

MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND HOMELAND SECURITY



MICHIGAN STATE POLICE
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT & HOMELAND SECURITY DIVISION

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Objectives

- Defined the emergency management/homeland security field and systems
- Examined local and state leadership roles and responsibilities
- Discuss the process of getting assistance during a disaster
- Have open dialogue



ALL-HAZARDS APPROACH

- Natural Disasters
- Agricultural Disasters and Emergencies
- Civil Unrest
- Special Events
- Hazardous Materials Incidents
- Hostage Incidents
- Nuclear Power Plant Incidents
- School and Workplace Violence
- Technological Emergencies
- Terrorist Attacks (Domestic and International)
- Transportation Disasters
- Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)



MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACT

Public Act 390 of 1976

Under the authority of the Michigan Emergency Management Act (Public Act 390 of 1976, as amended), the Michigan State Police, Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division (MSP/EMHSD) is responsible for maintaining an effective emergency management system in the State of Michigan.



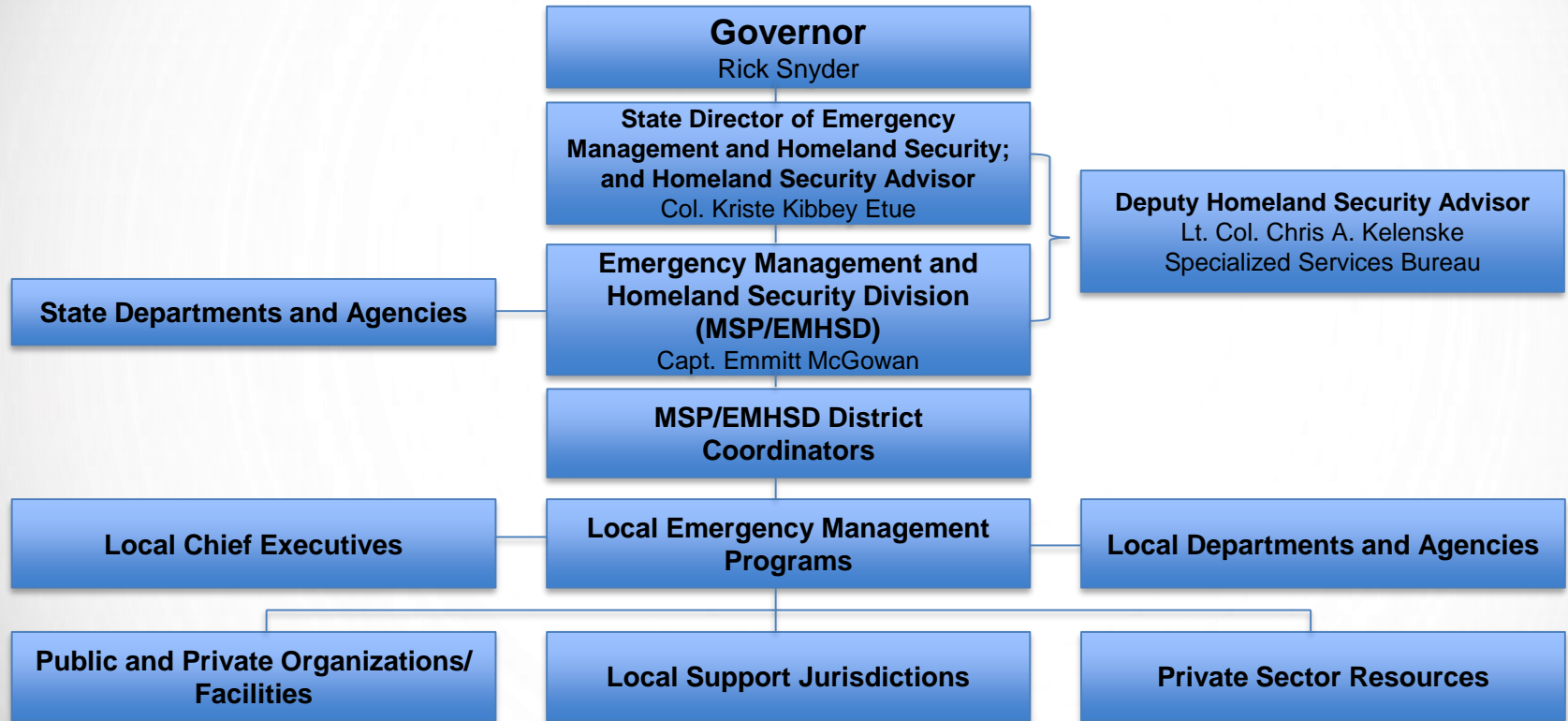
SECTION 19

Disaster and Emergency Contingency Fund (When Funded)

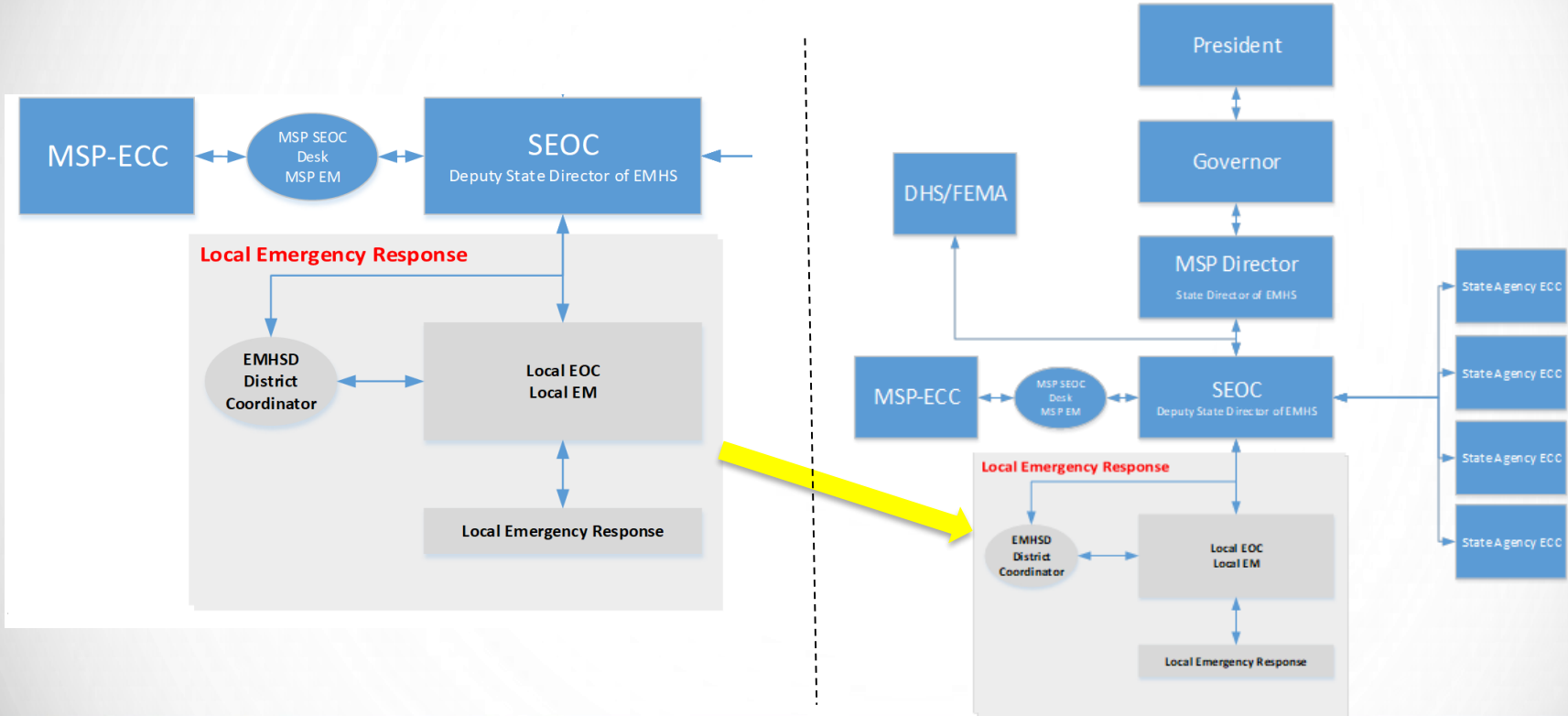
- Section 19 – Only for local agencies
 - Under “extraordinary circumstances”
 - Governor authorization
 - Governor’s Declaration of Emergency or Disaster
 - No federal assistance available
 - Demonstrate exhaustion of local effort
 - Current and adequate EM program



