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Michigan Disaster Debris Management Plan

Prepared by: Emergency
Management and Homeland Security Division
Michigan Department of State Police



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1.0 Introduction

The State Disaster Debris Management Plan (hereinafter referred to as “the Plan”) is an annex to the Michigan Emergency Management Plan (MEMP). The Plan describes an organizational framework designed to rapidly and safely separate, remove, collect, recycle, and dispose of disaster-related debris and minimize debris-related threats to public health and safety and the environment.

Implementation of the Plan will be coordinated by the Michigan State Police / Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division (MSP/EMHSD), utilizing state agencies and organizations working in Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), and contracted vendors. In addition, the Plan offers guidance to local communities to better manage disaster debris in conjunction with state efforts.

The Plan anticipates and considers debris management needs that may result from any type of disaster that could create extensive debris management challenges that may temporarily overwhelm existing solid waste, recycling, and composting programs.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Plan is to support those communities or regions unable to adequately manage disaster-related debris. The Plan addresses all types of debris-generating events, from debris impacting a single community to statewide catastrophic events.

The Plan goals are:

- To provide a framework for the State of Michigan to respond and recover from a debris-generating event.
- To utilize a tiered response approach that outlines state actions when municipalities are overwhelmed, and state assistance is needed.
- To provide debris management guidance to municipalities before, during, and following a debris event.

1.2 Scope

The Plan is intended for local governments, tribal, state, federal, and non-governmental agencies involved in debris management operations impacting the State of Michigan.

The Plan also emphasizes the need to safely manage different types of debris, including infectious waste and hazardous materials, in a manner that will protect public health and the environment, while enabling communities to return to pre-disaster conditions as quickly as possible.

1.3 Authority

MSP/EMHSD is responsible for coordinating all aspects of disaster and emergency management as outlined in Act 390, Public Acts of 1976, as amended, the Emergency Management Act.

The Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) is responsible for assuring necessary waste disposal capacity as set out in the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act (excerpt) Act 451 of 1994 Part 115 Solid Waste Management. EGLE’s Solid Waste Master Plan provides a hierarchy of waste management alternatives that maximize recycling, minimize disposal of waste, and ensure that waste that does need to be disposed of is safely managed to protect the public health, safety and the environment. Following a major disaster, emphasis will be placed on recycling, composting, and otherwise diverting debris from disposal to the greatest extent possible.

1.4 Policies

The State’s policy, as it relates to debris clearance following a State Emergency Declaration, is as follows:

- State resources may be utilized to perform temporary repairs and/or clear debris from impacted roadway surfaces and other public property when local resources have been depleted.

- Permanent repairs and/or removal of the cleared debris and ultimate storage and/or disposal, are the responsibility of the affected governmental entity. (Clearance means that roads/lanes are passable for emergency vehicles; debris may be in the highway right-of-way. Removal means that debris is removed from the highway right-of-way and properly disposed of.)
- State missions shall be assigned on a prioritized basis, according to the following order of priorities:
 - To re-open transportation corridors to enable the passage of emergency vehicles.
 - To re-open transportation corridors and other property to allow utility crews access to facilitate repairs of the utility infrastructure and restore power.

Regarding public messaging, messages disseminated by the State will be equally accessible to and effective for individuals with disabilities and those who have Limited English Proficiency. All agencies and organizations with roles and responsibilities for public messaging must ensure their messaging and systems also ensure equal access and effective communications for these populations as well.

2.0 Situation and Planning Assumptions

2.1 Situation

Michigan has identified and prioritized hazards that can affect the state via the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, and Threat Hazard Identification and Risk Analysis process. These hazards are included and addressed in the MEMP.

Michigan has experienced various disasters throughout the years that have generated quantities of debris that have exceeded local capability, resulting in requests from municipalities to the state for assistance. Guidance on estimating debris amounts, a description of the types of hazards that could generate large amounts of debris, and the types of debris that would typically be generated by each can be found in the appendices section of this Plan.

