

**REQUEST FOR PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATION
COVER LETTER
MAJOR DISASTER**

June 4, 2026

The Honorable Donald J. Trump
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20500

Through: Mr. Fredric Kaehler
Acting Regional Administrator
FEMA Region 5
536 South Clark Street, 6th Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Dear Mr. President:

Under the provisions of Section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5207 (Stafford Act), and implemented by 44 CFR § 206.36, I request that you declare a Major Disaster, including activation of all Individual Assistance (IA) programs and categories A through G of the Public Assistance (PA) program, for the State of Michigan in response to the widespread and severe damage caused by severe weather that struck the counties of Alcona, Allegan, Alpena, Antrim, Arenac, Barry, Benzie, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Clare, Crawford, Eaton, Emmet, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Iosco, Iron, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kalkaska, Lake, Leelanau, Manistee, Marquette, Mecosta, Menominee, Missaukee, Montcalm, Montmorency, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oakland, Oceana, Ogemaw, Osceola, Oscoda, Presque Isle, Roscommon, Saginaw, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Washtenaw, and Wexford between April 10 and April 21, 2026.

Specifically, I am requesting that you activate all IA programs for the 37 counties of Alcona, Allegan, Alpena, Antrim, Arenac, Barry, Benzie, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Clare, Crawford, Emmet, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Iosco, Kalamazoo, Kalkaska, Lake, Leelanau, Manistee, Mecosta, Missaukee, Montcalm, Montmorency, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oakland, Oceana, Ogemaw, Osceola, Oscoda, Presque Isle, Roscommon, Saginaw, Shiawassee, Washtenaw, and Wexford, and all categories of the PA program for the 26 counties of Alcona, Alpena, Benzie, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Crawford, Eaton, Emmet, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Iron, Kalkaska, Lake, Manistee, Marquette, Mecosta, Menominee, Missaukee, Montmorency, Newaygo, Ogemaw, Osceola, Oscoda, Presque Isle, Tuscola, and Wexford.

The weather event that produced these conditions included multiple rounds of severe thunderstorms and heavy rainfall that resulted in tornadoes, high winds, large hail

and torrential rainfall across much of Michigan, with the most intense period occurring between April 13 and 18. The widespread heavy rain also resulted in flash flooding and major to record river flooding, with major river flooding persisting into April 21. Many rivers rose across the state, with seven river gauge sites reaching Major Flood stage and four sites setting new record crests. Many dams across the state had to be monitored closely due to concerns of failures or overtopping. Hundreds of residents were displaced from their homes or stranded on their properties due to the floodwaters, while others were forced to prepare for possible evacuations. Numerous roads were flooded, including road washouts across portions of the state. The National Weather Service (NWS) issued a record number of flash flood warnings (13), flood warnings (24), and flood advisories (25) for Michigan in the month of April.

These conditions were brought about by a warm and humid air mass over the Upper Peninsula from April 12 to April 18, which allowed temperatures to rise above 60 degrees but cool into the upper 30s and low 40s each day. Additionally, a warm front moved through Upper Michigan on April 12 followed by a cold front on April 13. These features focused moderate to heavy rainfall across parts of the state and onto the snowpack. Another cold front then moved west to east through the Great Lakes region on April 17 and 18, allowing for widespread rainfall of up to 1.5 inches across northern Michigan. While the warm and humid air mass accelerated snowmelt, the addition of rainfall resulted in river rises and flooding in many locations. The 2025-2026 winter had resulted in a snowpack that still contained ten to 25 inches of water in portions of Michigan. Soils throughout the state were also already saturated from rainfall earlier in the month and from the remnant effects of heavy snowfall in March. Many creeks, rivers, and streams were already at or above average levels, with some rivers above flood stage, before mid-April.

Notably, there was also a line of strong to severe thunderstorms that swept across central and southern lower Michigan from late in the evening of April 14 to the morning of April 15, which packed very strong winds and spawned nine tornadoes across the lower portion of the state, as well as numerous instances of straight line wind damage. These tornadoes resulted in impacts to numerous communities where homes, businesses, and infrastructure were severely damaged.

The tornadoes occurred amidst a warm and stormy pattern that dominated the Great Lakes region during mid-April. A frontal boundary was draped across the Great Lakes during that timeframe and provided a focus for numerous upper disturbances to track through the area. On the afternoon of April 14, a warm and humid air mass was in place south of the front with temperatures reaching into the lower 80s. When these storms reached Michigan, they had undergone upscale growth and formed a quasi-linear convective system supported by strong wind shear. A favorable environment for embedded tornadoes rapidly developed within the broader line of storms. These tornadoes produced winds estimated at up to 110 miles per hour. Embedded downburst winds of similar magnitude also occurred across the area, leading to numerous reports of tree and structure damage.

