

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE DIVISION

MSP Public Affairs Overview

The Public Affairs Section is responsible for the agency's overall issues management in the news media, marketing the agency's services, and providing support to the Director, Coordinating Council members, and the captain of the Executive Division. Public Affairs directs media inquires to the appropriate department spokesperson, conduct media relations training, administers the MSP Public Information Officers Team, coordinates special events, press conferences, and campaigns, and other external and internal communications that have statewide impact.

Public Affairs Highlights

- Training continued to receive a strong emphasis in 2001, with over 200 individuals from the MSP and outside agencies receiving training throughout the year in the art of media relations.
- Public Affairs launched an initiative to keep members better informed on news and events around the state through daily e-mail of significant MSP-related news headlines to the Coordinating Council and other agency command personnel.
- A marketing program for the Sterling Heights Regional Crime Laboratory was completed that included public information and awareness materials to assist in promoting the lab's services to the local community in southeast Michigan. This is one of many new projects to "market" the MSP to the public and government agencies.
- Public Affairs provided support for a number of information campaigns and special events including MSP Recruiting campaign, the Methamphetamine awareness campaign, the Flint Area Narcotics Group (FANG) promotion, the Alpena Post dedication, the Fallen Trooper Memorial Dedication Ceremony, and Employee Recognition Ceremonies.
- Public Affairs participated in the activation of the State Emergency Operations Center following terrorist attacks on September 11th, coordinating public information in conjunction with the Emergency Management Division, Governor's Office, and other state agencies. A terrorism planning and response section was added to the MSP Intranet site to keep members better informed on developments. In the days following the



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

attacks, Public Affairs coordinated 18 radio interviews and 7 television appearances for the Director along with 3 statewide news conferences and 2 Official Statements. PA also responded to over 50 requests for information from the print media.



9/11/01



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

- Public Affairs coordinated a media event in Pontiac in conjunction with General Motors Corporation on December 17. The event highlighted the new Metro Crime Scene Response Team and the presentation of a new Crime Scene Response Team vehicle donated to the MSP by GM.



Legislative Highlights

During the “lame duck” legislative session at the end of 2000, the Michigan Legislature significantly changed Michigan’s Concealed Weapons Licensing Act. Public Act 381 of 2000 went into effect July 1, 2001, which essentially changed the law from a discretionary licensing standard to a more standardized “shall issue” standard.

The Executive Division was instrumental in developing an implementation plan to respond to the significant changes and providing information and education to law enforcement. The Division created a CCW Web Page to assist law enforcement and the general public in answering the numerous questions. In addition, the Executive Division published and provided a handbook to every law enforcement officer in the state. Each law enforcement agency also received a training video developed by the Training Academy. The Executive Division continues to coordinate with divisions within the department as well as the criminal justice community as we transition through the legislative change.



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Chaplain Corps

The Executive Division administers the Michigan State Police Chaplain Corps. The Chaplain Corps is comprised of chaplains who provide pastoral services to members of the Michigan State Police (enlisted and civilian) and their families, participate in department ceremonies and meetings, accompany officers on duty, and perform other related services. They also counsel members and their families when requested, visit sick or injured members, and officiate at department funerals.

In 2001, the Corps experienced tremendous growth with the appointment of six new chaplains. The Chaplain's Fall Conference in October of 2001 was also a great success with the largest attendance ever. The conference hosted by MSP is available to all police chaplains in Michigan. With the tragic events of September 11, 2001, the need and desire for chaplains continue to grow. The chaplains continue to be an invaluable resource to our members.



2001 Chaplain Corps



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Internal Affairs

In maintaining the honor and integrity of the department, the Internal Affairs Unit thoroughly investigates allegations of misconduct in an effort to ensure the highest degree of professional excellence from members. The unit, which recently started entering reports in AICS, provides information concerning trends and conditions which may negatively affect the integrity of the Michigan State Police. Internal Affairs also provides a base of information from which the Director may initiate actions to assure the continued high standards and integrity within the department.

Auto Theft Prevention Authority (ATPA)

In the mid-1980's, Michigan had the highest auto theft rate in the nation. Members of the Michigan Anti-Car Theft Campaign Committee (ACT) developed a concept that would combine the efforts of law enforcement, communities, and business against auto theft. In 1986, Michigan's Governor and the Legislature decided to try the ACT Committee's idea. As a result, the Michigan Automobile Theft Prevention Authority (ATPA) was created.

The ATPA was established with a sunset provision under Act No. 10, Public Acts of 1986. The sunset provision was abolished under Act No. 174, Public Acts of 1992, when the Governor and the Legislature agreed that the ATPA had achieved its objectives and should become a permanent state agency.

