

Emergency Planning, Coordination & Response

SEMCOG University Workshop

Agenda

1. Welcome

- Kelly Karll, Manager, SEMCOG Environment & Infrastructure

2. Flooding & Resilience Plan for Southeast Michigan

- Katie Grantham, Planner III, SEMCOG Environment & Infrastructure

3. Emergency Management 101

- Brandon Lewis, Director, Macomb County Emergency Management and Communications
- Matt Schnepf, Hazard Mitigation Unit Manager, Michigan State Police
- Todd Bechler, Michigan Department of Transportation

1. How Coordination Happens – Breakout Session

2. Lunch

3. Interactive Scenario Exercise: Regional Flood Event

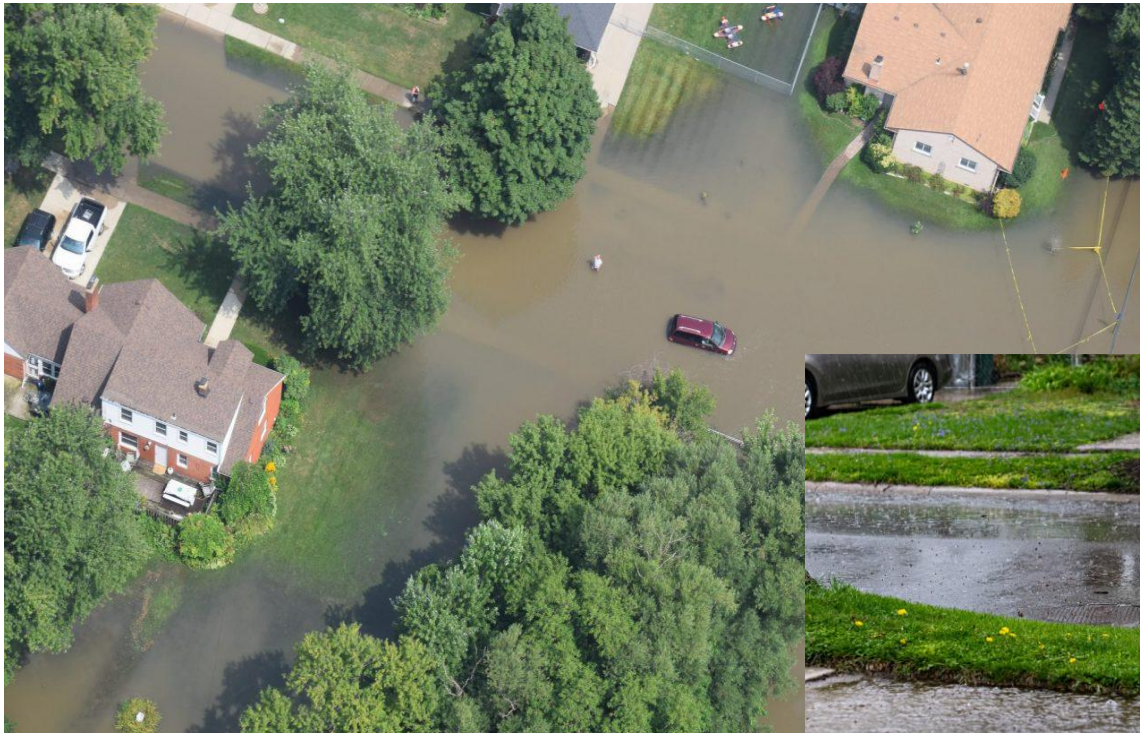
4. Takeaways and Regional Priorities

5. Next Steps & Wrap Up




SEMCOG Flooding & Resilience Plan

Flooding in Southeast Michigan



Flooding in Southeast Michigan

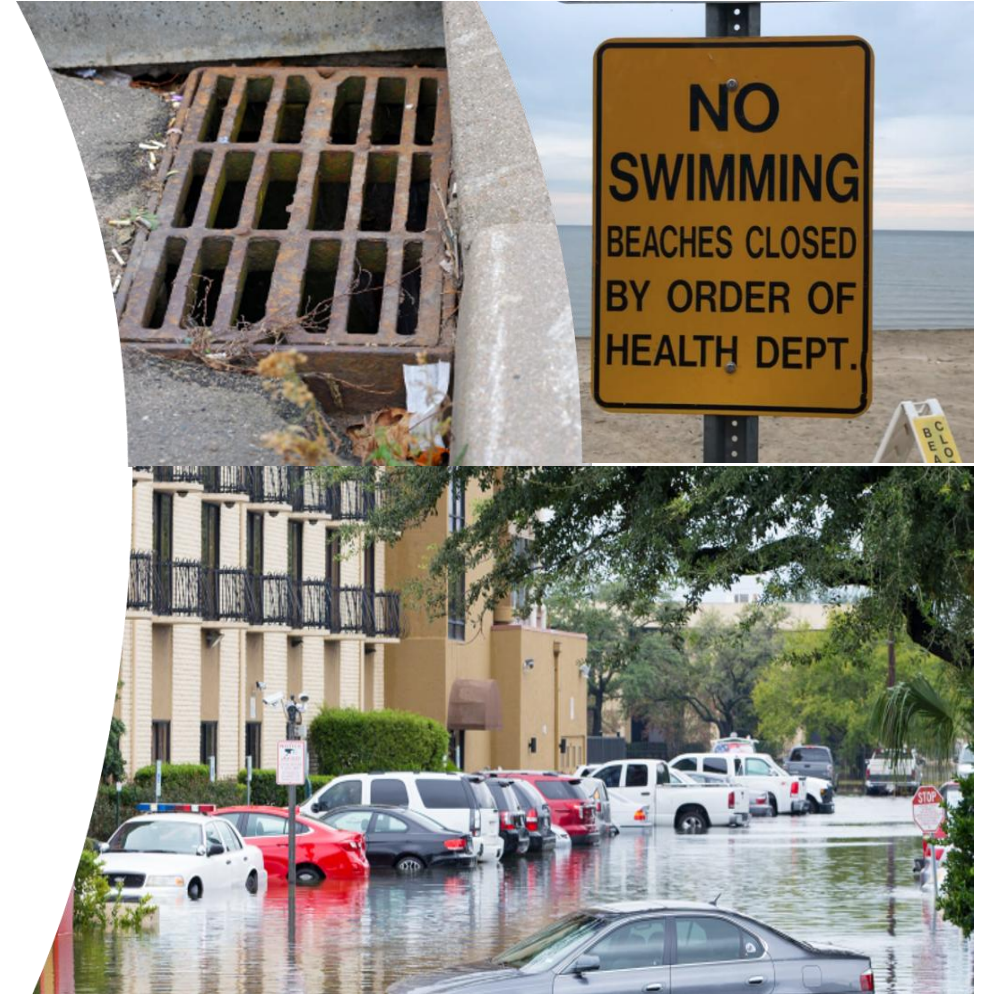
 **4** Michigan has had **four** federal disaster declarations due to flooding in the last **five years**.

 The 100-year rain event is now occurring multiple times in a single year.



Why Stormwater Matters

- Municipalities face:
 - Flooding (property damage, service disruption).
 - Water quality (NPDES permits, public health, recreation).
 - Aging infrastructure (pipes sized for past rainfall, costly to replace).
- More frequent & intense storms



Developing the Plan

- ❖ Planning for Now and the Future
- ❖ Building Local Community Readiness
- ❖ Providing Tools to Empower Action
- ❖ Coordinating Regional Resilience
- ❖ Inspiring an Engaged and Informed Public



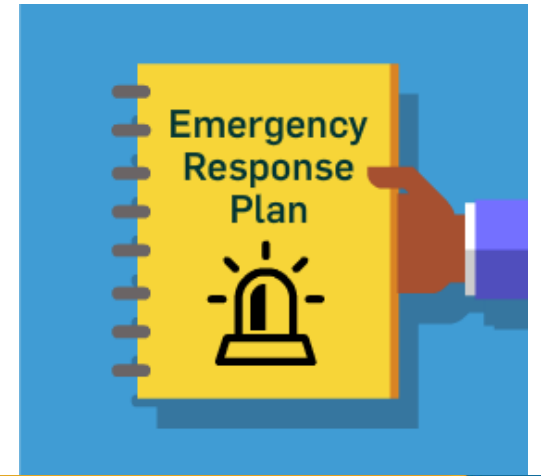
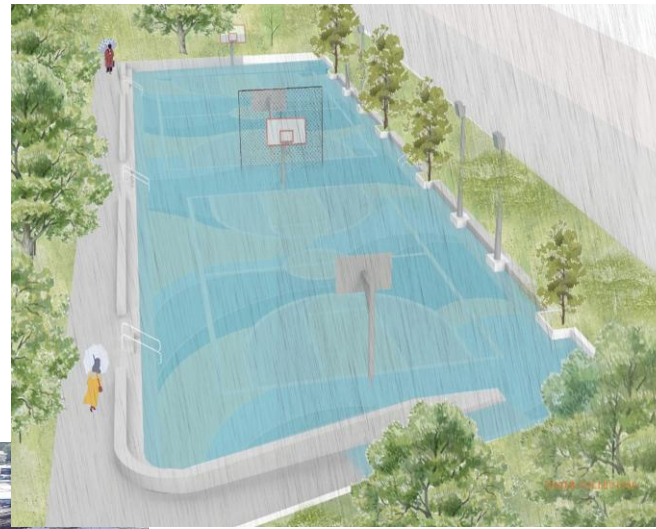
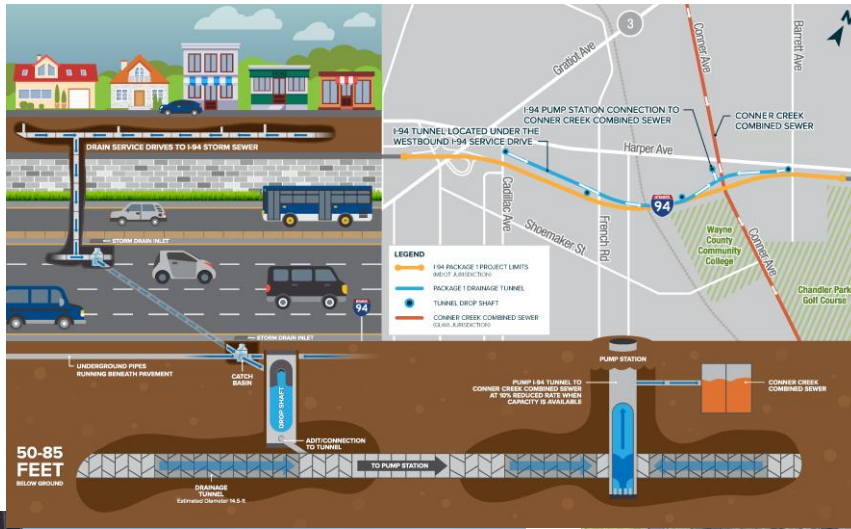
Projects that are identified and included in the RIP are eligible for lower match through PROTECT