2.2 Planning Assumptions

- A large-scale disaster may overwhelm a local community's ability to remove and manage debris.
- Initial debris removal operations will focus on the clearance of roads for emergency responders and lifesaving activities.
- Disasters can generate different types and combinations of debris, which may present a challenge in removing and managing that debris.
- Regular waste management approaches may be inadequate following a disaster that generates large amounts of debris.
- Hazardous material and environmental issues will have to be addressed throughout the debris management operation.

3.0 Debris Management Phases

3.1 Debris Clearance

During the first 24 to 72 hours after the disaster, debris activities include clearing roads for emergency access by pushing debris to the edge of the right-of-way rather than restoring roads to pre-event conditions. This phase is generally concurrent with the response phase. In general, this phase will be managed and directed by the local Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) or Incident Commander (IC), and supported by local or locally contracted resources, mutual aid, and other resources.

3.2 Debris Removal and Recovery

Debris removal operations are defined as the "cradle to grave" activities to collect eligible disaster-related debris from the public right-of-way and facilities and transport the debris to a temporary or permanent disposal site.

Other activities associated with recovery operations may include sorting the construction and demolition related materials, processing vegetative debris, recycling materials, as practicable, and the segregation of hazardous and special waste materials.

Debris removal operations typically begin within a few days following a major debris generating event and can take weeks or months to complete.

3.3 Debris Monitoring

When a disaster event occurs that produces large amounts of debris, coordination between local and state agencies will be required to ensure that debris removal operations are efficient, effective, and eligible for Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Public Assistance grant funding. In addition, monitoring debris removal operations will require comprehensive observation and documentation of debris removal work performed from the point of debris collection to final disposal.

4.0 Concept of Operations

4.1 Request for Assistance

In the event a local community requires state assistance, a request for assistance will be directed to the appropriate MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator (DC). Once received, the request will be assessed by the DC. If the request can be fulfilled at the district level, the responding DC will manage it. If the request cannot be fulfilled at the DC level, it will be submitted to MSP/EMHSD or the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) if the SEOC is activated for further review and determination.

4.2 Plan Activation

The Plan may be activated when the Department of State Police Deputy State Director of Emergency Management (DSDDEM), or the SEOC Manager, or their designee determines that at one of the following conditions has been met:

- A municipality has exceeded its capacity to clear and remove debris and has requested state assistance.
- A major disaster is imminent and the need for state debris clearance and removal assistance is likely.
- The SEOC is activated and clearing and removing disaster debris from an impacted area(s) is identified as an incident objective.

4.3 Notification

Once the DSDDEM or SEOC Manager has made the decision to activate the Plan, MSP/EMHSD will notify the State Emergency Management Coordinators (SEMCS) for the agencies and organizations that have operational roles and responsibilities under the Plan. Depending on the operational needs of the incident, a representative from those agencies and organizations may be requested to support the SEOC.

In the event a vendor contract for debris clearance and removal is needed, MSP/EMHSD will contact the vendor(s) on state contract and advise them of MSP/EMHSD's intent to activate the contract(s). The vendor(s) will begin coordination and mobilization immediately following notification per the contract terms and conditions; this may include the deployment of essential vendor staff to the SEOC.

4.4 Notice Events

For a notice event (e.g., severe weather) that has the potential to generate a significant amount of debris, MSP/EMHSD may activate the Plan and convene agencies and organizations with roles and responsibilities under this Plan to begin the process of planning for a debris event. Debris management preparation activities may include but are not limited to:

- Identifying the hazard and potential impacts.

- Identifying available state resources and any resource gaps.
- Verifying state contracts and confirming availability for stand-by or activation.
- Identifying state Debris Management Sites (DMS).
- Coordinating the deployment of personnel and pre-positioning equipment.
- Confirming the specific data needed to be collected from municipalities.
- Contacting local communities to determine if debris management support will be needed.

In addition, pre-event debris management guidance to local communities will be coordinated and facilitated by MSP/EMHSD’s Recovery Section. Support may include meeting with local officials to provide information on reimbursement, reviewing reimbursement requirements, and managing local expectations.

