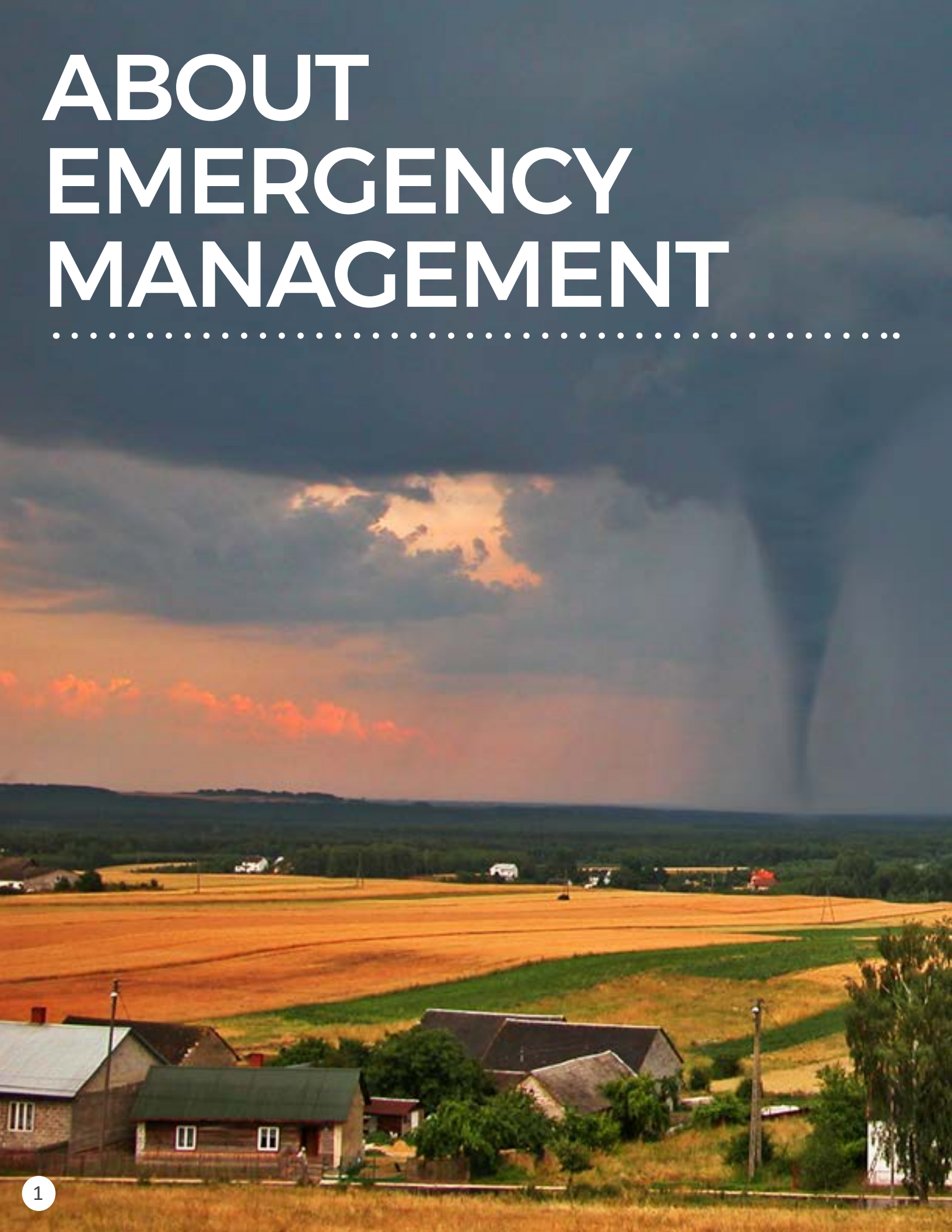


ELECTED OFFICIAL'S GUIDE TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



ABOUT EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



Emergency management is both a discipline and a process to prevent, prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the impacts of naturally occurring and human-made emergencies and disasters.