The ATPA is funded by an annual \$1 assessment on each insured non-commercial passenger vehicle, plus interest earned by investing those funds. It is governed by a seven-member board of directors appointed by the Governor, which includes representatives of law enforcement, automobile insurers, and consumers of automobile insurance.

Each year the board awards grants to law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, and non-profit community organizations. These grant programs prevent auto theft, catch auto thieves, and put the thieves in jail. From 1986 to 2000, auto thefts in Michigan declined over 25%, while nationally thefts decreased only 5%. As a direct result of this reduction in auto theft in Michigan, the average comprehensive premium rate of auto insurance has been reduced drastically. The \$1 investment by owners of non-commercial passenger vehicles has resulted in a \$26 savings.

The ATPA's emphasis on working in partnership with other agencies to reduce auto theft in Michigan has fulfilled its purpose; ATPA goals are developed with a focus on our clients' and stakeholders' needs in mind. ATPA clients and stakeholders are the citizens of Michigan, law enforcement agencies, prosecutor's offices, and non-profits organizations.



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

OFFICE OF HIGHWAY SAFETY PLANNING

The Michigan Office of Highway Safety Planning (OHSP) is charged with implementing programs to reduce fatalities, injuries, and property damage caused by traffic crashes. OHSP receives funding from the U.S. Department of Transportation's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), and the division also serves as the state's liaison with NHTSA. Working closely with other state agencies and local communities, OHSP continually examines current trends in traffic crashes to plan programs to educate and enforce Michigan's traffic laws.

Thorough research has shown that increased enforcement, along with increased publicity of enforcement, are key to reducing traffic crashes. Through the *Drive Michigan Safely Task Force* (DMSTF), 18 Michigan counties with high traffic crash rates participate in grant-funded overtime patrols aimed specifically at enforcing safety belt laws and getting drunk drivers off the road. The task force also serves as an umbrella campaign for the *Click It or Ticket* and *You Drink & Drive. You Lose.* programs. Since gaining the media's attention for stepped up enforcement is a main focus of OHSP's public information activities, a single three-year contract was awarded to a vendor to plan, coordinate and publicize the traffic enforcement programs for the DMSTF.



While the *Click It or Ticket* campaign was originally adopted to advertise the change in Michigan's seat belt law to primary enforcement in March 2000, its success has allowed it to remain a key component in publicizing the seat belt message to Michigan drivers. In 2001, safety belt enforcement and publicity efforts concentrated primarily on national holidays – Thanksgiving, Memorial Day and Labor Day. In addition to the mandatory holiday enforcement waves, some flexibility was incorporated to allow the DMSTF grantees to choose times during the summer months to conduct belt enforcement. Based on local problem identification, law enforcement worked with local engineers to determine locations that could be addressed by enforcement for other key violations, such as red light running. Michigan's safety belt use in 2001 was 82.5 percent.



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



The *You Drink & Drive. You Lose.* enforcement and publicity mobilizations took place in July and December. Ingham County distributed cab cards at liquor establishments during the December efforts, offering discounts on cab rides to deter impaired driving. In 2000, the latest year traffic statistics are available, 32.9 percent of all crashes in Michigan were alcohol-related. OHSP also sponsored Michigan's first-ever mobile breath alcohol testing unit for west Michigan law enforcement agencies. Dubbed the BATMOBILE, it is equipped with all of the necessary equipment to process a drunk driver – a Datamaster breath instrument, fax machine, cellular phone, modem, in-car video camera and police radios. The van was used during saturation patrols and special events in Allegan and Ottawa counties. Several more BATMOBILES will be sponsored in other areas of Michigan in years to come.

OHSP also coordinates Michigan's *Safe Communities*, a program that encourages local groups to assess their community's traffic safety issues and to start programs to address these problems. OHSP provides assessment tools and expertise to the local communities. Nearly 50 communities in Michigan participate, and another 30 are currently working toward 'Safe Community' status. A strategic plan for Michigan's *Safe Communities* identified three major initiatives for the program: blending the delivery of the Michigan Network of Employers for Traffic Safety (NETS) and Safe Community programs to better utilize resources; identifying a limited number of communities for a demonstration project; and, working with other divisions in Michigan State Police to integrate community outreach programs.