Thankfully, due to the extensive and timely efforts of local jurisdictions in responding to this disaster, no fatalities and only few severe injuries were sustained in the affected counties. The lack of widespread injuries and fatalities can be attributed to strong efforts by local jurisdictions to maintain emergency services to the highest extent possible

and disseminating emergency public information that alerted residents to actual and impending flood and high wind hazards, and steps they should take to protect themselves. Weather alerts and warnings from NWS also contributed positively to the safety of the public.

The effects of this disaster were so severe that they require federal assistance to facilitate an efficient recovery. In flooded areas and in the paths of the tornadoes, many homes and businesses were damaged. Many residences have been found to be destroyed and uninhabitable. Residents were displaced from their homes temporarily or permanently, and utility services were disrupted. Across the disaster area, over ten shelters had to be stood up. Even in affected homes that can be repaired, mechanical and electrical systems and personal belongings within the dwellings have been damaged or destroyed. The inability to afford repairs could ultimately lower the property value of residences and, subsequently, regional tax revenue. Without significant assistance from the federal government, residents will suffer financial hardships for years as they attempt to repair and restore their damaged homes to pre-disaster condition, repair or replace mechanical and electrical systems, and replace personal belongings.

Public Safety agencies faced elevated operational demands, addressing electrical hazards from storm and flood damage, conducting traffic control, search and rescue, welfare checks, and evacuation support, while being faced with impassible roadways, debris, and impacts to their own facilities and equipment. Power utilities experienced significant outages on and after April 14, with one provider alone reporting over 80,000 customers without service, and total statewide outages reaching up to 110,000 customers. An additional round of storms from April 27 to April 29 caused a further 100,000 outages, including many repeat outages for previously impacted disaster survivors. While these repeat storms fall outside the initial incident period of this disaster, the short interval between power outages complicated response operations and the recovery of the impacted communities.

Water and wastewater systems were similarly stressed, with water plants losing power, water main breaks, sewer lift station and pumps failures, catch basin collapses, and private wells and septic systems impacted. Sanitary and combined sewer overflows occurred in several parts of the impacted area. Road washouts, erosion, and water overtopping roads led to closures of state trunklines and local roads, hazardous driving conditions, delayed emergency response times, and disruptions to essential services such as school transportation and meal deliveries for access and functional needs populations.

Dam safety operations included extensive safety assessments, monitoring, mitigation, repairs, and engineering activities. Particularly, the Cheboygan Dam in Cheboygan County was at risk of overtopping and failure, requiring intensive monitoring, inundation modeling, targeted public information, and flood-mitigation measures. Moreover, this required engineering work at the facility and two adjacent dams, managed through deployment of a state Incident Management Team (including at two adjacent dams) and coordinated among local partners, the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), the Michigan Departments of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) and Natural Resources (MDNR), the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), the U.S.

Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), NWS, utilities, and other stakeholders. Statewide, over a dozen dams were closely monitored by MDNR and over 30 by EGLE.

Additional impacts included downed trees; accumulation of debris, with debris and/or floodwaters restricting access to homes; floating propane tanks requiring securing; school closures; and a two-week closure of Pellston Airport in Emmet County, where commercial flights were suspended for over that period because of standing water of up to one foot covering the runways. The airport continues to experience sporadic flooding, disrupting its use. A fuel barge was unable to unload gasoline due to high water levels at its departure and destination terminals, and the resulting delay necessitated the request of a Reid Vapor Pressure waiver from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) before unloading could occur.

Agricultural and environmentally sensitive areas experienced degradation, including shoreline erosion flood and storm damage to vacation properties, campgrounds, recreational areas, and waterfront access sites created economic disruption that is expected to persist through the summer travel season in parts of the state where tourism is a significant contributor to local economies. These combined effects, together with fiscal pressure placed on local governments and public agencies from costs for response operations and infrastructure and equipment repairs and replacements, illustrate the severity of this incident's impacts.

In response to this disaster, I took appropriate action under state law and directed the execution of the Michigan Emergency Management Plan on April 10, in accordance with Section 401 of the Stafford Act. Between April 10 and April 28, under my authority as the Governor, I also proclaimed states of emergency for 42 jurisdictions within the state, including all counties listed in this request (for the counties of Oakland and Washtenaw, I declared emergencies for specific municipalities within their area). I directed state departments and agencies to utilize all available resources necessary to assist the counties and their local political subdivisions in responding to and recovering from this disaster. The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) was activated on April 10 and remained operational until April 28. Since the deactivation of the SEOC, the Michigan State Police, Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division (MSP/EMHSD) continued to provide technical assistance for local disaster recovery efforts. On May 11, I requested FEMA Associate Administrator Mr. Gregg Phillips to provide an extension of the 30-day deadline to request this Major Disaster, which was granted with a new requesting period ending on June 4.