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE



ABOUT MSP/EMHSD

- Coordinates local, state and federal emergency management activities across Michigan.
- Manages operations of the State Emergency Operations Center.
- Coordinates the utilization of state assets during and after emergencies and disasters.



ABOUT MSP/EMHSD

- Coordinates homeland security initiatives and various federal grants.
- Provides training to state and local emergency responders.
- Prepares and maintains the Michigan Emergency Management Plan (MEMP).



Fundamentals of EM - Key Concepts

Disasters can impact a community by:

- **Destroying** lives and causing injury
- **Displacing** populations
- **Disrupting** services
- **Damaging** homes, businesses, and infrastructure



Ultimately, destroying the sense of “normalcy and community.”



Key Concepts

Expectations of Michigan Citizens:

- Essential services should work ... all the time
- Citizens' "needs" will be taken care of quickly
- Government will run ... no matter what
- They will be told about the crisis event **and** how it will affect them
- Someone will immediately take charge for a fast response and recovery
- Society will be made whole again



Key Concepts

Will people panic when you reveal bad news?



Key Concepts

- Armed with information, people organize themselves and help others
- Protect health, safety, and the environment by keeping the public informed
- Maintain public confidence in the agency
- Manage expectations
- Build relationships before a crisis



FIVE PHASES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

- Mitigation
- Prevention
- Protection (Preparedness)
- Response
- Recovery



MITIGATION

- Sustained actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risks to **people** and **property** from hazards and their effects.

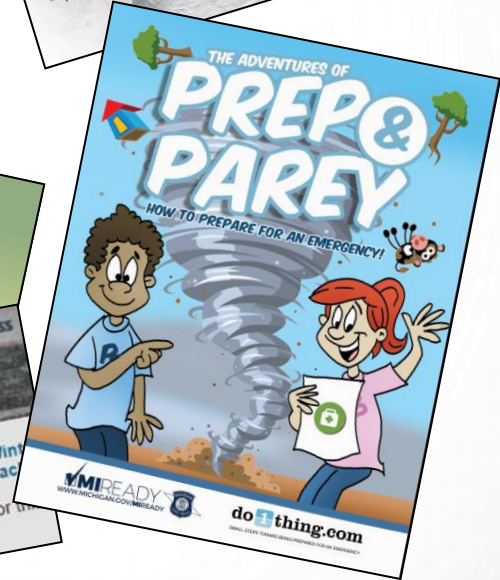
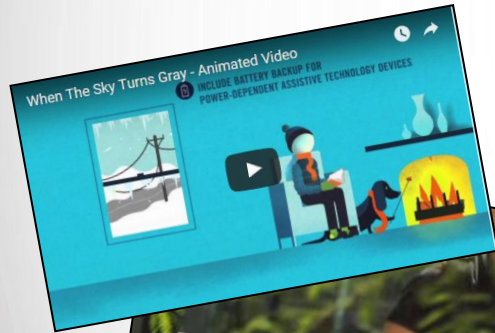


MITIGATION



PREVENTION

- Educating the public on precautionary measures to take before an emergency or disaster occurs.



PROTECTION / PREPAREDNESS

- Whole community preparation
- Planning for emergencies and disasters.
 - Training
 - Exercises
 - Emergency Operations Plans



RESPONSE – SUPPORT FUNCTION

- Actions taken to save lives and protect property and the environment.



