

**MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE****Disaster and Emergency Contingency Fund  
FY2020 Annual Accounting of Expenditures**

*Pursuant to Section 18(1) of the Emergency Management Act, 1976 PA 390, MCL 30.418, the Michigan Department of State Police is required to provide an annual accounting of expenditures from the Disaster and Emergency Contingency Fund to the Legislature.*

**Revenue**

Beginning Balance (10/1/2019) **\$ 8,067,618.94**

Common Cash Earnings \$ 123,869.37

Refund of PY Expenditures \$ 1,713.81

Accounts Payable Write Offs \$ 637,728.90

**Subtotal: Revenue \$ 763,312.08**

**Total: Available DECF Resources \$ 8,830,931.02**

**Expenditures**

**Mid Michigan Flooding (June 2017) \$ (100,000.00)**

Section 19 Assistance to Municipalities

**Upper Peninsula Floods (June 2019) \$ 2,124,971.83**

**Match for Local Projects \$ 89,517.21**

In 2018, Governor Snyder approved the use of the DECF to pay for the 25% non-federal match requirement for local restoration projects receiving federal Public Assistance funds from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The legislature subsequently appropriated \$7.5M GF/GP (2018 PA 618) to replenish the DECF to support these costs. Because of the 48 month time by which projects must be completed, a work project was established for the deposit allowing the deposit to occur over four years, as necessary. The match for local projects will be charged to the DECF. As those payments are made, deposits from the GF appropriation will follow.

**State Share Payment Advances \$ 2,035,454.62**

**Midland County Flooding (May 2020)**

**Match for Other Needs Assistance \$ 180,163.70**

**Other Expenditures \$ 1,300.00**

Costs paid to the Department of Treasury as investment fees related to investment of the DECF, assessed per annual boilerplate in the Department of Treasury budget.

**Total DECF Expenditures \$ 2,206,435.53**

**Year-End Balance \$ 6,624,495.49**

**MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE****Disaster and Emergency Contingency Fund  
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The act provides that the DECF may be expended to pay the necessary and reasonable overtime, travel, and subsistence expenses incurred by state employees acting in a disaster- or emergency-related operation, and for other needs required for the mitigation of the effects of, or in response to, a disaster or emergency. The DECF may also be used to pay the state's matching share of grants provided under the federal Stafford Act.

**Section 19 - Assistance to Local Units of Government**

The act provides that, upon the declaration of a state of disaster or a state of emergency by the governor, the governor may authorize an expenditure from the DECF to provide assistance to counties and municipalities when federal assistance is not available. Assistance is limited to public damage and direct loss as a result of the disaster or emergency, expenses incurred by the local unit for reimbursing employees for disaster- or emergency-related activities performed outside of their normal duties, and other needs required to mitigate the effects of, or in response to, the disaster or emergency. Assistance is capped at \$250,000 - \$1,000,000 per local unit (depending on their decennial census population), or 10% of the local unit's total annual operating budget for the prior fiscal year, whichever is less. Eligibility criteria is spelled out in administrative rules (R 30.51 et seq.)

**Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)**

The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) is a legal agreement that provides the framework for the mutual assistance among the states for responding to governor-declared emergencies and disasters, including such things as natural disasters, technological hazards, man-made disasters, resource shortages, community disorders, insurgency, or enemy attacks.

The compact provides procedures for requesting assistance, the commend of personnel, the liability of participants, worker's compensation and death benefits, reimbursement of costs, the treatment of evacuees, reciprocity of licensing of emergency workers, and other matters. It addresses, in advance of a critical incident, a range of legal, organizational, and logistical issues that would be manifestly more complicated after the disaster or emergency occurs.

Through the compact, states may request (and provide) the range of emergency services and core capabilities required to maintain the health, safety, and welfare of communities, including fire services, law enforcement, emergency medical, transportation, communications, public works and engineering, building inspection, planning and information, mass care, resource support, health and medical services, and search and rescue. The compact explicitly states mutual assistance under the compact may include use of the states' National Guard forces.

Costs eligible for reimbursement include travel (air and ground), personnel (S&W, OT, fringes), meals and lodging, equipment maintenance and operating costs, and commodities/consumables, among others.