I must note that numerous state departments and agencies had already initiated response actions prior to my formal proclamation of an emergency, in accordance with their assigned missions in the Michigan Emergency Management Plan. These actions included but were not limited to: providing direct assistance to the affected communities and to individuals; ensuring the safety of residents and searching for individuals trapped in damaged or destroyed buildings; assessing the damage and impacts to affected state facilities, infrastructure, and services under their stewardship; and taking appropriate actions to keep those affected facilities, infrastructure, and services operational.

The affected local governments also took appropriate action under state law in response to this disaster. Pursuant to the Emergency Management Act, No. 390 of the

Michigan Public Acts of 1976, as amended, Michigan Compiled Laws (MCL) 30.410(b), between April 10 and April 23, local states of emergency were declared in all counties included in this request. A total of 22 counties formally requested me to declare state-level state of emergencies for their jurisdictions.

Local jurisdictions implemented the response and recovery elements of their Emergency Operations Plans in a timely manner, in accordance with state law and associated administrative procedure. They also took other appropriate actions to cope with the situation, including but not limited to marshaling required resources; issuing emergency warnings and public information; clearing roadways and other public spaces of debris; providing shelter for displaced residents; and limiting access to impacted areas. The affected local governments performed all actions required of them by state law and procedure and dictated by incident circumstances. Their response was outstanding, given the severe nature of this disaster, and the significant threats to public health and safety it created. Please refer to Attachment 2 for more detailed information pertaining to specific response and recovery actions taken by state agencies and the local jurisdictions included in this request.

The response to this disaster by our partner voluntary relief organizations was outstanding. From the onset, Michigan Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (MI VOAD), Michigan 2-1-1, Crisis Cleanup, the American Red Cross, Samaritan's Purse, Disaster Relief at Work (DRAW), Southern Baptists Disaster Relief, World Renew, Mercy Chefs, United Way, other disaster relief volunteer organizations, community organizations, and unaffiliated volunteers actively provided relief assistance to those in need in the affected areas. Activities undertaken by these organizations and volunteers during the response and early phases of recovery included, but were not limited to:

- Establishing and operating emergency shelters.
- Procuring and distributing personal care items and clean-up kits to survivors.
- Distributing food to survivors that were displaced and to volunteers who were assisting in clean-up efforts.
- Organizing spontaneous donations from various parts of the state and country, and operating a centralized warehouse for receiving donations and distributing them across the disaster area.
- Responding to calls related to this disaster on the 2-1-1 hotline, registering needs of disaster survivors, and connecting callers to appropriate resources.
- Providing clean-up and debris removal services to households.
- Clearing of homes that were set for demolition, with the cooperation of local emergency management programs.

Additional information regarding volunteer assistance can be found in Attachment 2. Despite the efforts of these voluntary organizations and volunteers, not all recovery needs of affected individuals and families can be met in a timely manner due to limited resources. As a result, some unmet needs still exist in the areas of housing repair and restoration; cleaning of impacted homes; replacement of appliances and essential household items; removal of debris and damaged property; and financial aid to those that were under- or uninsured. Many of these needs could most appropriately be met through several federal

Individual Assistance programs, and implementation of the U.S. Small Business Administration disaster loan program.

In addition to the efforts by VOADs and unaffiliated volunteers, the SEOC's Public/Private Partnership Program coordinated with affected local emergency management programs to identify operational requirements and integrate private sector resources into response and recovery activities. Resource needs were validated and aligned with partner capabilities to support field operations. Consumers Energy provided bottled water for counties where well-testing was required to confirm water safety. Meijer supported the VOAD-operated centralized donations center with supplies. HomeWorks Tri-County Electrical Cooperative, Midwest Energy & Communications, DTE Energy, and Great Lakes Energy further supported response efforts by providing emergency relief supplies including disposable gloves, box fans, sandbags, protective suits, face shields and masks, shoe covers shovels, rakes, brooms, totes, disposable coveralls, and disinfecting products.

