioactive particles from contaminated surfaces; 2) covering the contaminated surfaces with shielding materials (such as earth); or 3) isolating contaminated objects and waiting for the radiation levels to decrease through the process of radioactive decay.

Essential facilities will be identified in the SEOC/ASEOC and given priority in post-attack decontamination efforts. Such a determination will be based on damage reports received and the operational needs of state government at the time. The SRDO will provide advice on decontamination measures, in accordance with guidance provided by the federal government.

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE (MSP) AND MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (MDOT):

Implement the Michigan Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation (EHTR) Plan. The post-attack environment will likely pose significant challenges because much of the State's transportation network may be damaged or destroyed by direct weapons effects or otherwise made unusable due to debris, radioactive fallout, or other impediments. In addition, the post-attack recovery will require that military and emergency services organizations be given priority usage of the available transportation infrastructure. The MSP and MDOT will jointly implement the EHTR Plan during the post-attack recovery period to regulate and control traffic on the state highway network (which includes all federal, state, county, and local highway systems, and facilities) in order to adequately accommodate essential recovery activities and priority shipments of materials, equipment, and personnel.

Nuclear Attack Emergency Action Level Classification System

Classification	Initiating Condition	State Actions	Primary Agency
COMMUNICATIONS WATCH	A state of tension exists that requires continuous monitoring of the situation.	Minimally activate the SEOC for communications purposes. Establish 24-hour communications with state agencies, the federal government, and local governments. Alert key officials, including SEOC staff, to review and update the MEMP and nuclear attack procedures. Review staff augmentation procedures. Review crisis training procedures. Review procedures for relocating essential government staff and resources to alternate locations to continue essential government functions. Review procedures for suspending nonessential government functions and redirecting personnel to essential functions.	MSP/EMHSD MSP/EMHSD MSP/EMHSD All agencies MSP/EMHSD All agencies All agencies
ALERT	A state of tension and deteriorating relations exists, necessitating that a high degree of emergency preparedness be maintained.	If incident warrants this classification level at the onset, consider all actions listed under the previous level above, if not already accomplished. Partially activate the SEOC for communications, recordkeeping, assessment, and public information. Ensure attack warning systems are operational. Initiate accelerated ("crisis") training programs for emergency functions. Prepare for increased public information activity. Review procedures on preservation of vital records. Inform key executive, legislative, and judicial staff of continuity of government arrangements so they can review the MCOGP and related procedures, etc.	All agencies MSP/EMHSD MSP/EMHSD, MSP Operations MSP/EMHSD MSP/EMHSD, Governor's Office All agencies MSP/EMHSD, Governor's Office
NATIONAL EMERGENCY	Increased world tension suggests that an attack could occur. The highest degree of readiness should be maintained.	If incident warrants this classification level at the onset, consider all actions listed under the previous level above, if not already accomplished. Fully activate the SEOC and begin relocation procedures to the ASEOC. Activate attack warning systems. Implement the MCOGP and department/agency COOPs; establish continuity facilities per the various plans. Provide accurate, ongoing information to the media from the SEOC/ASEOC or JIC. Direct local authorities to implement protective action orders issued by the Governor. Compile, record, and assess evacuation and sheltering information from state agencies, local governments. Direct state agencies to protect essential resources, including vital records. Suspend nonessential government functions. Coordinate food redistribution efforts. Issue emergency advisories to school districts. Coordinate the use of state facilities/equipment to support emergency operations. Provide information on troop convoy movements; coordinate/provide military support to civil authorities.	All agencies MSP/EMHSD MSP/EMHSD, MSP Operations MSP/EMHSD, Governor's Office, Legislature, Judiciary, DTMB MSP/EMHSD, Governor's Office, JIT MSP/EMHSD MSP/EMHSD MSP/EMHSD, Governor's Office All agencies MDARD MDE DTMB MDMVA

Nuclear Attack Emergency Action Level Classification System (cont.)

Classification	Initiating Condition	State Actions	Primary Agency
ATTACK	An attack has occurred or is imminent.	<p>Activate warning systems.</p> <p>Activate and assign state shelter monitors. Take shelter. Maintain continuous 24-hour communications with the federal government and local governments, if possible. Compile, record, and assess information on nuclear detonations and damage estimates. Provide radiological emergency response resources.</p>	<p>MSP/EMHSD, MSP Operations MSP/EMHSD, MDHHS-Human Services</p> <p>All agencies MSP/EMHSD, DTMB</p> <p>MSP/EMHSD, EGLE, MDLARA, MDMVA EGLE, MDLARA, MDMVA</p>
POST-ATTACK RECOVERY	The attack is over and recovery begins.	<p>Maintain communications with the federal government and local governments, if possible. Prepare damage/casualty estimates.</p> <p>Review/interpret fallout history curves and predictions. Advise on and coordinate state decontamination activities. Reconstitute State Government in Lansing, if possible, or continue to operate from the ASG or other designated location. Provide Essential Functions from normal work locations, if possible, or from AOFs. Implement other continuity measures (e.g., emergency orders, directives, rules, and regulations; emergency succession of key officials; protection of vital records and resources; etc.) as required to provide for the continuation of Constitutional governance and provision of Essential Functions. Determine and prioritize resource needs and coordinate the redistribution of resources. Implement control and rationing of essential goods and supplies. As necessary, request assistance from adjacent states and/or the federal government. Issue public information on a regular basis. Inspect and sample food/feed supplies to prevent contamination from radioactive fallout. Issue agricultural advisories and protective action guides to prevent contamination from radioactive fallout. Coordinate post-attack food redistribution efforts. Ensure equal access to disaster-related services. Coordinate post-attack energy resource distribution. Coordinate post-attack petroleum and natural gas pipeline safety activities. Coordinate the investigation and control of communicable disease. Coordinate victim identification and mass fatality management services. Coordinate crisis counseling services with CMHSPs. Coordinate appropriate medical services. Coordinate food and environmental testing services. Provide post-attack monitoring, sampling, and analysis to minimize risks from radiological exposure. Coordinate state field team radiological assessment and control activities. Assist in screening populations exposed to radiological contamination. Coordinate decontamination of state facilities. Implement Michigan Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation Plan.</p>	<p>MSP/EMHSD, DTMB</p> <p>MSP/EMHSD, selected agencies MSP/EMHSD</p> <p>MSP/EMHSD, DTMB, MDOT MSP/EMHSD, Governor's Office, all Executive Branch agencies, Michigan Judiciary, Michigan Legislature</p> <p>MSP/EMHSD, selected agencies MSP/EMHSD, Governor's Office MSP/EMHSD, Governor's Office MSP/EMHSD, Governor's Office, JIT MDARD, EGLE</p> <p>MDARD</p> <p>MDARD</p> <p>MDCR</p> <p>MDLARA/MPSC</p> <p>MDLARA/MPSC</p> <p>MDHHS-Health</p> <p>MDHHS-Health, MSP</p> <p>MDHHS-Health</p> <p>MDHHS-Health MDHHS-Health</p> <p>EGLE</p> <p>EGLE</p> <p>EGLE</p> <p>DTMB</p> <p>MSP, MDOT</p>

NUCLEAR POWER PLANT INCIDENT – TECHNOLOGICAL DISASTER

General Response Procedures for a Nuclear Power Plant Incident.

Response to a nuclear power plant (NPP) incident in Michigan is the joint responsibility of the plant owner/operator, federal, state, and local governments. In the event of an incident at a Michigan NPP, the plant owner/operator will notify federal, state, and local government and classify the incident according to the Nuclear Incident Emergency Action Level Classification System. The Governor, with advice from the MSP/EMHSD and various other state departments/agencies, will determine the severity of the incident and may, if appropriate, declare a “state of disaster” or “state of emergency” pursuant to the Michigan Emergency Management Act. Based on the information provided by the owner/operator, the NRC, the MSP/EMHSD, state response departments/agencies, and the Governor will make appropriate protective action orders based on these recommendations and the situational circumstances.

Emergency Action Levels:

Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) events are defined in four ways, as defined by the NFEMP:

1. **“Notification of Unusual Event** – A situation is in progress or already completed which could potentially degrade the plant's level of safety or indicate a security threat to the facility. No releases of radioactive material requiring offsite actions are expected unless safety systems degrade further.
 - Purpose: This classification ensures the first steps for future response are being carried out, that operations staff are at the ready, and that the plant systematically handles unusual event information and decision-making.”
2. **“Alert** – Events are in progress or have occurred which have (or could) substantially degrade the plant safety; or a security event that could threaten site personnel or damage to site equipment is in progress. Any offsite releases of radioactive material that could occur are expected to be minimal and far below limits established by the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) protective action guidelines (PAGs).
 - Purpose: This classification ensures that emergency personnel are ready and available to respond if the situation becomes more serious or to perform confirmatory radiation monitoring if required, and also ensures that offsite authorities receive current information on plant status.”
3. **“Site Area Emergency (SAE)** – Events are in progress or have occurred which have caused (or likely will cause) major failures of plant functions that protect the public or involve security events with intentional damage or malicious acts that could lead to the likely failure of (or prevent effective access to) equipment needed to protect the public. Any offsite releases of radioactive material are expected to remain below EPA PAG exposure levels beyond the site boundary.
 - Purpose: A SAE declaration ensures: a) emergency response centers are staffed; b) monitoring teams are dispatched; c) personnel required for evacuating nearby areas are at duty stations if the situation becomes more serious; d) proper consultation with offsite authorities; and e) government authorities are providing updates to the public.”
4. **“General Emergency (GE)** – Events are in progress or have occurred which: a) have caused (or shortly will cause) substantial reactor core damage, with the potential for uncontrolled releases of radioactive material; or b) involve security events that deny plant staff physical control of the facility. Offsite releases can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA PAG exposure levels beyond the plant site.
 - Purpose: A GE declaration initiates predetermined protective actions for the public including: a) continuous dose monitoring by the licensee and offsite organizations; b) additional protective measures as necessitated by potential or actual releases; c) consultation with offsite authorities; and, d) updates to the public by government authorities.”