Originally established in 1993 among southern states as a mechanism to facilitate mutual assistance, particular in hurricane response efforts, Congress approved (consented to) the compact in October 1996, with the approval of P.L. 104-321 (H.J. Res. 193). Michigan became a signatory to the compact in January 2002 following enactment of 2001 PA 247 (MCL 3.991 et seq.) and 2001 PA 248 (MCL 3.1001 et seq.). Today, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico,

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Guam, U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands are EMAC members.

**Declared Disasters and Emergencies**

**Flint Water Contamination Emergency**

Contamination of the City of Flint's drinking water. Governor Snyder issued an emergency declaration on January 5, 2016, with the legislature extending the emergency declaration with SCR23 and SCR28. President Obama issued an emergency declaration on January 16, 2016, which provided water, filters, replacement cartridges, and testing kits. Under this emergency, the state distributed water commodities to residents through several community points of distribution (CPOD) sites located throughout the city.

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FY2020 Annual Accounting of Expenditures****Declared Disasters and Emergencies (cont.)****Upper Peninsula Flooding (June 2018)**

Heavy rainfall across the western Upper Peninsula and northwestern Wisconsin resulted in widespread flooding damage. On June 17, 2018, the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) was activated to monitor and coordinate response efforts. Governor Snyder issued a disaster declaration on June 18 for Houghton and Menominee counties. Numerous roads were washed out and impassable, with nearly 60 sinkholes reported. The governor called in the National Guard to assist with road repairs. About 70 soldiers from the 107th Engineer Battalion (Ishpeming) and the 507th Engineer Battalion (Kalamazoo) were activated. On June 21, the disaster declaration was amended to include Gogebic County. Wisconsin Governor Scott Walker also issued a state of emergency for 5 counties in northwestern Wisconsin due to the same storm. Teams of local, state, and federal officials conducted damage assessments on June 26-29, estimating local damages of more than \$29.8 million. On July 9, Lt. Gov. Calley requested a presidential disaster declaration, requesting both public assistance and individual assistance. On August 2, President Trump declared a major disaster (DR-4381), making federal Public Assistance funds available, with a 25% non-federal cost share requirement. The request for individual assistance was denied by FEMA on August 6, and appealed by the governor on August 14. The appeal was denied on September 5. On September 7, the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) approved the governor's request for a disaster declaration across the affected counties as well as neighboring Baraga, Iron, Keweenaw, and Ontonagon counties, allowing the SBA to make low-interest disaster loans for uninsured losses incurred by homeowners, renters, businesses, and nonprofit organizations to repair or replace real estate, personal property, machinery or equipment, inventory and other business assets damaged or destroyed. Funding for the non-federal match for local projects is supported from the DECF, payable starting in FY2019 as projects are completed. The legislature, subsequently, provided an additional \$7.5 million GF/GP for deposit into the DECF in FY2019 to syooise these costs through enactment of 2018 PA 618 (SB601). This appropriation was granted work project status, allowing it to remain active through FY2023. As payments are made from the DECF to support the non-federal match requirement for local projects, EMHSD will make deposits from the GF/GP to replenish the DECF.

**Tuscola County Floods (May 2019)**

On May 25, quick, heavy rainfall (4+ inches) across the Mid-Michigan resulted in widespread flooding, overwhelming many drains and ditches, washing out roads and culverts, and damaging infrastructure and private property. News accounts indicate that more than 80 roadways had been washed out or damaged, with damage to one roadway closing off access to (and from) a campground in Vassar Township, stranding nearly 1,000 people until the flood waters receded. Tuscola County issued a local state of emergency on May 28. Governor Whitmer issued a state declaration of emergency on June 3.

**Midland County Floods (May 2020)**

On May 19, Midland received 4.7 inches of rain in a 48 hour, following days of previously received heavy rainfall. This caused the Edenville Dam (18 miles upstream of Midland) to fail sending floodwaters into Sanford Lake where the Sanford Dam is located. Soon thereafter, the Sanford Dam also failed causing significant flooding in the City of Midland and surrounding counties. Over 10,000 people had to evacuate as Governor Whitmer declared a State of Emergency on May 19.

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**COVID-19**

COVID-19 (Coronavirus Disease) was first identified in Wuhan, China in December of 2019. It has since spread worldwide causing a nationwide emergency declaration. On March 10, 2020, Governor Whitmer declared a State of Emergency for the State of Michigan to address the pandemic.