

# MICHIGAN SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION



TERRENCE L JUNGEL, SHERIFF (RET)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SHERIFF DWAIN DENNIS, IONIA COUNTY

# DISASTER PLANNING

NO TWO DISASTERS ARE ALIKE

THOSE WHO FAIL TO PLAN  
MUST PLAN TO FAIL



# WHY DO WE GET INVOLVED?

- Whatever you do for the least of these –you do for me !
- Moral obligation /Fellow man
- Part of your job description
- Good public relations
- Just bored



# TWO BASIC TYPES OF DISASTERS

- (1) NATURAL
- (2) HUMAN (MAN MADE)





Pacific  
Ocean

# Hurricane Dora

GOES-10 1KM Resolution  
Channel 1 Visible  
August 10, 1999 18:00 UTC



T-68



Faidley - Went to the stock



# Earthquake



**W-38**



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# Types of natural disasters



- Natural Hazards

- Floods
- Tornadoes
- Hurricanes
- Thunderstorms and Lightning
- Winter Storms and Extreme Cold
- Extreme Heat
- Earthquakes
- Volcanoes
- Landslide and Debris Flow (Mudslide)
- Tsunamis
- Fires
- Wildfires

# HUMAN DISASTERS (TERRORISM)

Electronic

Explosions

Biological Threats

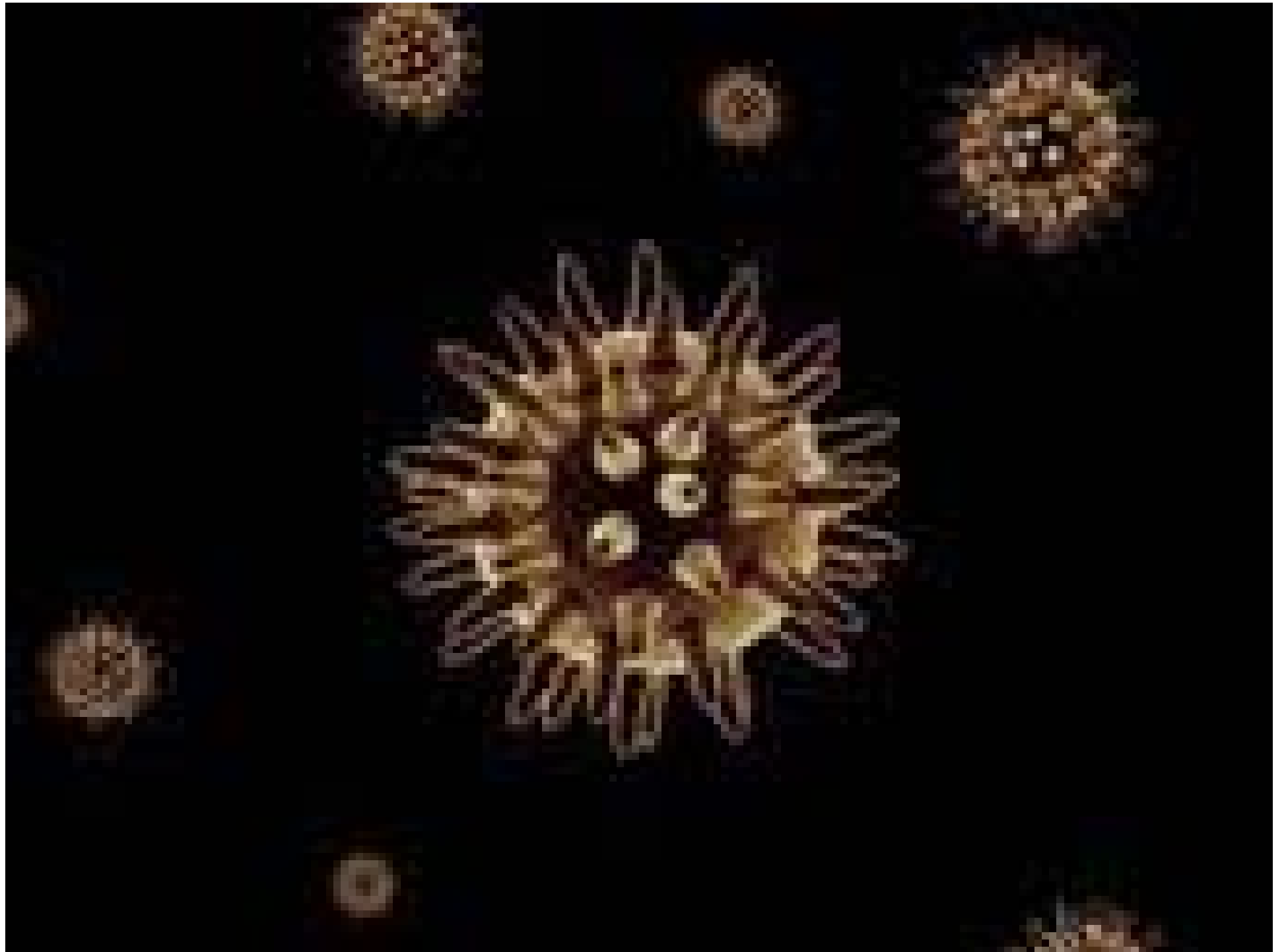
Chemical Threats

Nuclear Blast

Radiological Dispersion Device  
(RDD)