Call for Projects



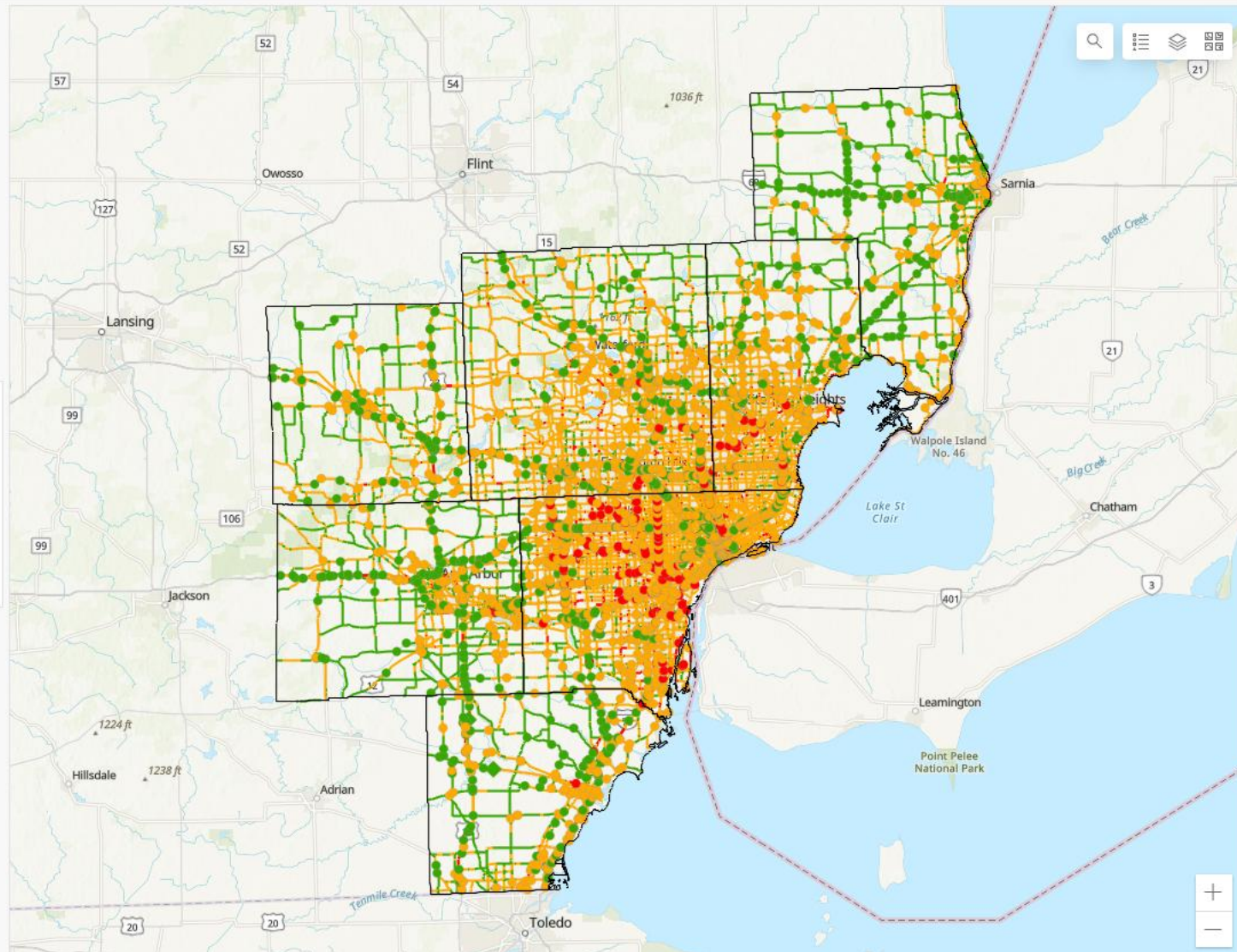
- **Types of Infrastructure Projects**
- **Where they're located**
- **How they support communities**
- **How SEMCOG can support your community with tools & resources**

Projects & Plans to Consider

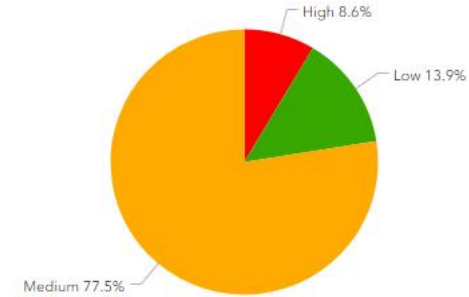


Flood Risk Tool Update

SEMCOG Flooding Risk Tool Dashboard



Roads Risk Rating Breakdown



Last update: 8 seconds ago

Roads Bridges Culverts Pump Stations

Top 5 Road Segments at Risk

Within Filtered Assets

	Road Name: From: Outer - To: Outer/S I 75 Criticality Score: 4.0 Vulnerability Score: 3.9
	Road Name: Inkster Rd From: Edward N Hines Dr - To: Inkster/Edward Hines Cutoff Criticality Score: 3.7 Vulnerability Score: 4.0
	Road Name: Inkster Rd From: Clairview Dr - To: Edward N Hines Dr Criticality Score: 3.7 Vulnerability Score: 4.0
	Road Name: Telegraph Rd From: Shiawassee Dr - To: N US 24/E M 102 RAMP Criticality Score: 3.7 Vulnerability Score: 3.9
	Road Name: Telegraph Rd From: Shiawassee Dr - To: N US 24/E M 102 RAMP Criticality Score: 3.7 Vulnerability Score: 3.9

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Roads Bridges Culverts Pump Stations

Road Asset Count

71,599

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Bridge Asset Count

2,634

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Culverts Asset Count

2,634

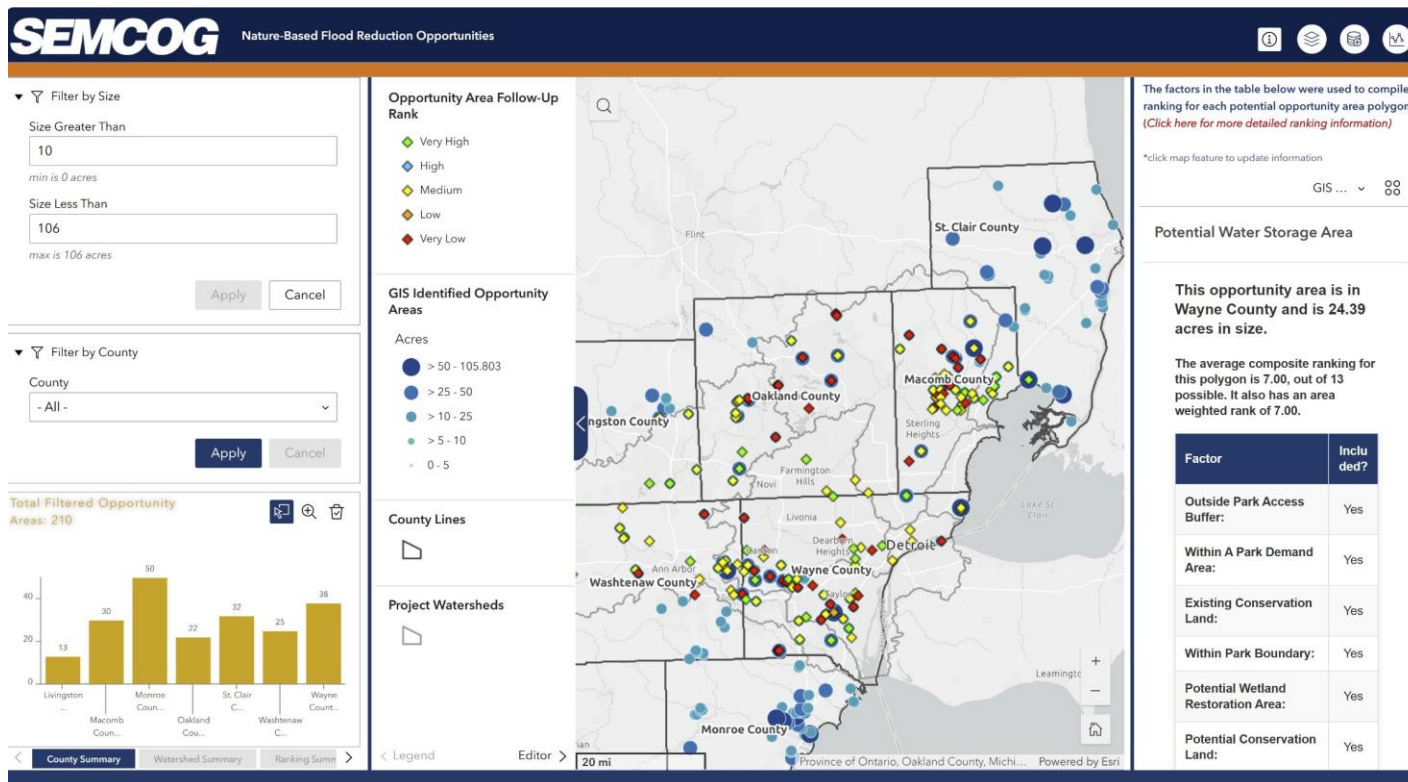
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Pump Stations Asset Count

143

Last update: 8 seconds ago

Identifying Large Scale Nature Based Solutions



- Desktop Planning Assessment & Project Identification
- Concept Plan Development

Site: Millward Park
Location: City of Allen Park
Watershed: Detroit River (Ecorse Creek)



Site: Metro Parkway Park
Location: City of Sterling Heights
Watershed: Clinton River