4.5 Direction and Control

Once the Plan is activated, EGLE will serve as the lead agency to ensure effective and safe handling and disposal of waste in accordance with state statute. MSP/EMHSD will coordinate all state disaster debris management activities that are to be carried out. In general, state debris management activities will include:

- Coordination of resources.
- Ongoing communication with impacted communities, debris management vendors, and all other agencies and organizations acting in support of the Plan.
- Maintaining situational awareness.

As needed, MSP/EMHSD will engage partners at the state, local, and non-governmental levels to support the operation. If the SEOC is activated, a Debris Management Branch may be stood up within the Operations Section to oversee and coordinate debris management response activities.

4.6 Organization

In the event the SEOC is activated, a Debris Management Branch may be stood up under the Operations Section. In general, the Debris Management Branch will have a direct report to the Operations Section Chief. In the event the SEOC Operations Support Branch is activated, a Debris Management Branch may be stood up under this Branch with a direct report to the Branch Director. See Figures 1 and 2 below for how the Debris Management Branch may be organized within the SEOC.

Figure 1: Option A- SEOC Debris Management Branch

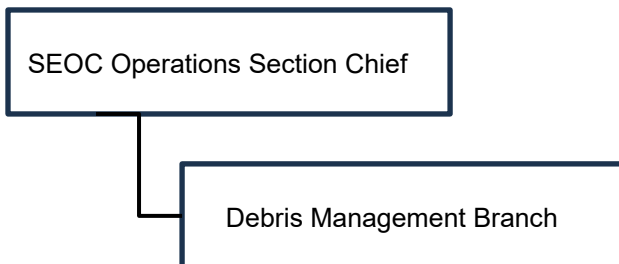
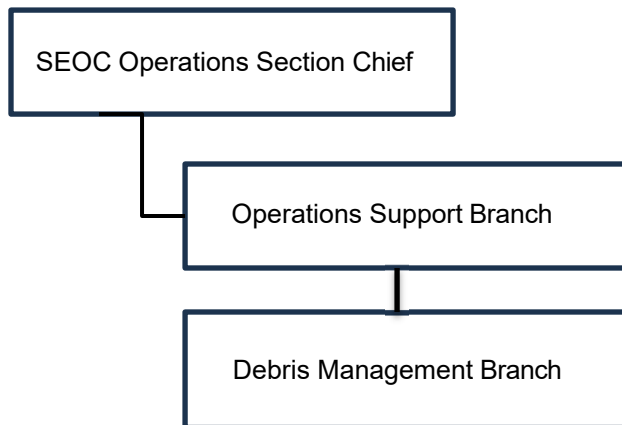


Figure 2: Option B- SEOC Debris Management Branch



4.6.1 Debris Management Branch

The Debris Management Branch will be led by the MSP/EMHSD Debris Management Branch Director and may include, but is not limited to, representatives from the following agencies and organizations:

- MSP/EMHSD
- EGLE
- Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)
- Michigan Department of Technology, Management, and Budget (DTMB)
- Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD)
- Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT)
- Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (LARA)

If activated, the Debris Management Branch will be responsible for the following activities:

- Provide input on policy and decision making to the SEOC as it relates to the overall debris operations.
- As needed, liaison with FEMA Public Assistance staff.
- As needed, participate in the preliminary damage assessments.
- Provide information related to statewide debris activities.
- Provide assistance to estimate debris quantities.
- Monitor debris-specific resource requests and track available resources.
- Coordinate with impacted communities to gather information on the status of debris clearance activities and any support needed.
- Monitor contracted-mission costs to ensure they remain in scope and budget and/or that contracts and budgets are adjusted to meet changing needs.
- If a state DMS is needed, coordinate with DTMB to select, assess, and secure a state property.
- Coordinate with the SEOC Public Information Officer (PIO) to provide information for Michigan residents and businesses on debris removal activities impacting the state roadways, parks, and facilities.

4.7 Damage Assessments

Following an event, state agencies will conduct Rapid Impact Assessments (RIAs), which is typically performed by means of a street-by-street survey. Each agency will deploy its own assessment teams and visually estimate the quantity of debris on roadways and public and private property. Ineligible debris is not included in the

estimate. Ineligible debris includes debris such as white goods previously designated for disposal, residential and commercial demolition materials not generated by the disaster event, and items such as old tires.

