Present: Chairman Commission Glenn Freeman, Vice-Chairman Commissioner Matthew Bowen, Commissioner Rob Piercefield, Commissioner Brandon Haskell, Commissioner Brian Droscha, Commissioner Wayne Ridge, and Commissioner Jim Mott

Also Present: Controller John Fuentes, Deputy Controller Connie Sobie, Commissioner Terrance Augustine, Dispatch Director Michael Armitage, Emergency Services Manager Ryan Wilkinson, Prosecuting Attorney Doug Lloyd, Sheriff Tom Reich, Undersheriff Jeff Cook, Mack Wolf, Tom Raymond, Helen Schneider, and Jerri Nesbitt

The meeting was called to order at 4:00 p.m. by Chairman Commissioner Freeman.

Pledge of Allegiance was given by all.

Agenda additions/changes — Controller Fuentes requested an item for addition under Miscellaneous a resolution to approve the renewal of the Jail Physician Contract. Commissioner Droscha made a motion to amend the agenda with this addition. Commissioner Ridge seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Approval of July 11, 2019, Meeting Minutes. Vice Chairman Commissioner Bowen made a motion to approve the Minutes as presented. Commissioner Ridge seconded the motion. Motion carried.

LIMITED PUBLIC COMMENT

Tom Raymond, Windsor Township resident, addressed the committee to request consideration of a county ORV ordinance that would allow ORV's the ability to be driven on the shoulder of certain roadways throughout the county.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE UPDATE

Sheriff Reich reported his concerns regarding Sunny Crest Youth Ranch's intention to expand the facility and the volume of responses to that facility by the Sheriff's Office and other area law enforcement agencies. Sheriff Reich stated his intent to attend an
upcoming Planning Committee meeting to express concerns over the proposed expansion of the facility until adequate staffing levels can be maintained.

Sheriff Reich reported that the jail recently underwent the annual inspection by the Michigan Department of Corrections and is in full compliance.

MONTHLY REPORTS

Controller Fuentes presented and reviewed the monthly Jail Census, Overtime, and Security Reports.

ORV ORDINANCE

Discussion was held on the proposal for the county's adoption of an ORV ordinance. The committee requested further research be conducted, including review of experience of other counties that have adopted an ordinance related to crash data, communication with the Road Commission, and a sample ordinance for further discussion.

CRIME VICTIMS RIGHT GRANT

Prosecuting Attorney Doug Lloyd requested an increase in the hours worked from 30 to 40 hours for the part-time Victim Advocate on his staff. Funds for this increase are available through an increase in Crime Victim Rights Grant funds. Sheriff Reich stated his support for the increased hours in this position. Commissioner Haskell made a motion to recommend approval by the Ways and Means Committee. Commissioner Ridge seconded the motion. Motion carried.

CENTRAL DISPATCH UPDATE

Director Armitage reported an increase in call volume due to the July 4th holiday and some severe weather experienced during the month. During one of the severe weather episodes, the Olivet radio tower was struck by lightning, however, remains operational.

Director Armitage requested a budget amendment for the radio project of $250,000 within the 911 surcharge fund to cover mediation on the Fox 47 radio tower, earpieces, additional mobile radios for fire chiefs, siren equipment for EMS, a generator in the command trailer, and retrofitting remote mounts in patrol vehicles. Discussion held. Commissioner Ridge made a motion for approval of the amendment by the Ways and Means Committee. Vice-Chairman Commissioner Bowen seconded the motion. Motion carried.
EMERGENCY SERVICES UPDATE

Emergency Services Manager Wilkinson reported that the Delta Fireworks event went very well, there were 13 cooling centers set up within the county during the recent extreme heat event, a Critical Incident Management System course was held, and he was recently appointed the Michigan Representative of Region 5 of the Homeland Security Committee.

The updated Emergency Operations Plan was presented and discussed. Vice Chairman Commissioner Bowen made a motion recommending approval by the Board of Commissioners. Commissioner Droscha seconded the motion. Motion carried.

MISCELLANEOUS

Controller Fuentes requested approval of the contract renewal for the Jail physician for 2019/2020. There are no changes in fees in the contract. Vice Chairman Commissioner Bowen made a motion recommending approval of the contract renewal to the Board of Commissioners. Commissioner Droscha seconded the motion. Motion carried.

LIMITED PUBLIC COMMENT

Tom Raymond, Windsor Township resident, thanked the committee for their consideration of an ORV ordinance for the county.

Chairman Commissioner Freeman adjourned the meeting at 5:10 p.m.

[Signature]
Chairman Commissioner Glenn Freeman
Chairperson Public Safety Committee
Eaton County Board of Commissioners
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Building Total</th>
<th>Eaton County Pop.</th>
<th>Female Inmates</th>
<th>MDOC</th>
<th>WRAP</th>
<th>% of Capacity</th>
<th>% of Eaton County Pop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| TOTAL | 1129 | 544 | 719 | 61% | 49% |

- Bldg Total: 7124
- Avg/Day: 230
- Eaton Cty. Total: 5670
- Avg/Day: 183
- Housing Total: 544
- Avg/Day: 18
- Female Total: 1129
- Avg/Day: 36
## Court Security Screening Monthly Report 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>People Scanned</th>
<th>Guns Confiscated / Returned</th>
<th>Knives Confiscated / Returned</th>
<th>Chemical Agents</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>9753</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>10368</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>11683</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>11470</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>10820</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>9847</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>11192</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>75133</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td><strong>562</strong></td>
<td><strong>101</strong></td>
<td><strong>384</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>People Scanned</td>
<td>Guns Confiscated / Returned</td>
<td>Knives Confiscated / Returned</td>
<td>Chemical Agents</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>3838</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>3794</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>5190</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>4884</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>5616</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>3389</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>3860</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>30571</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>23</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td><strong>12</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# 2018-2019 Analysis of Sheriff Department Overtime by Division

Through month end date: 7/31/2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Amended Budget</th>
<th>Y-T-D</th>
<th>% of Budget</th>
<th>% of Payroll Charged</th>
<th>Projected to End of Year</th>
<th>Final Total</th>
<th>Variance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>County</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301.702</td>
<td>Regular</td>
<td>$1,949,954.00</td>
<td>$1,538,353.37</td>
<td>78.89%</td>
<td>382,748.21</td>
<td>1,921,101.58</td>
<td>$28,852.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301.704</td>
<td>Overtime</td>
<td>184,395.00</td>
<td>152,122.69</td>
<td>82.50%</td>
<td>189,971.40</td>
<td>189,971.40</td>
<td>(5,576.40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301.704.002</td>
<td>Detective OT</td>
<td>45,000.00</td>
<td>27,895.03</td>
<td>61.99%</td>
<td></td>
<td>34,835.42</td>
<td>10,164.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,179,349.00</td>
<td>$1,718,371.09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,145,908.39</td>
<td>$33,440.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Delta</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303.702</td>
<td>Regular</td>
<td>$1,943,463.00</td>
<td>$1,508,475.62</td>
<td>77.62%</td>
<td>389,675.75</td>
<td>1,898,151.37</td>
<td>$45,311.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303.704</td>
<td>Overtime</td>
<td>131,002.00</td>
<td>138,901.60</td>
<td>106.03%</td>
<td></td>
<td>170,338.84</td>
<td>(39,336.84)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303.704.002</td>
<td>Detective OT</td>
<td>30,000.00</td>
<td>24,194.79</td>
<td>80.65%</td>
<td></td>
<td>30,214.55</td>
<td>(214.55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,104,465.00</td>
<td>$1,671,572.01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,098,704.76</td>
<td>$5,760.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jail</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>351.702</td>
<td>Regular</td>
<td>$1,735,557.00</td>
<td>$1,259,040.95</td>
<td>72.54%</td>
<td>359,459.95</td>
<td>1,618,500.90</td>
<td>$117,056.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>351.704</td>
<td>Overtime</td>
<td>180,000.00</td>
<td>167,296.43</td>
<td>92.94%</td>
<td></td>
<td>206,422.81</td>
<td>(26,422.81)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,915,557.00</td>
<td>$1,426,337.38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,824,923.71</td>
<td>$90,633.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Fund Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>$6,199,371.00</td>
<td>$4,816,280.48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,069,536.87</td>
<td>$129,834.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jail Millage Fund</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281.301.351.702.000</td>
<td>Regular</td>
<td>$676,480.00</td>
<td>$528,550.20</td>
<td>78.13%</td>
<td>80.08%</td>
<td>131,505.31</td>
<td>660,055.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281.301.351.704</td>
<td>Overtime</td>
<td>73,000.00</td>
<td>63,356.21</td>
<td>86.79%</td>
<td>80.08%</td>
<td>79,119.48</td>
<td>(6,119.48)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$749,480.00</td>
<td>$591,906.41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>739,174.99</td>
<td>$10,305.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


# 2018-2019 Analysis of Sheriff Department Overtime by Division

Through month end date 7/31/2019  20.9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Year-to-Date Overtime</th>
<th>Payrolls</th>
<th>Estimated Per Payroll</th>
<th>Total Payrolls</th>
<th>Final</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Variance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>County</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301</td>
<td>$152,122.69</td>
<td>20.90</td>
<td>$7,278.60</td>
<td>26.10</td>
<td>$189,971.40</td>
<td>$184,395.00</td>
<td>(5,576.40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301 -Detective</td>
<td>27,895.03</td>
<td>20.90</td>
<td>1,334.69</td>
<td>26.10</td>
<td>34,835.42</td>
<td>45,000.00</td>
<td>10,164.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>180,017.72</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,613.29</td>
<td></td>
<td>224,806.82</td>
<td>229,395.00</td>
<td>4,588.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Delta</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303</td>
<td>$138,901.60</td>
<td>20.90</td>
<td>6,526.39</td>
<td>26.10</td>
<td>170,338.84</td>
<td>131,002.00</td>
<td>(39,336.84)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303 -Detective</td>
<td>24,194.79</td>
<td>20.90</td>
<td>1,157.65</td>
<td>26.10</td>
<td>30,214.55</td>
<td>30,000.00</td>
<td>(214.55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$163,096.39</td>
<td></td>
<td>$7,684.04</td>
<td></td>
<td>$200,553.39</td>
<td>$161,002.00</td>
<td>(39,551.39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jail</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>351</td>
<td>$167,296.43</td>
<td>20.90</td>
<td>7,908.92</td>
<td>26.10</td>
<td>206,422.81</td>
<td>180,000.00</td>
<td>(26,422.81)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Fund</strong></td>
<td>$510,410.54</td>
<td></td>
<td>$24,206.25</td>
<td></td>
<td>$631,783.02</td>
<td>$570,397.00</td>
<td>(61,386.02)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jail Millage</strong></td>
<td>281.301.351</td>
<td>20.90</td>
<td>3,031.40</td>
<td>26.10</td>
<td>79,119.48</td>
<td>73,000.00</td>
<td>(6,119.48)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
324.81131 Ordinance allowing disabled person to operate ORV; notice of public hearing; closure of county road to operation of ORVs; operation of ORVs on highway; operation of ORV with flow of traffic; maintaining county road or street or highway not required; immunity from tort liability; "gross negligence" defined; operator of ORV as prima facie negligent; violation as municipal civil infraction; deposit of fines; violation as state civil infraction.

Sec. 81131. (1) A municipality may pass an ordinance allowing a permanently disabled person to operate an ORV in that municipality.

(2) Subject to subsection (4), a county board of commissioners may adopt an ordinance authorizing the operation of ORVs on 1 or more county roads located within the county. Not less than 45 days before a public hearing on the ordinance, the county clerk shall send notice of the public hearing, by certified mail, to the county road commission, to the legislative body of each township and municipality located within the county, to the state transportation department if the road intersects a highway, and, if state forestland is located within the county, to the department. If the county is a southern county, before adopting an ordinance under this subsection, the county board of commissioners shall consult with the board of county road commissioners.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), the legislative body of a township or municipality may adopt an ordinance authorizing the operation of ORVs on 1 or more county roads located within the township or municipality, respectively. Not less than 28 days before a public hearing on the ordinance, the clerk of the township or municipality shall send notice of the public hearing, by certified mail, to the county road commission, to the county board of commissioners, to the legislative body of every other township and municipality located within the county, to the state transportation department if the road intersects a highway, and, if state forestland is located within the township or municipality, to the department. If the township or municipality is located in a southern county, before adopting an ordinance under this subsection, the legislative body of the township or municipality shall consult with the board of county road commissioners. This subsection does not apply to a township or municipality until 1 year after the effective date of the amendatory act that first authorized the county in which that township or municipality is located to adopt an ordinance under subsection (2).