Site: Farmington Pond
Location: City of Farmington Hills
Watershed: Rouge River



Site: Ann Arbor DPW
Location: City of Ann Arbor
Watershed: Huron River

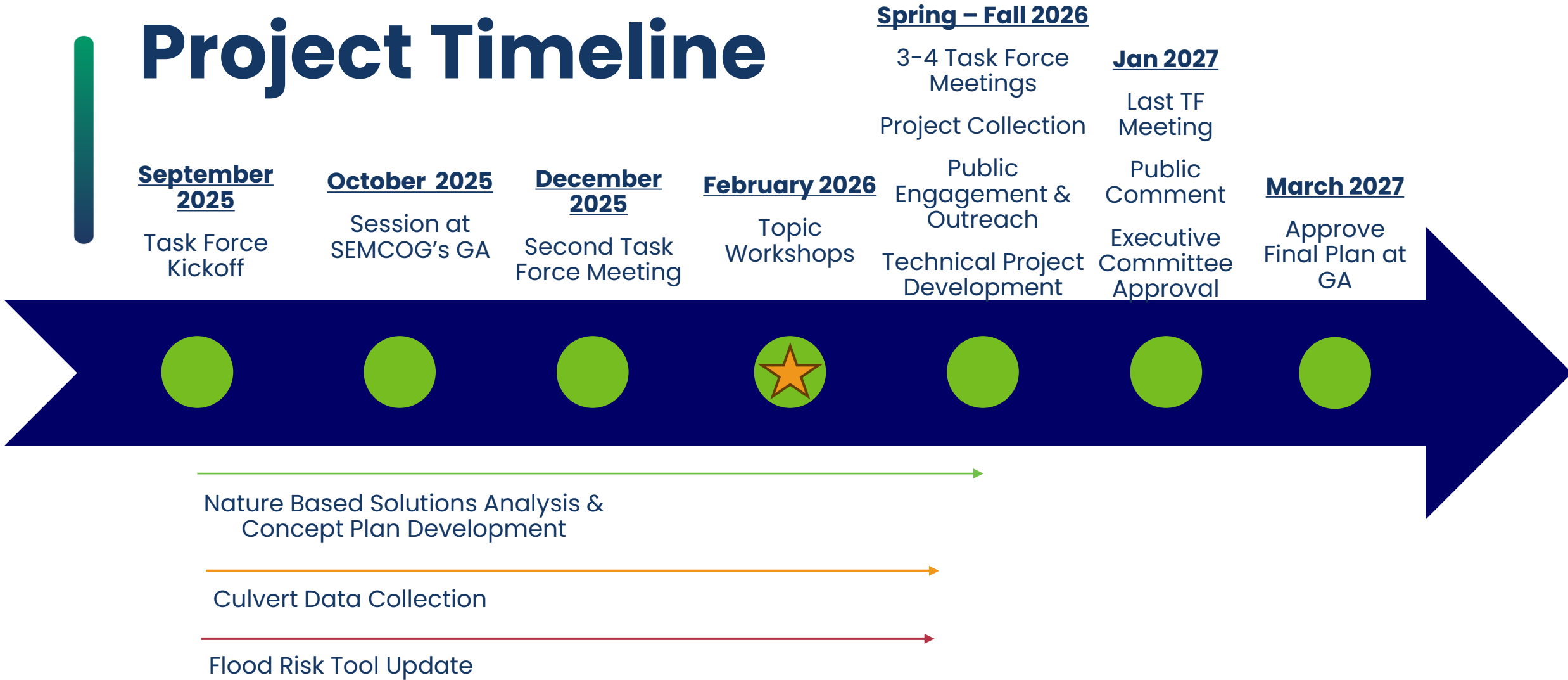


Public Outreach & Engagement

- Communicating with the public on regional resilience projects
- Understanding what's important to local communities for better planning
- Consistent messaging
- Outreach & educational materials



Project Timeline



Emergency Management 101

Local Emergency Management in Michigan

Where disasters and emergencies begin and end

Brandon Lewis, Director

Emergency Management and Communications



Local Authority

- ❑ Emergency Management in Michigan is governed by Public Act 390 of 1976 as amended, the Emergency Management Act
- ❑ Requires all counties to appoint an Emergency Management Coordinator and maintain an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)
- ❑ Allows some municipalities to do so:
 - ❑ Over 25,000: must appoint a coordinator or the county coordinator
 - ❑ Over 10,000: may appoint a coordinator
 - ❑ Under 10,000: may appoint a coordinator that works at the direction of the county coordinator



Programs

□ County:

- Livingston (District 1)
- Macomb (District 2N)
- Monroe (District 2S)
- Oakland (2N)
- St. Clair (2N)
- Washtenaw (2S)
- Wayne (2S)

□ Municipal

- Ann Arbor (2S)
- Birmingham (2N)
- Bloomfield Township (2N)
- Canton Township (2S)
- Dearborn (2S)
- Dearborn Heights (2S)
- Detroit (2S)
- Farmington Hills (2N)
- Livonia (2S)
- Southfield (2N)
- Trenton (2S)
- Warren (2N)
- Waterford (2N)



Local Emergency Management Powers

- ❑ Develop Emergency Operations Plan and local support plans
- ❑ Declare a State of Emergency
- ❑ Appropriate and expend funds, make contracts, and obtain and distribute supplies and equipment for disaster purposes
- ❑ Provide for the health and safety of persons and property, including emergency assistance
- ❑ Direct and coordinate local multi-agency response to emergencies
- ❑ Appoint or employ rescue teams, auxiliary fire and police personnel, and other disaster workers
- ❑ Enter into mutual aid agreements



State of Emergency

- ❑ Tool to address emergencies that have grown beyond the jurisdiction's ability to respond
- ❑ Any community in Michigan with an appointed Emergency Management Coordinator can declare
- ❑ Allows
 - ❑ Travel restrictions on local roads
 - ❑ Certain purchasing requirements to be temporarily suspended if the jurisdiction has an emergency purchasing ordinance
 - ❑ Temporary reassignment of personnel to meet disaster needs
 - ❑ Reinforces protections for disaster relief workers
 - ❑ Other actions deemed necessary to protect health and welfare
- ❑ Declared by chief executive official; valid for seven days unless extended by the jurisdiction's legislative body.



State of Emergency

- ❑ Unless a municipality maintains a stand-alone Emergency Management Program, the declaration must be transmitted to the county emergency manager, who will transmit to and liaise with the state.
- ❑ Damage assessment must be conducted in the affected area within 72 hours of the declaration.
- ❑ May request that the governor declare a state of emergency/disaster at the state level (necessary to open disaster contingency fund or request federal assistance)



Why should I call my EM?

- ❑ If an incident is happening or imminent, advance notice allows us to pre-plan and anticipate needs
- ❑ Declaring a state of emergency or considering it (consult)
- ❑ Need resources (equipment, supplies, personnel) that the municipality doesn't have or can't get through existing mutual aid
- ❑ Assistance with public messaging/public alerting (varies from county-to-county)
- ❑ An incident exceeds the ability of the municipality to effectively respond



What does EM bring?

- Planning support
- Connections to resources
- Ability to request resources from state
- Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
- Coordinated strategy and public information



What doesn't EM bring?

- Counties do not (generally) have disaster contingency funds
- Local municipalities are responsible for funding their own emergency operations and response
- Reimbursement of public costs *may* be available later from the state disaster contingency fund or from FEMA Public Assistance but never let that dictate response and recovery.
- All disasters begin and end locally. Higher levels of government do not relieve local responsibility, but can help dramatically.



Bottom line

- EM is here to support county and municipal governments with disasters that exceed their ability to respond
- Does not take over the incident
- Cuts red tape, reduces burden on first responders, and gets resources to where they need to be.



Questions?

Brandon Lewis
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Macomb County
Emergency Management and Communications
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EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND HOMELAND SECURITY DIVISION



MATT SCHNEPP

OBJECTIVES

- Present the supportive mission of the Michigan State Police Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division (MSP/EMHSD).
- Provide an overview of MSP/EMHSD.
- Explain the services MSP/EMHSD provides to local programs.
- Outline the Michigan Emergency Management Process.
- Answer questions.





Emergency Management



MICHIGAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACT

Public Act 390 of 1976

Under the authority of the Michigan Emergency Management Act, MSP/EMHSD is responsible for maintaining an effective emergency management system in the state of Michigan.



MSP EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND HOMELAND SECURITY DIVISION

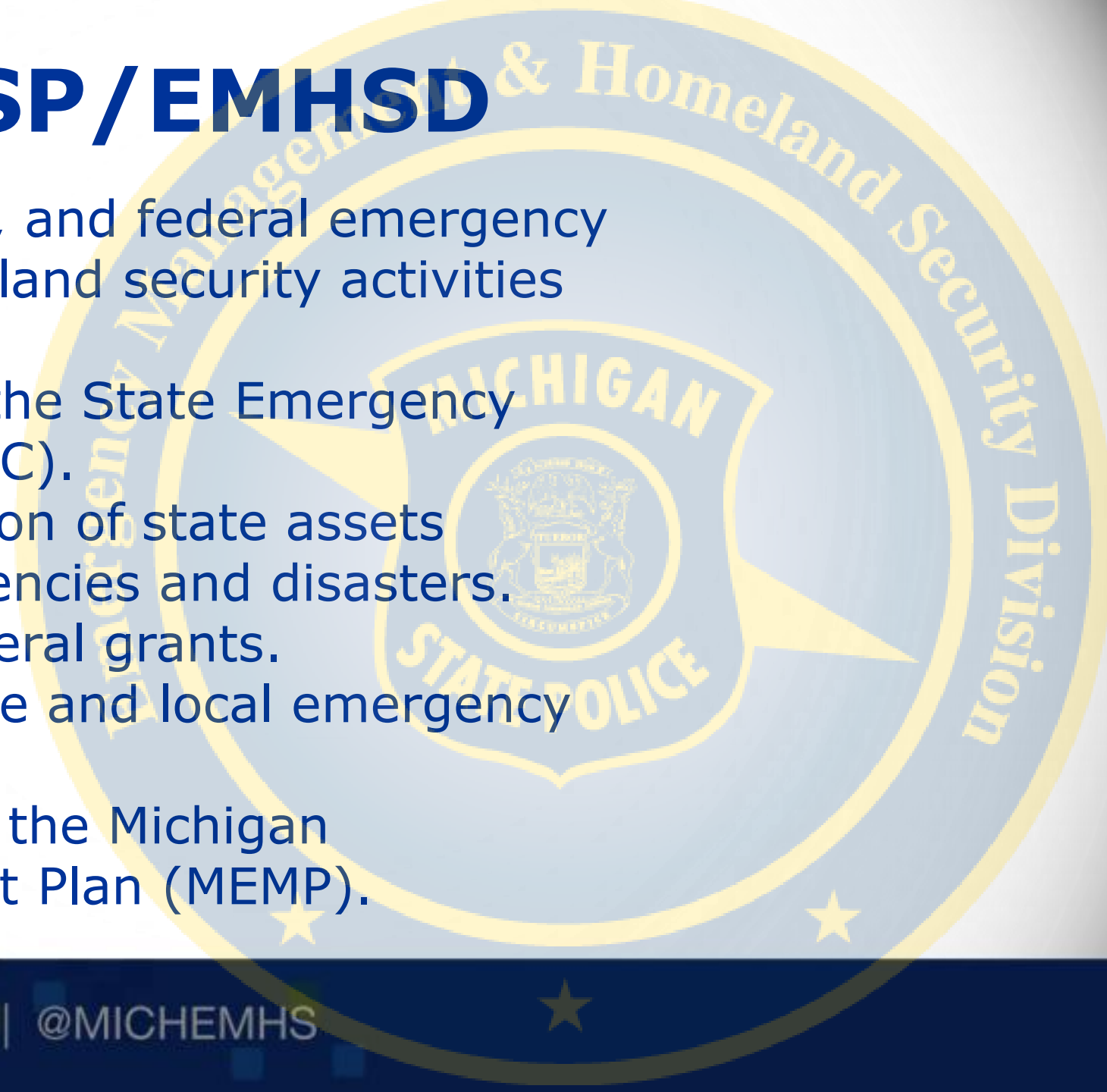
MISSION:

Prevent, mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies, disasters, and threats to our homeland.