Through a statewide coalition, the *Michigan Coalition to Reduce Underage Drinking* (MCRUD) distributes funds to local coalitions for programs aimed at reducing underage drinking. Celebrating MCRUD's fifth anniversary in 2001, leaders in the state partnership recommended elevating the group to a new level. MCRUD will now assume a greater role in providing training to the local and regional community coalitions that it supports and develop a Youth Advisory Panel to make recommendations for programming. OHSP also provides grants to law enforcement agencies for targeting minors who attempt to purchase or consume alcohol and adults attempting to furnish alcohol to minors.

An assessment of Michigan's traffic crash data system was conducted in 2001 by MSP and the Michigan Department of Transportation. The committee recommended a major redesign of the paper form system, development of methods to accept data electronically as well as directly over the web, and reassignment of responsibility for the location software and storage of the crash database to MDOT. A detailed plan will be developed in 2002 to implement these recommendations. The project will be funded with \$2 million of federal monies received by Michigan in recognition of the significant increase in belt use following the implementation of the standard enforcement seat belt law. A total of \$5.2 million was earned by the state, which will be used to support several safety projects.



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION



Introduction

The Emergency Management Division (EMD) is responsible for coordinating the state's response to a wide range of emergencies and disasters, both natural and human-caused. While familiar hazards such as floods, tornadoes, chemical spills, wildfires, and winter storms continue to threaten public health and safety in Michigan, school violence and domestic terrorism involving the use of nuclear, biological or chemical weapons of mass destruction (WMD) have recently emerged as serious and disturbing threats.

Consistent with the four phases of emergency management--mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery--EMD strives to foster, promote and implement an emergency management system that protects Michigan's communities and citizens from the effects of disasters and emergencies.

Under the command of the Deputy State Director of Emergency Management, EMD oversees programs for training, hazard mitigation, emergency planning, disaster exercising, and public information. The division is also responsible for developing and continuously updating the Michigan Emergency Management Plan, which details emergency and disaster response policies for all state agencies during all types of disasters. EMD receives substantial programmatic and financial support from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and the division serves as the state's liaison with FEMA during response and recovery operations associated with federal disaster declarations. Working in close concert with the Executive Office, other state and federal agencies, and 110 local emergency management programs, EMD continually examines current trends in order to anticipate and mitigate future threats to the safety and security of Michigan communities. From the State Emergency Operations Center in Lansing and eight district offices throughout the state, EMD can respond quickly to coordinate the allocation of state agency resources in support of local communities during any emergency. The year 2001 brought the division many challenges, but also opportunities to improve its capabilities for protecting the people and resources of the state of Michigan.

2001 Highlights

September 11, 2001

In response to the terrorist attacks in New York City and Washington, D.C., the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) in Lansing was activated (9/11/01) and fully staffed with representatives from a number of state agencies and the Governor's office. The SEOC



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

coordinated state agency preparedness efforts and monitored local government preparedness activities for this event. Ongoing monitoring activities remained in effect until mid-November.

As a result of the event, the Emergency Management Division is now taking the lead in coordinating the state's Homeland Security efforts. Following are summaries of the Homeland Security initiatives undertaken by the division:

Public Outreach and Training

A series of workshops for specific disciplines was conducted in an effort to improve the state's readiness to respond to major events. EMD has facilitated numerous workshops for law enforcement, fire service representatives, elected officials, school officials, and others.

Emergency Management Act Revisions

The Michigan Emergency Management Act (EMA), Public Act 390 of 1976, being Section 30.401 *et seq.* of the Michigan Compiled Laws, governs emergency management in the state of Michigan.

As directed by the EMA, the Director of the Department of State Police is also the State Director of Emergency Management. Further, the EMA established the Emergency Management Division within the Department of State Police to coordinate the state's comprehensive emergency management activities for all emergencies and disasters. The commanding officer of the Emergency Management Division serves as Deputy State Director of Emergency Management. Under the terms of the EMA, all other state departments and agencies are directed to cooperate with the Emergency Management Division.

During 2001, the division continued work to revise the EMA, and during the fall of 2001, the revised act (H.B. 5496) was introduced in the legislature. The revised act passed both the House and Senate in early 2002.

Michigan Homeland Security Task Force

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, struck at the very heart of the American homeland. While the state of Michigan was not a direct target of those attacks, focus remains on protecting ourselves to the extent that we can and ensuring our ability to respond if more attacks occur.

In accordance with the EMA and as directed by the Governor, the State Director of Emergency Management also acts as State Director of Homeland Security.

The Emergency Management Division serves as the focal point for all issues related to Homeland Security to ensure that actions taken by the state are



carried out in a coordinated manner. The State Director of Homeland Security or his designee acts as the chairperson for

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

the Michigan Homeland Security Task Force (formerly known as the Michigan Anti-Terrorism Task Force).