Unfortunately, this severe weather event is just the latest in a string of major incidents that have occurred in Michigan. Over the past 24 months, Michigan has experienced seven incidents (including this disaster) which resulted in the declaration of a state of emergency under the Emergency Management Act, No. 390 of the Michigan Public Acts of 1976, as amended. In addition to this incident, they included:

- A March 2026 emergency declaration for severe winter weather in the counties of Alcona, Alpena, Delta, Missaukee, Ogemaw, Osceola, Roscommon and Wexford;
- A March 2026 emergency declaration for tornadoes and severe storms in the counties of Branch, Cass, and St. Joseph;
- An August 2025 emergency declaration for flooding in the counties of Houghton and Ontonagon;
- A June 2025 emergency declaration for tornadoes, high winds, heavy rain, and flooding in the counties of Allegan and Baraga, and the City of Lansing in Ingham County;
- A March 2025 emergency declaration for an ice storm in the counties of Alcona, Alpena, Antrim, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Crawford, Emmet, Mackinac, Montmorency, Oscoda, Otsego, and Presque Isle;
- and a May 2024 emergency declaration for tornadoes and high winds in the counties of Branch, Cass, Kalamazoo, and St. Joseph.

The March 2025 ice storm declaration led to a request for a Major Disaster declaration for the 13 counties of Alcona, Alpena, Antrim, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Crawford, Emmet, Kalkaska, Mackinac, Montmorency, Oscoda, Otsego, and Presque Isle, and the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, which I submitted to you in May 2025, and that you approved in July 2025 (FEMA-4880-DR). This ice storm was one of the most significant disasters in Michigan's history, and according to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) officials resulted in the highest verified public damage for one incident ever recorded in FEMA Region 5. The counties of Alcona, Alpena, Antrim, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Crawford, Emmet, Kalkaska, Montmorency, Oscoda, and Presque Isle, which are a part of this request, were also included in the Major Disaster declaration for the ice storm.

The affected local jurisdictions also experienced numerous smaller-scale incidents for which they did not seek a gubernatorial declaration or state assistance, but still experienced significant local impacts to residents, businesses, public facilities and infrastructure, and essential services. Collectively, these incidents created significant burdens for the affected local governments, requiring the expenditure of resources (physical and financial) which in many cases had to be diverted from other community programs and services. Combined with the scale of the significant emergencies and disasters Michigan has experienced over the past two years, these incidents have placed extraordinary strain on our statewide resources and capabilities, severely diminishing our capacity to recover from this disaster without federal assistance. The March 2026 emergency declaration for tornadoes also resulted in a request for a Major Disaster declaration for the counties of Branch, Cass, and St. Joseph. While that request was initially denied on May 31, an appeal to that decision is currently under consideration. The tornadoes occurred only weeks before this disaster and being impacted by two incidents of this magnitude in consecutive months is a unique circumstance that further illustrates the severe pressure that Michigan's response and recovery systems currently operate under.

Although Michigan has a Disaster and Emergency Contingency Fund under 1976 Act No. 390 for partial reimbursement of eligible public damage and response costs for counties and local political subdivisions, it has limited funding that the Michigan Legislature must replenish every budget cycle. By state law, these funds can only be provided to eligible public entities and certain volunteer organizations supporting incident response operations. Over the last 24 months, local jurisdictions have submitted over \$17.5 million in eligible costs for reimbursement under this program. However, it is anticipated that only an estimated \$5,195,641 will ultimately be compensated, as the law limits grant awards based on the population size and operating budgets of eligible jurisdictions. Because of a projected shortfall in the state budget as well as cost share requirements for the March 2025 ice storm Major Disaster adding to any financial deficit, the State has not yet identified a revenue stream to fund these submitted costs. It is possible, for the first time since the Disaster and Emergency Contingency Fund has received annual appropriations beginning in May 2011, that state disaster assistance may be denied for this disaster and the tornado disaster that occurred in March 2026. Funds also cannot be used to reimburse individual residents for damages to their home, business, or property, and the state currently does not have another funding mechanism in place dedicated to the provision of post-incident assistance for all individuals and families with unmet needs. While there are relief programs available through the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services for specific needs, eligibility is generally limited to low and moderate-income individuals or households that incur extraordinary incident-related expenses.

The latest available estimate of Total Taxable Resources (TTR) from the U.S. Department of Treasury for the State of Michigan was \$712.4 billion (for the year 2022). The per capita TTR was \$71,009, significantly lower than the per capita TTR of \$88,490 for the United States as a whole. For the state fiscal year ending on September 30, 2026, the Senate Fiscal Agency projects a shortfall in the state general fund budget of approximately \$433 million due to changes in economic conditions.

To meet the needs of most of our disaster survivors who are not insured or are under-insured against natural hazards such as flooding, tornadoes and high winds, we must rely upon supplemental relief assistance provided by the federal government and

voluntary organizations. As I previously indicated, our volunteer relief partners have done an exemplary job in responding to this disaster. However, the scope and magnitude of this incident is beyond even their collective capability to provide necessary recovery services. Federal relief assistance is needed to address the unmet needs of those most severely affected by this disaster.