Emergency Management is based on the concept that local emergency or disaster management is supported by state and federal governments when necessary. Emergency management begins at the local level. When a disaster or emergency occurs, the local jurisdictions may declare a local state of emergency to activate their response and recovery plans. This action also informs the Michigan State Police, Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division (MSP/EMSHD) an emergency or disaster is occurring in a local jurisdiction. If a local jurisdiction exhausts its resources when responding to the emergency or disaster, its chief elected official may request the Governor declare a state of emergency or state of disaster. Once the Governor declares a state of emergency or state of disaster, the MSP/EMHSD will coordinate state resources to support the local response efforts. Should the state exhaust its resources when responding to an emergency or disaster, the Governor may request the President declare an emergency or a disaster.

The MSP/EMHSD works closely with local and federal partners to train, educate, and coordinate all components of emergency management to ensure the safety and well-being of Michigan's residents when an emergency or disaster strikes. The Michigan Emergency Management Act (1976 PA 390, as amended) provides the MSP/EMHSD with the authority to coordinate these activities.

Michigan Emergency Management Act: A state public act to provide for planning, mitigation, response, and recovery from natural and human-made disaster within and outside the state of Michigan.

Robert T. Stafford Act: A federal act that constitutes the authority for most federal disaster response activities.

The Michigan Emergency Management Act and the Stafford Act can be found at www.michigan.gov/emhsd.



MICHIGAN STATE POLICE

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT & HOMELAND SECURITY DIVISION

The MSP/EMHSD is responsible for developing, implementing, and maintaining a system to protect Michigan's communities, residents, and visitors from the effects of disasters and emergencies through the appropriate preparedness, prevention, mitigation, response, and recovery actions.

The MSP/EMHSD promotes an all-hazards approach to emergency management through training and education, public awareness and preparedness, hazard mitigation and incident prevention, and emergency planning, response, and recovery programs.

The information above is outlined in more detail in the Michigan Emergency Management Plan at www.michigan.gov/emhsd.



STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

ABOUT THE SEOC

The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) coordinates all state agency activities and resources during an emergency or disaster. During activation of the SEOC, personnel monitor ongoing incidents, communicate with affected jurisdictions and government agencies, as well as assess and coordinate any requests for state and federal resources or assistance. The SEOC is typically staffed by state agency personnel, nonprofit organizations, and members of the private sector affected by the incident. The Governor is informed of state response and recovery activities by the SEOC Director. The SEOC is overseen and maintained by the MSP/EMHSD.

Located in Dimondale, the SEOC is a permanent facility with the necessary equipment, materials, and security needed to activate immediately in response to an incident, and to remain operational 24-hours per day, as needed.

SEOC RESPONSIBILITIES

• GOVERNOR

The Governor is responsible for directing the state's response and recovery efforts to protect public health and safety during an emergency. The Governor can choose to activate the SEOC to coordinate the state's response and recovery efforts.

• MICHIGAN STATE POLICE DIRECTOR

The Director of MSP is responsible for implementing the orders and directives of the Governor in the event of a disaster or emergency. The Director of MSP also serves as the state director of Emergency Management and Homeland Security.

• SEOC DIRECTOR

The commander of MSP/EMHSD serves as the deputy state director of Emergency Management and the SEOC director.

• MICHIGAN STATE POLICE, EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND HOMELAND SECURITY DIVISION

The MSP/EMHSD is responsible for maintaining, activating, and operating the SEOC.

• STATE AGENCY AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

During an emergency or disaster, the SEOC is staffed by personnel representing each state agency involved in protecting public health and safety, as well as responding to and recovering from the incident. Their position serves as the State Emergency Management Coordinator (SEMC) for each state agency represented. Several non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are regularly staffed in the SEOC to support response operations. Relationships with other NGOs are leveraged as needed during response.



FIVE PHASES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

1

MITIGATION

Taking measures to limit the damaging effects that occur as a result of an emergency or disaster.

2

PREVENTION

Deter or stop an incident from occurring to protect Michigan lives and property.

3

PREPAREDNESS

Promoting activities prior to an incident that increase a community's ability to respond if an emergency or disaster occurs.

4

RESPONSE

Actions that efficiently coordinate resources to save lives and reduce economic losses during an emergency or disaster.