Scope:

A GE is the highest level NPP event. A GE could assumably involve large-scale multi-agency coordination relating to emergency planning zone notifications, mass evacuations, shelter-in-place instructions, perimeter security, fatality management, and long-term recovery. Because an NPP event carries the potential for mass contamination, these events have the likelihood to affect all 15 Federal ESF as well as international relations with Canada.

Lead Agency:

The Michigan Department of EGLE is the lead technical agency for planning and response to a fixed commercial nuclear facility. This includes an advisory capacity at the SEOC, deployment and management of field monitoring teams, overall radiological authority, and the development and ongoing maintenance of the NFEMP. The MEMP recognizes the NFEMP as the official document, satisfying the requirements found in the US NRC and FEMA joint document: “NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1, rev. 2.”

Assignment of Authorities:

The following departments are the primary response State Agencies for an NPP event:

- A. Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy.
- B. Michigan State Police Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division.
- C. Michigan Department of Health and Human Services.
- D. Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.
- E. Michigan Attorney General
- F. Michigan Department of Transportation
- G. Michigan State Police

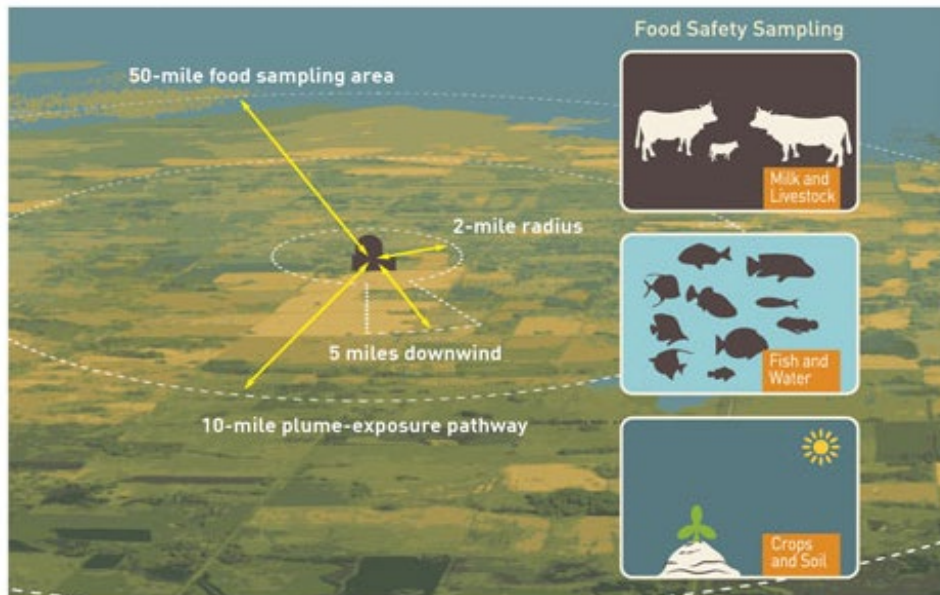
Emergency Planning Zones (EPZ):

The Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ is a pathway extending about 10 miles in radius around the reactor site. It includes all townships, cities, and villages within a 10-mile radius of the plant. Within this zone, plans are developed to consider actions protecting the public, such as in-place sheltering and evacuation. All maps, charts, and associated graphics supporting this annex can be found in the EGLE NFEMP.

The Ingestion Exposure Pathway EPZ is an ingestion exposure pathway extending about 50 miles in radius around the reactor site. It includes all counties, townships, cities, and villages within a 50-mile radius of the plant. This zone exists for planning considerations to prevent the introduction of contamination into the human food chain, which also includes animal feed and water. All maps, charts, and associated graphics supporting this annex can be found in the NFEMP.

Depending on the nature of the release, the ingestion exposure pathway may extend beyond the 50-mile EPZ. Orders issued by MDARD will reflect the technical data and guidance provided by EGLE.

Emergency Planning Zones



Note: A 2-mile ring around the plant is identified for evacuation, along with a 5-mile zone downwind of the projected release path.

DONALD C. COOK NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

The Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ includes the following municipality:
Berrien County.

The Ingestion Pathway Exposure EPZ includes the following municipalities:
Allegan County, Cass County, Berrien County, Kalamazoo County, St. Joseph County, Van Buren County.

The Ingestion Pathway Exposure EPZ also includes the following Indiana counties:

Elkhart County, Kosciusko County, Lake County, Laporte County, Marshall County, Porter County, St. Joseph County, Starke County.

FERMI 2 NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

The Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ includes the following municipalities:
Monroe County and Wayne County.

The Ingestion Pathway Exposure EPZ includes the following municipalities:
Lenawee County, Livingston County, Macomb County, Monroe County, Oakland County, Washtenaw County, Wayne County.

The Ingestion Pathway Exposure EPZ includes the following Ohio counties:
Erie County, Fulton County, Lucas County, Ottawa County, Sandusky County, Wood County.

The Ingestion Pathway Exposure EPZ includes the following Canadian counties:
County of Essex.

HOLTEC PALISADES, LLC NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

The Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ includes the following municipalities:
Van Buren, Allegan, and Berrien Counties.

The Ingestion Pathway Exposure EPZ includes the following Michigan counties:
Allegan County, Barry County, Berrien County, Cass County, Kalamazoo County, Kent County, Ottawa County, St. Joseph County, Van Buren County.

The Ingestion Pathway Exposure EPZ includes the following Indiana counties:
Elkhart County, Laporte County, St. Joseph County.

DAVIS-BESSE NUCLEAR POWER STATION (OHIO)

Michigan has no municipalities within the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ

The Ingestion Exposure Pathway EPZ includes the following Michigan counties:
Lenawee County, Monroe County, Washtenaw County, Wayne County.

Communication Tests and Drills:

MSP/EMHSD conducts reoccurring communications tests with counties, states, nuclear power plants, and Canada.

Monthly:

Test calls are conducted by the state to include, yet are not limited to, counties within the ten-mile EPZ of a nuclear power, Indiana and Ohio State Emergency Management Agencies, and the Ontario Provincial Operations Center.

Quarterly:

Test calls are conducted with all nuclear power plants.

Critical Nuclear Incident Warning/Communications Response Actions:

Michigan State Police (MSP):

Provide initial notification of a nuclear incident to key state departments / agencies. Upon notification from the plant owner/operator of a nuclear incident occurring, MSP Operations will immediately notify the following:

- MSP post nearest the plant.
- Applicable MSP District Headquarters.
- MSP/EMHSD.
- FBI
- Ontario Provincial Emergency Operations Centre (for the Fermi 2 plant).
- Indiana State Police
- Ohio State Police
- Other agencies or departments deemed necessary

MSP/EMHSD:

Upon being notified by MSP Operations of a nuclear incident occurring, MSP/EMHSD will immediately notify the following:

- Executive Office of the Governor

- MSP Director
- EGLE
- MDARD
- MDHHS-Health
- AG
- Appropriate state departments/agencies.
- FEMA
- Appropriate federal departments/agencies.
- Indiana Emergency Management
- Ohio Emergency Management
- Appropriate local governments.
- Appropriate non-governmental organizations (NGO) and partners.
- Other agencies or departments deemed necessary.

Establish SEOC communications links.

Upon activation of the SEOC for a nuclear incident, the MSP/EMHSD is responsible for establishing communications with the following:

Plant Owner/Operator:

Dedicated telephone lines are the primary means of communication with alternate means available via radio communication through the MSP Post nearest the plant. Upon establishment of dedicated lines by the SEOC, the plant will be instructed to terminate any direct communication with the affected county/counties, the MSP Post, and MSP Operations.

Affected Local Emergency Management Program Jurisdictions:

The Michigan Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN), Michigan Critical Incident Management System (MI CIMS), or regular telephone lines are means of communication. Dedicated telephone lines will be maintained with county emergency operation centers activated within the Primary EPZ. Auxiliary Communications (AUXCOMM) may be established as backup communications. Hardcopy messages can also be sent via facsimile, MI CIMS, or LEIN.

State Departments/Agencies:

Telephone lines, Microsoft Teams, and MI CIMS are means of communication with radio backup capability as an alternate means.

NRC:

Telephone, facsimile, or computer links (email) are the means of communication for the transmission, receipt of technical data, plant status data, release data, and protective action recommendations.

FEMA:

Telephone is the preferred communication to share information and request assistance. The FEMA National Radio System (FNARS) serves as an alternate means of communication.

Field Team Center:

Cell phones and radios are the preferred means of communication. Michigan Public Safety Communication System radios can be utilized as an alternate means of communication.

Joint Information Center (JIC):

A dedicated telephone line is utilized as the primary means of communication for priority messages and confirmation. The MI CIMS is utilized to review and confirm time-sensitive information. Facsimile provides hardcopy confirmation and serves as an alternate means of communication. Cellular telephones are also available as an alternate means of communication.

Department of Energy (DOE)

If technical assistance is required from the DOE, communications can be established via Microsoft Teams, regular telephone lines, or by relay through FEMA (as described above).