The mission of the Michigan Homeland Security Task Force is: “To ensure the coordination of all homeland security-related actions across a broad spectrum of federal, state, local and private organizations and to advance the effective development and implementation of a state homeland security strategy that contains explicit goals and objectives.”

Three-year Domestic Preparedness Strategy

A three-year domestic preparedness strategy for terrorism was completed in August 2001, and submitted under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Justice. The strategy was approved by the Department of Justice on October 16, 2001, and netted Michigan (state and local agencies) more than \$4.8 million in federal funds for the purchase of WMD protective and medical response equipment for first responders.

The grant provides funding support to the Regional Response Team Network (RRTN) and selected jurisdictions to attain needed capabilities, especially with respect to personal protection, detection and decontamination equipment. This grant is specifically designed to support purchases of WMD-related equipment to allow teams to attain the basic level of readiness.

While this strategy was developed in part as a requirement for a grant application for WMD equipment, MSP/EMD plans to make this a living document and the first step in planning and preparing a broader and more comprehensive domestic preparedness strategy for Michigan. Many of the current goals and objectives contained in this strategy have begun moving forward ahead of originally scheduled implementation deadlines.

Statewide Mutual Aid Compact

Throughout 2001, EMD continued to pursue the development and implementation of a Statewide Mutual Aid Compact (SMAC). Over the past two years, the Michigan State Police Emergency Management Division has been working toward implementation of a statewide mutual aid compact (SMAC) for all local government jurisdictions and public safety agencies within Michigan. While the primary impetus for this concept is linked with development of the State of Michigan’s Domestic Preparedness Strategy for Terrorism, a statewide mutual aid compact could offer a much broader range of potential applications and benefits in line with the current “all hazards” approach to emergency management.

The proposed SMAC is tied closely with proposed amendments to the Michigan Emergency Management Act (Act 390) which was introduced to the House and Senate in December 2001. Proposed under the authority of the amended Act and modeled after similar compacts



in other states, this proposed document underwent careful reviews by statewide associations representing public safety as well as county and local government. A statewide videoconference was held on November 20, 2001, to inform local government about the

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

benefits of the SMAC. It also provided participants an opportunity to ask questions and offer comments on the agreement.

Statewide Incident Command System

On October 25, 2001, EMD invited a multitude of disciplines (law enforcement, fire, EMS, public works, etc.) from a number of jurisdictions to discuss and agree upon a format for a Statewide Incident Command System (ICS). Such a system is necessary to support the Statewide Mutual Aid Compact and to address the consequences of a major disaster, especially one involving a WMD incident. It is the system that will be expected to be in operation when federal agencies arrive on the scene. Accordingly, confusion and disjointed operations can be anticipated if the ICS is not in operation.

Statewide Regional Response Team Network (RRTN)

The Regional Response Team Network continues to be equipped and trained. Currently, there are 14 Regional Response Teams identified in the state for response to a large-scale technological disaster or a terrorist WMD attack. The teams support the existing regional HAZMAT teams and bolster the capacities of specialty teams such as the MSP Bomb Squad, Emergency Support Team, and the Michigan Urban Search and Rescue Team.

National Pharmaceutical Stockpile (NPS) Planning in Michigan

NPS is a national strategic asset developed and maintained by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC). As such, CDC has purchased and stockpiled several collections of pharmaceuticals and equipment at various undisclosed locations around the country. This materiel is primarily meant for use in responding to a chemical or biological terrorist incident. In order to receive a shipment from the stockpile, each state must develop plans for handling it upon arrival. During 2001, the Planning and Operations Section of the Emergency Management Division and the Department of Community Health have worked together to develop a pilot plan for receipt and distribution of the stockpile.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

EMAC is an interstate agreement that provides a streamlined system for states to send or receive personnel, equipment or other resources to assist each other in the event of major disasters. The September 11th terrorist attacks quickened the pace for Michigan to join. Legislation was introduced in the fall 2001 session and the Governor signed P.A. 248 in January 2002, making Michigan the 43rd state to join EMAC.

Disaster Response and Recovery



Winter Storms Produce Record Snowfalls

On January 10, 2001, the President issued a Snow Emergency declaration for a total of 39 Michigan counties at the request of the Governor. As a result of this declaration, these counties, their local political subdivisions, and state agencies became eligible for federal



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

reimbursement for extraordinary costs related to snow removal under FEMA's Public Assistance Program. These areas were blanketed with record and near-record snowfall over the period of December 10-31, 2000. The emergency declaration authorized funds to pay part of the cost for emergency protective measures undertaken to restore public health and safety as a result of the storms. FEMA authorized the assistance for 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 Counties after analysis of additional snowfall data provided by EMD.