The Initial Damage Assessment (IDA) process begins when conditions are considered safe enough for personnel and equipment to travel. As it relates to debris, IDAs are used to determine the location and extent of damages, an estimate of the types and quantities of debris, and an estimate of the cost to remove the debris from public property and rights-of-way. In addition, IDAs are used to prioritize the impacted areas and the resources available. For more information, refer to the Michigan Damage Assessment Handbook.

4.8 Disaster Debris Tiers

Disaster Debris Tiers have been established to identify and categorize the scope and severity of a debris event. The information gathered from local officials and RIAs will help determine which Disaster Debris Tier will be applicable for the event. The Disaster Debris Tier Table below should be used to determine the scope and scale of a debris event and what resources should be used to respond. Because every disaster event is different, the Disaster Debris Tiers are flexible in terms of the resources that can be used to respond to a debris event and the level of government assistance that may be required to support debris clearance and removal activities.

Table 1: Disaster Debris Tiers

	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Tier 4
Impacts	Local Event, Single Community	Local Event, Request State Assistance	Regional Event, Multiple Communities	Statewide
Resources	Local resources and vendors	Local resources, vendors, and mutual aid	State mutual aid and state contracts activated	State contracts activated
Organization	Local government departments	MSP/EMHSD DC Offices with MSP/EMHSD DC Operations Unit	SEOC Partial Activation Consider assigning Incident Management Team(s) (IMTs) to coordinate	SEOC Full Activation Assign Type III or larger IMT(s) to coordinate

4.9 Debris Management Actions

This section of the Plan expands on Section 3.0, which outlines the phases of a debris event. As needed, the following actions will be carried out by the agencies and organizations with operational roles and responsibilities under this Plan.

4.9.1 Debris Clearance Actions

State resource priorities will be focused on interstate highways, state routes and roads. During the debris clearance phase, there is no attempt to physically remove or dispose of the debris from the roadway, only to clear key access routes to facilitate public safety, emergency access and egress, restoration of essential services/utilities, and damage assessment. Debris clearance actions include:

- Prioritization of critical route clearance for:
 - Interstate highways.
 - State and US routes/roads.
 - Other municipal roadways.
 - Emergency access to hospitals and other identified key critical infrastructure, including communications infrastructure.
- Clearing emergency access routes:
 - Clearance should be performed 24 hours/day until access is opened.

- Assets committed will depend on the nature of the event.
- To the extent possible, clear curb cuts, fire hydrants, valves, and catch basins.
- Coordinating with utility companies to:
 - Ensure “cut and clear” operations are being performed until downed lines are de-energized.
 - Check for generators operating in the area that could energize street lines.
 - Confirm the status of impacted facilities (i.e., power lines, gas lines, etc.).

4.9.2 Debris Removal Actions

The following activities should occur during the Debris Removal phase:

- Document all actions and costs (continue work documentation and monitoring through all debris management activities).
- Update and revise damage assessments as needed.
- Divide the disaster area into manageable clean-up zones.
- Monitor debris removal activities.
- If necessary, activate state contracts for debris removal and monitoring.
- Support local officials in informing the public of debris clean-up schedules, separations, and other major aspects of the operation.
- Properly close debris management sites and return to pre-disaster conditions.

To ensure that debris removal is completed adequately, MSP/EMHSD, in coordination with DTMB Central Procurement, will establish a statewide contract for disaster debris removal services and for the operation of temporary debris management sites that may be accessed by all municipalities. In addition, the contract would include requirements for vendors to assist contracting entities with recordkeeping and tracking systems to efficiently track debris removal work and expenses.

- Private Property

Debris removal on private property is the responsibility of the individual property owner which may be aided by insurance settlements and other forms of assistance. In limited circumstances, based on the severity of the impact of an incident and whether debris on private property is so widespread that it threatens public health and safety or the economic recovery of the community, FEMA may determine that private property debris removal is eligible under the Public Assistance Program (PA). FEMA requires a written request that demonstrates legal authorities and indemnification or immediate threat to the public.