To facilitate the needed assistance, I requested a joint federal, state, and local Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) for IA-related damages in the impacted counties on April 28, 2026. On May 19, 2026, I further requested a PDA for the assessment of PA-related damages. A kick-off meeting for the IA assessments was held on May 11th, and IA assessments started on the next day. PA assessments started on May 20, 2026. Assessments were conducted by representatives from FEMA, the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) (as applicable to programs), MSP/EMHSD, and the affected local jurisdictions.

The Individuals and Households Program (IHP) damage assessment for the 37 counties that require activation of the IA program identified 15 destroyed homes, 657 homes with major damage, 395 homes with minor damage, and 452 affected homes. In addition, 946 households were found potentially eligible for temporary housing assistance, 724 households for housing repair assistance, 8 households for housing replacement assistance, and 1,240 households for Other Needs Assistance (ONA) funding for essential household items and services. Households would be eligible for an estimated \$15,486,048 in Housing Assistance and ONA based on PDA-verified damages.

IA-related damages were particularly concentrated in the areas surrounding the cities of Cadillac in Wexford County, Grayling in Crawford County, Kalkaska in Kalkaska County, and Traverse City in Grand Traverse County. Overall, damages were distributed across large portions of Michigan's northern and central lower Peninsula, with additional damage clusters appearing along Lake Huron between Iosco County and Presque Isle County, on Lake Michigan and inwards from Muskegon County into Newaygo County, and throughout more central as well as southern areas of the state, including the counties of Allegan, Kalamazoo, Montcalm, Gratiot, Shiawassee, and Washtenaw.

The severity of the widespread impacts to individuals and households from this disaster is illustrated by the amount of homes that were destroyed or sustained major damage. The IA PDA confirmed 672 homes in these two categories of damage alone. In comparison, during the two most recent Major Disasters in the State of Michigan that resulted in activation of the IA program, FEMA-4757-DR (severe storms, tornadoes, and flooding in August 2023) and FEMA-4607-DR (severe storms, flooding, and tornadoes in the counties of Macomb, Oakland, Washtenaw and Wayne in June 2021), only 161 and 64 homes, respectively, were assessed in those categories. The IA PDA results for the current disaster exceed those of FEMA-4757-DR by a factor of 4.17, and those of FEMA-4607-DR by a factor of 10.5. Even when combining the totals from both prior IA activations, this disaster still resulted in approximately three times as many homes that were destroyed or received major damage.

Based on experience from prior disasters, the official results of the IA assessments during the PDA may also severely underestimate the impacts on individuals and households caused by this disaster. For example, the 2014 Major Disaster declaration

FEMA-4195-DR, which included the counties of Macomb, Oakland, and Wayne, was granted based on official IA PDA results from FEMA that included 2,269 assessed homes eligible for an estimated \$11,644,809 in federal assistance through the IHP. However, following the declaration, FEMA actually approved \$156,690,304 in assistance to 73,411 applicants. As you can see, IA applications far exceeded the number of homes that were identified as impacted during the PDA (by a factor of over 32), and the approved financial assistance was over 13 times higher than the initially estimated need based on the PDA results for this Major Disaster.

The PDA for this disaster also established that only 66.9 percent of households impacted by tornadoes and high-wind events had insurance coverage for the associated damages. For households that experienced flood impacts, this insurance coverage was dramatically lower, as only 6.1 percent were found to have applicable insurance. Lack of insurance coverage might force many residents to occupy dwellings regardless of potentially unhealthy or unsafe conditions and could significantly delay the restoration of their homes, particularly where tornado-related structural damages left roofs or exterior walls compromised, or where flooding resulted in mold growth and the loss of mechanical systems such as furnaces and air conditioning, electrical panels, and plumbing, well and septic equipment.

Limited housing assistance for residents that have been displaced or suffered significant damage to their homes is available at the state level. The Michigan State Housing Development Authority (MSHDA) funds limited programs that may be used to assist households experiencing homelessness because of general housing instability or due to this disaster. The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) offers additional programs for housing assistance to eligible residents that might have been impacted by this disaster. Their services include the State Emergency Relief Program (SER). SER is a crisis intervention program for needs such as payment for heating fuel, electricity, and home repairs, including furnace repair or replacement. SER also assists with non-energy services such as burial assistance, relocation assistance, home ownership services and other utility services. Eligibility is based on income and demonstration of immediate need. MDHHS further administers other energy related programs that are available to residents statewide, such as the Home Heating Credit Program and Weatherization Assistance Program for low-income residents. MDHHS also utilizes other resources to ensure that needs of disaster survivors are met by providing limited emergency relief assistance, identifying unmet needs for repair, cleanup, debris removal and other disaster-related issues such as emergency food replacement. However, while MDHHS and MSHDA programs are available to disaster survivors, their scope is limited and cannot address many of the housing and recovery needs of the impacted residents.