To date, the program has reimbursed more than \$12 million to eligible jurisdictions in response to this snowfall event.

Genesee County Flooding

On February 9th and 10th of 2001, Genesee County experienced heavy rainfall that resulted in flash flooding. The resulting floodwaters caused severe damage to roads, drains, and other public facilities. The flooding also caused major damage to 30 residences and businesses and minor damage to over 1,000 other homes. The Governor issued a State of Disaster declaration for Genesee County and also made state disaster contingency funds available to the county and its local political subdivisions effective March 9, 2001. At the direction of the Governor, EMD also requested and obtained a Small Business Administration (SBA) disaster declaration that made low-interest disaster recovery loans available to eligible homeowners, renters, and business persons within the county.

Kalamazoo County Severe Winds

On Wednesday, October 24, 2001, sustained high winds struck the County of Kalamazoo. The county had numerous roads closed and many roads had less than one full lane open to traffic, making them impassable to emergency vehicles. Numerous injuries resulted from the severe winds. A damage assessment report indicated that, in addition to damage to public facilities and costs incurred by public entities, 18 homes were destroyed, 150 homes had suffered major damage, 7 businesses were destroyed, and 8 businesses sustained major damage. A large number of other homes and businesses suffered minor damage. In response to the event and based on reports from the county and a recommendation from the Michigan State Police, the Governor declared a State of Disaster for Kalamazoo County on October 26, 2001 and approved state disaster contingency funding to reimburse governmental entities for response and recovery costs.



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Emmet County Snowfall

The amount of snow that had fallen during December 25-28, 2001, in Emmet County made the roads nearly impassable for emergency vehicles and essential travel, prompting a declaration of a Local Emergency and request for state assistance.

On December 29, 2001, the Governor declared a State of Emergency for Emmet County. EMD coordinated with the Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) to provide the county with snowplowing assistance.

West Nile Virus

During the summer of 2001, dozens of dead crows and bluejays were found in southeastern and central Michigan that had been infected with the mosquito-borne West Nile Virus. No human cases were reported. EMD participated with Michigan Department of Community Health and Michigan Department of Agriculture officials in planning the state's response. The disease is likely to resurface as a problem during the summer of 2002 due to winter carryover of the disease in mosquito larvae.

Other Initiatives

Hazardous Materials Training Center (HMTC)

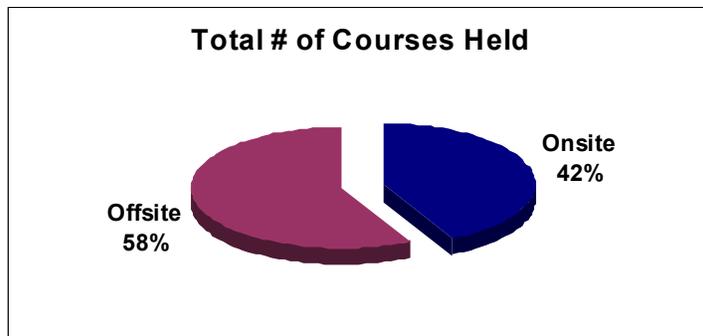
- In December 2001, the HMTC conducted the first state sponsored training sessions for WMD Operations and WMD Technician level classes.
- The HMTC continued to conduct numerous courses in the areas of Hazardous Materials, Technical Rescue, and Terrorism. The accompanying table includes the courses and number of students taught. Following September 11th the demand for terrorism courses escalated, and the Center added numerous course offerings in order to meet this need.
- In April 2001, the HMTC held the 2001 Conference on Terrorism and Domestic Preparedness. This three-day conference was the largest conference ever held by EMD.
- Equipment purchases under the Department of Justice grants were completed for all the Regional Response Teams during 2001.
- Throughout 2001, the HMTC provided training to the traditional light Civil Support Team from the Michigan National Guard. This training paved the way for Michigan being awarded a fully staffed heavy Civil Support Team in the fall of 2001.
- The HMTC delivered the first HAZCAT Training Course in March of 2001. This is a five-day program that focuses on the field identification of unknown chemicals. The