Adjacent States and Ontario, Canada:

Communications with Indiana or Ohio emergency management offices is via regular telephone lines, LEIN, or identified emergency communication systems. Communications with the Ontario Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services is via regular telephone line, with facsimile as an alternate means.

Other Plans and Annexes:

Michigan Energy Security/Assurance Plan

Nuclear Facilities Emergency Management Plan (NFEMP)

Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) Emergency Operations Plan: Annex 11 Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies Plan

Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) Emergency Plan Manual – Radiological Response: Nuclear Power Facilities Emergency Response

MDHHS and MSP/EMHSD 2015 Potassium Iodide (KI) Receiving, Storage, and Distribution Plan for Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Planning Zone Populations

PAGs

OIL AND GAS WELL/PIPELINE ACCIDENTS – TECHNOLOGIC DISASTER

In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESF's, consider the following tasks and procedures in an oil and gas well/pipeline accident.

Types of and Oil and Gas Well/Pipeline Accident

Oil and natural gas well accidents may be caused by an uncontrolled release of oil, natural gas or the poisonous by-product hydrogen sulfide from production wells, or a fire or explosion at a production well. Petroleum and natural gas pipeline accidents typically are caused by a fracture, leak, or rupture to the pipeline, which can result in a fire, explosion or spill that causes property damage, environmental contamination, injuries and even loss of life.

Assessment

Assessment of an oil or gas well/pipeline accident will focus on determining the: 1) nature, location, scope, and magnitude of the accident; 2) actual and potential impacts to critical facilities and services in the affected area; and 3) physical damage (if any) to public and private structures. Assessment information will normally come from the affected local communities and state departments/agencies through the established emergency management system. Assessment information may also come directly from the affected company. The primary means of transmitting assessment information is the MI CIMS. The SEOC Planning Section will collect, compile, synthesize and analyze (with the assistance of involved state departments/agencies) the incoming assessment information. Recommendations for appropriate response and recovery actions will be made based on that assessment and other pertinent factors.

Notification

MSP/EMHSD notification of a significant oil or gas well/pipeline accident normally comes from local government via direct contact with the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator, MSP Operations, and/or submittal of information in the MI CIMS. In some cases, notification may come directly from the affected drilling/pipeline company or the involved state department/agency (i.e., MPSC for pipelines; EGLE/OGMD for wells).

PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS –TECHNOLOGIC DISASTER

In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESF's, consider the following tasks and procedures in a passenger transportation accident disaster.

Description of Passenger Transportation Accident

A passenger transportation accident is a type of accident that may involve an air, land, or water-based commercial passenger carrier.

Types of Passenger Transportation Accidents

Air Transportation Accident. There are four primary circumstances that can result in an air transportation accident: 1) an airliner colliding with another aircraft in the air; 2) an airliner crashing while in the cruise phase of a flight due to mechanical problems, sabotage, or other cause; 3) an airliner crashing while in the takeoff or landing phases of a flight or; 4) two or more airliners colliding with one another on the ground during staging or taxi operations.

Land Transportation Accident. A land transportation accident could involve a commercial intercity passenger bus, a local public transit bus, a school bus, or an intercity passenger train. Typically, bus accidents are caused by the bus slipping off a roadway in inclement weather or colliding with another vehicle. Intercity passenger train accidents usually involve a collision with a vehicle attempting to cross the railroad tracks before the train arrives at the crossing.

Water Transportation Accident. A water transportation accident would likely involve one of the commercial marine passenger ferry services operating from Michigan's Great Lakes shoreline communities.

Assessment

Assessment of a passenger transportation accident will focus on determining the: 1) nature, location, scope, and magnitude of the accident; 2) number of injuries and deaths; 3) property and environmental damage incurred; and 4) anticipated resource needs of the response and recovery operation. Assessment information will normally come from the affected local communities and/or state and federal departments/agencies through the established emergency management system. The primary means of transmitting assessment information is the MI CIMS. Assessment information may also come from the owner/operator of the involved passenger carrier, and through television, radio, web, social, and print media reports. The SEOC Planning Section will collect, compile, synthesize, and analyze the incoming assessment information. Recommendations for appropriate response and recovery actions will be made based on that assessment and other pertinent factors.

Notification

MSP/EMHSD notification of a significant passenger transportation accident normally comes from local government via direct contact with the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator, MSP Operations, and/or submittal of information in the MI CIMS. In some cases, notification may come directly from the involved state or federal departments/agencies (e.g., MDOT, U.S. Coast Guard, Federal Aviation Administration, or Federal Railroad Administration). Notification may also come from television, radio, web, or social media reports.

Additional Resources:

- Aviation Disaster Family Assistance Act of 1996.
- Foreign Air Carrier Family Support Act of 1997.
- Rail Passenger Disaster Family Assistance Act of 2003.

PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES – HUMAN-RELATED DISASTER

In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESF's, consider the following tasks and procedures in during a public health emergency.

Description of Public Health Emergencies

Public health emergencies are often rooted in other defined hazards, and any hazard that jeopardizes human life may be loosely referred to by some as a public health emergency when taken broadly. As defined in the Michigan Hazard Analysis, and for purposes here, a public health emergency most typically takes the form of disease or contamination related emergencies. These include epidemics/pandemics, contaminated food/water, and the health impacts of inadequate sewer or water services. Public health emergencies can occur as primary events by themselves, or they may be secondary events to another disaster or emergency such as a flood, mosquito infestation, or chemical spill.

Notification

MSP/EMHSD notification of public health emergencies (actual/potential/anticipated) may come from:

1. Affected local governments via direct contact with the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator, MSP Operations, and/or submittal of information in the MI CIMS.
2. Local health care providers and health departments via MDHHS-Health surveillance systems (e.g., Health Alert Network).
3. The MDARD or EGLE.
4. State and local human service agencies (e.g., MDHHS-Human Services, Area Agencies on Aging).
5. Media reports.

Assessment

Assessment information for public health emergencies will come primarily from state/local health agencies, human service agencies, and health care providers. The MDHHS-Health can provide information on the number of deaths and injuries, as reported by local hospitals and health care providers. In addition, the MDHHS-Health can work with the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to investigate the probable cause and extent of impact of the emergency and identify appropriate mitigative/preventive measures that could be employed. The MOSA can provide information on the impacts to the elderly, as reported by the network of Area Agencies on Aging. The MDHHS-Human Services can provide information on the impacts to individuals and family clients under their supervision (to the extent that such information is readily available), as reported by the county MDHHS offices. The MDARD—through its regulatory divisions and its contacts with the USDA, FDA, and the food industry—can provide information on incidents of food contamination or other food emergencies that have the potential to result in a widespread and/or severe public health emergency. The EGLE can provide information on public health emergencies that may have origin in public water distribution and/or wastewater treatment systems, or that involve harmful exposure to chemical, radiological or biological agents. State department/agency assessment information will be submitted via the MI CIMS.

Disaster-Specific Tasks: State Government

Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) – Human Services

1. Serve as lead state agency on human health issues. The MDHHS-Health and local/district health departments across the state have a wide array of programs and initiatives in place to protect the health, safety, and wellbeing of Michigan's residents. These programs and initiatives have been very successful in preventing or limiting the scope and magnitude of the types of public health emergencies addressed by this section. (Refer to the Health and Environmental Protection ESF.)
2. Coordinate the identification, investigation, and control of public health emergencies. MDHHS-Health primary activities include surveillance, rapid identification, risk communication, and coordination of rapid response to outbreaks of communicable diseases (especially epidemics), chemical incidents that pose a threat to human health, and other imminent dangers to public health. The MDHHS Director and local public health officers have the authority (under the Michigan Public Health Code—1978 PA 368, as amended) to take those steps determined necessary and prudent to prevent epidemics and the spread of hazardous communicable diseases, or to effectively mitigate other conditions or practices that constitute a menace to public health. The MDHHS Director and local public health officers can issue written orders to implement the required preventive steps and/or response, and those orders can be enforced through the imposition of civil and criminal penalties for failure to comply.

MDHHS - Aging and Adult Services Agency (AASA)

1. Conduct outreach to elderly residents on proper preventive measures. If a public health emergency occurs, the Area Agencies on Aging around the state can provide outreach to the elderly population on proper preventive measures to take. In addition, the AAAs can monitor the condition of elderly homebound residents and others that participate in AAA-sponsored programs and report any detected health problems to local health departments

for follow-up investigation. All relevant information from AAAs regarding preventive measures taken and/or the condition of the elderly population will be provided to the MSP/EMHSD via the MI CIMS by the AASA EMC. The information may also be submitted via the MI CIMS by the affected local emergency management program jurisdiction(s) as part of the local damage assessment summary.

ESSENTIAL RESOURCE SHORTAGES – HUMAN-RELATED DISASTER

In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESF's, consider the following tasks and procedures during an essential resource shortage disaster.

Description of a resource shortage disaster

Numerous forces can cause short- and long-term shortages to essential resources that may create an emergency situation. A shortage of food, drinking water, medicines, and other essential items—whether short-term or long-term—would be a primary concern that could require significant state and possibly federal assistance and intervention. While some such shortages are specifically addressed elsewhere (see below), this annex provides general information for consideration of essential resources shortages in general. A shortage of money caused by a temporary shutdown of financial institutions and systems could also quickly elevate to emergency status if it continued unabated for more than a few days. A shortage of cash is likely to first impact individuals with a low-income while a financial institution or system shutdown is likely to first impact those with a higher income.

War or other large-scale military operations, pandemics, shortages of raw materials, adverse weather conditions, market and economic forces, damage to critical manufacturing/production facilities, loss of electric power for an extended period, embargo by foreign suppliers, excessive demand, or any combinations of the above can help to create resource shortages.