RECOVERY

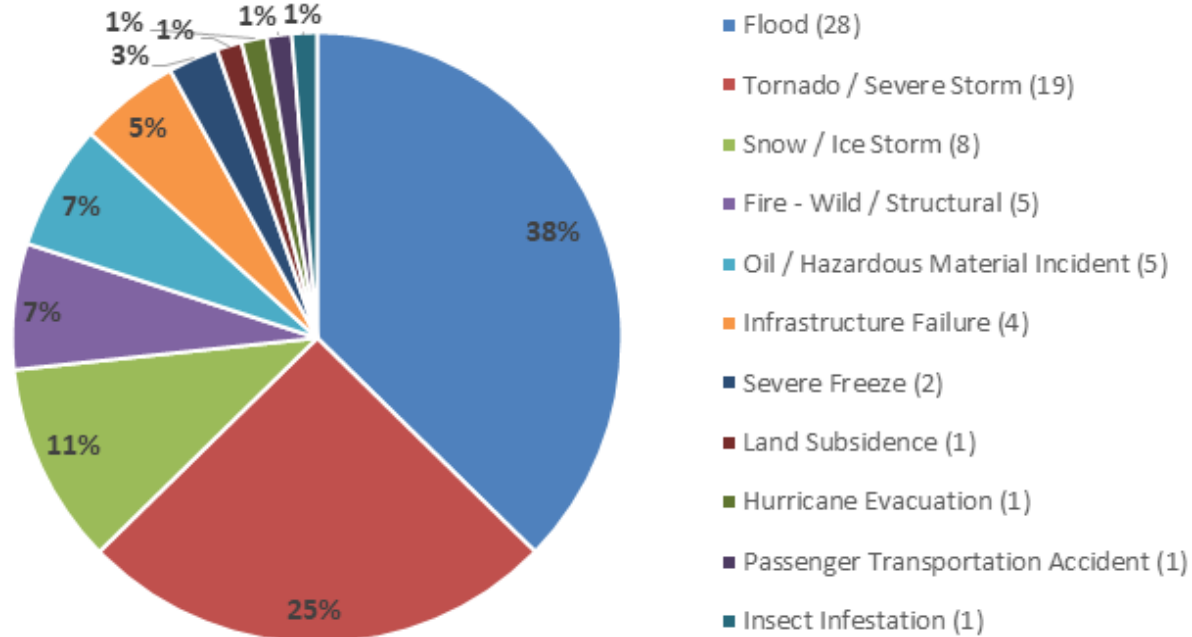
- Restoration phase
 - Short-Term Recovery
 - Long-Term Recovery
- State Disaster Assistance
 - State Emergency Relief
 - “Section 19”
- Federal Disaster Assistance



State Disaster Declarations

Governor's Emergency/Disaster Proclamations 1977 - 2017

(by incident type)



Two Categories of Disasters

1. Natural

Flood – Tornado – Severe Thunderstorm – Fire

2. Human-made

Terrorism – Hazardous Materials – Power Outage – Cyber



Key Terms

“Emergency management is the managerial function charged with creating the framework within which communities reduce vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters.”

– FEMA, *Emergency Management Institute*



Emergency Managers

- Develop relationships
- Enable responders and the community
- Provide resources and knowledge
- Implements systems and procedures to maximize effectiveness



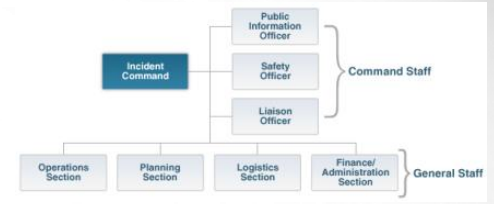
Emergency Managers

- Emergency management is focused on keeping the public safe before, during, and after disasters.
- Emergency management is a local responsibility under Public Act 390 of 1976
- Leverage the whole community – all resources and recognize the needs of every part of our community.