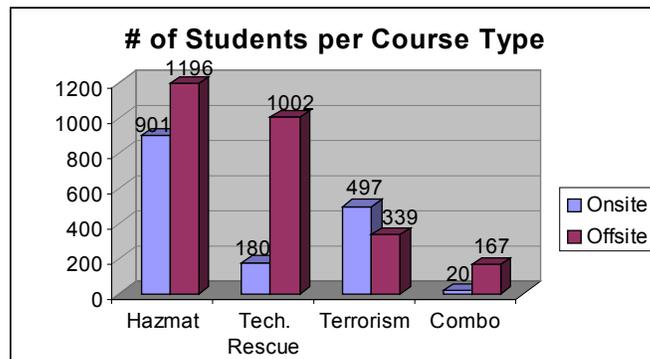
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

- HMTC funded the attendance of one member from each Regional Response Team, the National Guard Civil Support Team, and the MSP CID Meth-Lab Enforcement Team.
- The HMTC promoted and trained staff at critical infrastructure facilities in the application of the Incident Command and Unified Command systems. These facilities included General Motors, Detroit Wastewater, Detroit Water, Cook Nuclear, and Fermi II.
- The HMTC collaborated with the Detroit Police Training Academy to develop a training initiative with the goal of providing hazmat training to approximately 2,000 officers within Detroit PD. Five thousand dollars from a U.S. Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Training Grant went toward establishing a team of 24 Detroit police trainers qualified to instruct in hazmat courses through the Operations level.
- The HMTC launched a statewide hazmat training initiative in partnership with the Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement (MCOLES) to increase the number of police officers statewide that are trained to Hazmat Awareness and Operations. Through an \$8,000 grant from the HMTC, Regional Law Enforcement Training Centers can request offerings of the Awareness or Operations level courses at their own facility at no cost.

Total Number of Courses Presented by the Hazardous Materials Training Center Jan-Dec 2001
 Onsite 86
 Offsite 117

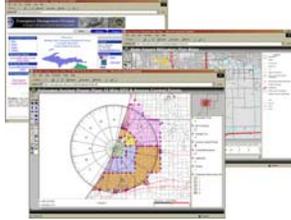


Total Number of Students Taught by the Hazardous Materials Training Center Jan-Dec 2001
 Onsite 1,598
 Offsite 2,704



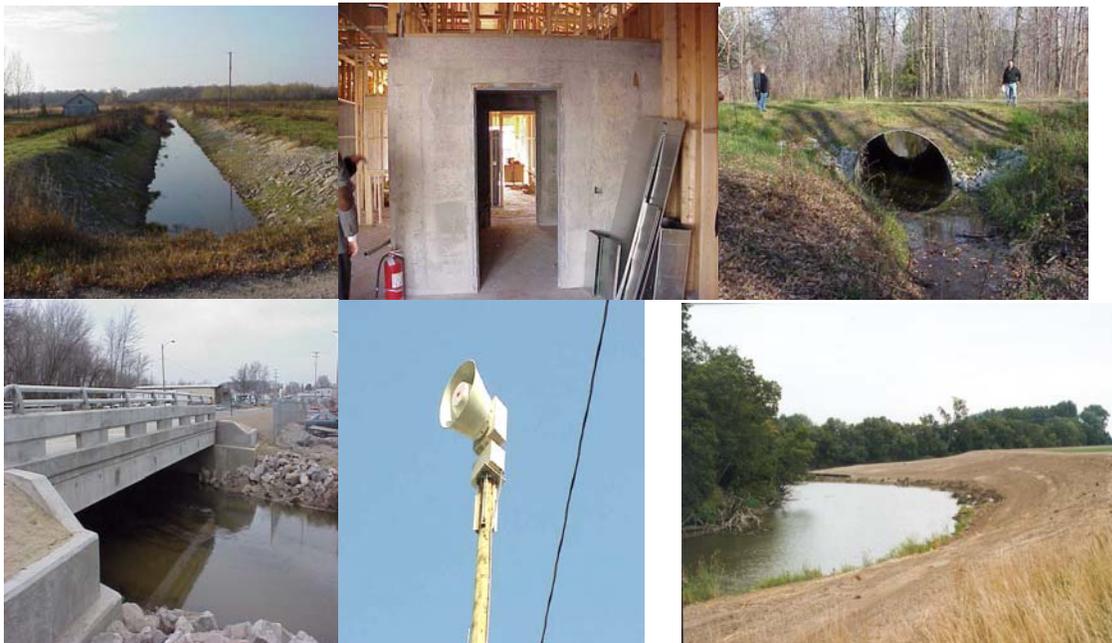
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

GIS Implementation - The EMD Geographic Information System (EMD GIS) allows the Emergency Management staff as well as other department personnel to view and use maps and other information quickly and easily through the MSP intranet. In addition, the EMD GIS will allow everyone responding to the State Emergency Operations Center during a disaster to view the same coordinated and up-to-date information. Much of the development of the EMD GIS program during fiscal year 2001 has laid a solid framework that will be continued in 2002 and 2003.