(4) The board of county road commissioners may close a county road to the operation of ORVs otherwise authorized pursuant to subsection (2) or (3). A county road commission shall not under this subsection close more than 30% of the linear miles of county roads located within the county to the operation of ORVs otherwise authorized pursuant to subsection (2) or (3). The legislative body of a township or municipality may adopt an ordinance to close a county road located in the township or municipality to the operation of ORVs otherwise authorized pursuant to subsection (2). The legislative body of a village may adopt an ordinance to close a county road located in the village to the operation of ORVs otherwise authorized by the township pursuant to subsection (3). A county road may be closed to the operation of ORVs under this subsection only to protect the environment or if the operation of ORVs poses a particular and demonstrable threat to public safety.

(5) The legislative body of a municipality may adopt an ordinance authorizing the operation of ORVs on 1 or more streets within the municipality.

(6) The legislative body of a local unit of government may request the state transportation department to authorize the local unit of government to adopt an ordinance authorizing the operation of ORVs on a highway, other than an interstate highway, located within the local unit of government. The request shall describe how the authorization would meet the requirements of subsection (7). The state transportation department shall solicit comment on the request from the department, ORV clubs, and local units of government where the highway is located. The state transportation department shall consider comments received on the request before making a decision on the request. The state transportation department shall grant the request in whole or in part or deny the request not more than 60 days after the request is received. If the state transportation department grants a request in whole or in part under this subsection, the local unit of government that submitted the request may adopt an ordinance authorizing the operation of ORVs on the highway that was the subject of the request. A county may submit a request for authorization under this subsection on behalf of 1 or more local units of government located within that county if requested by those local units of government. Before January 1, 2015, the state transportation department may authorize the operation of ORVs on a highway as provided in this subsection and subsection (7) on the department's initiative and without having received a request from a local unit of government.
(7) The state transportation department shall authorize operation of an ORV under subsection (6) only on a highway that is not an interstate highway and that meets 1 or more of the following requirements:

(a) Serves as a connector between ORV areas, routes, or trails designated by the department or an ORV user group.

(b) Provides access to tourist attractions, food service establishments, fuel, motels, or other services.

(c) Serves as a connector between 2 segments of the same county road that run along discontinuous town lines and on which ORV use is authorized pursuant to subsection (2) or (3).

(d) Includes a bridge or culvert that allows an ORV to cross a river, stream, wetland, or gully that is not crossed by a street or county road on which ORVs are authorized to operate under subsection (2), (3), or (5).

(8) The state transportation department may close a highway to the operation of ORVs otherwise authorized pursuant to subsection (6) after written notice to the clerk of each local unit of government where the highway is located and the senate and house committees with primary responsibility for natural resources, recreation, and transportation. The notice shall be in writing and sent by first-class United States mail personally delivered or sent to the clerk of each local unit of government, not less than 30 days before the adoption of the rule or order closing the highway. The notice shall set forth specific reasons for the closure.

(9) Subject to subsection (4), if a local unit of government adopts an ordinance pursuant to subsection (2), (3), or (5), a person may operate an ORV with the flow of traffic on the far right of the maintained portion of the street or county road covered by the ordinance. If the operation of ORVs on a highway is authorized pursuant to subsection (6), a person may operate an ORV with the flow of traffic as follows:

(a) On the right shoulder of the highway.

(b) If there is not a right shoulder or the right shoulder is not of adequate width, on the right unmaintained portion of the highway.

(c) On the far right of the right traffic lane of the highway, if necessary to cross a bridge or culvert and if the operator brings the ORV to a complete stop before entering and yields the right-of-way to an approaching vehicle on that traffic lane.

(10) A person shall not operate an ORV as authorized pursuant to subsection (2), (3), (5), or (6) at a speed greater than 25 miles per hour or a lower posted ORV speed limit or in a manner that interferes with traffic on the street, county road, or highway.

(11) Unless the person possesses a license as defined in section 25 of the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.25, a person shall not operate an ORV as authorized pursuant to subsection (2), (3), (5), or (6) if the ORV is registered as a motor vehicle under chapter II of the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.201 to 257.259, and either is more than 65 inches wide or has 3 wheels. ORVs operated as authorized pursuant to subsection (2), (3), (5), or (6) shall travel single file, except that an ORV may travel abreast of another ORV when it is overtaking and passing, or being overtaken and passed by, another ORV.

(12) A person shall not operate an ORV as authorized pursuant to this section without displaying a lighted headlight and lighted taillight.

(13) A person under 18 years of age shall not operate an ORV as authorized pursuant to this section unless the person is in possession of a valid driver license or under the direct supervision of a parent or guardian and the person has in his or her immediate possession an ORV safety certificate issued pursuant to this part or a comparable ORV safety certificate issued under the authority of another state or a province of Canada. A person under 12 years of age shall not operate an ORV as authorized pursuant to this section.

(14) A township that has authorized the operation of ORVs on a county road under subsection (3) does not have a duty to maintain the maintained portion or unmaintained portion of the county road in a condition reasonably safe and convenient for the operation of ORVs. This state does not have a duty to maintain a highway in reasonable repair so that it is reasonably safe and convenient for the operation of ORVs except ORVs registered and operated as motor vehicles as provided in the code. A board of county road commissioners, a county board of commissioners, or a municipality does not have a duty to maintain the maintained portion or unmaintained portion of a county road or street under its jurisdiction in a condition reasonably safe and convenient for the operation of ORVs, except the following ORVs:

(a) ORVs registered and operated as motor vehicles as provided in the code.

(b) ORVs operated as authorized pursuant to subsection (1).

(15) Subject to section 5 of 1964 PA 170, MCL 691.1405, this state, a board of county road commissioners, a county board of commissioners, and a local unit of government are immune from tort liability for injuries or damages sustained by any person arising in any way out of the operation or use, on the maintained portion or unmaintained portion of a highway, road, or street, of an ORV that is not registered under the code or that is registered under the code but is operated as authorized pursuant to subsection (2), (3), (5), or (6). The immunity provided by this subsection does not apply to actions of an employee of this state,
an employee of a board of county road commissioners, an employee of a county board of commissioners, or an employee of a local unit of government that constitute gross negligence. As used in this subsection, "gross negligence" means conduct so reckless as to demonstrate a substantial lack of concern for whether an injury results.

(16) In a court action in this state, if competent evidence demonstrates that a vehicle that is permitted to operate on a road, street, or highway pursuant to the code was in a collision on a roadway with an ORV that is not registered under the code, the operator of the ORV shall be considered prima facie negligent.

(17) A violation of an ordinance described in this section is a municipal civil infraction. The ordinance may provide for a fine of not more than $500.00 for a violation of the ordinance. In addition, the court shall order the defendant to pay the cost of repairing any damage to the environment, a street, county road, or highway, or public property as a result of the violation.

(18) The treasurer of the local unit of government shall deposit fines collected by that local unit of government under section 8379 of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.8379, and subsection (17) and damages collected under subsection (17) into a fund to be designated as the "ORV fund". The legislative body of the local unit of government shall appropriate revenue in the ORV fund as follows:

(a) Fifty percent to the county sheriff or police department responsible for law enforcement in the local unit of government for ORV enforcement and training.

(b) Fifty percent to the board of county road commissioners or, in the case of a city or village, to the department responsible for street maintenance in the city or village. However, if a fine was collected for a violation of an ordinance adopted under subsection (6), 50% of the fine revenue shall be appropriated to the state transportation department. Revenue appropriated under this subdivision shall be used for repairing damage to streets, county roads, or highways and the environment that may have been caused by ORVs and for posting signs indicating ORV speed limits or indicating whether streets, county roads, or highways are open or closed to the operation of ORVs under this section.

(19) A person who violates a rule promulgated or order issued under subsection (6) is responsible for a state civil infraction and may be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than $500.00. In addition, the court shall order the defendant to pay the cost of repairing any damage to the environment, a highway, or public property as a result of the violation.


Popular name: Act 451
Popular name: NREPA
Popular name: Off-Road Vehicle Act
Popular name: ORV
July 11, 2019

To:

Kimberly Morris  
Chief Deputy/Elections Specialist  
Eaton County Clerk’s Office  
1045 Independence Boulevard  
Charlotte, MI 48813

Dear Ms. Morris,

As a resident of Charlotte since December of 2018, I would like to request that Eaton County look into the possibility of passing an ordinance which will allow ORV (off road vehicles), such as side by sides, quads and etc. the option to ride on the side of county roads. Some surrounding counties, such as Barry, Ionia, Clinton and more as you move North through the State, have already adopted such ordinances. Please find the ordinance, which Ionia County adopted, attached in the email with this letter for your reference.

I understand that Eaton County is closer to Lansing and most likely will have a larger population than a county such as Ionia. However, where I live the area is very rural. As you will note when reading the Ionia County Ordinance, they have picked and listed roads with which their Ordinance applies. I wanted to bring this point forward to discourage a quick decline of this request due the difference in County population.

Please present this request to the Board of Commissioners or to any persons or groups that would have authority to review and pass such an Ordinance. In my opinion, I believe that it would be very safe for me and my family to operate our side by side on the shoulder of the road with constraints similar to those listed in the Ionia County Ordinance.

Thank You for taking the time to consider this letter and pass it on to the correct forum. I would be happy to discuss this in person or even help develop the Ordinance for Eaton County. Please contact me with any such requests.

Sincerely,

Thomas Raymond
August 1, 2019

Public Safety Committee

RE: Grant Funded Position Increase Request

The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services Victim Rights Grant allocated additional funding for the 2018/2019 fiscal year. This money was used to provide $7,183 in direct services for victims as required under the increased allocation. The remaining allocation was used to support the current cost of the Crime Victims Unit in my office. The 2019/2020 grant allocation and proposed use is calculated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018/19 Grant Allocation</td>
<td>$127,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019/20 Grant Allocation</td>
<td>$148,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased Allocation</td>
<td>$20,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Direct Allocation for Victim Needs</td>
<td>($7,183)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining 2019/20 Allocation</td>
<td>$13,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victim Advocate Additional Cost</td>
<td>$12,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The increased allocation will support the cost of the Victim Advocate position becoming full-time effective October 1, 2019. The attached email correspondence between the Controller’s Office and the Grant Coordinator indicates the continuation of this funding into the future.

Victims of Crime must be provided rights as required under the Michigan Constitution (Article I, Section 24; effective December 24, 1988) and the Crime Victim Rights Act (1987 PA 85). The Eaton County Prosecutor’s Office is committed to providing those rights and strives to improve and expand services and information to assist victims of crimes and their family members.

I respectfully request utilizing the additional allocation to support serving the needs of victims in Eaton County.

Respectfully,

Douglas R. Lloyd
Eaton County Prosecuting Attorney

www.prosecutingattorney.info

Main Office: 1045 Independence Blvd. • Charlotte, Michigan 48813 • (517) 543-4801 • Fax: (517) 543-3348 • prosecutingattorney@eatoncounty.org
Economic Crime Unit Office: 5330 W. Saginaw Hwy., Lansing, MI 48917 • (517) 543-4647 • Fax: (517) 543-4863 • ecu@eatoncounty.org
Hi Melissa,

In FY2019 you also received a PC allocation of $2,800. This portion was removed from your FY2020 allocation.

There was an overall increase to all VR agencies in FY2019. Eaton received an additional $20,243 of which 5% should be used specifically for direct victim needs. That 5% is $7,183 which leaves you $13,060 to allocate to any line items. Many other agencies used their additional funding to bring their part timers up to full time. Our office has no plans to decrease any of our grantees funding. Please keep in mind that all 100% funded VR staff must only do VR work. Please feel free to contact me if you have any other questions and concerns.

Thank you.