ABOUT MSP/EMHSD

- Coordinates local, state, and federal emergency management and homeland security activities across Michigan.
- Manages operations of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
- Coordinates the utilization of state assets during and after emergencies and disasters.
- Coordinates various federal grants.
- Provides training to state and local emergency responders.
- Prepares and maintains the Michigan Emergency Management Plan (MEMP).



EMHSD ORGANIZATION



**Director of the
Michigan State Police**
Col. James Grady II

**EMHSD Assistant
Commander**
Ms. Brianna Briggs



EMHSD Commander
Capt. Kevin Sweeney

EMHSD ORGANIZATION

- The Colonel of MSP is appointed by the Governor to serve as State Director of Emergency Management and Michigan's Homeland Security Director.
- MI - MSP / EMHSD consists of the following:
 - 8 Districts
 - 12 Enlisted Members
 - 69 Civilian Members



EMHSD ORGANIZATION

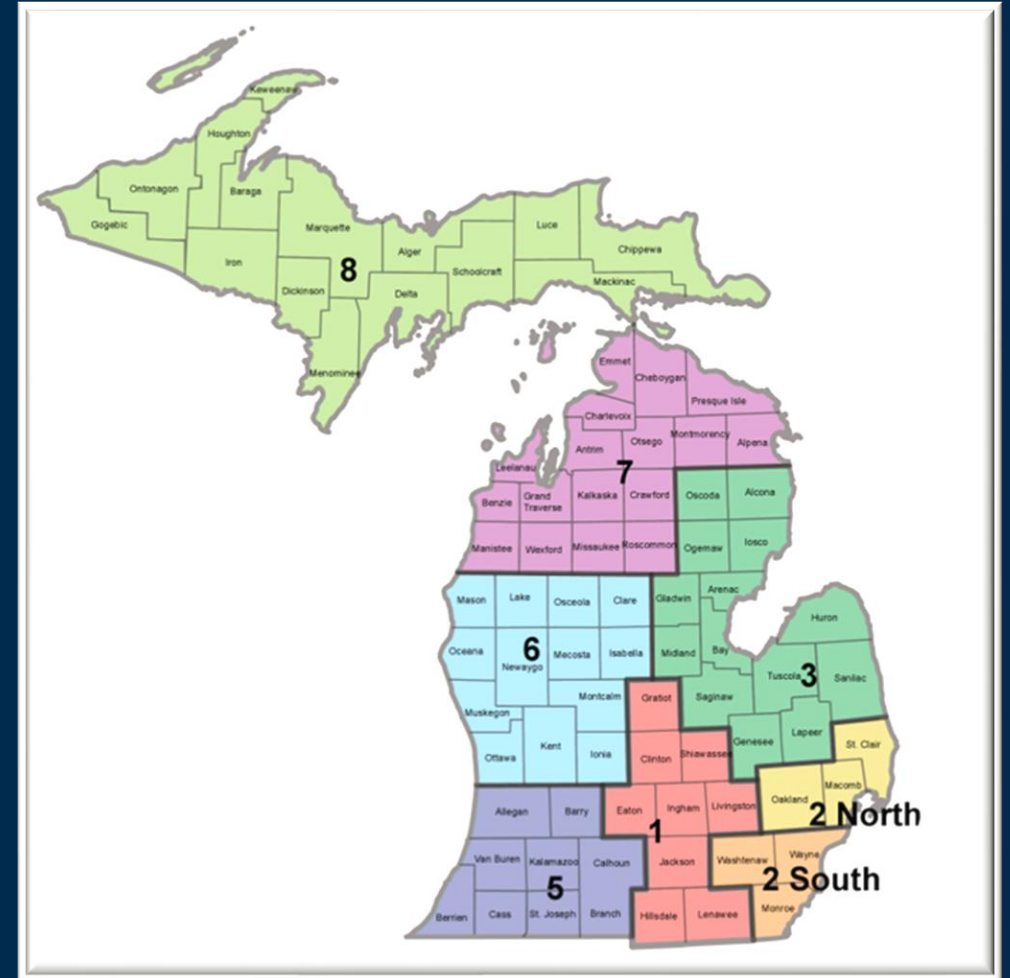
EMHSD is comprised of 6 sections.

- Operations Management
- Risk Reduction and Recovery
- Financial Management and Audit
- Training and Exercise
- State and Local Support
- Public Information and Preparedness



EMHSD REGIONS

- Michigan is divided into 8 districts.
- An MSP/EMHSD District Coordinator (DC) is assigned to each.
- The DC is the point person for administrative and disaster operations; “eyes and ears” locally in the field.
- Jointly assess incidents with local officials.
- Works directly with local emergency managers.
- Liaison between locals and state.

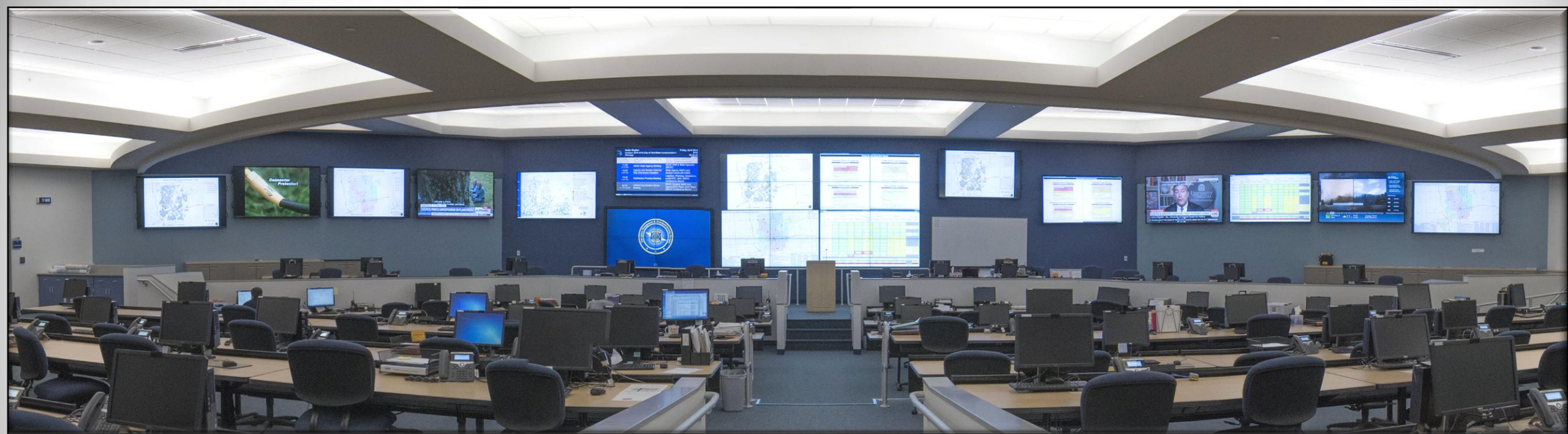




State Emergency
Operations Center
(SEOC)



STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (SEOC)



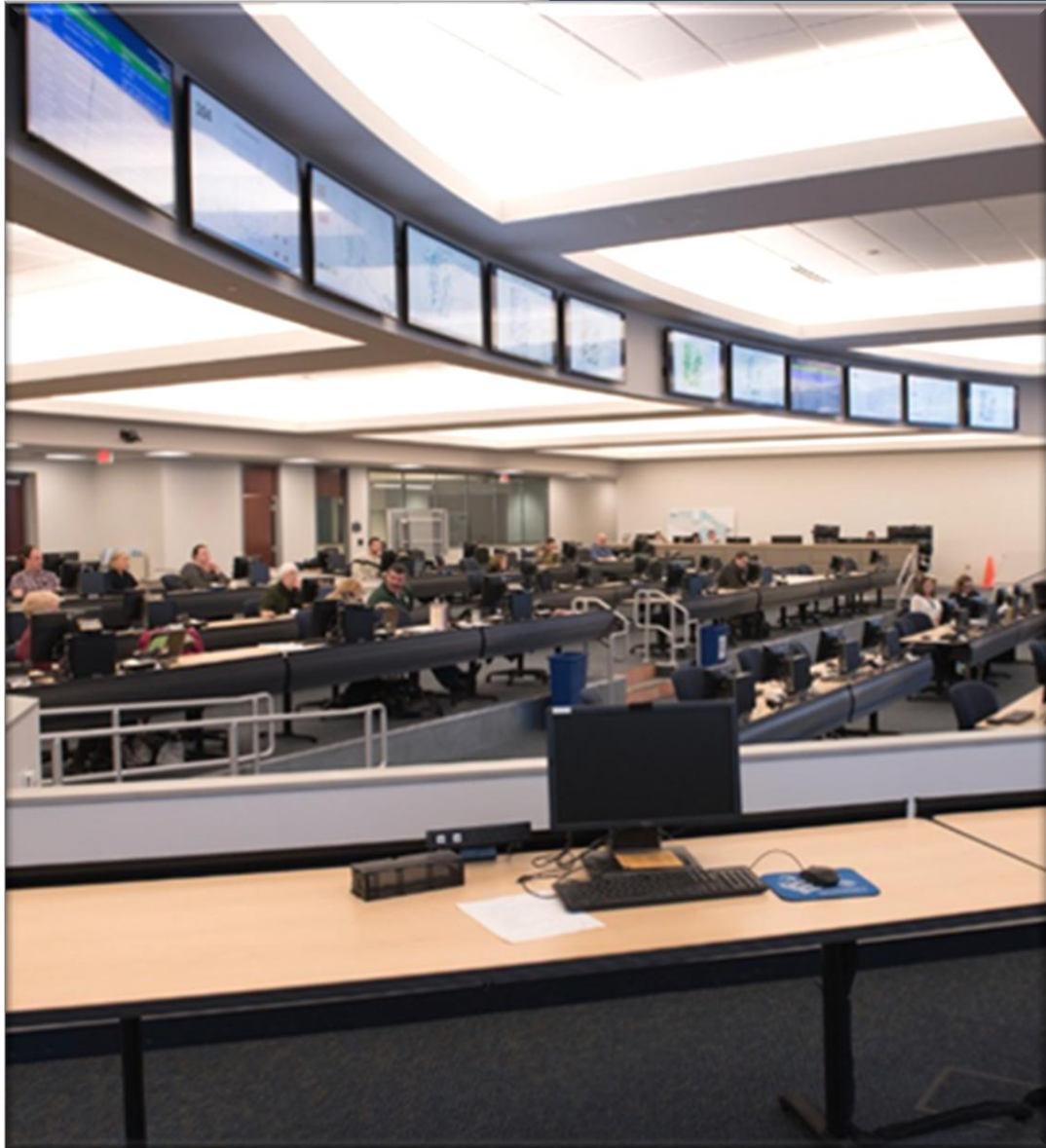
- Coordinates state response activities.
- Procures and manages resources.
- Coordinates and disseminates information.
- Manages recovery efforts.



STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (SEOC)

- The SEOC is the primary coordination point of all state disaster response operations.
- Facilitates state assistance to local jurisdictions and residents during times of disaster or emergency.