4.9.3 Debris Monitoring Actions

The following activities should occur during the Debris Monitoring phase:

- Liaise with FEMA on applicant eligibility.
- Provide guidance to local officials on monitoring debris removal operations and documenting eligible quantities and reasonable expenses in accordance with the FEMA Public Assistance Debris Monitoring Guide. This includes constant crew oversight, truck measurements, load ticket preparation and issuing, and documentation that crews are performing work.

To ensure that debris monitoring is completed adequately, MSP/EMHSD, in coordination with DTMB Central Procurement, will establish a statewide contract for disaster debris monitoring and management services that may be accessed by all municipalities. The contract would include requirements for vendors to assist contracting entities with recordkeeping and tracking systems to efficiently track debris amounts and expenses.

4.10 State Debris Sites

DTMB manages state properties that may be utilized as state debris sites. DTMB maintains lists of state properties, including some that meet EGLE’s debris management site criteria. DTMB updates its list of state

properties annually. When no state-owned lands are available in the area, DTMB Real Estate will work with local landowners to lease land for debris sites.

4.11 Debris Management Branch Demobilization

As state debris operations conclude, MSP/EMHSD and SEMC personnel will be released from the SEOC when they are no longer needed to support debris clearance and removal efforts. IMTs may also be demobilized at this point. The SEOC Operations Section will continue to track deployed resources and ensure any ongoing issues are resolved. The MSP/EMHSD Recovery Section will continue to provide reimbursement guidance to local and state agencies throughout the recovery phase as needed.

- State Debris Contracts

Upon completion of assigned tasks, the contract vendor is responsible for closing out all related operations, including but not limited to removing equipment, closing out any Debris Management Sites, and restoring any property used by the vendor to its original condition prior to the disaster event.

5.0 Roles and Responsibilities

5.1 Local

Local government is responsible for debris management throughout the lifecycle of the event, including collecting debris and establishing debris management sites during the ongoing response and recovery phases. Municipal personnel, equipment, and resources may be augmented by contractors, volunteers, and mutual aid from neighboring communities. Local resources should be fully utilized before state resources are requested.

In addition, impacted municipalities will be responsible for regularly assessing and monitoring the condition of all roads to determine priority for possible deployment of available state resources. Roads will be assessed according to the following rating system:

- Impassable.
- Passable, but right-of-way not usable (shoulder, large debris piles etc.).
- Normal/ "clean" (pre-disaster condition).

5.2 State

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

EGLE is assigned under this Plan as the lead state agency for debris management operations. Below are EGLE's primary roles and responsibilities:

- Aid in assigning contracts and oversee the debris cleanup operation for hazardous waste sites when requested.
- Assign contracts and commit available EGLE resources in support of response efforts.
- Provide guidance to other state agencies when updating the list of state-owned property to be used for state debris management sites.
- Coordinate with MSP/EMHSD's Recovery Section to provide guidance to municipalities on debris clearance, management, and removal.
- Ensure compliance with Michigan laws, regulations, and executive orders from local government requesting debris management sites.
- Coordinate with MDNR on the safe disposal of dead animals/ animal carcasses following a debris event.

5.2.2 Michigan State Police/Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division (MSP/EMHSD)

- Activate Disaster Debris Management Plan as needed.
- Process resource requests from municipalities needing assistance for debris clearance and removal.
- Assign available resources to assist with debris management activities.

- Assist local municipalities in identifying potential contractors and/or provide contracting assistance and guidance.
- Support debris operations through activities related to payroll, contract procurement, cost tracking, retention of all invoices and records related to the debris operations, and invoice reconciliation.
- Maintain statewide debris monitoring and management contracts with vendors.
- Conduct statewide coordination calls for situational awareness.
- Provide guidance to municipalities on debris clearance, sites, management, and removal.
- Develop and disseminate public information messages related to the State's debris management operations.

5.2.3 Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)

- Ensure all MDNR operated parks, roadways, and recreational systems are cleared of debris following an event.
- Commit available resources to support response efforts, including utilizing equipment and personnel to assist in removing debris from the public right-of-way.
- Coordinate with MDARD on the safe disposal of vegetative debris to prevent the spread of invasive species and plant debris diseases.
- Provide properties for debris collection sites.