Hazard Mitigation Projects and Grants

In 2001, the EMD/MSP Mitigation Unit administered grants for and coordinated the development and implementation of over 135 hazard mitigation projects from Federal Disaster 1346 (totaling in excess of \$44 million in project costs). These grants were designed to reduce or eliminate future damage and impact from natural or technological hazards in Michigan. The projects included early warning systems, acquisition/relocation and elevation of floodprone structures, floodproofing measures, structural wind bracing, storm drainage enhancements, riverbank stabilization, storm water retention, and mitigation plan development. The EMD/MSP Hazard Mitigation Unit also continued to administer another 40+ active grants from previously declared Presidential Major Disaster Declarations dating back to 1994, in addition to administering over \$1.3 million for 21 grants under the federal Flood Mitigation Assistance Program.



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Examples of projects funded under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program in 2001

Top row, L-R: Reshaped and armored drain in Sherman Township, Iosco County; one of eight concrete tornado “safe rooms” being constructed at Michigan State University Day Care Facility; modified Tuscola County drainage culvert will reduce repetitive flood damage caused by inadequate hydrologic/hydraulic capacity and flow.

Bottom row, L-R: Reconstructed bridge over Buck Creek in the City of Wyoming, Kent County, with increased hydraulic capacity to reduce the frequency of flooding and flood damages; one of 76 early warning siren projects funded to help prevent injuries and loss of life due to tornadoes and severe storms; reconstructed Flint River Dike in Taymouth Township, Saginaw County, will help reduce flood losses.

Statewide Hazard Mitigation Planning Project

The project involves a statewide effort to develop federally approved hazard mitigation plans in all 83 Michigan counties and in most major municipalities. This monumental planning effort – the first of its kind in the country under the HMGP – will take close to three years to complete and will cost in excess of \$3 million in federal and local funds. EMD will utilize an innovative planning approach in this project that includes partnerships with regional planning commissions, local planning departments, the MSU Cooperative Extension Service, local emergency management agencies, colleges and universities, and private consultants.

Statewide Repetitive Flood Loss Properties Project

This project – a statewide effort to address repetitive flood loss properties under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) – is also unprecedented in terms of its size, scale and complexity. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has identified over 500 repetitive flood loss properties in the State of Michigan – properties that continue to drain resources from the NFIP year in and year out. One of FEMA’s goals is to try to stop or contain those losses through implementation of appropriate mitigation measures on the 500+ structures. EMD has initiated a statewide campaign to try to acquire and relocate or elevate as many of those 500+ structures as possible to make a major dent in Michigan’s list of repetitive flood loss properties. The division and the Michigan Hazard Mitigation Coordinating Council have allocated in excess of \$2 million in federal HMGP funds for this project.



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Hazard mitigation grants were used to elevate these two homes in the City of Vassar (Tuscola County) above flood level, eliminating the type of property damage shown in the photograph on the far left. The statewide repetitive flood property project initiated in 2001 will help fund similar mitigation projects in other floodprone areas.

Statewide Hazard Mitigation Marketing Campaign

The project involves a statewide effort to promote and market hazard mitigation concepts and ideas to various professional groups, business and industry, state and local governmental agencies, and the general public.

This statewide hazard mitigation/marketing project will attempt to educate target groups about hazard mitigation and how it can affect them. It will also provide them with a comprehensive listing of mitigation resources available to them, and motivate them to take steps to mitigate the hazards they face in their individual homes, businesses, and communities. A total of \$50,000 in federal funds has been allocated to this project, which is scheduled for implementation during 2003 and 2004.

Michigan Hazard Analysis

In 2001, EMD completed another major revision to the Michigan Hazard Analysis – a comprehensive study of the hazards that have confronted the state, as well as those that have the potential to occur. This companion document to the Michigan Emergency Management Plan examines 28 natural and technological hazards, detailing the historical frequency of disastrous events associated with each hazard, the negative impacts of those events on people and property, and the programs and initiatives in place to mitigate the negative impacts. The 2001 revision included not only an update and expansion of the information on each hazard, but also added a new hazard – energy emergencies. Considerable new material was added to the Sabotage/Terrorism section to address the many issues and concerns brought about by the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks and the October 2001 anthrax contamination attacks. The document was distributed nationwide in hardcopy and CD formats.