Due to the short duration of time between the severe weather event and this request, information on unemployment claims made by affected residents is not yet available (but can be provided later, if needed). Based on experience from prior disasters, it is likely that many residents working at businesses directly impacted by this incident lost their employment. This is exacerbated by indirect impacts of the disaster on the economy, as many residents will limit their local spending because of this disaster-related job loss, and the burden of costs for home repairs and replacement of property.

However, unemployment is only one of several socioeconomic factors that may impact the ability of survivors to efficiently recover from a disaster. The table below shows that more than half of the counties included in this request have poverty rates above the national average, and that only two counties have lower proportions of residents age 65 and older than the United States as a whole. Elevated shares of residents with disabilities can be found in 35 of these counties. The disaster area also shows higher levels of reliance on governmental assistance, including social security income and food stamps and/or the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

	Population	Persons with income below poverty (last 12 months)	Pre-disaster unemployment rate (of those in the civilian labor force age 16+)	Age 65 years and older	Age under 18 years	Non-institutionalized persons with a disability	Foreign-language speaking English less than "very well"	governmental assistance: social security	governmental assistance: supplemental security income	governmental assistance: Food Stamp/ SNAP benefits (past 12 months)
Data Source:	ACS 2024 5-yr. CP05	ACS 2024 5-yr. CP03	ACS 2024 5-yr. CP03	ACS 2024 5-yr. CP05	ACS 2024 5-yr. CP05	ACS 2024 5-yr. CP02	ACS 2024 5-yr. CP02	ACS 2024 5-yr. CP03	ACS 2024 5-yr. CP03	ACS 2024 5-yr. CP03
United States	334,922,499	12.5%	3.3%	17.2%	22.0%	13.3%	8.6%	31.3%	5.1%	12.1%
Michigan	10,077,761	13.2%	3.5%	18.6%	21.2%	14.3%	3.7%	34.9%	5.7%	13.5%
Alcona Co.	10,397	12.3%	1.9%	37.0%	12.6%	23.1%	0.5%	56.3%	6.5%	12.5%
Allegan Co.	121,456	8.4%	1.8%	18.4%	23.2%	11.6%	2.2%	36.2%	4.7%	7.8%
Alpena Co.	28,880	18.0%	3.3%	25.2%	18.5%	22.1%	0.9%	45.5%	9.8%	16.7%
Antrim Co.	24,127	9.9%	2.1%	28.7%	16.9%	16.2%	0.4%	45.0%	4.8%	10.0%
Arenac Co.	15,077	11.7%	3.1%	27.2%	18.5%	17.7%	0.7%	49.3%	6.6%	16.1%
Barry Co.	63,409	8.4%	2.5%	19.5%	21.7%	12.9%	1.3%	37.1%	4.7%	9.4%
Benzie Co.	18,310	9.7%	1.7%	28.7%	16.9%	17.6%	0.5%	47.6%	5.0%	7.8%
Charlevoix Co.	26,108	8.7%	1.9%	27.1%	17.6%	14.8%	1.0%	42.8%	4.0%	8.0%
Cheboygan Co.	25,865	12.4%	3.1%	29.0%	15.3%	19.2%	0.5%	48.1%	5.7%	12.6%
Clare Co.	31,218	21.6%	4.4%	25.6%	19.3%	24.3%	2.2%	51.4%	8.9%	19.0%
Crawford Co.	13,369	14.7%	4.0%	27.3%	17.5%	23.9%	0.0%	47.6%	7.9%	14.8%
Eaton Co.	109,130	8.3%	2.9%	20.1%	20.5%	15.3%	1.9%	36.5%	4.9%	10.1%
Emmet Co.	34,125	8.5%	1.9%	25.0%	18.1%	13.4%	0.7%	40.1%	4.9%	7.4%
Grand Traverse Co.	96,166	9.6%	2.4%	22.0%	19.4%	12.7%	0.6%	36.8%	3.8%	7.5%
Gratiot Co.	41,385	14.0%	2.2%	17.8%	19.5%	16.0%	1.1%	38.1%	5.6%	15.1%
Iosco Co.	25,347	17.7%	3.1%	31.1%	17.0%	20.4%	0.7%	52.9%	7.3%	14.8%
Iron Co.	11,667	17.0%	2.6%	31.4%	17.5%	22.9%	0.4%	50.0%	5.7%	13.3%
Kalamazoo Co.	262,375	12.7%	3.6%	16.1%	21.3%	11.9%	1.9%	29.5%	4.6%	11.2%