5.2.4 Michigan Department of Technology, Management, & Budget (DTMB)

- Coordinate with the SEOC to provide available state-owned properties that could be used for state debris management sites.
- Coordinate with the SEOC if leasing of property is needed.
- Maintain, share, and update (at least annually), a vetted list of state-owned property that could be used as state debris management sites.
- Create, establish, and sign contracts if using a third-party vendor to assist with debris management.
- Assist with procurement needs.

5.2.5 Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD)

- Coordinate with MDNR and EGLE on the safe disposal of livestock carcasses following a debris event.
- Coordinate with MDNR on the safe disposal of vegetative debris to prevent the spread of invasive species and plant diseases.

5.2.6 Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT)

- Clear debris from agency buildings and maintain state owned and operated highways, roads, and bridges.
- Provide properties for debris collection sites and resources for debris relocation and removal.
- Provide coordination, situational awareness, and subject matter expertise on Michigan transportation infrastructure

5.2.7 Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS)

- Coordinate with EGLE on the safe disposal of infectious wastes following a debris event.
- Coordinate with EGLE to assess public health risks associated with debris, including mold, contaminated water, hazardous materials, and possible biohazards.
- Coordinate with EGLE to identify and mitigate environmental health hazards created by storm debris.
- Provide medical coordination to personnel involved in debris who may suffer injuries.

5.2.8 Michigan Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (MDMVA)

- Commit available resources to support response efforts, including utilizing equipment and

personnel to assist in removing debris.

- Commit available resources to support Logistics Support Areas, and temporary disposal sites, including utilizing equipment and personnel to assist with operations of these areas.

5.2.9 Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs – Michigan Public Service Commission (MDLARA - MPSC)

- Coordinate with electric utilities providing debris clearance to restore power to communities and critical facilities.
- Coordinate with the SEOC on the status of impacted facilities and services (i.e., power lines, gas lines, etc.).

5.3 Federal

As needed, the State of Michigan works in coordination with federal agencies in the execution of the debris management process following a disaster. The federal agencies that may participate in a disaster debris generating event are described below, along with a summary of the types of assistance each agency may provide. This assistance ranges from technical assistance, debris removal assistance or grant monies to aid the state, and its municipalities to achieve a full recovery. Coordination with all federal agencies would occur between MSP/EMHSD and the impacted municipal government.

5.3.1 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act authorizes FEMA to aid eligible applicants, following a Federally Declared Disaster. FEMA provides reimbursement for eligible expenditures that a government entity incurs for debris removal activities that protects the public health and safety, eliminate the immediate threats of significant damage to improved public or private property, and ensures the economic recovery of the affected community at large. FEMA establishes policy and guidance on debris removal eligibility and required documentation for the reimbursement process. FEMA may also provide direct assistance to the state through a mission assignment to another federal agency, when requested by the state.

5.3.2 United States Coast Guard (USCG)

USCG may provide federal coordination for the removal of oil and hazardous materials within the coastal zone of the state. The USCG is also responsible through the Ports and Waterways Safety Act (33 U.S.C §1221) to keep waterways safe and open.

5.3.3 United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

The USACE, if tasked through a federal mission assignment, may provide all debris removal operations in a devastated area. The USACE will coordinate with the state or municipal government to determine the priority needs of the state. The federal government may also authorize the USACE to remove debris from publicly maintained commercial harbors, as well as removal of obstructions in navigable waterways in emergency situations. The USACE is also a permitting agency for work (dredging) conducted in the navigable waterways. The USACE can provide technical assistance on the debris operations, as requested by the state.

5.3.4 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The EPA may provide technical assistance and debris removal related to oil contaminated debris or debris consisting of hazardous substances. Whereas the USCG has authority for coastal zones, the EPA's authority is related to inland zones. Coordination occurs between the federal government and EGLE.