Tracy Hogan
Michigan Department of Health & Human Services
Division of Victim Services
hogant1@michigan.gov
Victim Rights & MI-VINE
MDHHS-VICTIM-RIGHTS-PGRM@michigan.gov
517-335-3426 (direct)
517-614-8007 (work cell)

"The most common way people give up their power is by thinking they don’t have any." - Alice Walker

"Confidentiality Notice: This message, including any attachments, is intended solely for the use of the named recipient(s), and may contain confidential and/or privileged information. Any unauthorized review, use, disclosure, or distribution of any confidential and/or privileged information contained in this e-mail is expressly prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender by reply e-mail and destroy any and all copies of the original message."

Good morning Tracy,

I have a few questions regarding Eaton County’s allocation for the Crime Victims grant for fiscal year 2019/20.
I see that we were allocated 148,043 for 2019/20. Is any part of this required to be for direct victim services?

Also, this amount has significantly increased from prior fiscal years (18,000 increase from FY2017/18). Is this amount likely to be maintained in coming fiscal years? We would potentially like to increase our part time person to full time, but don’t want to do this if it would only be a temporary increase in funding (one fiscal year).

Thank you for your assistance!

Sincerely,

Melissa L Howell
Accountant
Eaton County
517-543-2213

This email, including any attachment(s) to it are intended solely for the use of the individual or entity to which it is addressed. If you have received this email in error please notify Eaton County or the Barry Eaton District Health Department (BEDHD) by replying to the original email and deleting any email(s) or attachment(s) that you have received. Both Eaton County & BEDHD screen all outgoing email and attachment(s) for viruses; however, Eaton County or BEDHD cannot accept liability for any damage caused by any virus transmitted by this email. The recipient should check this email and any attachment(s) for the presence of viruses.

This message was secured by Zix®.
Monthly Report
July 2019

- 13,337 total telephone calls
  - 4,889 on emergency lines
  - 8,448 on non-emergency lines
- 8 text-to-911 sessions
- 8,311 incidents
  - 6,174 Law Enforcement
  - 1,436 EMS
  - 701 Fire
- 17 addresses issued

Training:
- All telecommunicators/supervisors participated in online training through Virtual Academy.

Technology and Radios:
- Director Armitage visited the Fox 47 tower construction site. There is significant work being done at the site and we are optimistic that our antennas can be installed by the end of August.
- Director Armitage and Emergency Manager Wilkinson met with the state regarding a cooperative relationship to install two outdoor warning sirens at the secondary complex.
- There was a lightning strike at the Olivet tower. The tower is back online at this time, but there were interruptions to radio communications for a period of time.
- ECCD was selected by Rave Mobile Safety to conduct a trial of a beta program that will allow telecommunicators to request live video from callers. The policy around this has not been developed and therefore it has not been implemented yet.
- Director Armitage has been in communication with the Charlotte Fire Department about integrating their siren system with the county system.
- There was a failure of the Delta Township control point for their siren system, including when there was severe weather. Because of the redundancy of the new siren communication system, this did not have any adverse effects on their siren system. Prior to the county-wide siren project, however, this type of a failure would have prevented them from activating their sirens.

Operations:
- Telecommunicators Sam Davis and Sam Melton received Smart Save awards for using Smart911 Chat to communicate with individuals needing help.
- Testing and interviews were conducted for telecommunicator positions.
- Two telecommunicators are in training and one has a start date in August, leaving one open position for which a candidate is in the background check process for.
- We have assisted several agencies in gathering information for the Sunny Crest facility in Sunfield Township, due to high call volumes at that location.
Outreach:
- Director Armitage spoke with a TV station out of Oklahoma about our use of the Rave Panic Button.
- ECCD employees participated in parades in Eaton Rapids and Olivet.
- WILX-TV did a story about 911 hang-up calls (which make up about 30% of our 911 calls).
- Director Armitage has been in communication with the Waverly School District in regards to implementing the Rave Panic Button.

Rave Report:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Usage &amp; Outreach (07/01/2019 - 07/31/2019)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inbound 911 Calls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Initiated Tickets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety Profile Pops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guardian Profile Pops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tickets With Chat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tickets With Chat Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tickets With Video Sharing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes Added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tickets with Notes Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tickets with Rapid SOS Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tickets with Connected Car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility Profile Pops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panic Button Activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety Profiles Created</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility Profiles Created And Approved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All Time Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pending Approvals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Safety Profiles Created</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Facility Profiles Created And Approved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yours Truly,

Michael Armitage
Director
### Eaton County Central Dispatch

**Total Calls For Service**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Agency</th>
<th>Month To Date</th>
<th>Year To Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calls</td>
<td>%/Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMS</td>
<td>1,436</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>6,174</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Calls</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,311</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jul 2019
Eaton County Central Dispatch
EMS Calls For Service

July 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Month To Date</th>
<th>Year To Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calls</td>
<td>%/Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benton Twp. EMS</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delta Twp. EMS</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>34.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eaton Area EMS</td>
<td>561</td>
<td>39.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Ledge EMS</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermontville EMS</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windsor Twp. EMS</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside Agencies*</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total EMS Calls</strong></td>
<td>1,436</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Agencies Outside Eaton County
### Eaton County Central Dispatch
#### Fire Calls For Service

**July 2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Month To Date</th>
<th>Year To Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calls</td>
<td>%/Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellevue Fire</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benton Twp. Fire</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte Fire</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delta Fire</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>33.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eaton Rapids City</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eaton Rapids Twp.</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Ledge Fire</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamlin Twp Fire</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olivet Fire</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potterville City Fire</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roxand Twp. Fire</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunfield Fire</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermontville Fire</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windsor Fire</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside Agencies*</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LTFD**

| Total Fire Calls | 701 | 100.0% | 4,166 | 100.0% |

* Agencies Outside Eaton County
# Eaton County Central Dispatch
## Police Calls For Service

### July 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Month To Date</th>
<th>Year To Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calls</td>
<td>%/Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellevue Police</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte Police</td>
<td>767</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eaton County Sheriff</td>
<td>3,457</td>
<td>56.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Delta</em></td>
<td>1,778</td>
<td>28.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Out County</em></td>
<td>1,440</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Animal Control</em></td>
<td>239</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eaton Rapids Police</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Ledge Police</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan State Police</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olivet Police</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potterville Police</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside Agencies*</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>DNR, ME</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Police Calls</strong></td>
<td>6,174</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Eaton County 911 Phone Calls Received in 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>911</th>
<th>Non-emergency</th>
<th>Total Calls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>3,785</td>
<td>7,385</td>
<td>11,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>3,648</td>
<td>6,623</td>
<td>10,271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>3,982</td>
<td>7,071</td>
<td>11,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>3,714</td>
<td>7,311</td>
<td>11,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>4,281</td>
<td>7,935</td>
<td>12,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>4,431</td>
<td>7,897</td>
<td>12,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>4,889</td>
<td>8,448</td>
<td>13,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>28,730</td>
<td>52,670</td>
<td>81,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Eaton County New Builds

### New Eaton Co Addresses 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Issued</th>
<th>Certificate #</th>
<th>New Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Zip Code</th>
<th>Permit Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 1, 2019</td>
<td>2019-61</td>
<td>10623 HARTEL RD</td>
<td>GRAND LEDGE</td>
<td>48837</td>
<td>NEW BUILD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1, 2019</td>
<td>2019-62</td>
<td>5800 ISLAND HWY</td>
<td>CHARLOTTE</td>
<td>48813</td>
<td>NEW BUILD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2, 2019</td>
<td>2019-66</td>
<td>2832 SPRUCE RD</td>
<td>EATON RAPIDS</td>
<td>48827</td>
<td>NEW BUILD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2, 2019</td>
<td>2019-68</td>
<td>9440 N CLINTON TRL</td>
<td>MULLIKEN</td>
<td>48861</td>
<td>ECCD RADIO TOWER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2, 2019</td>
<td>2019-63</td>
<td>10185 SKINNER HWY</td>
<td>DIMONDALE</td>
<td>48821</td>
<td>NEW BUILD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2, 2019</td>
<td>2019-64</td>
<td>10350 HARVEST PARK</td>
<td>DIMONDALE</td>
<td>48821</td>
<td>COMMERCIAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2, 2019</td>
<td>2019-65</td>
<td>7045 PECK RD</td>
<td>EATON RAPIDS</td>
<td>48827</td>
<td>NEW BUILD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2, 2019</td>
<td>2019-67</td>
<td>11889 SUNFISH LN</td>
<td>WOODLAND</td>
<td>48897</td>
<td>NEW BUILD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 15, 2019</td>
<td>2019-70</td>
<td>933 OAKRIDGE DR</td>
<td>EATON RAPIDS</td>
<td>48827</td>
<td>LAND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 15, 2019</td>
<td>2019-69</td>
<td>813 OAKRIDGE DR</td>
<td>EATON RAPIDS</td>
<td>48827</td>
<td>ACCESSORY BUILDING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 19, 2019</td>
<td>2019-71</td>
<td>6255 BARBADOS WAY</td>
<td>DIMONDALE</td>
<td>48821</td>
<td>NEW BUILD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 19, 2019</td>
<td>2019-72</td>
<td>3114 SNOWY PINE DR</td>
<td>CHARLOTTE</td>
<td>48813</td>
<td>NEW BUILD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 23, 2019</td>
<td>2019-73</td>
<td>10421 N ROYSTON RD</td>
<td>GRAND LEDGE</td>
<td>48837</td>
<td>NEW BUILD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31, 2019</td>
<td>2019-74</td>
<td>821 N MICHIGAN RD</td>
<td>EATON RAPIDS</td>
<td>48827</td>
<td>POLE BARN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31, 2019</td>
<td>2019-75</td>
<td>5969 S CLINTON TRL</td>
<td>EATON RAPIDS</td>
<td>48827</td>
<td>NEW BUILD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31, 2019</td>
<td>2019-77</td>
<td>5805 W SAGINAW HWY</td>
<td>LANSING</td>
<td>48917</td>
<td>COMMERCIAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31, 2019</td>
<td>2019-76</td>
<td>5667 W VERMONTVILLE HWY</td>
<td>CHARLOTTE</td>
<td>48813</td>
<td>NEW BUILD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MEMO

To: Eaton County Board of Commissioners
From: Michael Armitage, 911 Director
Re: Request for budget amendment
Date: August 1, 2019

Please consider this my request to amend the FY2019 budget, fund 260– 911 surcharge, to accommodate requested changes to the Public Safety Radio Project. In November of 2017 the Board of Commissioners approved the contract with Motorola in the amount of $12,797,861. Subsequently, the voter approved 911 surcharge was levied, starting in July of 2018, at the rate of $1.75 to fund the project over the 10–year financing. The project included $250,000 in contingency funds to cover the unknown expenses, such as any remediation necessary at the tower sites. Unfortunately, we ran into the worst–case scenario with the new tower that needed to be built at dispatch.

I recommend moving forward with these expenses, considering that revenues have exceeded projections this fiscal year and these items have been identified as needs by our first responder user community.

WSYM Tower Remediation - $90,000
WSYM procured a structural analysis of this site as part of a project that they are mandated to complete, per the Federal Communication Commission (FCC). As part of their study, they also ran an analysis to include our needs. The purpose of this study was to determine if the tower was structurally sound for their work, as well as our project. The tower did not pass the structural analysis. Their engineer for the project used assumptions for soil composition as part of the study. Eaton County ordered studies of the soil to determine if the soil conditions may be more favorable than the assumptions. Unfortunately, those soil samples showed conditions worse than the study assumptions, which has resulted in the need for significant improvements to the structure, including the anchors.

While this is a significant expense to the project, the co–location at WSYM still brings significant benefit to the county. Station management at WSYM have seen the value to public safety of this project and agreed to a lease which is approximately 10% of market value. This lease also includes utility usage, which is typically not covered in these types of leases, bringing our total cost far below 10% of what would be charged by most tower owners in the area.