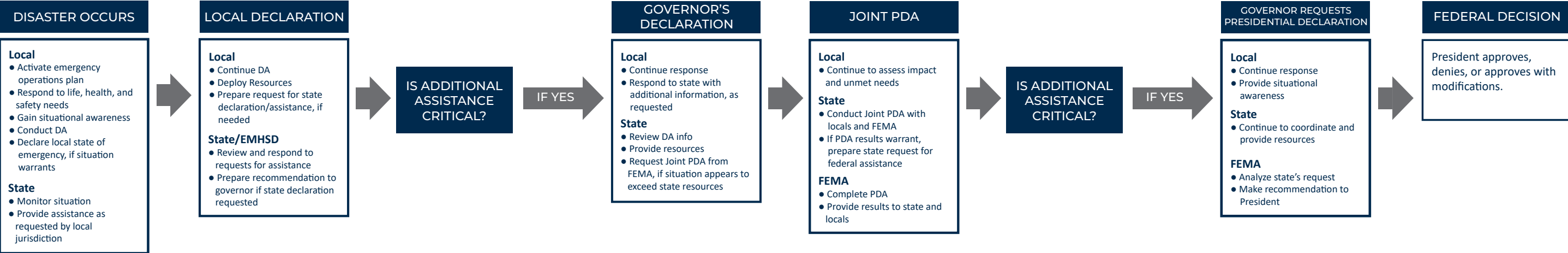
5

RECOVERY

Planning and actions taken to develop procedures and mechanisms to help a community return to normal conditions by aiding and repairing physical, social, and economic damages.



RESPONSE & RECOVERY CYCLE



← ONGOING PARTICIPATION OF COMMUNITY, PRIVATE SECTOR, NGOS, AND VOADS →

LEGEND

- DA = Damage Assessment
- PDA = Preliminary Damage Assessment
- NGO = Non-governmental Organizations
- VOAD = Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster
- FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency



EMERGENCY DECLARATIONS & AVAILABLE ASSISTANCE

Several forms of emergency declarations exist that can be instituted by various local, state, and federal agencies. Declarations are generally based on location, incident severity, property, and population affected. (Public Act 390 of 1976 as amended)

LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY

“(j) **Local state of emergency** means a proclamation or declaration that activates the response and recovery aspects of any and all applicable local or interjurisdictional emergency operations plans and authorizes the furnishing of aid, assistance, and directives under those plans.”

Declared by: local chief elected official

STATE OF EMERGENCY or DISASTER

“(p) **State of disaster** means an executive order or proclamation that activates the disaster response and recovery aspects of the state, local, and interjurisdictional emergency operations plans applicable to the counties or municipalities affected.”

“(q) **State of emergency** means an executive order or proclamation that activates the emergency response and recovery aspects of the state, local, and interjurisdictional emergency operations plans applicable to the counties or municipalities affected.”

Declared by: Governor

Can assist by: Providing expertise, resources, and technical assistance of all state agencies to protect public health and safety. Following a state emergency or disaster declaration, the Governor may authorize financial reimbursement to municipalities for some disaster related response and recovery costs from the Disaster and Emergency Contingency Fund (Section 19 of Public Act 390 of 1976 as amended).

PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATION OF MAJOR DISASTER

Declared by the President under the provisions of Stafford Act for any natural event, including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought, or, regardless of cause, fire, flood, or explosion, that the President determines has caused damage of such severity that it is beyond the combined capabilities of state and local governments to respond. Must be requested by the Governor. (The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act)

Can assist by: Providing federal personnel, resources, technical assistance, and federal financial assistance through a wide range of federal assistance programs for individuals and public infrastructure, including funds for both emergency and permanent work.

EMERGENCY DECLARATIONS & AVAILABLE ASSISTANCE (CONT.)

PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATION OF MAJOR DISASTER (CONT.)