How We Manage

The Incident Command System (ICS)

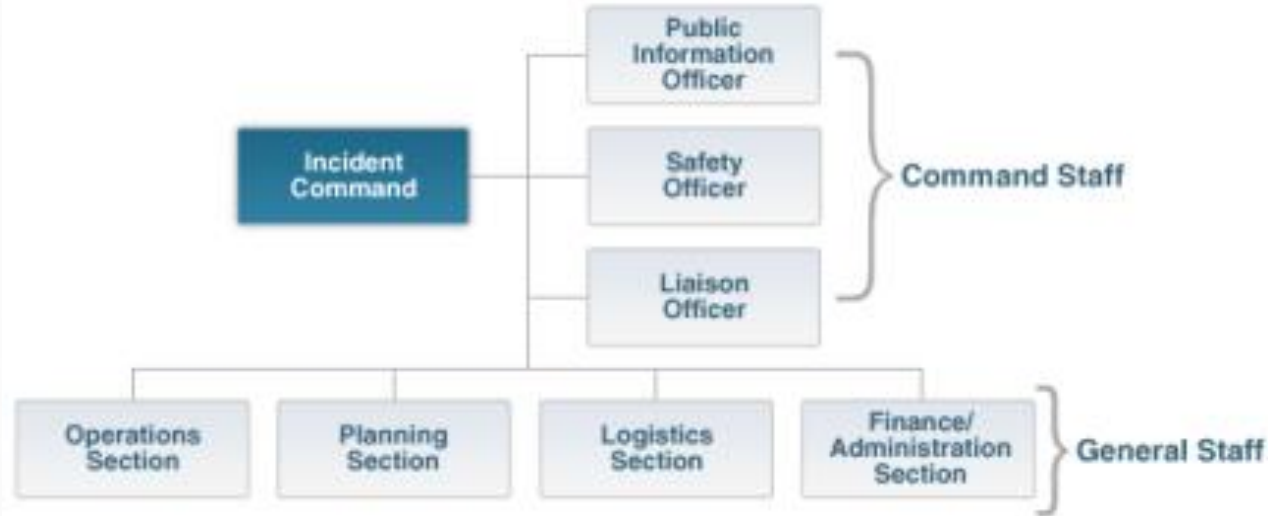


- Part of a larger system called the National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- Provides structure for response to emergencies, disasters, or planned events of any size
- Created to provide a common approach for managing incidents



How We Manage

The Incident Command System (ICS)



Command will be in charge of the incident.
The emergency manager is your liaison to command.



How We Manage

Emergency Operations Center

A single facility with representatives who:

- Coordinate the response
- Procure and manage resources for responders
- Make decisions
- Manage and disseminate information
- Manage recovery efforts
- Liaison with other agencies and levels of government



How We Manage

Mutual Aid

- Mutual aid may be available from surrounding communities, if your resources are overwhelmed.
- Mutual aid agreements can be executed between jurisdictions to detail the terms of the aid



How We Manage

Mutual Aid

- There is a statewide, voluntary mutual aid agreement called the Michigan Emergency Management Assistance Compact (MEMAC).
 - MEMAC allows local jurisdictions to request assistance from other jurisdictions through the state.
- There is a nationwide mutual aid system called the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).
 - State to state mutual aid.



Public Official Notes

Emergency Management

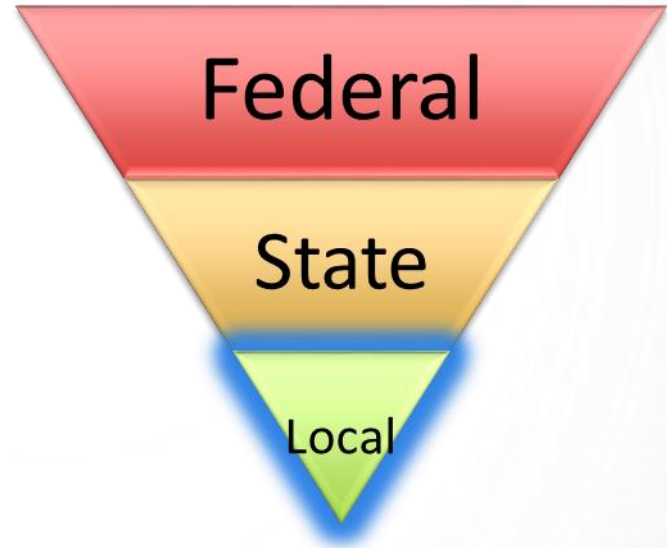
- Meet your local emergency management coordinator and get their contact information.
- When preparing for an emergency or disaster, remember to include the needs of your entire community.
- Prepare for potential incidents through training and exercise.
- Coordinate and build partnerships with other agencies that can help your community later.