Notification

MSP/EMHSD notification of a resource shortage (actual/potential/anticipated) affecting the entire state, or a significant portion of the state will most likely come via direct contact with involved state or federal departments/agencies, or from media reports. Notification of a significant (in-state) regional resource shortage will most likely come from affected local governments via direct contact with the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator, MSP Operations, and/or submittal of information in the MI CIMS.

Assessment

Assessment information for a significant resource shortage will come primarily from involved state departments/agencies (e.g., MDARD for food shortages, MDHHS-Health for medicine shortages, EGLE for water shortages, etc.), working in conjunction with their federal counterpart departments/agencies and relevant trade/industry associations. Assessment efforts will focus on determining:

1. The nature, scope, magnitude, and expected duration of the shortage.
2. Potential impacts to the affected population.
3. Anticipated economic and social consequences.
4. Potential/anticipated impacts to critical facilities and services.
5. Anticipated state/federal assistance requirements.

Affected local governments will provide much of the information regarding specific local impacts (actual/potential /anticipated) in the MI CIMS. The SEOC Planning Section will collect, compile, synthesize, and analyze the incoming assessment information, per established procedure. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)

General Response

The appropriate response to a resource shortage is dependent upon a number of factors, including but not limited to the:

1. The type and criticality of the resource of which there is a shortage.
2. Number of alternative sources for the resource.
3. Cost of alternative sources.
4. Anticipated timeframe for resource augmentation.
5. Number/nature of the persons/communities affected.
6. Anticipated social and economic costs of the shortage.

Possible response measures for resource shortages include but are not limited to:

1. Resource augmentation (procuring resources at normal or near-normal prices)
2. Market-based resource augmentation (procuring resources at the price the market will bear).
3. Identification of alternative types of resources (may not be possible in some cases).
4. Voluntary conservation measures (until the resource is widely available again).
5. Mandatory conservation measures (government imposed).

The response matrix below provides possible paths to consider when addressing shortages of several basic life support commodities. Refer to the Resource Support ESF for specific task assignments related to addressing shortages of these and other commodities.

Resource Shortage Decision Matrix for Basic Life Support Commodities

(Suggestions not all-inclusive or listed in any particular priority order. Table continued on next page.)

Response Measure: Resource:	Resource Augmentation	Alternative Resources	Voluntary Conservation Measures	Mandatory Conservation Measures
DRINKING WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDMVA (water tankers) • Non-Affected Water Distribution Systems • Private Voluntary Agencies • Michigan Bottled Water Companies/Association • Michigan Soft Drink Bottling Companies/Association • Michigan Milk Producers/Association • Major Michigan Retailers • EMAC request • National Bottled Water Companies/Association • Association • National Milk Producers/Association • Major National Retailers • FEMA (NRF mission assignment) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portable Water Tankers • Bottled Water • Boil Water Advisories (where water is available but possibly contaminated) • Tapping into Non-Affected Water Distribution Systems • Temporary Water Distribution System • Water Substitutes (e.g., fruit juices, milk, other non-alcoholic beverages) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Recommended Liquid Intake Guidelines (tailored for situation) • Government Recommended Water Use Guidelines (for all end users – residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, agricultural) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Rationing (e.g., direct distribution by government, water rationing coupons) • Water Use Regulations (for all end users) • Legal Sanctions (for over-use / non-appropriate use / “hoarding” of water supply)
FOOD COMMODITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private Voluntary Agencies • FEMA (IA and/or NRF mission assignments) • Other Federal Agencies (e.g., USDA, school lunch program, MREs) • Michigan Food Companies/Industry Associations • National Food Companies/Industry Associations • EMAC request • International Agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substitute Food Selections (other types of food) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Recommended Dietary Guidelines (tailored for situation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Food Rationing Coupons • Government Distribution of Commodities (direct) • Legal Sanctions (for over-use/“hoarding” of food commodities)
MEDICINE / MEDICAL SUPPLIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDHHS-Health (MEDDRUN, MEPPP, MEMS) • MDHHS-Health/federal HHS (SNS activation) • FEMA (NRF mission assignment) • Private Voluntary Agencies • Michigan Medical Suppliers/Pharmaceutical Companies/Associations • National Medical Suppliers/Pharmaceutical Companies/Associations • EMAC request • International Medical Suppliers/Pharmaceutical Companies/Associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substitute Medicine Selections (if medically possible) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary Reduction of Non-Essential Medicine Intake (based on medical guidelines tailored for situation) • Postponement of Elective Surgeries/Non-Essential Medical Procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicine Rationing (e.g., direct distribution by government, rationing coupons) • Medicine Use Regulations (for all user groups) • Legal Sanctions (for over-use/non-appropriate use/“hoarding”)
BABY FORMULA / FOOD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private Voluntary Agencies • FEMA (IA and NRF mission assignment) • Other Federal Agencies (e.g., USDA) • Michigan Baby Food Companies/Industry Associations • National Baby Food Companies/Industry Associations • EMAC request • International Agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breast Feeding/Breast Milk • Properly Prepared Adult Food (pureed) • Alternate Vitamin Sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See “Alternative Resources” Column (no other credible alternatives) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See “Alternative Resources” Column (no other credible alternatives)

(Suggestions not all-inclusive or listed in any particular priority order. Table continued from the previous page.)

Response Measure: Resource:	Resource Augmentation	Alternative Resources	Voluntary Conservation Measures	Mandatory Conservation Measures*
MONEY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • † FEMA (IA and NRF mission assignment) • † Federal/State Oversight Agencies (banking/financial institutions) • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • † Credit Cards/Debit Cards • † Temporary Credit • † Government Supplied Basic Commodities (minimize need for cash for basic life support items) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • † Personal/Family Preparedness Kit (minimize need for cash for basic life support items) • † Ready Cash Reserve (small amount at home for emergencies) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • † See "Alternative Resources" and "Voluntary Conservation Measures" Columns (no other credible alternatives)
HOUSING (TEMPORARY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • † FEMA (IA and NRF mission assignment) • † Private Voluntary Agencies and MDHHS-Human Services (shelters, private homes) • † MDHHS/MOSA (unused space at senior centers) • † Hotels and Motels/Associations (Michigan, adjacent states, nationwide) • † Colleges/Universities (dormitory rooms, other available space) • † Schools – Local, Intermediate, State • † Churches/Church Associations • † MDNR (state park cabins, campgrounds) • † MDARD (vacant migrant worker housing) • † County Fairgrounds (vacant space in buildings, camping) • † MDOC (unused space in state correctional facilities) • † MDHHS-Health (unused space at state inpatient mental health facilities) • † DTMB (vacant/underutilized space in state facilities) • † Major Sports Arenas/Convention Centers/Community Centers • † DTMB (vacant warehouses and office/commercial buildings) • † MDMVA (military bases/armories) • † Large Shopping Malls • † MDOT (airport hangars/unused space at airports) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • † Hotels and Motels • † Private Homes • † College Dormitories • † Schools • † State Parks • † State/County Fairgrounds (arenas, buildings) • † Correctional Facilities (unused space) • † Inpatient Mental Health Facilities (unused space) • † Other State Facilities (vacant/underutilized) • † Sports Arenas • † Convention Centers • † Community Centers • † Senior Centers • † Office/Commercial Buildings and Warehouses (vacant) • † Military Bases/Armories • † Large Shopping Malls • † Temporary Manufactured Home/RV Parks • † Cruise Ships in Great Lakes • † "Tent Cities"/Use of Other Expedient Shelter Options • † Churches • † Airport Hangars (vacant) • † Vehicles (last resort only) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • † Private Home Sharing • † Voluntary Cancellation of Hotel/Motel Reservations • † Voluntary Evacuation to Another State/Non-Affected Area • † Tax Incentives/Other Reimbursement for Provision of Temporary Shelter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • † Cancellation of School/College and University Classes and Activities • † Cancellation of Hotel/Motel Reservations • † Cancellation of State Park Reservations • † Cancellation of State Fair/County Fairs • † Early Release of Non-Violent Prisoners from State Correctional Facilities • † Cancellation of Sports Contests and Other Events at Major Arenas/Convention Centers/Community Centers • † Redirecting/Relocating Activities from Other Needed State and Local Facilities • † Postponement of Non-Essential Military Operations at Training Bases/Armories • † Temporary Closure/Use of Private Facilities

SEVERE STORMS (HIGH WIND) – NATURAL DISASTER

In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESF's, consider the following tasks and procedures during a high wind disaster.

Description of Severe Storms (High Wind)

This section addresses general conditions of high winds (commonly known as "windstorms") that are not associated with a thunderstorm but nonetheless threaten life and may cause significant property, environmental, and agricultural damage. Tornadoes also produce high winds. Especially during the spring and summer months, it is worth noting that high winds associated with thunderstorms may also produce lightning and hail damage.

Notification

Notification of severe storms typically comes from one or more of the five NWS stations serving Michigan (Detroit, Gaylord, Grand Rapids, Marquette, and Northern Indiana). State and local government agencies may receive information via the LEIN, NOAA Weather Wire and Weather Radio, and the Emergency Managers Weather Information Network (EMWIN). NWS forecasts and severe weather notifications are also widely broadcast by the media, and through the Interactive Weather Information Network (IWIN) and the five NWS station web sites.