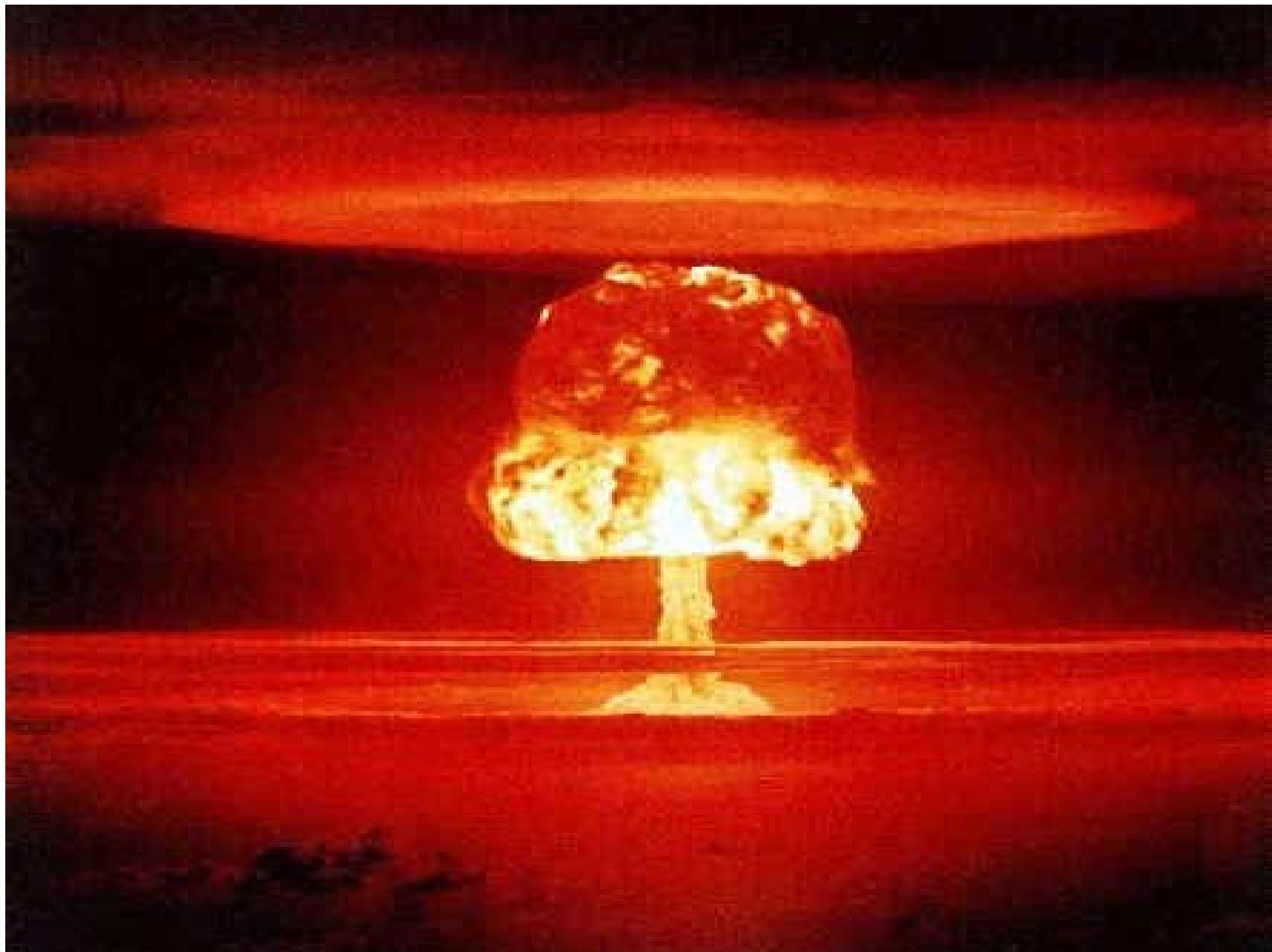








cb066558 [www.fotosearch.com](http://www.fotosearch.com)