200 Earpieces- $9,180
The earpiece jack on the new radios is located near the radio, where the current earpiece jack is located on the shoulder mic (moving the jack to the waistline opposed to the shoulder area). Members of law enforcement have identified this as a challenge when trying to retro–fit current equipment. Members of the law enforcement community assisted in identifying these earpieces as a solution that will meet their needs.
39 Additional Mobile Radios- $164,754
Early during the project implementation, 9 mobile radios were removed from the project as they were designated for installation in personal vehicles of command officers. At that time, four departments had included these radios in the counts submitted to dispatch. We subsequently heard concern from fire departments about this decision and it has been requested that these radios be added back into the project, along with requests for 7 additional radios for the same purpose. The radios would be installed for the following agencies:

- Benton Township Fire (1)
- Charlotte Fire (2)
- Eaton Rapids Fire (1)
- Eaton Rapids Township Fire (2)
- Grand Ledge Fire (1)
- Olivet Fire (2)
- Potterville Fire (1)
- Roxand Fire (2)
- Vermontville Fire (1)
- Windsor Township Fire (3)

In addition, four units was missed in the radio count:

- Roxand Township Fire Base (1)
- Communications Vehicle (3)

Finally, with Ingham County joining the MPSCS since our project started, ambulance-hospital communications will be moving to the system as well in the future. It would be prudent to add MPSCS radios in the back of ambulances in our county for those communications, as well as additional methods for those in the back of the ambulance to contact dispatch if needed.

EMS agencies include:

- Benton Township EMS
- Delta Township
- Eaton Area EMS
- Grand Ledge EMS
- Vermontville EMS
- Windsor Township EMS

Additional Siren Equipment- $19,150
The State of Michigan approached 911 and Emergency Management about the future of their siren system at the secondary complex. Previously, they had a desire to continue the operation of their siren system independently from other local systems. They approached us looking for solutions as their system is aging and they were at a decision point as to whether they would continue to operate a system. Since their siren system covers areas of Windsor Township, including Windsor Estates, there is a mutual interest for both the safety of those at the secondary complex as well as surrounding properties in Windsor Township, to continue siren coverage in the area.

After a meeting on site with the County and DTMB emergency managers and the siren vendor, it was determined that two sirens would be needed to cover the campus. The State
has agreed to purchase the equipment and contribute $30,000 of the $39,800 project, leaving the county with a contribution of $9,800. Ownership of the sirens would be formally turned over to the county. The county would include these sirens with the others that are activated across the county. This is also a benefit to the county as DTMB has set off sirens in the past when we did not, which caused confusion among many residents in the area.

Additionally, the City of Charlotte did not participate in the county siren program. They are now interested in participating. Since their equipment is relatively new, the work needed to join the county siren communication system is not extensive. The cost to switch out their radio equipment was quoted at $9,347. The completion of these two projects would completely standardize our siren activation system countywide, which leads to less confusion by residents.

**Generator for Communication Trailer- $6,000**
The communications trailer, which will be deployed for on-scene communications, was purchased with homeland security funding, however did not include the costs associated with outfitting the trailer. While we will be looking at options for those future upgrades, we first need to purchase the generator so that the design of the trailer can be built around that (due to the placement of exhaust and the layout of the enclosure). This generator will be used to power the trailer, which will have additional radios, repeaters, and dispatch equipment inside.

**Remote Mount Retrofit for Patrol Vehicles- $13,640**
Due to the size of the radios and current existing configurations, it has been determined that the new radios cannot be mounted in interior consoles of patrol vehicles (between driver and passenger seats). These retrofits will allow for the installation of the radio control head in those consoles with the physical radio being located elsewhere in the vehicle, such as the trunk.

**Total request to increase 260.901.000970.000 Capital Outlay: $302,724**

This amendment request is intended to be inclusive of all known and forecasted additional needs of the project.
July 2019 Activity Report

Eaton County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) Approval

See “Approval and Implementation” and “Promulgation” attachment.

Delta Township Fireworks

Eaton County Emergency Management participated in the overall incident action planning for the annual Delta Township Fireworks event. Twenty local agency partners participated in ensuring a safe environment for all attendees of the fireworks event. There were many lessons learned and ways to improve on future planning efforts were discovered for implementation at next year’s event.

Lt. Mike Martin of the Delta Township Fire Department and Eaton County Emergency Services Coordinator Ryan Wilkinson will be presenting at the Michigan Emergency Management Association’s Conference on October 8, 2019 on the planning and execution of this event for this year’s conference theme of “Relationships and Collaboration.”

EOC Activation for Excessive Heat and Power Outage Coordination

The Eaton County Emergency Operations Center was activated to a Monitoring & Assessment/Virtual phase from July 17-20 for excessive heat, storms, and power outages across the county. Some available data from the event is below.

- The tri-county “It’s a Cool Thing to Do” program was activated
- A total of 13 cooling centers with varying hours of operation were available to residents across Eaton County
- No reports of usage were provided from any of our activated centers
- Consumers Energy did contact Eaton County Emergency Management following the power outages to inquire about delivering pizzas and water to cooling centers that had populations in them. This was not needed.
- One barn with construction equipment inside was destroyed in the storm that hit early Saturday morning. The county damage assessment portal application was activated by Eaton County Emergency Management through the Technology Services Department. This was to gauge if there was additional damage throughout the county. No additional reports from the public were provided through the portal.
International Association of Emergency Managers (IAEM) State Representative for IAEM USA Region 5

Eaton County Emergency Services Coordinator Ryan Wilkinson has been selected as the state representative for Michigan for a new committee through IAEM USA Region 5. This committee reports directly to the IAEM USA Region 5 Executive Committee. The IAEM USA Region 5 is comprised of the six Midwestern States; Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Duties include:

- Monthly IAEM Region 5 Board calls
- Serve as a liaison between the IAEM Region 5 and the Michigan State Police Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division
- Serve as a point of contact for IAEM members residing in the states and briefing IAEM members in the States on IAEM USA Region 5 Board Activity
- Maintain situational awareness of State legislative activity as it pertains to ongoing emergency management issues within the State

Training and Exercise Opportunities and Attendance

- Attended the Situation Unit Leader (SITL) course at MSP from July 8-12, 2019. We have now established this position in our local Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and look to expand on its capability.
- Held a Michigan Critical Incident Management System course in the EOC on July 18, 2019.

National Emergency Alert System (EAS) Test

FEMA has selected Wednesday, August 7, 2019 as the primary test date for the 2019 national EAS test with Wednesday, August 21, 2019 as a back-up date should conditions preclude conducting the test on the primary date.

The national EAS test message will look and sound very much like the regular Required Monthly Test (RMT) messages broadcast every month by all EAS participants, broadcast radio and television, cable, wireline service providers, and direct broadcast satellite service providers.

This test WILL NOT include a message on cell phones via Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA).

Sincerely,

Ryan Wilkinson
Eaton County Emergency Services Coordinator
The Eaton County Emergency Operations Plan, referred to in this document as the EOP, describes how Eaton County will handle emergency or disaster situations regardless of cause, size or complexity. The EOP assigns responsibilities to departments for coordinating emergency response activities before, during, and after any type of emergency or disaster. The EOP does not contain specific instructions as to how each department will respond to an emergency; these can be found in the plan annexes.

The goal of the EOP is to coordinate emergency response efforts to save lives, reduce injuries, and preserve property. The EOP addresses emergency issues before and after an emergency but its primary goal is to assemble, mobilize and coordinate a team of responders that can respond to any emergency.

The EOP will use a graduated response strategy that is in proportion to the scope and severity of an emergency. Eaton County will plan, prepare and activate resources for local emergencies that affect the local area (or a specific site) and/or widespread disasters that affect the entire state and/or nation.

The EOP will be developed by Eaton County Emergency Management with the assistance from department directors, chiefs and other lead officials. Eaton County Emergency Management will work to establish and monitor programs, reduce the potential for hazard events in the community through planning, training, and exercise. They are also the primary county agency for maintaining the EOP.

The EOP must be signed by the current Eaton County Board of Commissioners Board Chair on an annual basis. It should also be signed each time it is updated following a submission for a “Local State of Emergency” or after a training or exercise opportunity that exercises the EOP and gaps are identified in the after action report/improvement plan.

1. Changes to the Basic Plan since the Emergency Management program in Eaton County is building up as a new department
2. Minor updates, e.g., changing system names, grammar, spelling or layout changes
3. Updates to the annexes
4. Updates to the hazard specific appendices

The plan may be updated by the following individuals:

1. Emergency Services Coordinator
2. Deputy Emergency Services Coordinator
3. Emergency Services Planner
4. Department/Agency head responsible for an annex

Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5 facilitates a standard management approach to major incidents, the National Incident Management System (NIMS). NIMS is administered as part of the National Response Framework (NRF), which integrates the federal government into a single, all discipline, and all-hazards plan. NIMS will provide a nationwide approach that enables federal, state, tribal and local government agencies to “work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size or complexity.” This EOP has integrated NIMS concepts, including the Incident Command System (ICS), and language to help incident management operate in accordance to the NIMS using the guidance provided by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).
During an emergency, all response personnel will use the Incident Command System (ICS) to manage the incident and employ emergency resources at the site. The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will coordinate additional resources when needed. This EOP will also be used during community recovery after an emergency.

This EOP has also integrated the concepts of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) EOP development guidance; “Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 Version 2.0”
This Emergency Operations Plan addresses Eaton County’s planned response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with all hazards to include natural disasters, technological disasters and acts of terrorism. It is the principal guide for mitigating emergencies and disasters; ensuring the protection of health, safety, and property of the public and aiding in recovery operations for the agencies and jurisdictions that lie within. It is intended to facilitate multiple-agency and multiple-jurisdictional coordination, particularly among local, state, and federal agencies in emergency management, and establish a framework for an effective system of comprehensive emergency management.

This plan was developed using generally accepted emergency management principles and practices. Incorporated are planning elements derived from Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Michigan State Police Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division (MSP EMHSD) planning documents. Modifications to this plan may be made under the direction of the Emergency Services Coordinator of Eaton County. Adoption will occur following the established maintenance schedule; however, the plan may be modified in the interim without prior approval and formal adoption. This plan is a statement of policy regarding emergency management and assigned tasks and responsibilities to county, city, & village officials, department heads and various agencies and organizations specifying their roles during, before and after an emergency or disaster situation. It is developed pursuant to Public Act 390 of 1976 as amended, conforms to the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and all applicable Homeland Security Presidential Directives.

This plan supersedes all previous plans.

Eaton County Board of Commissioners
Board Chair

Eaton County Emergency Management

Date

Date
INTRODUCTION

Eaton County is vulnerable to disasters. These disasters can affect the county in a variety of ways, necessitating immediate and sometimes long-term assistance to meet the needs generated by them. This plan considers the risk of disasters in Eaton County and establishes how the county mitigates against, prepares for, responds to, and recovers from them.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Eaton County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is to establish the overall framework within which all entities of local government, non-governmental organizations and the private sector will operate in an integrated and coordinated fashion before, during and after a disaster.

Specifically, the EOP establishes the key policies and roles and responsibilities necessary to reduce vulnerabilities to disasters and cope with them. The plan is designed to accomplish the following:

1. Establish the systems and coordination that will allow for optimal response to and recovery from all disasters. This includes actions to save lives, protect property and the environment, meet basic disaster-caused human needs, and restore the community to pre-disaster or improved conditions.

2. Establish the legal authority and organizational basis for disaster operations in Eaton County.

3. Outline the countywide coordination and key activities required to prevent or lessen the impact of disasters in Eaton County before, during, or after a disaster.

4. Define the emergency management procedures and roles and responsibilities of Eaton County Government, local governments, response organizations, and other entities that may be requested to provide assistance before, during or after disasters.

5. Guide strategic organizational behavior before, during, and after a disaster.

6. Assist in developing an enhanced level of disaster preparedness and awareness throughout the county, cities, organizations, and the population at large.

7. Identify linkages to the emergency/disaster policies and plans that guide and/or support the EOP.

8. Synchronize (both vertically and horizontally) with relevant policies, plans, systems, and programs to ensure full integration and unity of effort.

9. Outline procedures for requesting and coordinating state and federal disaster assistance.

10. Acknowledge the importance of flexibility in disaster response, and allows for the creative and innovative approaches that will be required to address the problems presented by disasters.
SCOPE

The EOP is a major component of Eaton County’s emergency management program, which addresses all hazards, all phases, all impacts, all people, and all stakeholders.

1. **All Hazards:** The EOP is meant to address all of the hazards that may require disaster response in Eaton County. The hazards are identified through a thorough risk assessment and prioritized on the basis of impact and likelihood of occurrence. This approach allows the county to address the specific considerations of unique hazards, while strengthening the functions common to most disasters.