FUNCTIONS OF THE SEOC

- Resource management.
- Situational awareness.
- SEOC to local EOC Coordination.
- Coordination with (Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)).
- Coordination with other federal partners.
- Documentation.
- Policy Guidance.

SEOC ACTIVATION: TRIGGERS

- **Events:** Threshold event occurs as described in the Emergency Operating Procedure.
- **Complexity:** Multiple jurisdictions or state agencies responding.
- **Declaration:** If the governor declares a state of emergency or disaster.
- **Request for Assistance:** If the MSP/EMHSD receives a request for assistance from a local jurisdiction.





STATE OF
EMERGENCY/DISASTER
DECLARATION

RECENT DISASTERS



Recent Disasters

Northern Michigan Ice Storm March 28-30, 2025

- 12 counties.
 - Widespread power outages.
 - Blocked roads.
 - Communication failures.
 - Mackinac Bridge closure.
 - Disruption of essential services.
- SEOC active for 16+ days.
 - 150+ operational hours.
 - Multiple state agency response.
- Governor's executive actions:
 - Declared State of Emergency.
 - Deployed National Guard.
 - Issued energy emergency.
 - Waived transport restrictions.
 - Requested Presidential Emergency Declaration.



Recent Disasters

Northern Michigan Ice Storm (cont.)

- Life saving actions:
 - SEOC coordination.
 - 50 shelters/warming centers.
 - Emergency fuel and oxygen.
 - 755+ miles of roads cleared.
 - Supported power restoration to 180,000+ residents.
- National Guard & DNR:
 - Delivered critical supplies.
 - Conducted wellness checks.
 - Provided security.
 - Operated large-scale fueling.
 - Led road debris removal.
- Mission requests:
 - Fulfilled 300+.
 - Heavy equipment.
 - Generators.
 - Communications support.
 - Shelter supplies.



Recent Disasters

Northern Michigan Ice Storm (cont.)

- Public Information Efforts:
 - Centralized disaster webpage.
 - 350+ coordinated social posts.
 - 60+ news releases.
 - Unified state/local messaging.
- Estimated State Response Costs (estimates):
 - \$13M
 - MSP/EMHSD - \$3.8M.
 - MDOT - \$5.8M.
 - MING - \$2M.
 - DNR - \$1M.
- Presidential Disaster Declaration:
 - Approved: Public Assistance (PA)
 - Denied:
 - Individual Assistance.
 - PA Category F (utilities).
 - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.
 - Appeals underway.



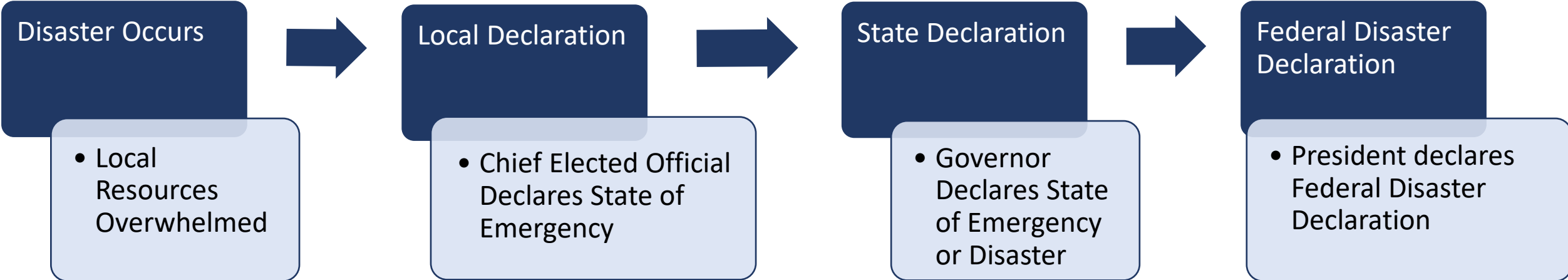


STATE OF
EMERGENCY/DISASTER
DECLARATION

PROCESS



DISASTER DECLARATION PROCESS



Federal Declarations

- If local and state resources are exhausted, the governor may request assistance from the federal government through a Presidential Disaster Declaration.
- If the President makes a disaster declaration, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) administers the response for the Federal Government.



FEMA

Disaster Response Cycle Overview





MDOT Safety & Security Administration

MDOT Infrastructure



Coloma Transportation Service Center

- All state trunkline and right-of-way
 - US- (*United States*)
 - I- (*Interstate*)
 - M- (*Michigan*)
- 9,655 miles
 - 8% of all centerline miles
 - Carries 53% of all traffic
 - and 70% of all truck traffic
- MDOT-owned infrastructure and facilities



MDOT Infrastructure

- We are also tasked with collaborating with Canadian Authorities as well and Bridge owners for 4 international bridges and the Mack.
- And more – i.e. rail, aeronautics, etc.



Rules of use for MDOT response

- MDOT is a bit like a Unicorn in the EM world
 - MDOT is “financed” via both state and federal funds, as such
 - We are bound by constitutional restrictions of state and federal funds
 - This translates into needing a Governors Declaration in order for us to move off of trunkline and into non-trunkline arenas
 - Once we have a Declaration, we then can become a powerful response to an active situation



MDOT EM Dual Responsibilities

- SEOC

- Northern Ice Storm 25
- SW Tornadoes 24
- Midland Dam failure 20

- FHWA

- Baraga Flooding 25
- Houghton/Ontonagon 25

Norther Ice Storm 2025

At the peak of the response
MDOT accounted for 250
personnel

Staff from all 7 regions

Crews from 21 Counties*

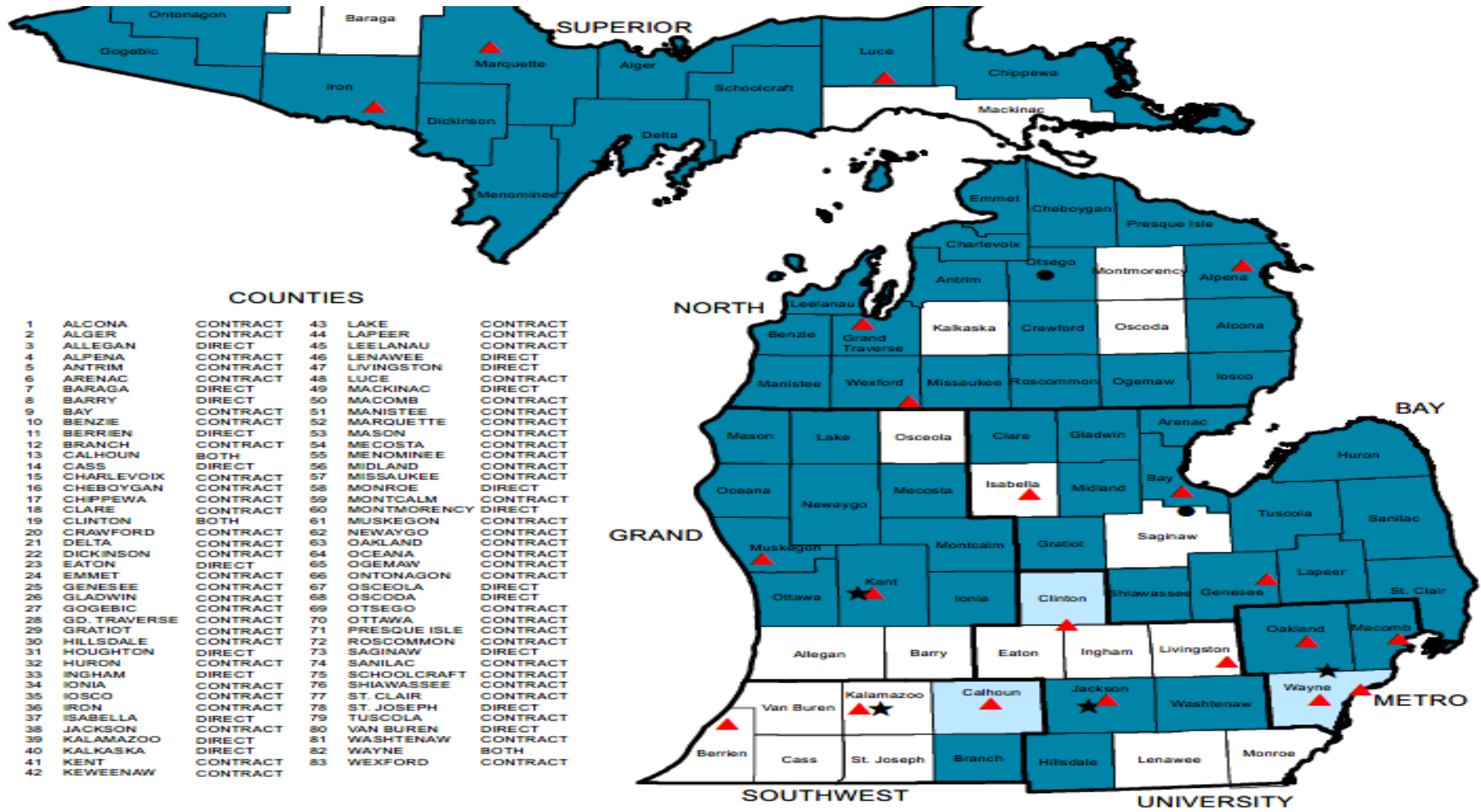
Eventually Indiana DOT



M-32 Between Gaylord and Alpena







COUNTIES

1	ALCONA	CONTRACT	43	LAKE	CONTRACT
2	ALGER	CONTRACT	44	LAPEER	CONTRACT
3	ALLEGAN	DIRECT	45	LEELANAU	CONTRACT
4	ALPENA	CONTRACT	46	LENAWEE	DIRECT
5	ANTRIM	CONTRACT	47	LIVINGSTON	DIRECT
6	ARENAC	CONTRACT	48	LUCE	CONTRACT
7	BARAGA	DIRECT	49	MACKINAC	DIRECT
8	BARRY	DIRECT	50	MACOMB	CONTRACT
9	BAY	CONTRACT	51	MANISTEE	CONTRACT
10	BEZIE	CONTRACT	52	MARQUETTE	CONTRACT
11	BERRIEN	DIRECT	53	MASON	CONTRACT
12	BRANCH	CONTRACT	54	MECOSTA	CONTRACT
13	CALHOUN	BOTH	55	MENOMINEE	CONTRACT
14	CASS	DIRECT	56	MIDLAND	CONTRACT
15	CHARLEVOIX	CONTRACT	57	MISSAUKEE	CONTRACT
16	CHEBOYGAN	CONTRACT	58	MONROE	DIRECT
17	CHIPPewa	CONTRACT	59	MONTCALM	CONTRACT
18	CLARE	CONTRACT	60	MONTMORENCY	DIRECT
19	CLINTON	BOTH	61	MUSKEGON	CONTRACT
20	CRAWFORD	CONTRACT	62	NEWAYGO	CONTRACT
21	DELTA	CONTRACT	63	OAKLAND	CONTRACT
22	DICKINSON	CONTRACT	64	OCEANA	CONTRACT
23	EATON	DIRECT	65	OGEMAW	CONTRACT
24	EMMET	CONTRACT	66	ONTONAGON	CONTRACT
25	GENESEE	CONTRACT	67	OSCEOLA	DIRECT
26	GLADWIN	CONTRACT	68	OSCODA	DIRECT
27	GOGEBIC	CONTRACT	69	OTSEGO	CONTRACT
28	GD. TRAVERSE	CONTRACT	70	OTTAWA	CONTRACT
29	GRATIOT	CONTRACT	71	PRESQUE ISLE	CONTRACT
30	HILLSDALE	CONTRACT	72	ROSCOMMON	CONTRACT
31	HOUGHTON	DIRECT	73	SAGINAW	DIRECT
32	HURON	CONTRACT	74	SANILAC	CONTRACT
33	INGHAM	DIRECT	75	SCHOOLCRAFT	CONTRACT
34	IONIA	CONTRACT	76	SHIAWASSEE	CONTRACT
35	IOSCO	CONTRACT	77	ST. CLAIR	CONTRACT
36	IRON	CONTRACT	78	ST. JOSEPH	DIRECT
37	ISABELLA	DIRECT	79	TUSCOLA	CONTRACT
38	JACKSON	CONTRACT	80	VAN BUREN	DIRECT
39	KALAMAZOO	DIRECT	81	WASHTENAW	CONTRACT
40	KALKASKA	DIRECT	82	WAYNE	BOTH
41	KENT	CONTRACT	83	WEXFORD	CONTRACT
42	KEWEENAW	CONTRACT			