5.4 Other Agencies and Organizations

Depending on the needs of the mission, other agencies and organizations may be called upon to support debris management activities and/or operations. Those agencies and organizations may include but are not limited to:

5.4.1 SEOC Voluntary Agency Liaison (VAL)

Volunteer agencies may provide an additional layer of support in the state's recovery from a declared disaster. Specific to debris, these volunteer groups may assist private property owners that do not have the means to recover from the disaster impacts. Volunteer services may include debris removal and demolition. Volunteer groups work with the SEOC VAL or municipalities to coordinate these recovery efforts. The Michigan Civil Service Commission (MCSC) coordinates unaffiliated volunteer resources.

6.0 Communication

The SEOC PIO will lead the coordination of public information and messaging about the State's debris management operations. The SEOC PIO, the SEOC Recovery Section, EGLE (including an EGLE PIO), PIOs from other relevant state agencies, and relevant representatives from the impacted communities will work collaboratively to craft accurate, accessible, and consistent messages to the public. The type of information that will be communicated will relate to debris operations, including information on resident health and safety, environmental considerations, and debris segregation and set-out roadside procedures. Depending on the recovery and debris operations, impacted communities may have varying plans and processes for their residents to follow; therefore, the messages may need to be tailored by the community. Various public information outreach methods will be used to disseminate the information to reach as many people as possible, particularly given any communications systems disruptions from the emergency. These methods may include, but are not limited to:

- Press releases to media.
- Social media.
- Website content.
- Public forums.
- Direct mail / direct distribution.
- Billboards.
- Local community resources.
- Notification systems.
- Collaboration with other partners and local organizations.

At a minimum, the messaging will address the following:

- How debris will be collected (i.e., curbside and/or collection centers).
- Specifics regarding dates, hours, locations, routes, etc. for drop off, allowable types and quantities of debris.
- Segregation requirements for debris.
- Household hazardous waste considerations.
- The location of the local debris management facilities that will be used.
- Contact information for any additional questions and concerns.

7.0 Contracts

Managing a large quantity of debris may require municipalities and state agencies to obtain additional resources. Municipalities and state agencies have four options for purchasing debris management services:

- Mutual aid agreements with other municipalities within the designated counties. The costs would be reimbursed through the municipality requesting mutual aid.
- Use an existing municipal contractor to provide services if the original contracts estimated dollar value will not be exceeded.
- Use an existing state contract to manage debris. State Contracts are administered through the DTMB and are open to cities and towns through the MiDeal Program.
- Have DTMB establish new contracts specifically for the purpose of managing the disaster debris.

8.0 Administration and Logistics

8.1 Plan Maintenance

This Plan will be reviewed in accordance with MSP/EMHSD Policy and Procedure 16-Publications by participating agencies and organizations in a manner conforming to the review and maintenance guidelines contained in the MEMP. MSP/EMHSD's State and Local Planning Unit will provide administrative support for the review process, including identifying plan stakeholders, inviting participants, developing meeting agendas, facilitating meetings, compiling, and distributing meeting notes/minutes, and developing the draft plan.

8.2 Training and Exercise

This Plan will be exercised on a regular basis, either via a stand-alone exercise or as part of a larger exercise that incorporates the coordination of a debris event. All exercises will follow the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program guiding principles for developing, executing, and evaluating exercises. Training and exercise needs should be included in the state Integrated Preparedness Plan.

8.3 Expenditures and Reimbursement

Individual agencies and organizations will be responsible for tracking costs incurred and maintaining associated supporting documentation for possible reimbursement via applicable funding sources.

9.0 Authorities

The State has the authority to respond to debris generating disaster events – to clear public property, roads, and facilities of debris in a safe and efficient manner and dispose of debris in compliance with federal and state environmental regulations. The Plan is developed and maintained under the following statutes and regulations:

State

- Act 390, Public Acts of 1976, as amended, the Emergency Management Act.
- Michigan Emergency Management Plan.
- Michigan Administrative Plan for the Public Assistance Grant Program.
- Act 451, Public Acts of 1994, as amended, the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act.
- Act 239, Public Acts of 1982, as amended, the Bodies of Dead Animals Act.
- Act 72, Public Acts of 1945, as amended, the Insect Pests and Plant Diseases Act.

Federal

- Public Law 100-707, The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.
- Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 44.
- Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 23, Highways.
- Public Law 94-580, The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976.
- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, Title I.