Michigan Hazard Mitigation Coordinating Council

Created via Executive Order 1998-5, the Michigan Hazard Mitigation Coordinating Council is responsible for providing direction and coordination to Michigan's hazard mitigation efforts. In 2001, the Council accomplished the following:

- The 67 objectives in the Michigan Hazard Mitigation Plan were prioritized, and implementation strategies and an action plan were developed for each.
- The Special Projects Committee met a total of 9 times to review and prioritize 423 project proposals submitted for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funding consideration. The Council selected 135 project proposals for funding, totaling in excess of \$44 million in project costs.



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

- The Legislative and Special Projects Committees completed a major revision to Executive Order 1977-4 (State Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan). The result of that effort is the new Executive Directive 2001-5, issued September 11, 2001, by Governor Engler. This directs the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality to work with the Council and other state agencies to develop a statewide, interagency flood mitigation strategy to assure compliance with the State Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- Two major concept papers were developed for possible future implementation – one establishing a Michigan “Safety House” demonstration model project and the other establishing a Michigan “Safety First Community” Program to enhance public safety measures in local communities.
- The Council developed and approved three groundbreaking, statewide mitigation projects involving mitigation planning, repetitive flood loss properties, and mitigation marketing and public education.
- The Council selected Ingham County as Michigan’s fourth (and final) Project Impact Community. (Beginning in 2002, the Project Impact Program is being absorbed into FEMA’s new “Pre-Disaster Mitigation” Program.) To date, a total of \$1.4 million in federal funds has been invested in Michigan’s four Project Impact Communities as seed money to develop and nurture public-private partnerships and take other appropriate mitigation measures to help create disaster resistant communities.

HUD Disaster Recovery Initiative

In 2001, EMD’s Mitigation Unit and Hazard Mitigation Coordinating Council continued to work in partnership with the Michigan State Housing Development Authority in identifying, prioritizing and selecting projects for funding under the 1998 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Disaster Recovery Initiative. The State has been allocated \$2.4 million in funding under this program.

In a unique arrangement, EMD entered into a partnership agreement with Montcalm County to be the lead local coordinating agency for funds administration and disbursement.

Firewise Communities

In 2001, the Michigan Hazard Mitigation Coordinating Council and EMD/MSP Mitigation Unit worked in partnership with the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Michigan State University Cooperative Extension Service to promote the national FIREWISE Communities Program in Michigan. FIREWISE is a national program promoted by the Interagency Wildland Fire Protection Association to raise awareness of wildland fire dangers and to prevent deaths, injuries and property damage from wildland fires through prudent land use planning and development practices. The culmination of this year long effort was the first-ever statewide FIREWISE Communities Conference held December 4-6, 2001, in Traverse City.



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Training and Exercising Initiatives

Professional Emergency Managers Assessment Center

The Training and Exercise Section took the lead in developing the Professional Emergency Managers Assessment Center (PEMAC). The PEMAC has been designed as another important tool to effectively evaluate and validate the knowledge, skills, and abilities of Professional Emergency Managers in Michigan.

Incident Management System Integration

During 2001, a more effective system to manage and deploy state resources was created. The Training and Exercise Section spearheaded the conversion of the Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) to an Incident Management System (IMS). The SEOC is the central point for state government to coordinate, control resources, and communicate with local and federal officials during times of disaster. By utilizing a management structure for staffing state personnel, state resources are better able to respond to emergencies.

Energy Emergency Exercise

On May 2, 2001, EMD and the Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC) hosted an energy emergency briefing and tabletop exercise. The activity was designed to illuminate the role and authority of the Governor and state agencies in emergencies caused by shortages or disruptions in energy supply and distribution systems, and help develop strategies for responding to energy emergencies.

Foot and Mouth Disease Exercise

Jointly coordinated by EMD and Michigan Department of Agriculture officials, a Foot and Mouth Disease tabletop exercise was held at the SEOC on June 18, 2001. Though no cases have been reported in Michigan or the U.S., the disease has devastated the livestock industry in Great Britain and other nations. The exercise was designed to assess the effectiveness of Michigan's Foot-and-Mouth Disease Response Plan and identify issues for further action.

Specific objectives included:

- Introduce responders to the issue of an animal disease as an emergency necessitating an emergency response plan,
- Familiarize responders with the SEOC, its organization and operation, including interaction with one another,
- Familiarize responders with their roles and responsibilities and their tasks and execution, as outlined in the plan.

Donald C. Cook Nuclear Power Plant Exercise

On July 10, 2001, EMD conducted a plume pathway exercise in conjunction with the Donald C. Cook Nuclear Power Plant, Berrien County, and numerous state agencies. State and utility personnel were involved in joint field monitoring operations.