▲	TSC	□	Direct Forces
●	Region/TSC	■	Predominantly Direct Forces
★	Region Office	■	Contract County
		■	Predominantly Contract County

County
Coordination

STATE TRUNKLINE MAINTENANCE CONTRACT

OCTOBER 1, 2021 – SEPTEMBER 30, 2026



Michigan Storm Response

April 12-18, 2025



“STRONG BACKS, GOOD WORK ETHIC, CARING HEARTS”

Ice Storm Cont.

- MDOT response was a 30-day response*
- Over 750 Centerline miles cleared
- Estimated cost of \$5.8 million
- Will be working on results of storm for years to come.
- Tunnel of trees





Respond and Report

- Each agency responds to incidents on their system and reports using their normal procedures
- As incidents escalate, coordination expands
- Document costs and take pictures of damage

Local Public Road Agency

- Works with Local Emergency Management Coordinator
 - Local Emergency Operations Center
- Damage assessment
 - Federal-aid
 - Non-federal-aid
 - Debris removal

MDOT

- Regions provide information to Safety and Security Administration
 - Damage assessment
 - Resources
- As MDOT Emergency Management Coordinator, Safety and Security Administration works with
 - FHWA
 - State Emergency Operations Center

Program Eligibility Overview

Federal-aid Roads



- MDOT Safety and Security Administration
 - Gathers and compiles damage assessments in Damage Survey Summary
 - Local public road agencies
 - Initial: State Emergency Operations Center
 - Follow-up: MDOT Local Agency Programs
 - MDOT regions
 - Minimum disaster-wide \$700,000 in federal-aid costs, “federal share”
 - Considers potential cost recovery from responsible party
 - Coordinates with FHWA to request program
 - FHWA may request windshield-type review of significant damage
 - FHWA notifies MDOT if the incident is eligible
- Local public road agencies and MDOT develop Detailed Damage Inspection Reports (DDIR)
- Team will visit sites and evaluate reports
- FHWA determines site and cost eligibility
- MDOT submits eligible projects to FHWA

2014-08 SE Michigan Severe Storms

FHWA Emergency Relief program

Initial Request: \$1.5 million

Final Federal Share: \$1.8 million

Eligible: 11 sites in 3 MDOT Regions
4 sites in 4 local public road agencies

Governor's Declaration of Disaster

Counties: Macomb, Oakland, Wayne

MDOT Regions: Metro



I-696 at I-75, Oakland County

Baraga 2025

- Baraga Township
- Village of L'Anse
- Est cost of \$1.6m
- Fed share est \$1.3m



Houghton/Ontonagon

- Chassell Township
- Portage Township
- City of Houghton
- Est. cost \$2.5m
- Fed share est. \$2.1m



Contact Information

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 - BradleyC16@michigan.gov
- Brad Feister
 - 517-614-0619
 - FeisterB@michigan.gov

Open Discussion for Q & A



Great Lakes Water Authority



EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Office of Emergency Preparedness



Deputy Chief Walter Davis | Ebony Pedraza, Emergency Preparedness Specialist

GREAT LAKES WATER AUTHORITY

BRIEF OVERVIEW

GLWA began operations as an independent regional water and wastewater authority, separate from the Detroit Water and Sewer Department (DWSD) in 2016.





The Great Lakes Water Authority (GLWA) provides nearly 40 percent of Michigan's population with water of unquestionable quality, as well as effective and efficient wastewater services to nearly 30 percent of the state. GLWA is made up of two major components, our Fresh Water System and Wastewater System.



Water System

5 
Treatment Plants

 816 miles of
transmission main 


 **88** Member Partners
across **112** communities

 **3.8 MILLION**
PEOPLE SERVED

 **3** Water
Intakes 

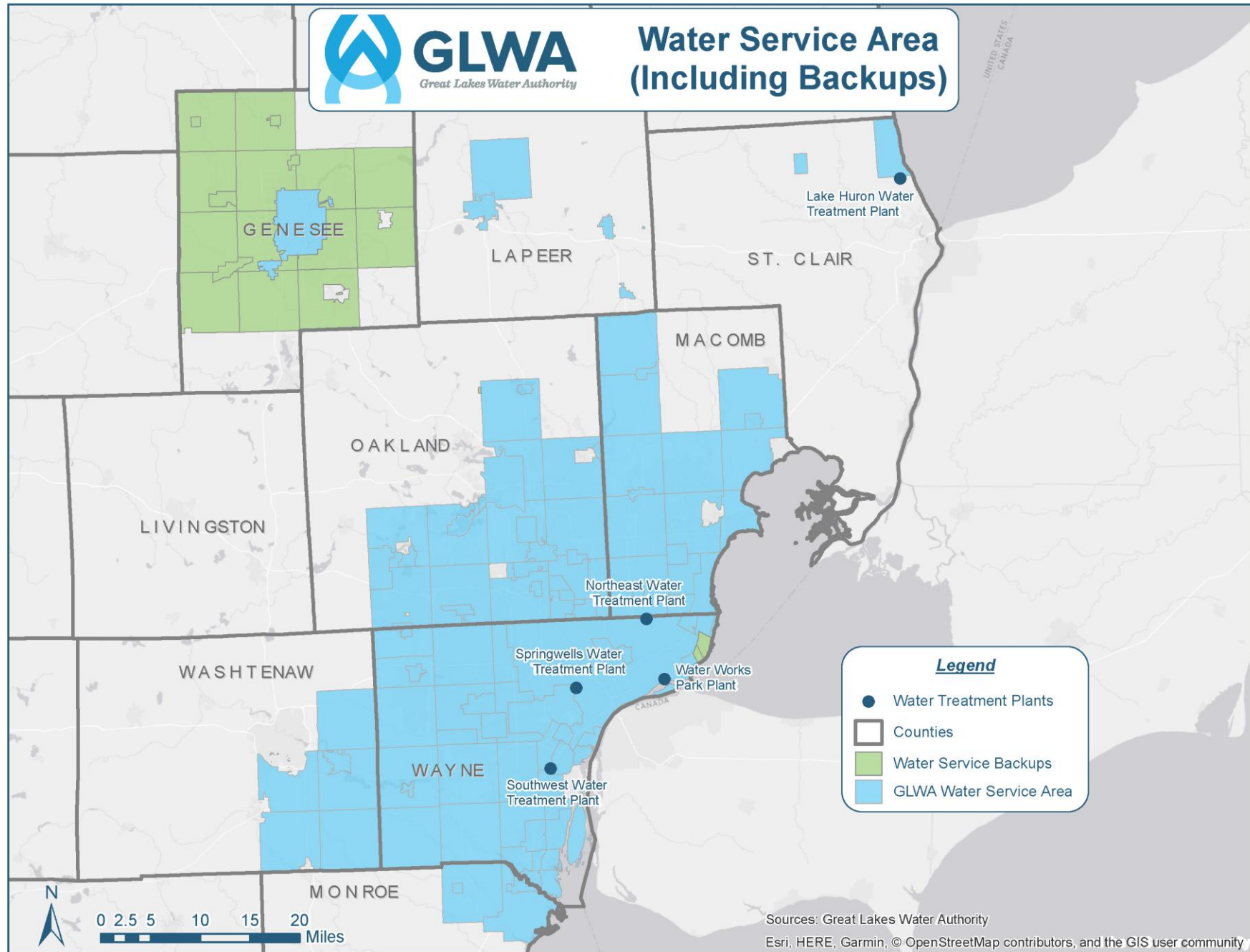
19 BOOSTER
PUMP STATIONS 

 Treatment capacity of **1,720**
million gallons per day

 **1,698 SQ. MILE**
service area



Water Service Area (Including Backups)



Legend

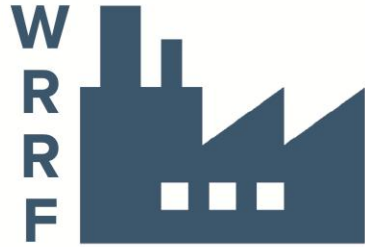
- Water Treatment Plants
- Counties
- Water Service Backups
- GLWA Water Service Area



Sources: Great Lakes Water Authority
Esri, HERE, Garmin, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community