MSP/EMHSD notification of damaging severe storms normally comes from local government via direct contact with the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator, contact with the MSP Operations, and/or submittal of information in the MI CIMS. Notification may also come from affected MSP Posts, which are required (by MSP Official Order No. 3) to report to the MSP/EMHSD if an emergency or disaster occurs within their jurisdictional boundary. In some cases, notification may come directly from involved state and/or federal departments/agencies (e.g., MDLARA, MDARD, NWS, etc.). AUXCOMM volunteers in most counties provide on the ground observations to their local EOC and NWS office. These spotters are activated by the NWS when severe storms are anticipated.

Assessment

Assessment of a severe storm will focus primarily on determining the: 1) location, scope, and magnitude of the storm; 2) number of injuries and deaths; 3) property, environmental, and agricultural damage incurred; 4) impacts to critical facilities and services; 5) economic and social consequences (actual/potential/anticipated); and 6) anticipated resource needs of the response and recovery operation. The primary means of transmitting assessment information to the SEOC is the MI CIMS. The SEOC Planning Section will collect, compile, synthesize, and analyze the incoming assessment information, per established procedure. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF for more details on reporting forms and processes.) For widespread and/or particularly severe storm damage, the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinators will identify damage assessment needs at the local level and work with the SEOC Recovery Section to coordinate assessment activities as needed.

SUBSIDENCE – NATURAL DISASTER

In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESF's, consider the following tasks and procedures in a subsidence disaster.

Description of Subsidence Disaster

Subsidence – the lowering or collapse of the land surface – can be caused by a variety of natural or human-induced activities that erode or remove subsurface support. Natural subsidence occurs when the ground collapses into underground cavities produced by the solution of limestone or other soluble materials by groundwater. Human-induced subsidence is caused principally by groundwater withdrawal, drainage of organic soils, and underground mining. In Michigan, the primary cause of subsidence is underground mining.

Assessment

Assessment of a subsidence incident will focus on determining the: 1) nature, location, scope, magnitude and expected duration of the incident; 2) actual and potential impacts to critical facilities and services in the affected area; and 3) physical damages (if any) to public and private structures. Assessment information will normally come from the affected local communities and/or the EGLE/OGMD through the established emergency management system. The primary means of transmitting assessment information is the MI CIMS. The SEOC Planning Section will collect, compile, synthesize and analyze the incoming assessment information. Recommendations for appropriate response and recovery actions will be made based on that assessment and other pertinent factors. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF for more details on reporting forms and processes.)

Notification

MSP/EMHSD notification of a significant subsidence incident normally comes from local government via direct contact with the MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator and/or submittal of information in the MI CIMS. In some cases, notification may come directly from the EGLE/OGMD.

WIDESPREAD PLANT OR ANIMAL DISEASE – NATURAL DISASTER

In addition to the general task assignments and procedures listed in the various ESF's, consider the following tasks and procedures during a widespread plant or animal disaster.

Description of a Plant or Animal Disaster

Michigan is potentially vulnerable to a major outbreak of a wide range of plant and animal diseases. If such an outbreak were to occur, it could not only cripple major segments of the state's hunting, agriculture, and tourism industries, but also could create the need for coordination with law enforcement and other agencies to enforce and maintain quarantines (of a regional or statewide nature). These response operations would necessarily involve the emergency management system due to their potential size and complexity, the number of agencies involved, and the inherent public health risks associated with diseased and/or dead animals.

The MDARD, MDHHS-Health, and MDNR have in place many programs and initiatives to prevent/mitigate a widespread plant or animal disease outbreak. Disease and contamination outbreaks and other catastrophic events involving plant and animal populations can occur at any time, even with the best preventive measures in place. Examples include Michigan's 1973-1974, polybrominated biphenyl (PBB) statewide contamination incident that resulted in the deaths of tens of thousands of cattle; the outbreaks of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy ("Mad Cow") and Foot and Mouth Disease in Great Britain; and Michigan's ongoing struggles with Bovine Tuberculosis, Chronic Wasting Disease, West Nile Virus, as well as the Emerald Ash Borer, Plum Pox, and the Hemlock Woolly Adelgid. These events provide examples of what can happen given the right set of circumstances.

A regional or statewide disease outbreak involving the state's livestock and/or wildlife populations would probably pose the greatest threat to public health due to animal diseases that can pass directly to humans, such as avian influenza, or to the potentially large numbers of dead or dying animals that would have to be properly disposed of to prevent the spread of disease to humans from animal carcasses. A major plant disease outbreak would not likely have much impact on public health, but it could have a devastating effect on the state's agricultural production and create a large debris management problem that could potentially require significant resources to address.

Notification

Agricultural Plant or Animal Disease. MSP/EMHSD notification of a significant agricultural plant or animal disease outbreak will likely come from the MDARD, which will obtain the information (over a period of several weeks to possibly several months) from one or more of the following: MDARD inspectors, USDA, MSU Extension, other federal and state agricultural agencies, Michigan Emergency Veterinary Network ("Vet Net"), and farmers and agricultural enterprises.

Natural Vegetation or Wildlife. MSP/EMHSD notification of a significant disease outbreak affecting natural vegetation or wildlife will likely come from the MDNR, which will obtain the information (over a period of several weeks to possibly several months) from one or more of the following: MDNR field staff; USDA/Forest Service, MSU Extension, other federal and state natural resource agencies, and hunters, farmers, and forestry enterprises.

Assessment

Assessment of a widespread plant or animal disease outbreak will likely take place over a period of several weeks to possibly several months—depending on the plant or animal involved, the time of year, the size and rate of spread of the outbreak, and a number of other factors. The assessment will focus primarily on determining the: 1) location, nature, scope, and magnitude of the outbreak; 2) amount of damage that has occurred and has the potential to occur; 3) risks (actual/potential/anticipated) to public health and safety; and 4) anticipated resource needs of the response/recovery operation—with particular emphasis on debris management requirements.

The primary means of transmitting local and state assessment information to the SEOC is the MI CIMS. The primary means of transmitting agricultural damage assessment information are the USDA "Flash Situation Report" and "Damage Assessment Report", both of which are prepared by County Agricultural Emergency Boards and forwarded to the USDA State (of Michigan) Emergency Board in East Lansing for verification, summarization, concurrence, and distribution. The MDARD forwards the USDA agricultural damage assessment information to the SEOC. The SEOC Planning Section will collect, compile, synthesize, and analyze the incoming assessment information, per established procedure. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF for more details on reporting forms and processes.)

Disaster-Specific Tasks: State Government

Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD)

1. Provide technical assistance to prevent and mitigate the additional spread of disease and the impacts of disease on plants, livestock, humans, and the environment.

2. *Plants*. Depending on the disease and plant involved, the MDARD will (in conjunction with the USDA, MSU Extension, and other agencies) take appropriate regulatory actions and provide technical advice and assistance to farmers, agricultural enterprises, as well as non-farm property owners, to prevent and mitigate the potential for severe damage to plants from disease and to stop its spread. (In urban and suburban areas, such actions will require a high degree of cooperation with local governments as well as an aggressive and comprehensive public information campaign.) Possible techniques include but are not limited to:
 - a. Quarantine of affected vegetation within the impacted areas.
 - b. Providing appropriate sanitation and disposal options.
 - c. Using chemical and/or biological treatments to eradicate or control the disease.
 - d. Instituting an aggressive and comprehensive public education campaign.
 - e. Encouraging plant/crop diversity in new plantings.
 - f. Practicing sound tree/plant care techniques.
 - g. Any effective combination of these techniques.
3. *Livestock*. If an animal disease primarily involves or affects livestock, the MDARD will (in conjunction with the USDA, MSU Extension, and other agencies) take appropriate regulatory actions and provide technical advice and assistance to farmers, livestock dealers, veterinarians, truckers, livestock sales and auction markets, and other agricultural enterprises to prevent and mitigate the potential for livestock deaths from disease and to stop its spread. Possible techniques include but are not limited to:
 - a. Quarantine of affected areas and the movement of livestock and carcasses from affected areas.
 - b. Restrictions on livestock imports.
 - c. Providing appropriate sanitation and disposal options for diseased/dead animals.
 - d. Instituting a comprehensive surveillance.
 - e. Testing and vaccination program (if applicable) to eradicate or control the disease.
 - f. Instituting an aggressive and comprehensive public education campaign.
 - g. Instituting a depopulation program targeted at infected, exposed, or suspect animals.
 - h. Any effective combination of these techniques.
4. Coordinate agricultural crop and livestock debris disposal and management operations.
 - a. Crops. The MDARD will normally coordinate debris disposal and management operations that involve agricultural crops (field crops, nursery stock, fruit trees, etc.), working in conjunction with the affected farmers and agricultural enterprises, the USDA, MSU Extension, and other agricultural agencies. Debris disposal and management operations that involve very large quantities of vegetation or more than one type of vegetation, or that require interaction and coordination with multiple agencies and levels of government, may be handled in conjunction with the MSP/EMHSD.
 - b. Livestock. The MDARD will be the lead coordinating agency for livestock debris disposal and management operations, working in conjunction with the affected farmers and agricultural enterprises, the USDA, MSU Extension, the EGLE and MDHHS-Health, and other agencies. Livestock disposal and management operations that involve a large number of livestock may be handled in conjunction with the MSP/EMHSD.
5. Provide current information on quarantines and infestation-damaged farms and agricultural attractions in Michigan. The MDARD, working in conjunction with the MDNR and Michigan Travel and Tourism Office (part of the MEDC), will provide potential tourists with up-to-date information on "U-pick" farms, animal farms, wineries, nurseries, orchards, and other agricultural attractions that have been severely affected by plant or animal disease. (Refer to the Information and Planning ESF.)
6. Coordinate Receipt of the National Veterinary Stockpile. In the event of an outbreak of a number of animal diseases of high consequence, the U.S. Department of Agriculture may provide resources through the National Veterinary Stockpile. MDARD, with assistance from other agencies, would coordinate receipt of these materials.