Roles and Responsibilities

Collaborative Approach

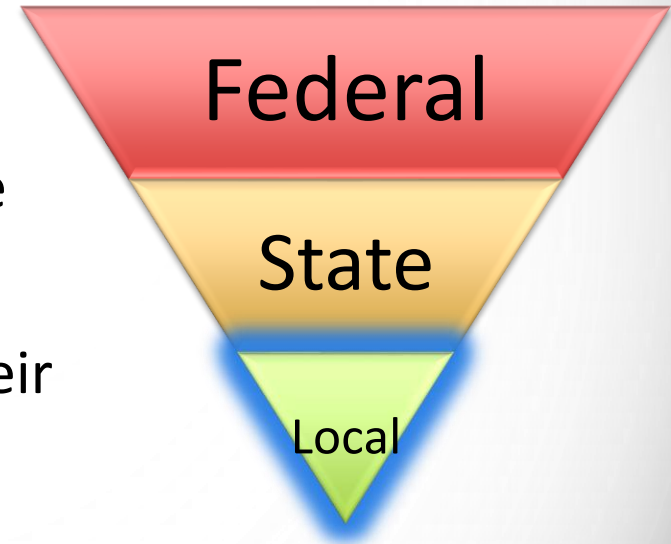
- All incidents start and end at the local level
- When local resources are overwhelmed, state assistance may be requested



Roles and Responsibilities

Local Government

- Local governments typically have legal jurisdiction.
- Local responders are typically the first on the scene.
- Local governments are most familiar with their communities.

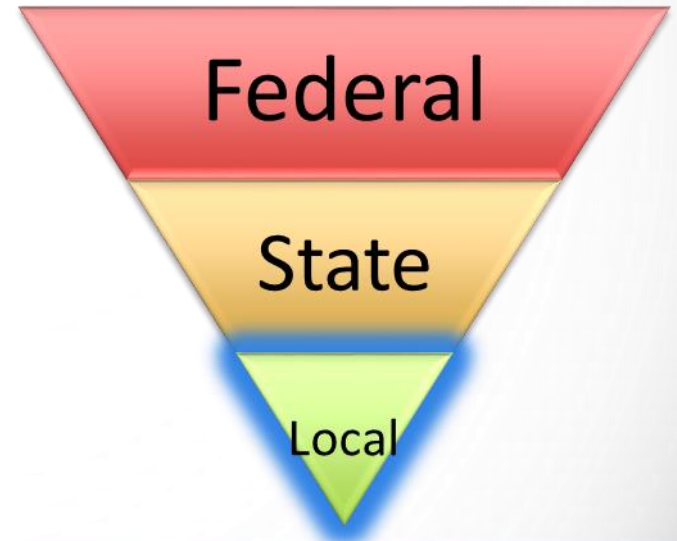


Roles and Responsibilities

Chief Executive Official

Final local responsibility for disaster services lies with the Chief Executive Official:

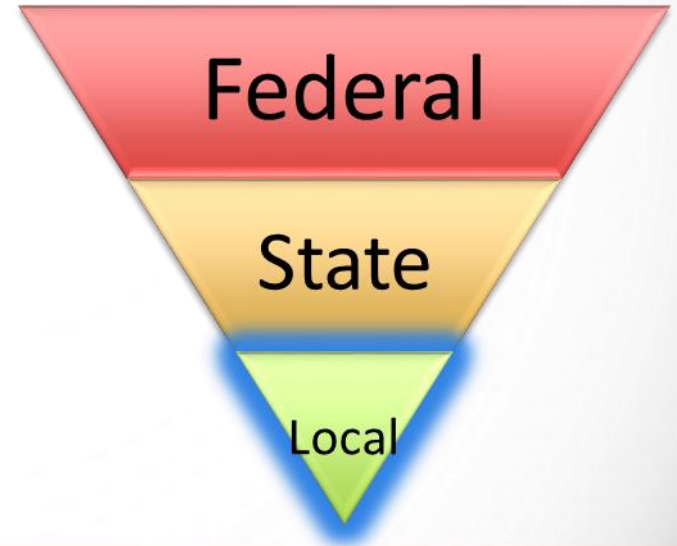
- County Chairperson
- County Executive or Administrator
- Mayor
- Township Supervisor
- Designee by Charter