2. **All Phases:** The Emergency Management Model Eaton County for which their emergency management is based defines four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.
   a. **Mitigation** consists of those activities designed to prevent or reduce losses from disaster.
   b. **Preparedness** activities are focused on the development of plans and the various capabilities required for effective disaster response.
   c. **Response** is the set of activities focused on saving lives and minimizing damage of a disaster once it is anticipated or immediately after it occurs.
   d. **Recovery** consists of those activities that continue beyond response to restore the community to pre-disaster or improved conditions.

3. **All Impacts:** The concepts identified in the EOP are meant to be used to address all types of disaster impacts, regardless of their cause, severity, or complexity – no matter how unprecedented or extraordinary. For readability purposes, the word *disaster* is used throughout the EOP to address *emergencies, disasters, and catastrophes*, unless otherwise noted. While the plan focuses primarily on disasters, it addresses and distinguishes between the following types of incidents when appropriate:
   a. **Emergencies** are routine events which make up the majority of incidents and are handled by responsible jurisdictions or agencies through other established authorities and plans.
   b. **Disasters** are non-routine events which exceed the capability of local jurisdictions or agencies (or exhaust their resources) requiring countywide coordination and/or assistance from the county, state, or federal governments.
   c. **Catastrophes** are extremely rare events where most, if not all, of the following conditions exist:
      i. most or all of the county is destroyed or heavily impacted,
      ii. local government is unable to perform its usual services,
      iii. help from nearby communities is limited or cannot be provided,
      iv. most or all of the daily community functions are interrupted.

4. **All Stakeholders:** Effective emergency management requires trust and close working relationships among all levels of government, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and the general public. To this end, the EOP and the planning process utilized to develop and maintain it are designed to facilitate communication, build consensus, advocate a team atmosphere, encourage trust, and create and sustain broad and sincere relationships among individuals and organizations. Developing and maintaining this integrated team approach is the foundation of an effective disaster response.
5. **All People:** A key element of effective emergency planning is to consider the whole community, all individuals and population segments that may be impacted by disaster. This planning encompasses as many audiences as practically possible. Groups whose needs are not fully addressed by traditional service providers or who feel they cannot comfortably or safely access and use the standard resources offered in disaster preparedness, relief and recovery need to be considered. Some of these population segments may include:
   a. Economically disadvantaged;
   b. Limited language proficiency;
   c. People with disabilities – physical, mental, cognitive or sensory;
   d. Age vulnerable (under 5 or over 65);
   e. Culturally/geographically isolated.

Before, during, and after a disaster, plans should consider inclusion of additional response and recovery needs in one or more of the following functional areas:
   a. Maintaining independence;
   b. Communication;
   c. Transportation;
   d. Supervision;
   e. Medical Care.

**STRUCTURE OF THE EOP**

While emergency operations plans can be structured in a variety of ways, Eaton County has selected to organize their plan and coordinate their work in disaster response based off of a departmental structure as defined by the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Third Edition (October 2017).

The departmental structure is based on the idea that jurisdictions or organizations choose to retain the day-to-day relationships they have with various departments and agencies that they also work with in responding to and recovering from incidents. These organizations or jurisdictions may configure the personnel who assemble in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) by the participants’ departments, agencies, or organizations. By organizing plans and response efforts around these common functions the county is better prepared for all disasters. The Eaton County Emergency Operations Plan consists of a Basic Plan and, Annexes and Hazard Specific Appendices:

- **Basic Plan:** Provides an overview of the jurisdiction’s preparedness and response strategies. It describes hazards, outlines agency roles and responsibilities, and explains how the EOP is kept current.

- **Annexes:** Individual chapters on concept of operations for specific functions, beyond what is provided in the basic plan. Sections include purpose/mission, objectives, lead and support agencies, structure, and roles and responsibilities.

- **Hazard Specific Appendices:** Procedures/strategies for managing the functions in a specific hazard.

**PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE**

The planning development process used to develop this EOP includes the following steps:

- **Key stakeholders:** Key stakeholders, such as county government, law enforcement, fire, public works, and public health, and more will be used to establish and monitor programs and assist the local emergency management program in developing and maintaining this EOP.
• **Identify Hazards and Risks:** Hazards and risks were identified in the community through the creation of a community profile, identifying hazards, performing a risk assessment, and determining vulnerabilities.

• **Define Goals and Objectives:** Goals and objectives have been defined to clearly state problems, issues, and opportunities in hazard mitigation and other areas. The EOP and actions outlined in the plan are based on clear goals and objectives.

• **Identify Actions and Assess Capabilities:** Courses of action, capabilities to respond to an incident, and available resources, to achieve defined goals and objectives, have been identified and outlined in this EOP.

• **Evaluate and Select Feasible Actions:** Actions in the plan have been deemed feasible and are within the means of authorities and operating standards of Eaton County.

• **Consistent Updates to this EOP:** Each quarter a portion of the plan is updated and the entire EOP is updated every 4 years. The plan will also be updated after:
  - A change in elected officials,
  - Major exercises,
  - A change in the jurisdictions demographics or hazards,
  - The enactment of new or amended law and/or ordinances,
  - A change in operational resources,
  - A formal update of planning guidance or standards.

This EOP is distributed according to the Plan Distribution table on [insert page #] and to Emergency Operations Center (EOC) staff.

**Plan Review Process**

This EOP has been checked for its adherence to applicable regulatory requirements and federal and state agency standards, and its usefulness in practice. Per 1976 PA 390, as amended, the entire EOP is updated every four years with a current Eaton County Board of Commissioners Board Chair signature. The Eaton County Board of Commissioners Board Chair will review and approve the EOP by signing and dating the document. The EOP is also submitted to and approved by MSP/EMHSD. Plan updates are outlined in the EMHSD Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) work agreement. Generally, at least one annex of the EOP is updated and submitted to the DC each quarter.

Eaton County has submitted a Pub 201a “Review Guide for Local Emergency Operations Plans and Emergency Action Guidelines” to the DC.

**EATON COUNTY PROFILE**

Eaton County is a county in the U.S. state of Michigan. As of the 2010 United States Census, the population was 107,759. The county seat is Charlotte. Eaton County is a mostly rural county in close proximity to larger urban centers such as the City of Lansing (State Capitol), Battle Creek, and Grand Rapids.
Communities

Villages
- Bellevue
- Dimondale
- Mulliken
- Sunfield
- Vermontville

Cities
- Charlotte (County Seat)
- Eaton Rapids
- Grand Ledge
- Lansing (partial)
- Olivet
- Potterville

Census-designated Place
- Waverly

Townships
- Bellevue Township
- Benton Township
- Brookfield Township
- Carmel Township
- Chester Township
- Delta Charter Township
- Eaton Rapids Township
- Eaton Township
- Hamlin Township
- Kalamo Township
- Oneida Charter Township
- Roxand Township
- Sunfield Township
- Vermontville Township
- Walton Township
- Windsor Charter Township

Geography

According to the US Census Bureau, the county has a total area of 579 square miles (1,500 km²), of which 575 square miles (1,490 km²) is land and 4.3 square miles (11 km²) (0.7%) is water.

Rivers
- Battle Creek River
- Grand River
- Thornapple River
Adjacent counties

- Clinton County – northeast
- Ingham County – east
- Jackson County – southeast
- Calhoun County - south
- Barry County – west
- Ionia County – northwest

Transportation

Major highways

- I-69
- I-96
- I-496
- BL I-69
- BL I-96
- M-43
- M-78
- M-100
- M-50
- M-79
- M-188
- M-99

Railroads

The Canadian National (CN) rail network runs diagonally from southwest to northeast through Eaton County (See Map of Railroads on page 12). CN is a private corporation that frequently moves large quantities of dangerous goods or hazardous materials that are essential to the economy of the United States and Canada.

Eaton County also has the Charlotte Southern Rail Road. The Charlotte Southern Rail Road is a short-line railroad that connects Charlotte, Michigan with the CN rail system. It is operated by the Adrian and Blissfield Rail Road Company.

Demographics and Economic Profile

As of the 2010 United States Census, there were 107,759 people residing in the county. 87.8% were White, 6.3% Black or African American, 1.7% Asian, 0.4% Native American, 1.2% of some other race and 2.6% of two or more races. 4.7% were Hispanic or Latino (of any race). 24.2% were of English ancestry, 22.9% were of German ancestry and 9.3% were of Irish ancestry. 95.6% spoke only English, while 2.0% spoke Spanish.
The county population contained 26.10% under the age of 18, 9.10% from 18 to 24, 28.80% from 25 to 44, 24.60% from 45 to 64, and 11.30% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 36 years. For every 100 females, there were 94.60 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 91.50 males.

The median income for a household in the county was $49,588, and the median income for a family was $57,898. The per capita income for the county was $22,411. About 4.10% of families and 5.80% of the population were below the poverty line, including 6.80% of those under age 18 and 5.90% of those age 65 or over.

(See pages 8-12 for maps)
Map of Eaton County featuring municipalities (Townships – Cities - Villages)
Map of Rivers in Eaton County
Map of Railroads in Eaton County
SITUATION OVERVIEW

Hazard Analysis Summary

Eaton County is vulnerable to many hazards, all of which have the potential to disrupt the community, cause damage, create casualties, and will require the activation of this EOP. The following hazards were identified that pose a threat to the county. These hazards were then grouped into three priority areas:

Natural
- Severe weather events and catastrophic natural disasters
- Pandemic illnesses or other widespread health crises

Technological
- Accidents or technical failures due to aging infrastructure
- Chemical Substance Spill or Release

Human-caused
- Acts of terrorism
- Cyber-attacks against data or physical assets
- Other crimes intended to cause harm and disrupt essential services

Natural Hazards

**Tornado/Severe Thunderstorms** could cause severe damage, potential loss of life, and overwhelm the ability of local responders to address the emergency.

**Flooding** in Eaton County is mostly considered as nuisance flooding. There are a few areas identified in Eaton County that have additional problems such as flooded streets, basements, etc.

**Wind events** have occurred, causing power outages for an extended period of time. Downed trees and other debris can cause major traffic problems and impede the movement of response personnel.

**Winter Storms/Ice Storms** can cause widespread power outages for an extended period of time, make commuting difficult, and impede response efforts because of road conditions.

**Pandemic** is an outbreak of disease and can cause significant disruption to everyday events and services around the county.

**Animal/Agricultural disease** poses a threat to Eaton County as there are many agricultural entities. The diverse livestock industry is also a significant component. Agriculture pests and disease has the potential to severely affect this growing sector of the county and state’s economy.

**Wildfire** is the term applied to any unwanted, unplanned, damaging fire burning in a forest, shrub, or grass. While sometimes caused by lightning, wildfires can also be human-caused.
Technological

**Power outages** can have numerous affects year-round in Eaton County. Power outages are categorized into three different phenomena, relating to the duration and effect of the outage:

- A *permanent fault* is a massive loss of power typically caused by a fault on a power line. Power is automatically restored once the fault is cleared.
- A *brownout* is a drop in voltage in an electrical power supply. The term brownout comes from the dimming experienced by lighting when the voltage sags. Brownouts can cause poor performance of equipment or even incorrect operation.
- A *blackout* is the total loss of power to an area and is the most severe form of power outage that can occur. Blackouts which result from or result in power stations tripping are particularly difficult to recover from quickly. Outages may last from a few minutes to a few weeks depending on the nature of the blackout and the configuration of the electrical network.

**Hazardous Materials Incidents** can occur at a facility that manufactures or stores extremely hazardous substances (EHS). There are numerous facilities in Eaton County that are required to report their quantities of hazardous substances to Eaton County Emergency Management and their local fire department. The Eaton County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) oversees the responsibility for the development of emergency response plans in accordance with the provisions of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA Title III). A list of sites is included with the Hazardous Materials Hazard Specific Appendices.

Additionally, the movement of dangerous goods and hazardous materials via the Canadian National (CN) railroad network is a threat if a train derailment occurs. CN invests significantly in training, coaching, recognition and employee engagement initiatives in order to strengthen their safety culture.

**Dam/levee failure** is a catastrophic type of failure, characterized by the sudden, rapid, and uncontrolled release of impounded water or the likelihood of such an uncontrolled release.

**Train Derailments** occur when a train runs off its rails, however, it may stay within its right-of-way. The CN railroad network runs diagonally through Eaton County and moves many types of dangerous goods and hazardous materials.