Department of Military and Veteran Affairs (DMVA)

Medical and Engineering Support Task Assignments:

1. Assist federal, state, local, and tribal public health and medical authorities with epidemic surveillance and coordination.
2. Assist with disposal of animals.
3. Assist authorities with the implementation of necessary public health measures, such as isolating infected animals and restricting population movement inside and outside the quarantine area, to further reduce opportunities for transmission of disease.

Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)

1. Provide technical assistance to prevent and mitigate the impacts of disease on forests and wildlife.
 - a. *Forests*. If a plant disease primarily involves or affects trees in forested lands, the MDNR will (in conjunction with the USDA/Forest Service, MSU Extension, and other agencies) provide technical advice and assistance

- to landowners and forestry enterprises to prevent and mitigate the potential for severe tree damage from disease and to stop its spread. Possible techniques include but are not limited to:
- i. Quarantine of affected trees and tree products within the impacted areas.
 - ii. Providing appropriate sanitation and disposal options.
 - iii. Using chemical and/or biological treatments to eradicate or control the disease.
 - iv. Instituting an aggressive and comprehensive public education campaign.
 - v. Encouraging diversity in new tree plantings.
 - vi. Practicing sound tree care techniques.
 - vii. Any effective combination of these techniques.
- b. *Wildlife*. If an animal disease primarily involves or affects wildlife, the MDNR will (in conjunction with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and other agencies) provide technical advice and assistance to landowners, farmers, hunters, and other involved individuals to prevent and mitigate the potential for animal death from disease and to stop its spread. Possible techniques include but are not limited to:
- i. Quarantine of affected areas and the movement of carcasses from affected areas.
 - ii. Restrictions on the movement of live animals and carcasses from affected areas.
 - iii. Restrictions on baiting and feeding activities.
 - iv. Providing appropriate sanitation and disposal options for diseased/dead animals.
 - v. Instituting a comprehensive surveillance, testing, and vaccination program (if applicable) to eradicate or control the disease.
 - vi. Instituting an aggressive and comprehensive public education campaign.
 - vii. Instituting a depopulation program targeted at infected animals.
 - viii. Any effective combination of these techniques.
2. Coordinate forest and wildlife debris disposal and management operations.
- a. *Trees*. The MDNR will normally coordinate debris disposal and management operations that involve infested trees in state forest lands and adjacent lands, working in conjunction with the affected landowners, the USDA/Forest Service, MSU Extension, and other agencies. Debris disposal and management operations that involve large quantities of trees or more than one type of vegetation, or that require interaction and coordination with multiple agencies and levels of government, may be handled in conjunction with the MSP/EMHSD.
 - b. *Wildlife*. The MDNR will be the lead coordinating agency for wildlife debris disposal and management operations, working in conjunction with the affected landowners, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, MSU Extension, hunting and fishing organizations (as appropriate), the EGLE and MDHHS-Health, and other agencies. Wildlife disposal and management operations that involve a large number of animals may be handled in conjunction with the MSP/EMHSD.
3. Provide current information on disease-damaged forest lands and wildlife in Michigan. The MDNR, working in conjunction with the Michigan Travel and Tourism Office (part of the MEDC), will provide potential tourists with up-to-date information on state parks and recreation areas, forest lands, campgrounds, and other natural areas that have been severely affected by plant or animal disease.

ADDITIONAL SUPPORT APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: STATE SUPPORT PLAN LIST AND DESCRIPTIONS

This document provides a listing of plans under the stewardship of MSP/EMHSD. The public plans listed below can be found on the Michigan State Police website under Emergency Management Homeland Security Division Publications (https://www.michigan.gov/msp/0,4643,7-123-72297_60152_69727_73631---,00.html). Plans listed below that are not public are maintained by the MSP/EMHSD staff.

State Disaster Plan and Support Documents

- 101 Michigan Emergency Management Plan
- 101b MEMP Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan
- 101c MEMP Animal Care Support Plan
- 101d MEMP Recovery Support Plan
- 102 Michigan Emergency Management Act
- 103 Michigan Hazard Analysis
- 104 State Department EM Coordinator Handbook
- 106 Michigan Hazard Mitigation Plan
- 106a Best Practices in Hazard Mitigation: Michigan Success Stories
- 109 Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan
- 110a Local Continuity of Operations Planning Handbook and Plan Template

Local Emergency Planning Workbook and Guidance

- 107a Local Disaster Logistics and Donations Management Planning Handbook and Plan Template
- 109a Local Disaster Debris Management Planning Handbook and Plan Template
- 110a Local Continuity of Operations Planning Handbook and Plan Template
- 113 Local Evacuation and Mass Care Planning Handbook and Plan Template
- 114 Local Recovery Planning Handbook and Plan Template
- 201 Local Emergency Planning Workbook
- 201a Review Guide for Local Emergency Plans
- 204 Local Support Plan Guidance
- 206 Local Emergency Management Standards
- 207 Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Workbook
- 208 Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) Guidebook
- 305 LEPCs: Organizing for Success
- 308 SARA Title III & Michigan Fire Fighter R2K Planning Guidance for Community Hazmat Response Plans

Emergency Management Training Guidance

- 702 Training and Exercise (T&E) Guidebook

Other Emergency Management Guidance

- 901 Michigan Damage Assessment Handbook
- 903 Public Assistance Grant Program Applicant Handbook

Documents Not for Publication

- 005 SOM Administrative Plan PA Grant Program
- 007 SOM Administrative Plan HMGP
- 011 SOM Disaster and Emergency Contingency Fund, Emergency Management Act Section 19 Applicant Guidebook
- 110 Michigan Continuity of Government Plan
- 110 Michigan Continuity of Operations Plan
- 111 Michigan Emergency Repatriation Plan

101 Michigan Emergency Management Plan (MEMP) - Current Edition 2016

The purpose of the Michigan Emergency Management Plan is to provide an organizational and operational framework to enable the State of Michigan to mitigate, prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from emergencies, disasters, threats, or incidents – actual, imminent, or potential – that could adversely impact the State of Michigan. The MEMP also provides for enhanced coordination between and among governmental departments/agencies at all levels (federal, state, local), between the State and tribal governments, and between the State and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) involved in emergency management and homeland security activities. The ultimate purposes of the plan are to:

- 1) Protect the safety, health, and general well-being of Michigan's residents and visitors from natural, technological, weapon of mass destruction attack, and human-related hazards occurring in or otherwise impacting the State of Michigan.
- 2) Protect property and the environment to the extent possible.
- 3) Ensure that critical services can be provided in a timely and unencumbered manner.

101b MEMP Evacuation and Mass Shelter Support Plan – Current Edition 2014

This plan describes the resources, capabilities, and technical expertise of Michigan's state departments/agencies and involved nongovernmental relief organizations (NGOs) in providing:

- 1) Supplemental support services to local government evacuation and mass shelter operations during a disaster or emergency in Michigan that results in the need to evacuate and provide shelter and care for large numbers of individuals.
- 2) Primary support services for evacuation and mass shelter operations in which evacuees from other states are relocated to Michigan for an extended period. Although evacuation and mass sheltering are inherently local government functions, large-scale evacuation and mass shelter operations will generally require state support.

This plan is intended to be consistent with and support evacuation and mass shelter functions described in local Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs) and Emergency Action Guidelines (EAGs) and separate, stand-alone Evacuation and Mass Shelter Plans. It is also consistent with and supports a number of ESFs and Disaster-Specific Procedures found in the MEMP.

101c MEMP Animal Care Support Plan – Current Edition 2014

The MEMP Animal Care Support Plan addresses two separate but related tracks:

- 1) Animals impacted by disease or contamination.
- 2) Animal issues during a disaster.

The plan provides an organizational and operational framework for improving the public and private sector response to animal diseases and animal disasters within or affecting Michigan. It is consistent and compatible with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and National Response Framework (NRF) and meets current applicable planning standards under the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP).

101d MEMP Recovery Support Plan – Current Edition 2014

The plan provides an organizational and operational framework for improving public and private sector short-term recovery efforts aimed at making an area safe for reentry and reuse, as well as longer-term recovery efforts aimed at rebuilding and/or restoring affected areas to their pre-incident condition. The plan addresses the following recovery functions from both short-term and long-term time frames: critical infrastructure restoration; housing; economic stabilization; individual and family services; essential governmental services; and environmental restoration. The MEMP Recovery Support Plan is consistent and compatible with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and National Response Framework (NRF) and meets current applicable planning standards under the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP).

102 Michigan Emergency Management Act, Public Act 390 – Current Edition 2018

An Act to provide for planning, mitigation, response, and recovery from natural and human-made disaster within and outside this state; to create the Michigan emergency management advisory council and prescribe its powers and duties; to prescribe the powers and duties of certain state and local agencies and officials; to prescribe immunities and liabilities; to provide for the acceptance of gifts; to repeal acts and parts of acts.

103 Michigan Hazard Analysis – Current Edition 2012

This document supports local hazard analyses and hazard mitigation planning processes by providing information about the most likely threats, hazards, and vulnerabilities within the state; the historic impacts of incidents caused by these threats and hazards; and the policies and programs available to research, prepare for, and mitigate these incidents. This document acts as a scientific, historic, and active guidance document that identifies threats, hazards, and vulnerabilities within the State of Michigan.