Roles and Responsibilities

Chief Executive Official Powers

- Declare a local state of “emergency”
- Issue travel restrictions on local and county roads
- Appropriate and expend funds
- Provide for health and safety
- Direct and coordinate local multi-agency response
- Appoint disaster workers



Public Official Notes

Roles and Responsibilities

During disasters, an effective leader will ask about:

- Security and Safety
- Sheltering
- Services (Fire, Police)
- Systems (Water, Electric, Gas)
- Schools
- Populations with Access and Functional Needs



Roles and Responsibilities

Emergency Management Coordinator

- Oversees day-to-day operations in preparedness for a disaster.
- During a disaster, acts as liaison between Incident Command and Elected Officials.
- Develops strategic vision for emergency preparedness, response, and recovery.
- Works with the MSP District Coordinators.



Roles and Responsibilities

State Assistance

When efforts are beyond the ability of local government, they may turn to the state and request a Governor's Declaration:

- Request can only be made by Chief Executive Official.
- Request submitted through the District Coordinator who is the liaison between the levels of government.
- MSP provides recommendation and manages resource requests.
- Governor determines if a declaration is warranted.



Roles and Responsibilities

Governor

Under a declaration, the Governor may:

- Suspend statutes
- Distribute resources throughout the state
- Commandeer private property
- Direct and compel evacuations
- Control ingress and egress
- Suspend/limit the sale of alcohol, explosives, and combustibles
- Request federal assistance



Roles and Responsibilities

Federal Assistance

If local and state resources are exhausted, the Governor may request assistance from the federal government:

- The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) administers the response
- The President may expend funds, distribute resources between states, etc.