Kalkaska Co.	18,239	12.2%	2.1%	21.7%	20.1%	18.7%	0.5%	41.9%	5.9%	15.6%
Lake Co.	12,563	20.5%	3.3%	27.2%	14.8%	24.3%	1.3%	50.8%	9.9%	19.1%
Leelanau Co.	22,734	6.5%	1.7%	33.8%	15.4%	12.7%	0.6%	51.8%	3.7%	4.7%
Manistee Co.	25,350	12.7%	3.2%	28.0%	16.6%	18.8%	1.1%	49.4%	6.1%	12.1%
Marquette Co.	67,112	14.0%	2.7%	20.3%	17.5%	15.5%	0.7%	37.2%	3.7%	9.6%
Mecosta Co.	41,242	19.9%	2.2%	20.4%	19.1%	16.0%	1.6%	40.2%	6.6%	14.4%
Menominee Co.	23,247	12.2%	2.3%	26.9%	17.4%	16.6%	0.9%	46.8%	3.8%	10.1%
Missaukee Co.	15,207	11.3%	3.9%	22.0%	22.2%	18.3%	1.5%	44.1%	6.1%	12.9%
Montcalm Co.	67,816	12.6%	2.8%	17.9%	20.8%	16.2%	1.9%	38.5%	6.2%	12.8%
Montmorency Co.	9,516	18.2%	2.2%	33.1%	14.9%	24.7%	1.1%	51.7%	8.7%	16.8%
Muskegon Co.	175,961	14.1%	3.8%	18.5%	22.5%	15.1%	1.0%	37.6%	6.5%	19.4%
Newaygo Co.	50,792	12.8%	2.4%	20.7%	21.9%	17.8%	1.3%	43.3%	6.7%	16.6%
Oakland Co.	1,279,825	7.7%	3.2%	18.4%	20.3%	11.5%	4.9%	30.8%	3.9%	7.7%
Oceana Co.	26,915	13.6%	3.6%	22.5%	21.3%	17.9%	3.0%	43.9%	6.1%	15.9%
Ogemaw Co.	20,885	16.7%	3.0%	27.9%	17.8%	20.4%	0.7%	50.1%	8.1%	18.3%
Osceola Co.	23,227	15.8%	3.4%	22.0%	22.3%	19.1%	1.2%	44.2%	6.8%	15.1%
Oscoda Co.	8,425	17.2%	3.6%	29.4%	19.6%	22.7%	1.9%	53.2%	8.8%	16.3%
Presque Isle Co.	13,209	14.0%	3.0%	33.7%	15.4%	19.8%	1.1%	50.4%	7.4%	10.6%
Roscommon Co.	23,737	15.5%	2.0%	34.5%	14.3%	24.3%	0.5%	56.8%	7.5%	16.8%
Saginaw Co.	188,665	18.2%	3.7%	20.4%	21.3%	17.4%	1.4%	39.4%	7.6%	19.6%
Shiawassee Co.	67,991	12.0%	2.4%	19.8%	20.7%	16.3%	0.6%	39.6%	6.1%	15.0%
Tuscola Co.	52,980	12.8%	3.3%	21.9%	20.1%	19.6%	0.5%	42.9%	7.7%	14.2%
Washtenaw Co.	369,822	14.2%	2.9%	15.7%	18.2%	10.6%	4.6%	26.6%	3.3%	8.5%
Wexford Co.	34,077	13.9%	2.9%	20.7%	22.8%	19.1%	0.9%	43.0%	6.0%	16.9%
Disaster Area	3,597,948	11.3%	3.0%	19.7%	20.0%	13.8%	2.9%	35.3%	4.9%	10.8%

Attachment 1 to this letter identifies additional socioeconomic indicators that show that populations of increased social vulnerability reside in the disaster area. It also explains that impacts in the two most populated counties included in this request (the counties of Oakland and Washtenaw) were primarily concentrated within two municipalities, and that substituting municipal-level indicators for countywide data for these two counties reveals further vulnerabilities within the affected populations. The considerations discussed in the attachment show how many residents in the disaster area are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of this disaster, urgently require support, and would benefit greatly from federal assistance.

The PA PDA confirmed extensive damage to public facilities and infrastructure. With a verified total of \$23,494,514 in damages eligible for reimbursement under the PA program, the statewide per-capita cost of \$2.32 exceeds the statewide per-capita impact indicator of \$1.94 that has been established for the current fiscal year. All 26 counties included in the request for activation of the PA program also exceed the countywide per-capita indicator of \$4.86. Countywide indicators for the counties included in the request range between \$4.94 for Gratiot County and \$330.85 for Cheboygan County, which incurred almost \$8.5 million in total verified damage and exceeds the county per-capita indicator by a factor of over 68.

