March 15-16, 2022
Lansing Center

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT TRAINING FOR LOCAL OFFICIALS
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Goals and Expectations

The goal of this session is to enhance the knowledge base of senior / executive / elected officials from Michigan municipalities concerning providing leadership during preparing for, responding to, and recovering from an emergency or disaster situation to include:

- Severe Weather (tornado, wind, flooding, extreme ice and snow)
- Mass Violence (school shooting or attack at a large public gathering resulting in mass casualties and fatalities)
- Transportation or fixed site emergency (such HAZMAT, transmission pipeline)
- Other incidents that may have significant impact on your community.
Emergency Management Overview

- Tiered: Local-County-State-Federal
- Michigan Emergency Management Act; Public Act 390 of 1976, as amended
- MSP Emergency Management & Homeland Security Division (MSP / EMHSD)
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- Stafford Act
- Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
- Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC)
- Declaration process; activation of EOP and EOC
- Emergency Protective Measures
National Incident Management System (NIMS) Overview

- Incident Command System (ICS)
- On-scene; tactics and resource deployment
- Unified Command
- Incident Action Plan (IAP); management by objectives
- ICS Interface with EOC / MAC
- ICS training for responders and supervisors
- Implement ICS into planning and exercises
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)

- Local / County EOP
- Local Support Plan the County EOP
- School EOPs
- Hospital EOPs
- Implementing NIMS; target capabilities missions and tasks
- Planning process; whole community approach, inclusion
- Annexes, SOP / SOGs, checklists, pre-existing contracts / memorandum of understanding or agreement (MOU / MOAs)
- Exercise the plan; after-action and improvement planning (HSEEP)
- Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) & THIRA
Disaster Response and Recovery Process

- 9-1-1 / Public Safety Answering Point (PSAPs)
- Initial response by police, fire-rescue, EMS, and public works
- Controlling access and implementing protective actions (evacuation)
- Mutual Aid
- Managing public information (media, social media, press conferences)
- Managing expectations (general public and elected officials)
- Life Safety Priority; followed by property and environment protection
- Stabilizing the situation and maintaining situational awareness
- Declaring a local State of Emergency; formal requests for assistance
- Damage and Impact Assessment (initial and sitrep)
Disaster Response and Recovery Process
(continued)

- Document everything: tracking costs, personnel, policies and decisions
- Debris management (removal / collection public vs private property; bids, contractors, reduction, temporary storage, monitoring)
- Overtime expenses: especially public safety, public works
- Engage everyone – force multipliers, but watch for burn-out; IT /GIS, Finance, HR, Purchasing, and Building Officials are very important
- Participate in Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)
- Public Assistance (PA) – applicant or grantee; grants / cost sharing
- Individual Assistance (IA) and SBA
Debris removal guidelines

In efforts to expedite the debris removal process, please follow these rules:

- Placing debris near or on trees, poles or other structures makes removal difficult. This includes fire hydrants and meters.

Debris separation

Please separate debris into the six categories, shown below:

- Electronics
  - Television, computer, stereo, phone, DVD player
- Large Appliances
  - Refrigerator, washer/dryer, air conditioner, stove, water heater, dishwasher
- Hazardous waste
  - Oil, battery, pesticide, paint, cleaning supplies, compressed gas
- Vegetative debris
  - Tree branches, leaves, logs, plants
- Construction debris
  - Building materials, drywall, lumber, carpet, furniture, plumbing
- Household garbage
  - Bagged garbage, discarded food, paper, packaging.

Debris should be placed curbside.

Debris should not block roadway.

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Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide
Version 4, Effective June 1, 2020
(FP 104-009-2)

FEMA

PDA Pocket Guide
May 2020
Mass Violence Specific Response and Recovery Overview

- Active Shooter / Mass Violence: strategic, operational, and tactical planning and response overview… EOP hazard-specific annex, use ICS in accordance with NIMS, engage EOC, whole community, short-term and long-term recovery

- Unified Command with a law enforcement lead and fire / EMS for the MCI (mass casualty incident); include the School Administration (building and district)

- Media – PIO / Joint Information Center (JIC), press conferences, social media, rumors

- Reunification

- Family Assistance Center (FAC)

- Crisis Counseling – Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) – responders, survivors, and other members of the community that may experience mental health issues

- Memorials, services, anniversaries, volunteer management, donations management
No-cost on-line training is available via DHS FEMA Emergency Management Institute – Independent Study (IS) Program. There are IS courses concerning:

- Role of Senior / Executive Officials in Disaster (IS-908)
- Public Information (IS-29.A)
- Local Damage Assessment (IS-559)
- Debris Management (IS-632.A, IS-633)
- Active Shooter (IS-904, IS-907)

Contact your local / county Emergency Manager for more potential federal, state, or local hosted or delivered training.
Q & A