Wastewater System



The largest single-site wastewater treatment facility in the United States



195 miles of trunk sewers & interceptors



19 Member Partners across **79** communities



2.8 MILLION PEOPLE SERVED

8 
CSOs

3 
Interceptors

9 PUMP STATIONS 



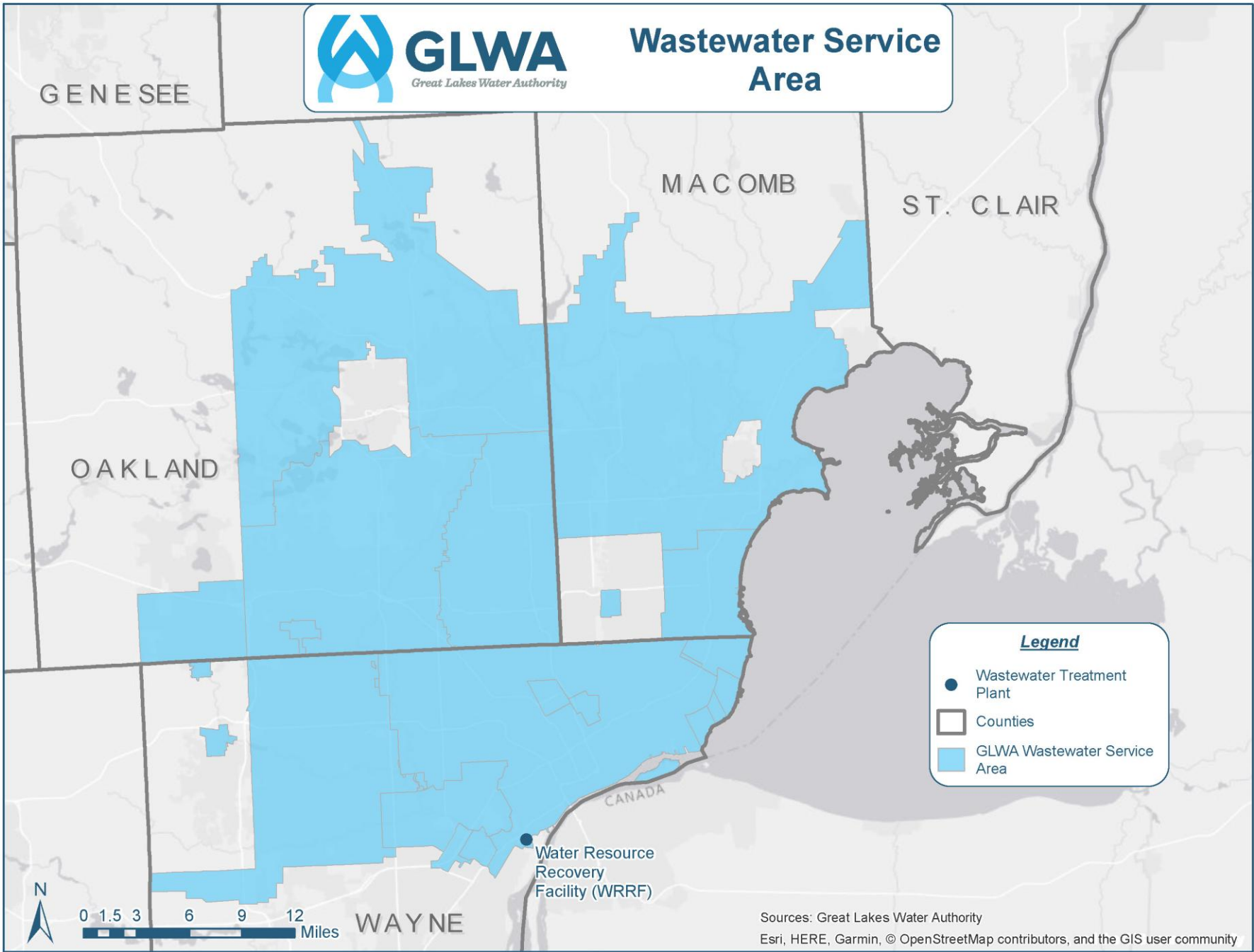
Treatment capacity of **1,700** million gallons per day



944 SQ. MILE service area



Wastewater Service Area

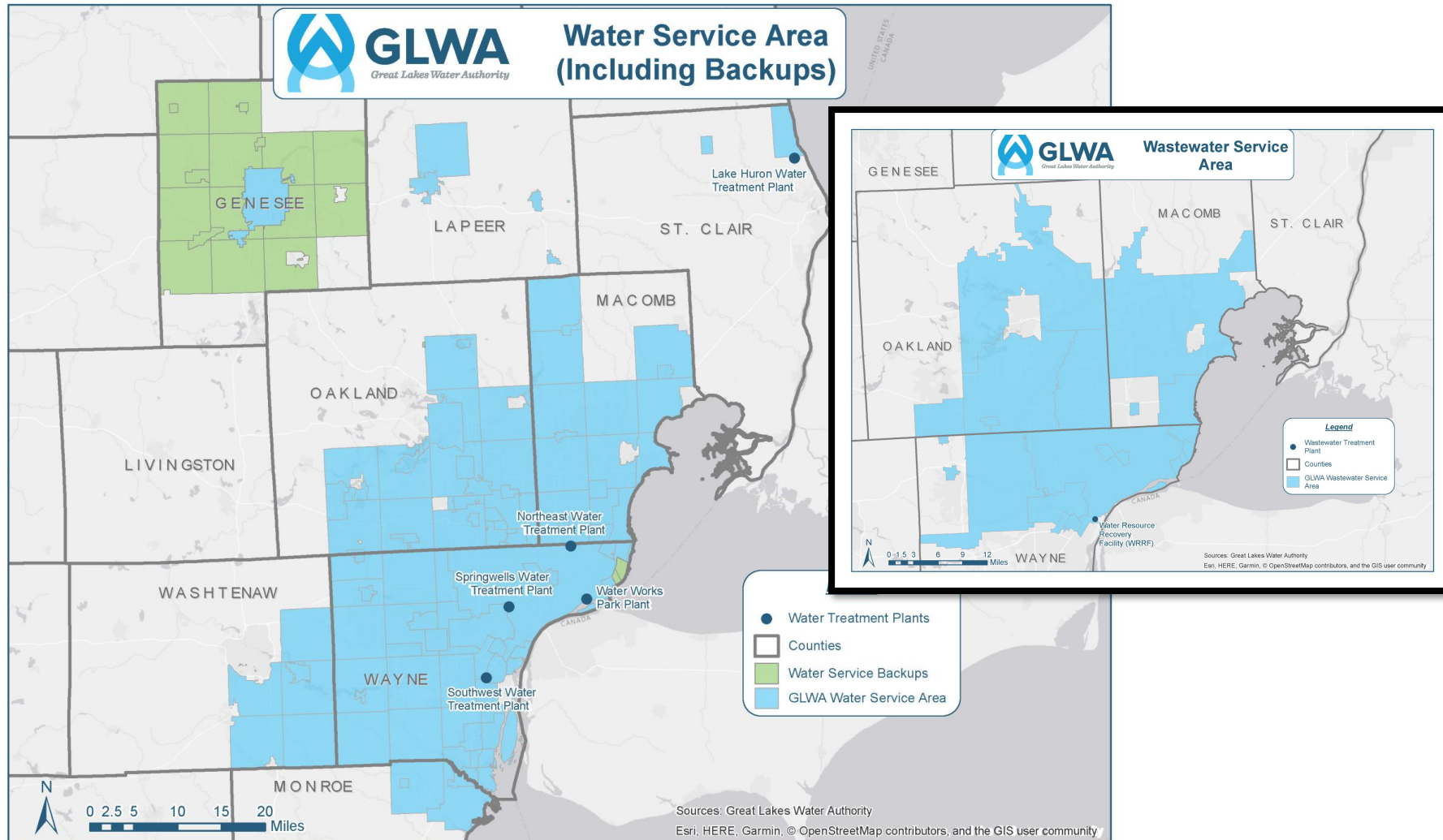


PROTECTING OUR WATER

- Stability of drinking water and wastewater treatment is essential to protecting public health and all human activity.
- Critical services would suffer negative impacts from a denial of service in our Water and Wastewater Systems.
- GLWA has enhanced the security and resilience of our drinking water and wastewater infrastructures.



MEMBER PARTNERS



**WAYNE | GENESEE | LAPEER | ST. CLAIR | OAKLAND |
WASTENAW | MONROE**



120 INCH WATER MAIN BREAK

- Saturday, August 13, 2022.
- Break between the Lake Huron Water Treatment Plant (LHWTP) and the Imlay City Booster Pump Station
- Initially, GLWA issued a precautionary boil water advisory (BWA) for 23 communities with an estimated 935,000 persons affected.





54 INCH WATER MAIN BREAK

- Monday, February 17, 2025.
- Break in Southwest Detroit (Beard and Rowan)
- Pipe originally built in the 1930s.



36 INCH WATER MAIN BREAK

- Saturday, July 7, 2025.
- Break in Chesterfield Township.
- Break on Gratiot between 24 Mile Rd and 25 Mile Rd



42 INCH WATER MAIN BREAK

- September 25, 2025.
- Break at 14 Mile Rd west of M5.
- Affected communities: Walled Lake, Wixom and parts of Novi.
- Had to close 6 of 7 valves.
- Excavation needed of 24-inch pipe to install a line to ensure better isolation of the break.



HOW DO WE RESPOND?

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

GLWA's Emergency Response is guided by our Emergency Response Plan:

- Executive Leadership is informed of an incident
- The decision is made to **ACTIVATE** the Emergency Response Plan
- Assess the Situation (this is where the decision is made whether an ECC activation is needed)
- If needed, Activate the ECC
- Emergency Preparedness is activated
- Event is worked; operations work on the issue, emergency preparedness is in control of communications
- Incident is ready for Closeout

EMERGENCY ACTION GUIDELINE (EAG)

STEP 1: CEO

Receives call of an actual or potential emergency.

DECISION

- Activate ERP partially or fully
- Identify Incident Commander

STEP 2: ACTIVATE

ERP ACTIVATION

- Depending on activation type, alert all or part of the command staff via Ready Op/email
- This is separate from an Emergency Command Center (ECC) activation.

STEP 3: ASSESS/DISCUSS

SITUATION

Discussion of initial assessment from the Incident Commander
Discuss how the command staff can assist rectification of situation

STEP 4: ACTIVATE ECC

After the preliminary assessment, the CEO will determine whether the situation warrants an ECC activation (partial or full; in person or virtual)

At this point, Emergency Preparedness will step in to help coordinate
If warranted, Emergency Preparedness will contact the communities' Emergency Management Coordinator.

IT IS POSSIBLE FOR THE EVENT TO END HERE.

If the event grows, proceed to Step 4.

WE WILL NOW USE EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION IN STEP 4!!

STEP 5: EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

EMERGENCY COMMAND CENTER MEETINGS/CALLS

Emergency Preparedness (or designated personnel) will set up the ECC Briefing or ECC call (if virtual)

ECC briefing will begin with an opening from Emergency Preparedness or the Incident Command (unless otherwise specified).

SCC/PCC will give an update (if warranted), operations will give an update, public affairs will give an update (allot time for questions and comments)

During the briefings the plan and restorative measures will be discussed (restoration plan will be presented by operations).

Public Affairs will keep Team Members, customers and community updated on progress of restoration efforts.