**Human-caused Hazards**

**Acts of terrorism** involve acts dangerous to human life that violate federal or state law, appear intended (i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (iii) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination.

**Cyber intrusion** is becoming more prevalent. Potential targets in internet sabotage include all aspects of the Internet from the backbones of the web, to the Internet Service Providers, to the varying types of data communication mediums and network equipment. This would include: web servers, enterprise information systems, client server systems, communication links, network equipment, and the desktops and laptops in businesses and homes. Electrical Grids and telecommunication systems are also deemed vulnerable especially due to current trends in automation.

**Civil disturbances** result in looting, damage to storefronts, setting of small fires, and violence against citizens.

**School violence** can be understood as any behavior that is intended to harm other people at schools or near school grounds.
Capability Assessment

Eaton County stakeholders continuously assess its capability to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters. These assessments allow Eaton County to identify areas in need of improvement. Planning, training, exercising opportunities along with reviews of improvement action plans are continually addressed in coordination with community partners throughout the year. This assessment process allows for the collection of information that can be applied to the regional threat and hazard identification and risk assessment (THIRA). A regional THIRA is performed through the Region One Homeland Security Planning Board. The results of the THIRA guide future investments in planning, training, exercising, and resources.

Phases of Emergency Management

The following chart shows the phases of emergency management in Eaton County that have been established to be performed within the scope of the EOP:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mission Areas</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preparedness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitigation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preparedness Overview

Resilience is the backbone of emergency management. Our ability to weather storms and disasters without experiencing loss significantly reduces our risk. The most successful way to achieve disaster resiliency is through preparedness.

To be prepared, Eaton County Emergency Management and other local partners (i.e., emergency response agencies, Do1Thing, etc.) work to help the community understand local risks and to build a culture of preparedness. People who are prepared will be able to act quickly and decisively in the face of disasters, thereby preventing death and injuries, minimizing loss of property, and allowing for a more rapid and efficient recovery.

Mitigation Overview

The Tri-County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan was created to protect the health, safety, and economic interests of residents and business in Clinton, Eaton, and Ingham Counties and Delta Charter Township in mid-Michigan’s greater Lansing region. The regional Plan will reduce the impacts of natural and technological hazards through hazard mitigation planning, awareness, and implementation.

The Plan is the foundation for hazard mitigation activities and actions within Michigan’s Tri-County Capital area region. Implementation of recommendations will reduce loss of life, destruction of property, and economic losses due to natural and technological hazards. The plan provides a path towards continuous, proactive reduction of vulnerability to hazards that result in repetitive and oftentimes severe social,
economic, and physical damage. The ideal end state is full integration of hazard mitigation concepts into
day-to-day governmental and business functions and management practices.

The Plan employs a broad perspective in examining multi-hazard mitigation activities and opportunities in
the Tri-County region. Emphasis is placed on hazards that have resulted in threats to the public health,
safety, and welfare as well as the social, economic, and physical fabric of the community. The plan
addresses such hazards as floods, tornadoes, windstorms, winter storms, forest fires, structural fires,
hazards materials incidents, and secondary technological hazards that result form natural hazard events.
Each hazard was analyzed from a historical perspective, evaluated for potential risk, and considered for
possible mitigation action. The plan also lays out the legal basis for planning and the tools to be used for
its implementation.

**Response Overview**

Response activities take place during an emergency and includes the actions taken to save lives and
prevent further property damage.

Depending on the type and severity of the event, Eaton County’s response may be limited by factors such as:

- Damage to facilities and infrastructure,
- Transportation services,
- Staff and resource availability,
- Communication,
- Fiscal constraints

**Recovery Overview**

The recovery process is best described as a sequence of interdependent and often concurrent activities
that progressively advance a community toward a successful recovery. However, decisions made and
priorities set early in the recovery process by a community will have a cascading effect on the nature and
speed of the recovery progress. The below figure indicates how response and recovery functions are
related in example sectors according to the National Disaster Response Framework (NDRF).
PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

The Eaton County EOP is based on the following planning assumptions:

1. Incidents are best managed at the lowest possible geographic, organizational, and jurisdictional level.

2. A disaster may:
   a. Occur at any time with little or no warning,
   b. Be the result of any number of (single or multiple) hazards or threats,
   c. Involve multiple jurisdictions simultaneously (impacting the region, state, or nation),
   d. Result in fatalities, casualties, property loss, displaced persons, disruption of normal life-support systems, essential services and infrastructure,
   e. Require significant information-sharing across jurisdictions and between the public and private sectors,
   f. Depending on the severity of the situation, overwhelm response organizations and city, county, state, and federal government.
   g. Require extremely short-notice resource coordination and response timelines,
   h. Require prolonged, sustained response operations and support activities.
   i. Attract a sizeable influx of spontaneous volunteers and donations

3. In many cases, upon request, neighboring jurisdictions can provide emergency resources and expertise to assist Eaton County during disasters.

4. In most cases, upon request, the state can assist Eaton County in coordinating the provision of outside assistance when local capabilities are overwhelmed or local resources are exhausted.

5. Private and volunteer organizations can provide those impacted by disaster with assistance not normally available from the government. Local and/or state agencies will assist these organizations by providing information, guidance, and coordination of relief efforts.

6. The public expects the government to keep them informed and coordinate the provision of disaster assistance in times of disaster. All levels of government share the responsibility for working together in mitigating, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from disasters.

7. The emergency plans and procedures referred to in the EOP have been maintained by those organizations having responsibility, are in concert with the EOP, and are exercised and evaluated on a regular basis.

8. Those individuals and organizations with responsibilities identified in the EOP (or in plans that support the EOP) are sufficiently trained and prepared to perform their respective responsibilities.

9. Jurisdictions within Eaton County develop mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities within their own jurisdictions.

10. Eaton County residents, businesses, and other organizations need to be prepared to be self-sufficient following a disaster for a minimum of three days.

11. Eaton County may be unable to satisfy all requests for assistance during a disaster.

12. Disasters could overwhelm local and state resources and disrupt government functions.

13. Widespread power and communications outages may require alternate methods of providing public information and delivering essential services.
CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Since Eaton County has appointed an Emergency Manager, Eaton County, under section 9 of PA 390 of 1976, as amended, may do one or more of the following:

1. Direct and coordinate the development of emergency operations plans and programs in accordance with the policies and plans established by the appropriate federal and state agencies.

2. Declare a local state of emergency if circumstances within the county or municipality indicate that the occurrence or threat of widespread or severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property from a natural or human-made cause exists and, under a declaration of a local state of emergency, issue directives as to travel restrictions on county or local roads. This power shall be vested by the Eaton County Board of Commissioners Board Chair or the chief elected official of a municipality or the official designated by charter and shall not be continued or renewed for a period in excess of 7 days except with the consent of the governing body of the county or municipality. The declaration of a local state of emergency shall be promptly filed with the Michigan State Police Emergency Management & Homeland Security Division, unless circumstances attendant upon the disaster prevent or impede its prompt filing.

3. Appropriate and expend funds, make contracts, and obtain and distribute equipment, materials, and supplies for disaster purposes.

4. Provide for the health and safety of persons and property, including emergency assistance to the victims of a disaster.

5. Direct and coordinate local multi-agency response to emergencies within the county or municipality.

6. Appoint, employ, remove, or provide, with or without compensation, rescue teams, auxiliary fire and police personnel, and other disaster workers.

7. Appoint a local emergency management advisory council.

8. If a state of disaster or emergency is declared by the governor, assign and make available for duty the employees, property, or equipment of the county or municipality relating to firefighting; engineering; rescue; health, medical, and related services; police; transportation; construction; and similar items or service for disaster relief purposes within or without the physical limits of the county or municipality as ordered by the governor or the director.

9. In the event of a foreign attack upon this state, waive procedures and formalities otherwise required by law pertaining to the performance of public work, entering into contracts, the incurring of obligations, the employment of permanent and temporary workers, the utilization of volunteer workers, the rental of equipment, the purchase and distribution with or without compensation of supplies, materials, and facilities, and the appropriation and expenditure of public funds.

State declarations are made by the Governor upon the recommendation from the Michigan State Police Emergency Management & Homeland Security Division, when significant involvement of State resources or personnel is anticipated. Requests for Federal assistance may be made only by the Governor through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Major disasters are declared by the President upon a request by the Governor and with the recommendation of FEMA. Presidential declarations activate the full range of disaster assistance outlined in the Stafford Act. Other Federal declarations can be made by the Administrator of the Small Business Administration (SBA) for loan programs to persons affected by disasters and by the Secretary of Agriculture (agricultural disaster situations). Common to all
requests for emergency/disaster declarations is the requirement that the requesting jurisdiction has exhausted its available resources to handle the situation.

When the disaster or emergency has diminished to the point where normal day-to-day resources and the organization can cope with the situation, the Board of Commissioners Board Chair may terminate the local “state of emergency” and deactivate the plan. If the governor has declared a “state of disaster” or “state of emergency”, it shall remain in effect for 28 days, unless terminated or extended by executive order or proclamation, and approved by the legislature. If a presidential declaration of a “state of disaster” or “state of emergency” is made, it will be terminated following their existing protocols and procedures.

Declaration Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEVEL</th>
<th>MAJOR ACTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| INCIDENT OCCURS | - Initial incident intelligence collected/evaluated/reported by first responders.  
- Incident Command established in accordance with situational circumstances.  
- Initial life safety and property protection measures taken.  
- Key officials notified. |
| LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM JURISDICTION; AFFECTED MSP POST | - Jurisdiction and affected MSP Post submit initial incident information and updates as necessary.  
- Jurisdiction collects/compiles assessment data per local procedures; field inspection teams collect data; local response agencies provide data through EOC.  
- Jurisdiction may activate local EOC to monitor situation and coordinate response.  
- Jurisdiction may declare local “state of emergency” and request state and federal assistance.  
- Local PIO issues media releases and public advisories per local procedures.  
- Jurisdiction submits detailed DA information within 72 hours of incident; updates initial incident information as necessary. |
| MSP/EMHSD | - SEOC may be activated to monitor situation and coordinate response.  
- MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator assists jurisdiction in assessing and analyzing situation; determines scope and magnitude of event; determines supplemental resource needs.  
- MRIAT may be activated to provide supplemental assessment assistance.  
- SEOC Planning Section compiles and analyzes incoming assessment data.  
- PIOs issue media releases and public advisories per MEMP; JIC may be activated.  
- Governmental agencies and private relief organizations are alerted to standby status; may provide immediate support to address threats to public health, safety and welfare. |
GOVERNOR

- May declare “state of emergency” or “state of disaster” under 1976 PA 390, as amended; state assistance rendered to supplement local efforts.
- May activate MEMAC / EMAC if appropriate.
- May request federal disaster relief assistance, if warranted, through FEMA Region V in Chicago, Illinois.

FEMA

- May provide direct response assistance under National Response Framework (NRF) to save lives, prevent injuries, protect property and the environment.
- Conducts PDA; state and local personnel assist in PDA process.
- FEMA Region V reviews and analyzes Governor’s request; FEMA Headquarters (Washington, DC) makes recommendation to President.

PRESIDENT

Issues Declaration:
- Federal disaster assistance programs are activated.

OR

Denies Declaration:
- Limited federal assistance may still be available.
- Governor may provide assistance through State Disaster Contingency Fund under 1976 PA 390, as amended, if sufficient state resources (financial and/or materiel) are available.

Multi-Agency Coordination

In most cases, emergencies are handled by local fire departments, law enforcement agencies, area EMS agencies, and Eaton County Central Dispatch; but in larger emergencies or disasters, additional coordination support is needed to ensure an effective response. In these situations, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) has critical roles in acquiring, allocating and tracking resources, managing and distributing information, and setting response priorities. Each of the first responder entities listed, along with other departments and organizations, has their own purpose, scope, and criteria for activation.
Eaton County Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The Eaton County EOC is organized by Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) in a departmental incident support model as defined by the National Incident Management System Third Edition (October 2017). The roles and responsibilities of this structure reflect the day-to-day responsibilities of the represented departments. Some additional functions, such as public information, are performed by qualified personnel from various departments, agencies, or organizations.