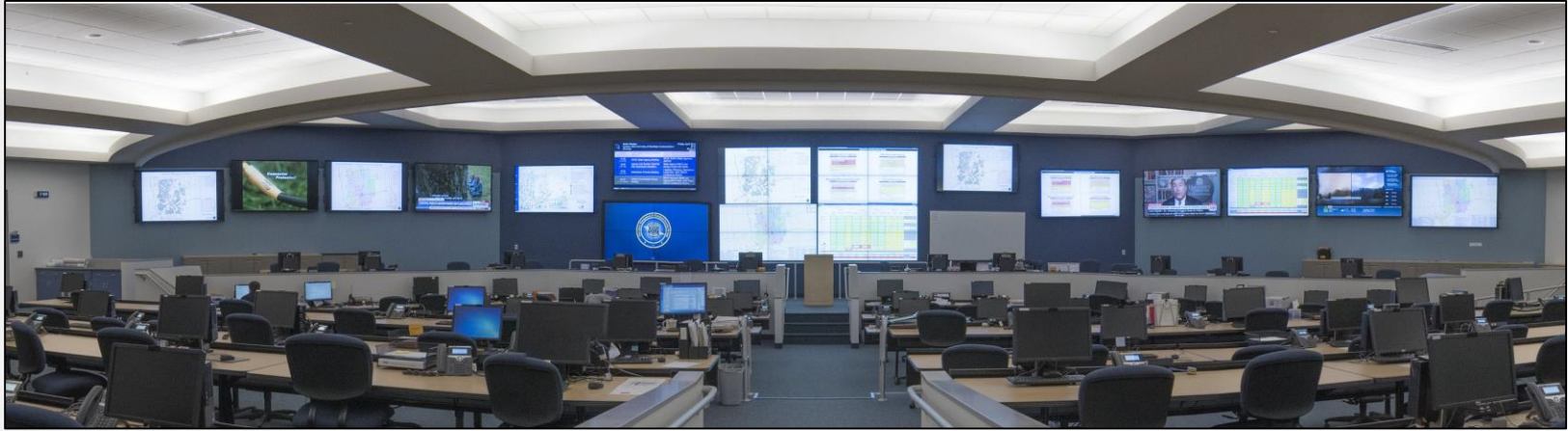
Public Official Notes

The Assistance Process

- Local government **must** exhaust local resources before requesting state assistance (include contracts and mutual aid).
- Declaration process is not always straightforward.
- State requests federal assistance through FEMA.
- FEMA is the agency of last resort.
- Work with your local emergency management coordinator when your community receives a state or federal declaration.
- Review the Michigan Emergency Management Act (Public Act 390 of 1976, as amended)



STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (SEOC)



- Coordinates state response activities.
- Procures and manage resources.
- Decision making.
- Coordinate and disseminate information (COP/SA)
- Manages recovery efforts.

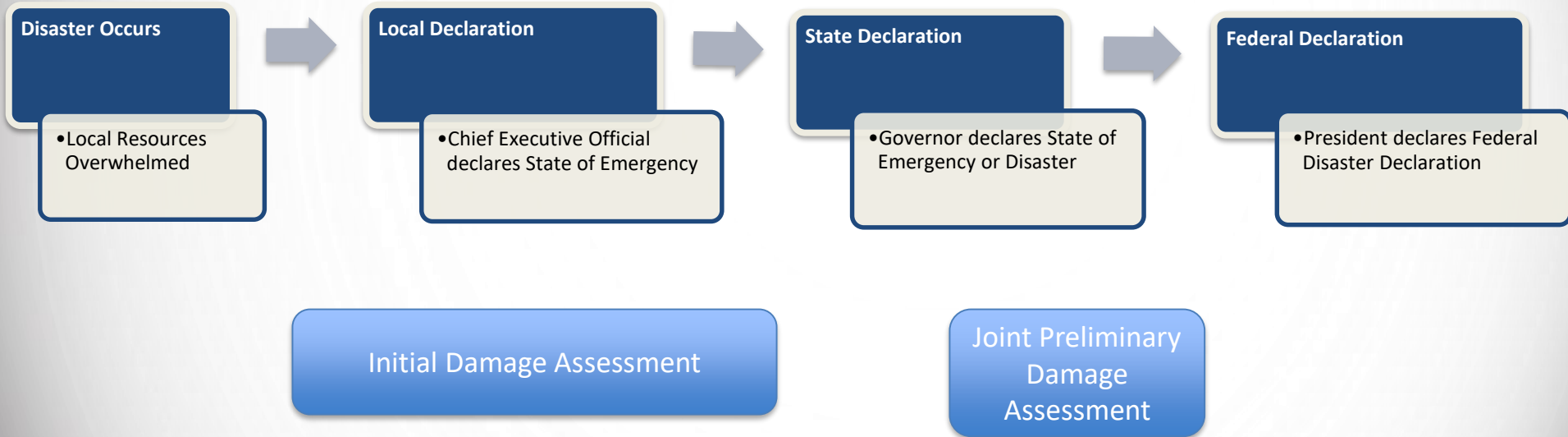


MONITORING INCIDENTS

- Duty Officer Notification
- District Coordinators
- Michigan Critical Incident Management System (MI CIMS)
 - Statewide emergency management software
- Monitor media reports and social media



DISASTER PROCESS



Summary

Personal Preparedness

Prepare now so you can be there for your jurisdiction

– Get A Kit – Make A Plan – Be Informed –

BE DISASTER AWARE,

TAKE ACTION TO PREPARE!



Public Official Notes

Summary

- Work closely with your emergency manager now to prepare.
- During a disaster:
 1. Remain calm
 2. Work closely with your emergency management coordinator.
 3. Keep citizens informed – they will be looking for a leader.
 4. Represent your jurisdiction as best you can





**A PROUD tradition of SERVICE, through
EXCELLENCE, INTEGRITY, AND COURTESY**