104 State Department EM Coordinator Handbook – Current Edition 2007

This handbook provides a comprehensive overview of the emergency management and homeland security system in place in Michigan, as well as the primary roles, duties, and responsibilities of departmental EMCs. The handbook also describes the organization and structure of the MEMP and its supporting plans and procedures, and the responsibilities of departmental EMCs with regard to maintaining and revising those various planning documents. It also provides guidance on the responsibilities of state departments in developing, implementing, monitoring, and managing projects and grants under the federal Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) in support of the State Homeland Security Strategy (SHSS). It is intended that this handbook be used in concert with the MEMP, supporting emergency management and homeland security guidance materials, and training provided by the MSP/EMHSD and others to provide departmental EMCs with a

comprehensive overview of their responsibilities before, during, and after disasters, emergencies, and threats to the homeland. Each state department in Michigan must have a designated emergency management coordinator (EMC). The department director serves as EMC unless a designated representative is appointed or employed to serve as EMC for said state department.

106 Michigan Hazard Mitigation Plan – Current Edition 2014

This plan updates and builds upon the Michigan Hazard Analysis, which identifies the most likely and most severe effects of hazards identified in Michigan, to propose hazard mitigation strategies at the level of state agencies and their partners. The plan is a requirement for several types of federal funds, and represents the planned activities of multiple Michigan agencies, in coordination with the MCCERCC.

106a Best Practices in Hazard Mitigation: Michigan Success Stories – Current Edition 2011

This publication demonstrates the effectiveness of Michigan's state departments, local and tribal governments, and nongovernmental organizations in activities to permanently reduce loss of life, property, and environmental quality caused by hazards in Michigan. The success stories highlighted in this document provide models for future hazard mitigation efforts at all levels of government and in the private sector.

109 Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan – Current Edition 2008

The Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan is an organizational and operational framework for the State of Michigan to assist affected local jurisdictions in managing a debris operation subsequent to a debris generating disaster. 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.

107a Local Disaster Logistics and Donations Management Planning Handbook and Plan Template – Current Edition 2012

This plan provides an organizational and operational framework and template for local jurisdictions to assess the need for, request, receive, and distribute disaster relief supplies, equipment, other material, and technical assistance, as well as donations necessary to respond to and recover from natural and human-caused disasters and emergencies, including acts of terrorism. It is based on the generally accepted logistics management goal of delivering the right items, in the right quantities, at the right time and price, to the right end users.

109a Local Disaster Debris Management Planning Handbook and Plan Template – Current Edition 2008

This Disaster Debris Management Plan is based on the basic waste management approach of reduction, reuse, and reclamation. It provides an organizational and operational framework to manage the clearance, separation, removal, storage, reduction, and disposal of disaster debris subsequent to a large-scale debris generating disaster within jurisdictions. The efficient and rapid management of disaster debris will help to protect the health and safety of residents and visitors, minimize threats to the environment, and ensure that critical response and recovery activities can proceed in a timely and unencumbered manner.

110a Local Continuity of Operations Planning Handbook and Plan Template - Current Edition 2012

This plan provides an organizational and operational framework to ensure the continuation of Constitutional and legal governance within local jurisdictions subsequent to a catastrophic disaster, emergency, or other incident. This plan addresses all three branches (Executive, Judicial, and Legislative) of local government, and the necessary support functions within them.

113 Local Evacuation and Mass Care Planning Handbook and Plan Template – Current Edition 2013

This plan template describes the resources, capabilities, and technical expertise of local jurisdictions, the American Red Cross (ARC), area nongovernmental relief organizations (NGOs), and the State of Michigan in providing evacuation and mass care operations for large numbers of people and animals during a disaster or emergency; and evacuation and mass care operations when evacuees from other states are relocated to a Michigan jurisdiction for an extended period. Such operations and multi-jurisdictional operations will generally require state support. This plan template supports evacuation and mass care functions described in the local jurisdiction's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and the State of Michigan Evacuation/Mass Sheltering Plan and the ESFs and Disaster-Specific Procedures found in the MEMP.

114 Local Recovery Plan Template – Current Edition 2015

The Local Recovery Support Plan Template, which is based on EMHSD Publication 101d, MEMP Recovery Support Plan, provides a resource for local Emergency Management programs that want to plan for incident recovery and describe the recovery capabilities of their whole community. This template outlines organizational structures necessary to ensure coordination between recovery stakeholders. It establishes the concept of a Long-Term Recovery Task Force (LRTF) as a structure to organize government stakeholders, it clarifies the relationship of the LTRTF to Long Term Recovery Groups

(LTRGs), which are commonly established by local VOADs, and driven by the participating nonprofit organizations. Additional guidance regarding local recovery planning is available in the FEMA Publication FD 008-03, Pre-Disaster Guidance for Local Governments.

201 Local Emergency Planning Workbook – Current Edition 2009

This Local Emergency Planning Workbook provides the basis for establishing, enhancing, and implementing a community's emergency management program and capabilities. It promotes a common understanding of the fundamentals of planning and decision-making to help emergency managers examine a threat or hazard and produce integrated, coordinated, and efficient response capabilities. Its purpose is to assist local emergency management coordinators (EMCs) and planners in gathering information about (1) how the program functions; (2) the community it serves; and (3) identifying the hazards that may affect them. The workbook allows a planning team to develop a "basic plan" as a foundation for an overall emergency response plan.

201a Review Guide for Local Emergency Plans – Current Edition 2014

This guide consists of a list of items required in planning considerations common to all hazards.

204 Local Support Plan Guidance – Current Edition 2015

This document is a guide for municipalities with a population of 10,000 residents or above that have elected to incorporate into the County Emergency Management Program and need to develop a Support Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) following the Administrative Rules for Section 19, 1976 PA 390, as amended. The Support EOP shall be consistent with the County Emergency Operations Plan and will become part of the county plan.

206 Local Emergency Management Standards – Current Edition 2011

This workbook is intended for local or inter-jurisdictional emergency management programs as a guide for measuring its status in relation to acceptable emergency management standards. It provides a means for strategic improvement of emergency management programs striving to attain a standard of excellence.

207 Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Workbook – Current Edition 2003

A local hazard mitigation plan is a document that is developed for and adopted by a community and describes the ways that community will be protected from the hazards that may affect it. This workbook provides information to enable a community to create a local hazard mitigation plan to reduce future damage caused by hazards. Such damage may either be physical harm affecting persons, property, and the natural environment in the community, or it may be something that interferes with the community's economy and quality of life.

208 Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) Guidebook – Current Edition 2021

The purpose of the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) Guidebook is to provide information to local EMPG-funded emergency management programs on the policies and processes associated with receipt of EMPG funds awarded to the EMHSD through the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and Grant Programs Directorate.

305 LEPCs: Organizing for Success – Current Edition 2018

This document acts as a guide for Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) regarding their roles and responsibilities in maintaining the Community Right to Know provisions of SARA Title III and the safety and security of facilities which store, use, or create hazardous materials.

308 SARA Title III & Michigan Fire Fighter R2K Planning Guidance for Community Hazmat Response Plans – Current Edition 2008

This guidance assists fire departments and LEPCs in completing their planning tasks. SARA Title III requires LEPCs to develop site specific emergency response plans for those sites within their jurisdiction which have one or more "extremely hazardous substances" (EHS) at or above a given threshold quantity. Michigan Fire Fighter Right to Know (FFRTK) requires that the chief of an organized fire department prepare and disseminate to each firefighter a plan for executing the department's responsibilities with respect to each site within their jurisdiction where hazardous chemicals are used or produced. Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) requires employers (fire departments, in this case) to train all employees who may encounter or respond to a hazardous material incident. All three of these legislative requirements have planning specifications that are similar or overlap.

702 Training and Exercise (T&E) Guidebook – Current Edition 2017

This comprehensive Training and Exercise Guidebook is a supplemental guidance for whole community partners. The purpose of this document is to provide detailed information on how training and exercise functions in the state of Michigan, in accordance with federal grant programs and state requirements per Public Act 390 of 1976, as amended.

901 Michigan Damage Assessment Handbook – Current Edition 2019

This document informs local jurisdictions, stakeholders, and other agencies that may become involved with damage assessment of effective methods of creating organized systems for gathering, evaluating, and disseminating damage assessment information. Damage assessment is defined as the systematic process of determining and appraising the nature and extent of the loss, suffering, or harm resulting from a disaster or emergency. Damage assessment is concerned with determining what happened, when, where, how, and who is affected.

903 Public Assistance Grant Program Applicant Handbook – Current Edition 2002

This handbook provides a comprehensive overview of the PAGP and should be used in concert with other appropriate informational documents to ensure proper project and program management. Under The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (P.L. 93-288, as amended), a Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP) is authorized to assist communities in restoring, repairing, or replacing public and certain private, non-profit facilities and services which are damaged or destroyed by a disaster. Grants are provided on a 75% Federal - 25% State/local basis.

005 SOM Administrative Plan PA Grant Program - Current Edition 2021

This document should not be published publicly.

The Michigan State Police, Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division (MSP/EMHSD) is the state agency responsible for managing and administering the Public Assistance Grant Program (PAGP), as provided for in the Michigan Emergency Management Act (Public Act 390 of 1976, as amended). The purpose of the State of Michigan PAGP Administrative Plan is to define and assign the policies, procedures, responsibilities, and methods for implementation of the PAGP in the state of Michigan after the declaration of a major disaster or emergency by the President. The plan also works to assure the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) that the state will comply with all applicable Federal statutes and regulations in effect during the periods for which it receives grant funding. The State acknowledges funding under the PAGP is conditional upon the State's compliance with all terms and conditions of this plan.