The primary EOC for Eaton County is located at 911 Courthouse Dr., Charlotte, Michigan. In the event the primary EOC cannot be used, an alternate EOC will be established at the Delta Township Fire Department Central Station, 7710 W. Saginaw Hwy., Lansing, Michigan. Communications and a generator are available at this location. Disciplines assigned to the EOC include law enforcement, fire services, communications, emergency medical services, public works, health department, technology services, Eatran, American Red Cross, Human Services and other departments, agencies, or organizations as needed.

The EOC has an activation level list as depicted below. The Emergency Manager is responsible for opening, staffing and managing the Eaton County EOC. Notification of EOC staff of the opening of the EOC will be through RAVE Alerts or personal calling. The Emergency Manager is responsible for contacting the other key personnel to report to the EOC.

The EOC will provide coordination of response, emergency incident communications, public warning and information, information collection, analysis, and dissemination and resources to the Incident Commander (IC) and command personnel at the Incident Command Post (ICP), and will receive requests, locate, acquire, document and track outside resources requested for the mitigation of an incident.

The primary section holders of the annexes will report to the EOC when activated for scheduled exercises or disasters, or delegate another representative from their agency to staff the EOC and implement the plan.
Memorandums of Agreement/Understanding (MOA/MOU)

Local Agency MOA/MOU

Local agencies maintain written MOA and MOU to ensure enough resources are available to mitigate hazards and to ensure an effective response.

FEMA IPAWS-OPEN

This memorandum of agreement establishes a management agreement between Eaton County Emergency Management and the FEMA IPAWS Division regarding the utilization and security of Eaton County Emergency Management Interoperable System(s), which operate with the IPAWS Open Platform for Emergency Networks.

MOA Execution Date: March 26, 2019
MOA Expiration Date: March 26, 2022

Emergency Alerting to the Public – Tri-County

This MOU will allow emergency notifications to reach those affected by an incident. The MOU helps to eliminate duplicate or conflicting instructions by allowing the jurisdictions of Clinton County, Eaton County, and Ingham County to active IPAWS in an emergency where a multi-jurisdictional impact is likely.

Memorandum of Understanding Between the American Red Cross Mid-Michigan Chapter and Eaton County

This MOU defines a working relationship between the American Red Cross Mid-Michigan Chapter and the County of Eaton, its lead emergency management agency, and other departments, agencies, and offices preparing for, responding to, and recovering from emergencies and disasters. It provides the broad framework for cooperation and support between the Red Cross and Eaton County Emergency Management in assisting individuals, families, and communities who have been or could be impacted by a disaster or emergency. It also provides the descriptions of readiness and the clarification of roles and responsibilities of the Red Cross and the County of Eaton to the community and other agencies.

Michigan Emergency Management Assistance Compact (MEMAC)


Modeled after intrastate mutual aid compacts already being successfully implemented in other states, MEMAC is designed to help Michigan’s 1,776 local political subdivisions share vital public safety services and resources more effectively and efficiently. Neither the state nor any local jurisdiction can afford to acquire and maintain all the manpower, equipment and other resources that would be necessary to respond to every possible emergency or major disaster, especially terrorist acts involving chemical, biological or nuclear weapons of mass destruction.

MEMAC creates an organized process and structure spelled out in advance for jurisdictions large and small across the state to render or receive assistance in times of crisis. It addresses problematic issues concerning workmen's compensation insurance, expense reimbursement and liability coverage before assistance is needed and requested. Designed to be flexible, MEMAC is also intended to supplement rather than replace existing, local mutual aid agreements already in place to handle "routine" public safety services among neighboring jurisdictions and fire departments. It is important to note that the implementation of MEMAC helps to facilitate the receipt of state or federal disaster funds through the Public Assistance Program.
Effective May 1, 2002, the Michigan Emergency Management Act (Public Act 390 of 1976) was amended to authorize MSP/EMHSMD to develop and administer MEMAC. MEMAC is limited to the exchange of personnel, equipment and other resources in time of emergency, disaster or other serious threats to public health or safety. These arrangements are to be consistent with the Michigan Emergency Management Plan (MEMP).

**Additional PA 390 Emergency Operations Plans in Eaton County**

Municipalities with a population of 25,000 or more, and which have appointed their own emergency management coordinator per 1976 PA 390, as amended have developed their own EOP. These municipalities include: Delta Charter Township

A public college or university with a combined average population of faculty, students, and staff of 25,000 or more, and which have appointed their own emergency management coordinator per 1976 PA 390, as amended have developed their own EOP. These public colleges or universities include: Lansing Community College (Lansing Community College West Campus is in Delta Charter Township, Eaton County).

**Support Emergency Operations Plans**

Eaton County does not have any additional municipalities with a population of 10,000 or more that have incorporated into the county emergency management program per 1976 PA 390, as amended. However, the City of Charlotte and the City of Grand Ledge are approaching the population threshold of 10,000 and will incorporate support plans into this EOP in the future.

**ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES**

**Individuals, Families, and Businesses**

The public is responsible for preparing for disasters just as the various levels of government do. Specifically, individual, family, and/or business plans need to be developed and maintained to ensure the appropriate level of preparedness. These plans should be integrated and coordinated with local response plans and agencies.

**Emergency and Disaster Response Organizations**

Each emergency and disaster response organization is responsible for developing and maintaining policies and procedures on how they respond to routine emergencies and how they expand and coordinate their efforts during disasters. During emergencies and disasters, response organizations are responsible for responding in accordance with organizational policies and procedures, operational guides, existing MOUs and agreements, and other relevant plans including the EOP.

**Townships, Cities, & Villages**

Townships, cities, and villages are responsible for ensuring the safety and well-being of their citizens, as well as providing initial response, within their capabilities, in the case of emergency/disaster events. Specific responsibilities of the townships, cities, and villages include:

- Appoint and support a qualified person to serve as an emergency management liaison. This position serves as the primary emergency management point of contact to the county and actively participates in the emergency management system. Specific activities include involvement in:
- Mitigation efforts;
- Planning and preparedness initiatives;
- Capability assessment & development;
- Emergency Management training & exercises
- Ensuring emergency management activities of the townships, cities, villages, and county are integrated and coordinated during all phases of emergency management (mitigation, preparedness, response, & recovery);

- Ensure incident management activities will be initiated and conducted using the concepts and principles identified by the National Incident Management System (NIMS);
- Ensure all responders have the appropriate level of NIMS training;
- Ensure that ECEM is kept informed of situations that require (or may potentially require) countywide coordination and/or the activation of the county EOC.
- Ensure that, during a disaster, response activities (including requests for assistance, and public information efforts) are coordinated with the county and that situation reports, damage assessments, and requests for county, state and/or federal assistance are channeled through the county.

**County**

Eaton County policy is in full compliance with all State statutes and regulations governing the conduct of emergency management and homeland security operations. As provided in County Resolution #02-09-99, the Emergency Manager of Eaton County Emergency Management is responsible to the Eaton County Controller and the Eaton County Board of Commissioners for the proper functioning emergency management and homeland security policy within Eaton County.

Specifically, Eaton County will conduct emergency operations according to established plans and procedures to include:

- Maintain an emergency management program at the county level involving all government, private and volunteer organizations which have responsibilities in the comprehensive emergency management system within the county.
- Support the emergency management needs of all municipalities within the county.
- Implement a broad-based public awareness, education and information program designed to reach all citizens of the county, including those with special needs.
- Coordinate mutual aid activities within the county to ensure the provision of supplemental emergency aid and assistance.
- Maintain an emergency management program that is designed to mitigate the effects of hazards through a comprehensive mitigation program.
- Maintain cost and expenditure reports associated with disasters, including resources mobilized as a result of mutual aid agreements.
- Coordinate public information activities during disasters.
- Develop and maintain systems to coordinate the provision of shelters and mass care to those displaced by disasters.

**County Departments**

While many County departments have specific responsibilities during disasters and/or during EOC activations, the everyday organizational structure of Eaton County government remains in effect during disaster situations. However, certain functions of various departments may be modified or suspended to meet the needs of the disaster situation.
Hospitals, Nursing Facilities, and Assisted Living Facilities

These facilities are responsible for ensuring the safety and well-being of visitors and tenants to their facilities. They have a state mandate to maintain an emergency operations plan.

School Districts

School districts are responsible for ensuring the safety and well-being of students, staff & visitors to their facilities. To that end, emergency plans should be developed taking into account those hazards to which schools might reasonably be exposed. Such hazards include, but are not limited to, natural & technological disasters, fire, physical plant and/or utility failure, security threats (bomb, active shooter, etc.) and vehicular accidents. The districts are encouraged to be pro-active in developing and implementing their emergency operations plans. Assistance is available through ECEM. School districts are also encouraged to work closely with local emergency management officials, police & fire departments, and the American Red Cross to develop formal plans for utilizing schools as public shelters in the event of an emergency/disaster.

Non-Governmental and Private Organizations

Eaton County partners with a variety of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Private Organizations to meet the needs generated by disaster.

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

- Act as the single point of contact for requests for state and federal assistance during disaster/emergency situations.
- Handle all matters pertaining to state and federal disaster emergency declarations.
- Provide preparedness and mitigation guidance, assistance and funding to support on-going county emergency management activities.
- Act as the single point of coordination for state resources in support of emergency/disaster operations in Eaton County.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

- Exercises leadership of the nation’s emergency management system.
- Upon request of the governor for disaster assistance, conducts joint Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDA) with state and local government officials and other federal agencies. Makes recommendations to the President on state requests for major disaster or emergency declarations.
- Coordinates the federal response to presidentially-declared disasters and assists communities towards and through recovery.
- Works with states and local communities during non-disaster periods to help plan for disasters, develop mitigation programs, and anticipate what will be needed when disasters occur.
- Supports state and local emergency management programs by funding emergency planning, training emergency managers and local officials, conducting large-scale exercises, and sponsoring programs that teach the public how to prepare for disasters.
- Operates the U.S. Fire Administration, which supports the nation’s fire service and emergency medical services communities.
- Operates the Federal Insurance Administration, which makes flood insurance available to residents of communities agreeing to adopt and enforce sound floodplain management practices.
DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

The Board of Commissioners Board Chair is ultimately responsible for emergency management activities within the boundaries and in the unincorporated areas of Eaton County. The chief official of each municipality (i.e., township supervisor, mayor, village manager) has a similar responsibility within their corporate boundaries. These officials can delegate their authority, but not their responsibility. At no time will the Board of Commissioners Board Chair supersede the authority of the elected officials of any of the incorporated subdivisions unless requested to do so by those elected officials, the local subdivisions governmental body is incapacitated or ceases to exist, or they’re empowered to do so by the governor under the authority of 1976 PA 390, as amended.

In those municipalities that have no emergency management capability, the county will control operations by request of the chief official of the affected municipality. In the event circumstances resulting from a disaster prevent a political entity from performing effective operations, the next higher political subdivision may assume authority until the first political entity is able to adequately resume operations.

Eaton County Board of Commissioners Lines of Succession:

1. Board of Commissioners Board Chair
2. Board of Commissioners Vice-Chair
3. Public Safety Committee Chair

Eaton County Emergency Management is responsible for maintaining communications and coordinating departments and other public and private assisting agencies/departments as set forth in this plan. All supplemental agency and resource support during a declared emergency or disaster will originate from the EOC. The appropriate responding agency will assume incident command or a Unified Command (UC) may be established, depending on the incident and capabilities.

Eaton County Emergency Management Lines of Succession:

Eaton County Emergency Management

1. Emergency Manager
2. Deputy Emergency Manager
3. 911 Systems Manager
4. Emergency Management Planner

The individual or agency responsible for each annex (emergency function) identified in this plan must establish a line of succession and ensure that departmental personnel and the Emergency Manager are informed of this line of succession.

Multi-jurisdictional coordination systems and processes include the National Incident Management System/Incident Command System. Per HSPD-5, state and local governments must adopt the NIMS and institutionalize the ICS for the eligibility of federal preparedness funds (Resolution #05-06-73). NIMS is adopted as the state’s standard in incident management through Executive Directive No. 2005-09. It is expected that all response personnel will have satisfied NIMS and ICS training standards sufficient to their operational level.