CAUTION  
BIO HAZARD

FOTOFSEARCH



**PANDEMIC<sup>®</sup>**

# WHAT DO THEY ALL HAVE IN COMMON

- There are three basic needs for survival
  - Food
  - Water
  - Shelter
- TWO OF WHICH YOU ALL HAVE

# Four types basic food needs

- (1) Fast and easy
- (2) Frozen and fresh
- (3) Instant (easy)
- (4) Chocolate (my own opinion)

# SHERIFFS WEAR MANY HATS

- JAILS
- COURTS
- LAW ENFORCEMENT
- EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
- MARINE PATROL
- SNOWMOBILE
- ORV
- PUBLIC OFFICIAL (UNLIKE OTHERS)

# THOUSANDS OF DECISIONS

- As justice and public safety policymakers and practitioners begin to think about the to consider:
- Pandemic: (JAIL ONLY)

Your work force is not working because they have fallen ill with the flu.

How do you keep reassigning duties as more become ill? How do you protect your staff from harm? What are your agency's policies regarding sick leave, absence from duty without pay, etc.? Will these policies support your staff in their decision making about reporting to work during a pandemic outbreak?

## TOO MANY DECISIONS TO EVEN DISCUSS

If an employee of your agency violates an order of isolation or quarantine, what action will your agency take?

How do you manage a facility that holds a changing population (e.g., a jail or detention center) to avoid the entire population from becoming ill?

If an officer is asked to enforce an order of isolation or quarantine, what proof does the officer need that this is a legally valid and enforceable order?

Will the public health authorities share privacy-protected information with your agency, and what are your plans to protect such information from unauthorized use? (Privacy-protected information includes diagnosis with identifying information.)

How will you provide meaningful consultation with an attorney for a respondent to an isolation or quarantine petition?

What are the mission-critical hearings a court must hold? (Mission critical includes both mandatory and essential hearings.)

Does your state permit alternative methods for filing pleadings and other court documents, including electronic filing? Video hearings? How do you accomplish these changes? And still meet the courts time lines!

Who pays for health care given in the jail or required under a court's order?

How will you allocate limited resources such as services and supplies among competing demands?

# BE PART OF THE SOLUTION

- LAW ENFORCEMENT AND EMS WILL BE VERY BUSY
- Rescue and removal
- Treating the injured
- Bodies recovery
- Public safety concerns
  - Gas
  - Electrical
  - Unsafe structure
  - Looting



How will you assure that your agency has adequate supplies of food and fuel for those who are able to work?

How will you handle custody and visitation disputes on the juvenile and family dockets during a flu epidemic? Abuse and neglect allegations? Do you have guidance in place that will advise the affected families of acceptable responses?

during a demand surge on your resources?



How will you provide protection and security for stockpile sites, food, and other essential deliveries?

What are your strategies to deal with high-profile, large-need, or sensitive installations (e.g., homes of officials and other public figures, colleges and universities, retirement homes, or nursing homes)

Have you prepared your family plans so that you can serve when needed?

WILL THEY BE TAKEN CARE OF AS WELL

WILL WE BE READY NEXT TIME?



# HOW DO I GET INVOLVED



- Let them know you exist
- Introduce yourself by:
  - (a) Letter
  - (b) Phone call (e-mail)
  - (c) Personal visit
- Be part of the planning process
- In the heat of the battle is too late
- Be there- remind them –all the time

# HOW CAN I HELP ?

- Be aware that there will be confusion
- Do not add to it !
- Can not plan for a crises in a crises
- Be flexible
- BE PART OF THE PLAN
  
- Bring your own food, water, and emergency supplies to a disaster area if you are needed there. This is especially important in cases where a large area has been affected and emergency items are in short supply.

# 4 C'S TO SUCCESS

- (1) COOPERATION
- (2) COMMUNICATION
- (3) COORDINATION
- (4) COLLABORATION
  
- (One we added locally)
- (5) CANTEEN SERVICES

# BE SMART – BE READY

- Donate a quantity of a given item or class of items (such as nonperishable food) rather than a mix of different items. Determine where your donation is going, how it's going to get there, who is going to unload it, and how it is going to be distributed. Without sufficient planning, much needed supplies will be left unused.
- KNOW WHO YOUR CONTACT PERSON IS
- HAVE THEIR CELL PHONE NUMBER

# Contact your local EMS

- 1-517-485-3135
- Terrence L. Jungel, Sheriff #84 (ret)
- Executive Director
- Michigan Sheriffs' Association
- [tjungel@misheriff.org](mailto:tjungel@misheriff.org)
- FBINA #177