Specific programs:

Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program: Federal financial assistance to local, state, and tribal governments, and certain types of private nonprofit organizations for:

- **Debris removal (Category A)** – expenses related to clearance, removal, and disposal of incident related debris.
- **Emergency protective measures (Category B)** – expenses related to activities like flood fighting, search and rescue, firefighting, scene security, operating an emergency operations center.
- **Roads and bridges (Category C)** – repair damages to pre-disaster condition.
- **Water control facilities (Category D)** – repair damages to pre-disaster condition.
- **Buildings and equipment (Category E)** – repair damages to pre-disaster condition.
- **Utilities (Category F)** – repair damages to pre-disaster condition.
- **Parks, recreational and other facilities (Category F)** – repair damages to pre-disaster condition.

Individual Assistance (IA): Federal financial assistance to individuals and households, which may include:

- **Individuals and Households Program (IHP)** – financial assistance and direct services to eligible applicants who have uninsured or underinsured necessary expenses and serious needs.
 - **Housing Assistance** – financial assistance for repairs and replacement of housing.
 - **Other Needs Assistance (ONA)** – applies to disaster-caused expenses and serious needs like transportation repairs or losses, childcare costs, funeral expenses, medical and dental needs, and moving and storage.
- **Mass Care and Emergency Assistance** – coordination and support for the provision and/or direct delivery of life-sustaining services to survivors.
- **Disaster Case Management (DCM)** – enhances existing case management capabilities to develop and carry out individual disaster recovery plans with survivors.
- **Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program** – grant or cooperative agreement to provide crisis counseling services or contract with mental health service providers to prevent or mitigate disaster-caused psychological effects in survivors.
- **Disaster Legal Services** – free legal help to low-income survivors.
- **Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA)** – provides temporary benefits and re-employment services to survivors whose employment has been lost or interrupted as a direct result of a disaster and are ineligible for regular unemployment insurance.
- **Voluntary Agency Coordination** – technical assistance, coordination, and expertise to volunteer partners who are addressing gaps in resources, providing financial support, and other support to survivors after government assistance is exhausted.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP): Federal financial assistance to local, state, and tribal governments, and certain types of private nonprofit organizations for implementing projects to prevent or reduce long term risk to life and property from future natural hazard events. Examples of hazard mitigation activities:

- Voluntary acquisition or elevation of flood-prone residential and non-residential structures.
- Stormwater management projects that reduce flood risk.
- Protective measures for utility infrastructure.
- Vegetation management for dune restoration or wildfire prevention.
- Construction of safe rooms.
- Development of a community all-hazards mitigation plan.

PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

Declared by the President under the provisions of Stafford Act for any occasion or instance when the President determines federal assistance is needed to supplement local, state, and tribal government efforts in providing emergency services, such as the protection of lives, property, public health, and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe.

Declared by: President

Can assist by: Providing federal personnel, resources, technical assistance, and federal financial assistance. The initial limit of federal financial assistance is \$5 million.

Specific programs:

- **Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program** (categories A and B only)
- **Individual Assistance (IA)** (Individuals and Households program only)

STATE OF ENERGY EMERGENCY

Declared when there is a shortage of energy resources.

Declared by: Governor

Can assist by: Allowing restrictions on the use and sales of energy resources to meet essential services.

FIRE MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE DECLARATION

Declared based on a state request for the mitigation, management, and control of fires on publicly or privately-owned forests or grasslands when the threat of major disaster exists. This does not require a local or state proclamation or a presidential declaration.

Declared by: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Can assist by: Providing federal financial assistance to state, local, and tribal governments for eligible firefighting costs.

OTHER TYPES OF DECLARATIONS NOT ADMINISTERED BY MSP/EMHSD

UNITED STATES SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION DISASTER DECLARATION

Designated by the Small Business Administration (SBA) based on a state request. At least 25 homes and/or three businesses must each have suffered uninsured losses of 40 percent or more. Small Business Administration loans are also available in an IA declaration.

Can assist by: Providing federally subsidized low-interest loans to qualified survivors for disaster repairs and economic recovery.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA) DISASTER DECLARATION

Designated by the USDA Secretary based on a state request.

Can assist by: Designating counties as disaster areas to make emergency loans available to producers suffering losses in those and neighboring counties.

PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATIONS

IN MICHIGAN 1953-2021

DATE	TYPE OF INCIDENT	AFFECTED AREA
6/25/21-6/26/21	Severe Storms, Flooding, Tornadoes	5 counties: Ionia, Macomb, Oakland, Washtenaw, and Wayne
5/16/20-5/22/20	Flooding	5 counties: Arenac, Gladwin, Iosco, Midland, and Saginaw
1/20/20-present	Pandemic	Statewide
6/16/18-6/18/18	Flooding	3 counties: Houghton, Gogebic, and Menominee
6/22/17-6/27/17	Flooding	4 counties: Bay, Gladwin, Isabella, and Midland
8/11/14-8/13/14	Urban flooding	3 counties: Macomb, Oakland, and Wayne
4/25/14-8/14/16	Contaminated water	City of Flint (Genesee County)
4/16/13-5/14/13	Flooding	16 counties: Allegan, Baraga, Barry, Gogebic, Houghton, Ionia, Kent, Keweenaw, Marquette, Midland, Muskegon, Newaygo, Ontonagon, Osceola, Ottawa, and Saginaw
7/14/08	Thunderstorms, Flooding	12 counties: Allegan, Barry, Eaton, Ingham, Lake, Manistee, Mason, Missaukee, Osceola, Ottawa, Saginaw, and Wexford
9/07/05	Hurricane Katrina Evacuees	All 83 counties
5/20/04-6/8/04	Thunderstorms, Flooding	23 counties: Barry, Berrien, Cass, Eaton, Genesee, Gladwin, Ingham, Ionia, Jackson, Kent, Livingston, Macomb, Mecosta, Muskegon, Oakland, Ottawa, Saginaw, Sanilac, Shiawassee, St. Clair, St. Joseph, Washtenaw, and Wayne
8/14/03-8/17/03	Electric Power Failure	14 counties: Calhoun, Eaton, Genesee, Hillsdale, Ingham, Kalamazoo, Lapeer, Livingston, Macomb, Monroe, Oakland, St. Clair, Washtenaw, and Wayne
4/10/02-5/9/02	Flooding	6 counties: Baraga, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Marquette, and Ontonagon; plus the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community
12/11/00-12/31/00	Blizzard, Snowstorm	39 counties: Allegan, Barry, Bay, Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Clare, Clinton, Eaton, Genesee, Gladwin, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Huron, Ingham, Ionia, Isabella, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kent, Lapeer, Livingston, Macomb, Mecosta, Midland, Montcalm, Muskegon, Oakland, Osceola, Ottawa, Saginaw, St. Clair, St. Joseph, Sanilac, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Van Buren, and Washtenaw
9/10/00-9/11/00	Urban Flooding	2 counties: Oakland and Wayne
5/2/99-5/10/99	Wildfire	2 counties: Marquette and Mackinac; (Grant Recipient: Michigan Dept. of Natural Resources)
1/2/99-1/15/99	Blizzard, Snowstorm	31 counties: Alcona, Allegan, Arenac, Barry, Berrien, Cass, Crawford, Ionia, Iosco, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kent, Lenawee, Macomb, Marquette, Mecosta, Monroe, Montmorency, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oakland, Oceana, Ogemaw, Osceola, Oscoda, Otsego, Ottawa, St. Joseph, Van Buren, Washtenaw, and Wayne
7/21/98	Thunderstorms, Severe Winds	2 counties: Macomb and Wayne
5/31/98	Thunderstorms, Severe Winds	13 counties: Bay, Clinton, Gratiot, Ionia, Kent, Mason, Montcalm, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana, Ottawa, Saginaw, and Shiawassee
7/2/97	Tornadoes, Flooding	5 counties: Genesee, Macomb, Oakland, Saginaw, and Wayne
6/21/96-7/1/96	Rainstorms, Flooding, Tornado	7 counties: Bay, Lapeer, Midland, Saginaw, Sanilac, St. Clair, and Tuscola