The Emergency Manager implements the NIMS for Eaton County Emergency Management. All incidents will be managed using the concepts and principles of NIMS/ICS for the coordination and control of multi-
jurisdictional emergency response organizations to an incident. Expanding or complex incidents may require the assistance of Incident Management Teams (IMT). This document integrates the concepts and principles of NIMS.

INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION

The EOC staff will anticipate and identify emerging and imminent threats through the intelligence cycle, share relevant, timely, and actionable information and analysis with the federal, state, private sector and disseminate classified and unclassified projects and provide federal, state, local, and private sector partners access to a mechanism that submits terrorism-related information and suspicious activity reports to law enforcement. Coordination between the EOC and State fusion centers occurs through the District One EMHSD Coordinator and other law enforcement resources.

Information will be collected during a disaster and disseminated through the following methods and protocols:

- Verbally: Through briefings, Michigan Public Safety Communications System Simulcast, AuxComm, cell phone
- Electronically: Through the Michigan Critical Incident Management System (MI CIMS) (see information below), email, CAD
- Graphically: Through Geographical Information Systems (GIS) maps in the EOC, charts, tables, pictures

**Michigan Critical Incident Management System (MI CIMS)**

The Michigan Critical Incident Management System (MI CIMS) powered by WebEOC®, is a statewide, secure system that provides specialized tools for managing crisis information and emergency response, as well as non-emergency events. MI CIMS provides real-time information to authorized users anywhere internet access is available with permissions based on incidents and positions. The system is capable of managing multiple incidents simultaneously yet separately.

During an incident critical information needs and collection priorities include:

- Boundaries of the disaster
- Declaration Information
- Injuries/deaths
- Property/environmental damage
- Resources expended/committed
- Impact on public facilities and services
- Mandatory evacuation/In-place shelter status
- Social/economic/political impacts
- Major response/recovery actions taken or being taken
- Reception centers and shelters open
- Weather data and its impact on response and recovery operations
COMMUNICATIONS

Key personnel responsible for EOC operations will be notified by the Emergency Manager, Deputy Emergency Manager, or 911 Supervisor through RAVE Alerts. Upon activation of the EOC, communications and coordination will be established between incident command and the EOC. Auxiliary Communications (AuxComm) personnel are available to provide additional communications capabilities for the EOC, agencies and other facilities.

Communications and warning channels used for responders during emergencies include various talk-groups using the Michigan Public Safety Communications System Simulcast. Plain language terminology will be used between multi-agencies and jurisdictions unless circumstances demand unique or coded language. Eaton County Talk Group information is provided in the ESF #2 – Communications Annex.

Communications and warning channels used for the public during emergencies include RAVE Alerts, Smart911, social media (Facebook and Twitter), television and radio stations, and door-to-door communications if the situation permits.

ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

Administration

During an emergency, local governments will determine which normal administrative procedures shall be suspended, relaxed or made optional in order to prevent unnecessary impediments to response and recovery activities. Departures from normal operations should be stated in the Emergency declarations. It is imperative to document all disaster related expenditures using accepted accounting procedures. Upon activation of the EOP, each delegated emergency response agency shall ensure that personnel, property, equipment, supplies and vehicles are accounted for and protected. When local resources have been exhausted, requests for assistance will be submitted to the EOC.

Administrative documentation includes:

- Documentation of the actions taken will be used to recover disaster costs, address insurance needs, settle possible litigation, and develop future mitigation strategies.
- Each department head, or the person responsible for an emergency support function, must collect, analyze, display report, and disseminate accurate records of all actions taken during an emergency, resources expended, economic and human impacts, and lessons learned.
- Logging significant events by each agency pertaining to the agency’s response to the incident. This is done through the MI CIMS.
- The use of MI CIMS for management of resources before, during, and after an incident.
- The collection of public and private damage assessment data through the ArcGIS reporting portal, MI CIMS, Damage Assessment and EM Program Status Boards, within 72 hours of an event. This is done through the collaboration of local EOC personnel and on-site state inspection teams. Back up forms should be in place in the event that the MI CIMS is inoperable.
- Damage survey worksheets that will be used by on-site inspection teams for surveying both private and public damage; this is based on the current FEMA Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) guidelines.
• Vital records in various forms such as written or computerized. These records are stored at the County Clerk’s Office. Essential records for municipalities are available at each city hall and/or city department.

• The protection and preservation of all vital records of both a public and private nature recorded by county and city officials such as the clerk, assessor, etc., must be protected and preserved including legal documents, property deeds, tax records, vital statistics, payroll, etc.

• The identification of records and documents that are critical to the continuance of government following a disruption of normal activities, such as a major disaster. These records and documents are to be identified by officials responsible for their day-to-day maintenance.

**Finance**

Insurance is always the first source for recovery costs and coverage. State and federal assistance will not cover any items covered by insurance. To maximize insurance costs and coverage insurance information will be collected during the PDA and reported via the MI CIMS Damage Assessment Board. The percentage of damaged structures that are insured, uninsured, and underinsured will be reported to MSP/EMHSD. Costs incurred during a disaster will be documented and submitted to MSP/EMHSD financial staff. Staff will collect, store and provide any documentation to FEMA, if necessary. Documentation requirements include personnel/overtime costs, equipment used, contracts, etc.

State assistance available to local jurisdictions in the event of an emergency declaration and in the absence of federal funds will be in accordance with 1976 PA 390, as amended and includes:

**Section 19 Funding**

• The Eaton County Board of Commissioners Board Chair must declare a local “state of emergency”

• The local emergency management program must activate its EOP and submit damage assessment information in a timely manner

• Completion of an MSP/EMHSD Section 19 Application for Disaster Assistance with a resolution by the governing body must be submitted to the DC.

The Michigan Legislature enacted Public Act 264 on June 28, 2018 to amend section 19 of the Emergency Management Act, 1976 PA 390, by increasing the cap on disaster assistance grants to local units of government; from the Disaster and Emergency Contingency Fund. With the passing of this legislation, the maximum reimbursement amounts for the local units of government are directly correlated to the population of the applicant jurisdiction and are capped as follows:

• $250,000 if the local unit of government's population is less than 25,000;
• $500,000 if the local unit of government's population is between 25,000 and 75,000;
• $1.0 million if the local unit of government's population is greater than 75,000;

or 10% of the local unit of government's operating budget for the preceding fiscal year, whichever is less. This bill also specifies that the most recent federal decennial census will be used to determine the population of a local unit of government seeking section 19 assistance from the Disaster and Emergency Contingency Fund.

**Federal assistance**

Federal assistance available to local jurisdictions in the event of a Presidential disaster declaration is in accordance with the Robert T. Stafford Act and includes:
• **Public Assistance (PA):** Assistance for repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged publicly owned facilities. There are seven public assistance categories (Categories A-G):
  
  A. Debris Removal
  B. Emergency Protective Measures
  C. Road Systems and Bridges
  D. Water Control Facilities
  E. Buildings, Contents, and Equipment
  F. Utilities
  G. Parks, Recreational, and Other

• **Individual Assistance (IA):** Assistance for individuals, families and businesses with costs not covered by state and local programs or private insurance, including housing, hotel costs, rental assistance, home repair, home replacement, and transportation, medical, dental and funeral costs. IA assistance can include:
  
  o Mass Care and Emergency Assistance
  o Volunteer Agencies
  o Individuals and Households Program
  o Small Business Administration (SBA)
  o Farm Service Agency (FSA)
  o Disaster Unemployment Assistance
  o Crisis Counseling Services
  o Disaster Legal Services

**Small Business Administration (SBA)**

SBA provides low-interest disaster loans to businesses of all sizes, private non-profit organizations, homeowners, and renters. SBA disaster loans can be used to repair or replace the following items damaged or destroyed in a declared disaster: real estate, personal property, machinery and equipment, and inventory and business assets. To qualify, 25 or more homes or businesses with uninsured losses need to be identified.

**Logistics**

Eaton County has capabilities and resources, which, if effectively employed, will minimize or eliminate the loss of life and damage to property in the event of an emergency or major disaster. This includes the utilization of private and volunteer organizations to the greatest extent possible. The process to request resources outside the jurisdiction include coordination from the EOC and the MSP EMHSD First District Coordinator.

The EOC, in coordination with the local jurisdictions will facilitate logistical support for emergency operations (i.e., provide supplies and equipment). All response agencies should implement established resource controls and determine resource availability; this would include source and quantity of available resources. Further, they shall keep the EOC advised of any anticipated shortfalls in required resources needed to support a given emergency or disaster operations.
Eaton County Emergency Management has an inventory consisting of resources for all jurisdictions in accordance to the NIMS and made available in the MI CIMS. The inventory is verified for accuracy on an annual basis and is certified in concert with annual NIMS certification through the State.

**TRAINING AND EXERCISE**

Eaton County Emergency Management offers training opportunities throughout the calendar year to all inter-agencies (County, Township, City, Village, and others) related to all of the emergency management phases covered in the EOP. Eaton County Emergency Management provides the notice of training being offered to local response agencies.

Eaton County continues to implement a training and exercise program, consistent with NIMS, for incident management organizations and personnel. Elements of the program include:

- Multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional interaction, including involvement with private-sector and non-governmental organizations, during realistic exercises.
- Standard courses on incident command and management, incident management structure, and operational coordination processes and systems.
- Courses focused on discipline and agency-specific subject matter expertise.

Eaton County Emergency Management further recommends courses for all incident management organizations and personnel to ensure NIMS compliance at all levels of response. The following courses are recommended:

- IS 700 - National Incident Management System (NIMS), An Introduction
- IS 800 - National Response Plan (NRP), An Introduction
- ICS 100 - Incident Command Systems, An Introduction
- ICS 200 - Incident Command System, Basic
- ICS 300 - Intermediate Incident Command System for Expanding Incidents
- ICS 400 - Advanced Incident Command System Command and General Staff for Complex Incidents

Exercises are a key component in improving all-hazards incident management capabilities. Eaton County Emergency Management participates on an ongoing basis in a range of exercises, including multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional exercises that are designed to improve integration and interoperability. The Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program (HSEEP) will be used for developing, delivering and evaluating all exercises to include Department of Homeland Security/Office of Domestic Preparedness funded exercises.

**After Action Reviews and Improvement Plans**

After each exercise, the lead agency performing the exercise will conduct an evaluation of the effectiveness of the exercise. This information will be incorporated into future plan revisions and updates by Eaton County Emergency Management. This will be accomplished by drafting a corrective action plan which may include, but not limited to assigning the following actions:

- Change to plans/procedures
- Acquire new or replace outdated equipment/resources
- The Training/or Re-Training of Personnel
Following actual incidents or large planned events the same procedure will be used and will be led by Eaton County Emergency Management.

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

Authority of local officials during an emergency and EOP affiliated resolutions

- 1976 PA 390, as amended
- Eaton County Resolution for the Adoption of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) (#05-06-73),
- Eaton County Emergency Management/Homeland Security Policy and Organization (#02-09-99),
- Eaton County Resolution to Approve the Michigan Emergency Management Assistance Compact (#07-04-38)
- Eaton County adoption of the EOP,

State

- 1976 PA 390, as amended
- Executive Directive No. 2005-09, the state adoption of the NIMS,

Federal

- The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act,
- Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA) also known as the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorizations Act (SARA), Title III

References used to develop the EOP

- FEMA Strategic Plan 2018-2022
- NIMS,
- National Disaster Response Framework (NDRF),
- National Response Framework (NRF),
- Tri-County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan (2015)
- Johnson County, Kansas - County Emergency Operations Plan (CEOP)
- Michigan Emergency Management Plan (MEMP), MSP/EMHSD,
- Pub 201a, MSP/EMHSD.
WHEREAS, the Jail Accreditation Organization requires that the jail have a written agreement for the provision of necessary medical services for the jail inmates in place; and

WHEREAS, the language for such annual Agreement has been previously reviewed and approved by the Public Safety Committee and the Board of Commissioners; and

WHEREAS, such Agreement provides for a $4,200.00 annual retainer, reimbursement for services rendered at an hourly rate of $150 and requires the County to provide medical malpractice insurance.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Commissioners enter into an Agreement with Dr. Ted Coy for a period of August 1, 2019 through July 31, 2020 for the provision of necessary inmate medical services at the Eaton County Jail; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Chairperson be authorized to sign the Agreement.