STEP 6: RECOVER / CLOSEOUT

Work restoration/recovery plan

Assess short and long term impacts of the emergency

Monitor and report progress

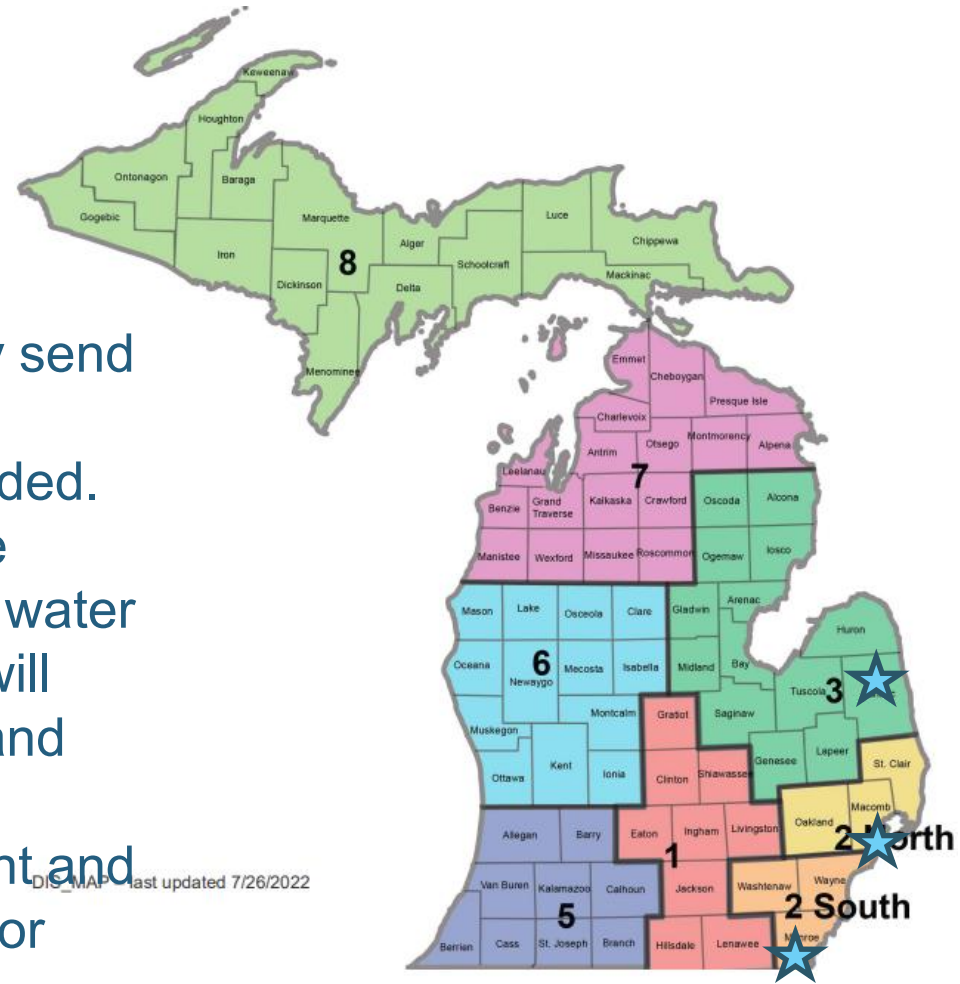
Upon completion, conclude response operations and close ECC

ECC ACTIVATION

Great Lakes Water Authority Response To A Local EOC Activation

ECC RESPONSE

- When the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of GLWA is notified of a local EOC activation due to a GLWA emergency, the CEO will immediately send representatives to the EOC with the authority to commit resources as needed.
- In the event of a disaster and multiple EOC locations are activated due to a water or wastewater emergency, the CEO will report to GLWA's Emergency Command Center and request that the Michigan State Police, Emergency Management and Homeland Security District Coordinator report to the GLWA ECC to maintain communication and provide resources to the activated EOCs.



OPERATIONS VS PREPAREDNESS

To efficiently and effectively respond to an emergency GLWA's Operations and Emergency Preparedness must work simultaneously and in coordination with each other.

OPERATIONS	EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Works to resolve issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintains communication between operations, member partners and executive
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Creates plans and timelines for restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communicates with local EM coordinators to ensure community is informed
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identifies needed parts/equipment for restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Host EOC briefings whether in person or virtual
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work with local communities DPW, Water personnel	



ANY QUESTIONS?



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How Coordination Happens


The Importance of Coordination

- Ensures timely, effective, and safe responses
- Improved information sharing between key stakeholders and the public
- Helps everyone be prepared in an emergency!



Let's Hear from You!

- What does effective communication look like, what do you need to make that happens, and what are some of the challenges related to coordination?
- Breakout into groups at your table and discuss the questions in your handout
- 20 minutes to discussion, 10 minutes for report out
- Then lunch!



we want to hear
from you!



Questions for Discussion

- What does effective coordination look like (e.g., timely communication, shared situational awareness, joint decision-making)?
 - What are some recent examples of good coordination?
 - What factors lead to successful communication?
- Where does coordination break down (e.g., communication delays, unclear responsibilities, staffing limitations, siloed information systems)?
- What information do you struggle to obtain from external partners, and how does that affect decision making?
- Who are your most critical external partners? Who are your first three phone calls/emails?

Enjoy Lunch!

Tabletop Exercise

Practical Discussion for flood response and recovery

Brandon Lewis, Director

Emergency Management and Communications



Objectives

1. Give participants a glimpse into pre-disaster planning and coordination.
2. Expose participants to public information and warning coordination techniques.
3. Identify the resource identification and deployment processes
4. Work through the implications of emergency/disaster declaration



Scenario Overview

It's mid-August. Seasonal rainfall has been about average. Most of the rivers and drains in Southeast Michigan are at normal levels, as are most water retention areas. Severe weather has been unremarkable up to this point in the season.

On August 3, NWS issues a forecast for the third day (8/5) that includes an enhanced probability of severe weather, with heavy rainfall as a primary hazard. 3"-5" of rain are currently forecast in the afternoon and evening hours, with the probability of exceeding 4" of rain currently at 55%.



Discussion #1

This information is relayed to your jurisdiction/agency by the county Emergency Management Office the morning of the 3rd.

- ❑ Does your jurisdiction/agency currently have a policy or procedure of steps to take if this type of information is received?
- ❑ If so, what are they?
- ❑ Do you make any internal or external notifications?



Scenario Continued

It is now the morning of August 5. NWS is forecasting a major storm system will move into Southeast Michigan near the evening rush.

Storms will begin impacting the western part of the area (Livingston, Washtenaw) at approximately 4 pm, with rainfall exiting the area to the east at approximately 11 pm.

The forecast is for 3"-5" to fall across the metro area, with a 20% chance that rainfall could exceed 6".



Discussion #2

This information is relayed to your jurisdiction/agency by the county Emergency Management Office the morning of the 5th.

- ❑ Do you make any internal or external notifications?
- ❑ What types of escalation would you consider?
- ❑ Are there any internal or external discussions you'd consider before the afternoon?



Scenario Continued

The forecast rain event enters Southeast Michigan around 4pm as predicted. However, rainfall is much heavier than anticipated.

Lansing received 4” of rain in the first 45 minutes, 6” of rain in the first 90 minutes, and another two hours of moderate intensity rain is expected.

Jackson received 3.5” of rain in the first 40 minutes, 6.5” in the first 90 minutes, and another 90 minutes of moderate rain is expected.



Scenario Continued

The rainfall leaves the last impacted area in the region, St. Clair County, at approximately 11:30 pm. Rainfall totals range from 6.5” to 8” across the region, with the vast majority falling in the first 45 minutes in all of the impacted areas.

The National Weather Service has issued Flash Flood Warnings across the region. All of the major freeways are underwater, with as much as 15’ of water underneath some overpasses. Dispatch centers are overwhelmed with calls for assistance. Water rescues are underway.



Discussion #4

- ❑ Where is your EOC located?
- ❑ Will you consider a partial or full activation of EOC personnel?
- ❑ Who will coordinate public information for you and how will it be disseminated?
- ❑ Many neighborhoods are inaccessible, water rescues are necessary across the region (and your community), and that your resources are over-extended. What actions are you considering and why?



Scenario Continued

It is now the morning of August 6. Flood waters remain throughout Southeast Michigan. All counties in the region have declared a state of emergency. Many municipalities have as well.

Almost every community and county in the area is being inundated with calls in almost every department from people seeking help.



Discussion #5

- ❑ What are your priorities for the second day?
- ❑ What information are you communicating to the public and how?
- ❑ How are you handling the influx of calls.
- ❑ How are you ensuring the accuracy of information that you're sharing with the public?
- ❑ Have you been in contact with your Emergency Management office yet?



Final discussion

- Did the exercise provide some insight into how quickly a flooding event can escalate and how timely decisions are important?
- Did the discussion help with understanding roles and authorities?
- What gaps did you see in the discussion that need to make it into the final flood resilience plan?



Takeaways and Regional Priorities



What did you learn from this exercise?

- What went well? What were some of the challenges?
- What did you learn?
- What are some key considerations to take back to your own community?

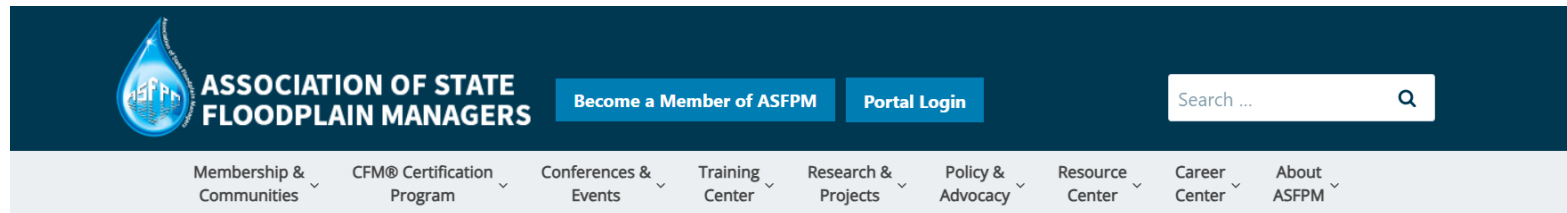
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Regional Priorities

- What resources do you need for successful emergency management?

Next Steps

Helpful Resources



Floods are by far the most common disaster in the US. During their careers, nearly all emergency managers will, at some point, respond to a flood. With the correct training and tools, flood losses can be minimized or prevented.

An Emergency Manager's Quick Guide to Floodplain Management was produced by the Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM) in partnership with the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA) to introduce state and local emergency managers to the basic concepts of floodplain management, repair and reconstruction requirements, and flood mitigation.



Key Benefits of Using the Quick Guide:

- **Enhanced Recovery Efforts:** The guide empowers emergency managers to provide clear, actionable advice to flood victims, ensuring that recovery efforts are aligned with best practices in floodplain management.
- **Mitigation of Future Risks:** By understanding and applying the principles outlined in the

Please fill out this form to download An Emergency Managers Quick Guide to Floodplain Management.

Name

First Last

Email

Are you a member of: (optional)

ASFPM

NEMA

[Download](#)





Upcoming SEMCOG University Workshop

Engineering Flood Mitigation into the Future

- **Date:** March 10th, 2025
- **Time:** 9:00 a.m. – 3 p.m.
- **Where:** SEMCOG Office

Next Task Force Meeting

- Share the results of the Flood Risk Tool Analysis
- Public Engagement for the Flooding & Resilience Plan
- Discuss the Call for Projects

Join us for the Next Meeting!

April 29

Lunch: 12:30

**Meeting Time: 1:00 –
3:00 PM**

SEMCOG Offices