DATE	TYPE OF INCIDENT	AFFECTED AREA
12/93-5/94	Underground Freeze	10 counties: Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Delta, Gogebic, Houghton, Mackinac, Marquette, Ontonagon, and Schoolcraft
9/10/86-9/19/86	Flooding	30 counties: Allegan, Arenac, Bay, Clare, Clinton, Genesee, Gladwin, Gratiot, Huron, Ionia, Isabella, Kent, Lake, Lapeer, Macomb, Manistee, Mason, Mecosta, Midland, Montcalm, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana, Osceola, Ottawa, Saginaw, Sanilac, Shiawassee, Tuscola, and Van Buren
9/5/85-9/6/85	Flooding	6 counties: Alcona, Genesee, Iosco, Lapeer, Saginaw and Shiawassee
3/12/82-3/20/82	Flooding	2 counties: Berrien and Monroe
7/15/80-7/20/80	Severe Winds	10 counties: Allegan, Berrien, Calhoun, Cass, Jackson, Ottawa, St. Joseph, Van Buren, Washtenaw, and Wayne
5/13/80	Tornado	2 counties: Kalamazoo and Van Buren
1/26/78-1/27/78	Blizzard, Snowstorm	Statewide
3/2/77	Drought	44 counties: Alcona, Alger, Alpena, Antrim, Arenac, Baraga, Benzie, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Clare, Crawford, Delta, Dickinson, Emmet, Gladwin, Gogebic, Grand Traverse, Houghton, Iosco, Iron, Isabella, Kalkaska, Lake, Leelanau, Luce, Mackinac, Manistee, Marquette, Mason, Mecosta, Menominee, Missaukee, Montmorency, Oceana, Ogemaw, Ontonagon, Osceola, Oscoda, Otsego, Presque Isle, Roscommon, Schoolcraft, and Wexford
1/26/77-1/31/77	Blizzard, Snowstorm	15 counties: Allegan, Barry, Berrien, Cass, Chippewa, Hillsdale, Kalamazoo, Kent, Monroe, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana, Ottawa, St. Joseph, and Van Buren
3/2/76-3/7/76, 3/20/76	Ice Storm, Tornadoes	29 counties: Allegan, Bay, Clare, Clinton, Genesee, Gladwin, Gratiot, Ionia, Isabella, Jackson, Kent, Lapeer, Macomb, Mecosta, Midland, Montcalm, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oakland, Oceana, Osceola, Ottawa, Roscommon, Saginaw, St. Clair, Sanilac, Shiawassee, Tuscola, and Wayne
8/20/75-9/6/75	Rainstorms, Severe Winds, Flooding	16 counties: Allegan, Clare, Genesee, Gratiot, Ingham, Isabella, Mecosta, Midland, Montcalm, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana, Osceola, Ottawa, Saginaw, and Shiawassee
4/18/75-4/30/75	Flooding, Rain, Tornadoes	21 counties: Allegan, Barry, Berrien, Calhoun, Clinton, Crawford, Eaton, Genesee, Ingham, Ionia, Kalamazoo, Kent, Lapeer, Livingston, Macomb, Oakland, Ottawa, Saginaw, St. Clair, Shiawassee, and Van Buren
4/3/74	Tornado	1 county: Hillsdale
4/12/73	Severe Storms, Flooding	14 counties: Arenac, Bay, Berrien, Huron, Iosco, Macomb, Menominee, Monroe, Saginaw, Sanilac, St. Clair, Tuscola, Van Buren, and Wayne
12/1/72	Severe Storms, Flooding	9 counties: Arenac, Bay, Berrien, Iosco, Macomb, Monroe, St. Clair, Tuscola, and Wayne
4/5/72	Snowstorm, Freezing Rain	9 counties: Allegan, Barry, Calhoun, Clinton, Eaton, Ingham, Ionia, Jackson, and Kalamazoo
4/11/65	Tornadoes, Severe Storms	16 counties: Allegan, Barry, Bay, Branch, Clinton, Eaton, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Kalamazoo, Kent, Lenawee, Monroe, Montcalm, Ottawa, Shiawassee, and Washtenaw
4/3/56	Tornado	4 counties: Benzie, Leelanau, Manistee, and Ottawa
6/8/53	Tornado	3 counties: Genesee, Iosco, and Monroe
5/21/53	Tornado	1 county: St. Clair

DISTRICT MAP