007 SOM Administrative Plan HMGP - Current Edition 2015

This document should not be published publicly.

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Administrative Plan is a procedural guide that details how the State of Michigan will administer HMGP. A plan must be approved by FEMA as a requirement for receiving HMGP funding. The plan details and assigns the policies, procedures, responsibilities, and methods of implementation of the HMGP in Michigan including staffing requirements and resources, application process, project implementation, and programmatic and financial closeout procedures for HMGP grants.

011 SOM Disaster and Emergency Contingency Fund, Emergency Management Act Section 19 Applicant Guidebook. – Current Edition 2019

This document explains the application process for the State Disaster Assistance program detailed in the Michigan Emergency Management Act, Section 19 of PA 390. This is commonly referred to as Section 19 funding, as is available when:

- a) A disaster or emergency exhausts a local jurisdiction's resources and response capabilities.
- b) The impacted jurisdiction as experienced an extraordinary financial burden.
- c) When the Governor of Michigan declares a state of emergency or disaster.
- d) No federal funding becomes available to respond to the disaster due to a lack of a federal declaration.

These grants may not exceed the following thresholds:

- A county or municipality with a population under 25,000 according to the most recent decennial census is limited to \$250,000.
- A county or municipality with a population of 25,000 or more and less than 75,000 according to the most recent decennial census is limited to \$500,000.
- A county or municipality with a population of 75,000 or more according to the most recent decennial census is limited to \$1,000,000; or ten-percent of the jurisdictions' total operating budget from the previous fiscal year, whichever is less.

Grants under this program can be used for repairs to public infrastructure damaged in the declared event, overtime costs, contracts, and necessary supplies.

110 Michigan Continuity of Government Plan – Current Edition 2019

This document should not be published publicly.

The primary objective of this plan is to ensure the continuation of governance by the state, federal, and local governments. Maintaining the continuity of operations within the state's government ensures the security of the state's political future.

110 Michigan Continuity of Operations Plan – Current Edition 2019

This document should not be published publicly.

Essential support functions (ESFs) cannot stop operating in a disaster and must continue to provide the support and services critical to the functioning of the state and response and recovery operations. This plan ensures that those essential support and critical functions will continue even when threats, hazards, disasters, or acts of terror would normally disrupt operations.

111 Michigan Emergency Repatriation Plan – Current Edition 2018 * (2017)

This document should not be published publicly.

The Michigan Emergency Repatriation Plan provides an organizational and operational framework for the State of Michigan to administratively process, temporarily care for, and provide onward transportation assistance to repatriated citizens that reenter the United States through a Michigan Port of Entry (POE). (Repatriation is the procedure whereby U.S. citizens are officially processed back into the United States after evacuation from overseas. Repatriation is a federally-initiated action that is carried out through the states, with the assistance of local governmental agencies and nongovernmental relief organizations.)

APPENDIX II: LIFELINES WORKSHEETS

The worksheets below are drafts which show the Lifeline, their subcomponents (which can be individually assigned a red, yellow, green, gray status), the impact of that subcomponent, any limiting factor in the recovery of that subcomponent, and a place for notes. Related ESFs are also noted.

COMMUNICATIONS

Component	Sub-Component	ESF	Status	Impact	Limiting Factor	Notes
Infrastructure	Status of telecommunications service	3/2				
	Reliability of internet service	3/2				
	Reliability of cellular service	3				
	Requirements for radio/satellite communications capability	2/3				
Financial Services	Access to cash	5/3				
	Access to electronic payment	5/3				
	National economic impact	5				
Alerts, Warnings, Messages	Status of the emergency alert system (e.g. TV, radio, cable, cell)	5/3				
	Status of public safety radio communications	3				
	Options for dissemination of information to the whole community	3/ 15/ 2				
	External affairs and media communications	15				
911 and Dispatch	Status of phone infrastructure and emergency line	3				
	Number of callers and availability of staff and facilities	7/3				
	Status of responder communications	3				
	Availability of communications equipment	3/7				
Responder Communications	Status of EOC(s), dispatcher, and filed responder communications	2/3/7				
	Availability of status of first responder communications equipment	7/3				

ENERGY (POWER & FUEL)

Component	Sub-Component	ESF	Status	Impact	Limiting Factor	Notes
Power (Grid)	Status of electrical power generation and distribution facilities	12				
	Number of people and locations without power	5/12				
	Estimated time to restoration of power	12				
	Number of electrically dependent persons (e.g., medical equipment affected)	8/5/12				
	Status of nuclear power plants	12				
	Status of nuclear power plants within 10 miles	12				
	Status of natural gas and fuel pipelines in the affected area	12/10				
Temporary Power	Status of critical facilities	3/5				
	Availability of temporary power resources	12/7				
Fuel	Status of commercial fuel stations	12/14				
	Responder fuel availability	12/7				
	Status of critical fuel facilities	12				
	Status of fuel supply line	12/7/ 10				

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Component	Sub-Component	ESF	Status	Impact	Limiting Factor	Notes
Facilities	Status of hazardous material facilities	10				
	Amount, type, and containment procedures of hazardous materials	10				
	Reported or suspected hazardous materials/toxic release incidents	10/5				
	Status of hazardous materials supply chain	7/10				
Incident Debris, Pollutants, Contaminants	Debris issues affecting the transportation system	1/3				
	Status of debris clearance operations	3				
	Reported or suspected hazardous material/toxic release incidents	5/10				
	Actual or potential radiological or nuclear incidents	10/ REP				
	Monitoring actions planned or underway for Hazmat incidents	5/10				

FOOD, WATER, SHELTER

Component	Sub-Component	ESF	Status	Impact	Limiting Factor	Notes
Evacuation	Mandatory or voluntary evacuation orders	6/ 13				
	Number of people to evacuate	6				
	Evacuation routes	1				
	Evacuation time frame	6				
	Risk to responders and evacuees	13				
	Food, water, shelter availability	6				
Water Infrastructure	Operating status of public wastewater systems and private septic systems	3				
	Operating status of public and private water infrastructure	3				
	Operating status of wastewater processing facilities	3				
Food/Potable Water	Operating status of Points of Distribution	7				
	Operating Status of supermarkets, neighborhood markets, and grocery stores	11				
	Operating status of restaurants	11				
	Impacts to the food supply chain	11				
	Operating status of public and private water supply systems	3				
	Operating status of water control systems (e.g., dams, levees, storm drains)	3				
	Food/water health advisories	11/8				
Shelter	Requirements for emergency shelter	6				
	Number and location of open shelters	6				
	Current population in shelters	6				
	Transitional Sheltering Assistance Options	6				
	Potential future sheltering requirements.	6				
Durable Goods	Need for PODs	7				
	Pre-designed POD locations	7				
	Operating status of PODs	7				
	Resource distribution at PODs	7				
Agriculture	Status of area agriculture	11				
	Status of food stock	11				
	Food Safety	11				

HEALTH AND MEDICAL

Component	Sub-Component	ESF	Status	Impact	Limiting Factor	Notes
Medical Care	Status of acute medical care facilities (e.g., level 1 trauma center)	3/8				
	Status of chronic medical care facilities (e.g., long term care centers)	3/8				
	Status of primary care and behavioral health facilities	8				
	Status of home health agencies	6/8				
	Status of VA Health System resources in affected area	8				
Health Care Supplies	Status of pharmaceutical supply chain	7/8				
Patient Movement	Status of state and local EMS systems	8				
	Active patient evacuations	1/8				
	Future patient evacuations	1/8				
Public Health	Status of state and local health departments	8				
	Public health advisories	8/15				
Fatality Management	Availability of mortuary and post-mortuary services	8				
	Availability of transportation, storage, and disposal resources	7				
	Status of body recovery and processing	9/8				
	Descendant's family assistance	6				

TRANSPORTATION

Component	Sub-Component	ESF	Status	Impact	Limiting Factor	Notes
Highway/Roadways	Status of major roads and highways	1				
	Status of critical and non-critical bridges	1/3				
	Status of maintenance and emergency repairs	1/3/7				
Railway	Status of area railways and stations	1				
Maritime	Status of area waterways	1				
	Status of area ports	1				
Pipeline	Status of natural gas and fuel pipeline	1/10				
Mass Transit	Status of public transit systems including underground rail, buses, and ferry services	1/14				
Aviation	Status of area airports	1/14				
	Status of incoming and outgoing flights	1				

SAFETY AND SECURITY

Component	Sub-Component	ESF	Status	Impact	Limiting Factor	Notes
Law Enforcement / Security	Evacuation routes	1/13				
	Force protection and security for staff	7/13				
	Security assessments at external facilities	3/13				
	Damaged law enforcement or correctional facilities	7/13				
	Curfew	13				
Government Services	Status of government offices and schools	5/ COOP				
	Status of continuity of government and continuity of operations	5/ COOP				
Search and Rescue	Number and location of missing survivors	6/9				
	Life threatening hazards to responders and survivors	5/9				
	Availability and resources of search and rescue teams	7/9				
	Status of animal assists, structural assessments, and shelter-in-place checks	6/3/9				
Responder Safety	Safety hazards affecting operations	5/13				
	Requirements for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	7/13				
	Security issues or concerns	13				
	Billeting for responders	7/13				
	Onsite training and policy	5, TE				
Fire Services	Location of fire	4				
	Percent of fire contained	4				
	Fire's rate and direction of spread	4/5				
	Weather conditions	5				
	Availability and resources of fire services	4/7				
Imminent Hazard Mitigation	Status of flood risk grants	5				
	Status of area dams, levees, reservoirs	3				

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