44 CFR § 206.48 (a)(2) references “localized damages in the tens or even hundreds of dollars per capita” as examples of extraordinary concentrations of county damages that warrant activation of the PA program even when the statewide per capita threshold is not met. While the statewide threshold has been met for this disaster, it is noteworthy that 15 of the counties included in the PA request have seen levels of damage characterized as extremely high in the CFR.

The PA category with the most verified damage is Category C – Roads and Bridges, with \$11,206,368 in confirmed cost. Particularly hard hit in this category were the counties of Manistee (\$1,932,750 in damage), Wexford (\$1,771,814), and Grand Traverse (\$1,693,083.52). In addition to these damages eligible for assistance under the Stafford Act, the PDA also identified approximately \$16.5 million in additional road damages eligible for the U.S. Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Emergency Relief (ER) program.

Category B – Emergency Protective Measures incurred the second highest share of cost with \$6,509,052. Over 80 percent of the cost for this category were confirmed in Cheboygan County (\$5,255,688.60), where a larger dam had to be monitored and protective measures were put in place to prevent its failure. The MDNR’s eligible cost for their emergency work at the dam alone exceeds \$5 million.

\$2,651,360 in eligible cost were verified for Category G – Parks, Recreational, Other. The largest share of these costs was found in Mecosta County, where the county parks commission suffered \$632,200 in damage. The MDNR in Cheboygan County also incurred over \$600,000 in damage to state parks and recreational facilities. In Grand Traverse County, the county parks department (\$226,075.60) and City of Traverse City (\$294,071) saw over half a million dollars in Category G impacts.

Category D – Water Control Facilities had \$1,113,982 in damage. Of these, MDNR incurred \$624,844.77 in Cheboygan County. Over \$100,000 in Category D damages were also confirmed in Eaton County (\$124,264.10).

Cost related to Category A – Debris Removal also exceed \$1 million. The majority of these costs were also found in Cheboygan County (\$820,369.85) through debris management activities coordinated by MDNR (\$470,369.90) and the county emergency operations center (\$350,000).

Less than \$1 million in damage was verified for Categories F – Utilities (\$781,898) and E – Buildings and Equipment (\$158,956). The largest share of Category F damage was

confirmed for the City of Cadillac in Wexford County (\$458,131), and for Category E for Garfield Township in Grand Traverse County (\$73,925.12).

Public agencies impacted by this disaster maintained adequate, appropriate levels of insurance coverage. All insured losses were already identified during the PDA and removed from the verified total costs. Only uninsured damage is included in the PDA totals presented in this request.

Recognizing their responsibility to make their communities as disaster resilient as possible, all but one of the 42 counties included in this request have hazard mitigation plans in place. 36 of these plans are Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000-compliant and were approved by FEMA within the last five years. Additionally, the primarily impacted municipality in one county with a mitigation plan that is not currently FEMA-approved, maintains an independent, approved plan (City of Ann Arbor in Washtenaw County). Jurisdictions in the disaster area have completed 164 Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant projects totaling \$51,049,240. Of those, 55 were for the development of mitigation plans (for \$4,078,462). Other grant projects, which specifically relate to the hazards associated with this disaster, included:

- 24 flood control projects, such as installing larger road culverts with erosion control measures, and constructing retention basins, flood walls, berms, and levees.
- Ten floodplain acquisition projects where flood-prone homes were acquired and removed from the floodplain.
- Four floodplain elevation grants where homes located in the floodplain were raised above flood levels.
- Ten stormwater improvement projects were implemented to protect homes and businesses from flooding due to stormwater infiltration.
- 20 early warning projects for systems to warn residents to take shelter due to impending severe weather.
- Five community saferoom construction projects to protect residents with no sheltering options from severe weather.

As you can see, the impacted counties prepared their communities and responded to this disaster in an exemplary manner. However, they do not have the financial resources available to fully recover from this disaster in a timely manner, or potentially at all in some cases, without receiving supplemental assistance from the federal government. The State of Michigan can provide limited financial assistance to help offset the cost-share for IA and PA programs, but it does not have funding to address all disaster impacts without federal assistance. State law mandates that the Disaster and Emergency Contingency Fund be capped at \$10 million and that grants awarded to individual jurisdictions for reimbursement of public damages only do not exceed \$250,000 to \$1 million, depending on population size. This does not address the impacts sustained by individuals and households and cannot adequately cover the public damages incurred during this disaster.

I have determined that this incident is of such severity and magnitude that effective recovery is beyond the capabilities of the State of Michigan and the affected county and municipal governments, and that supplemental federal relief assistance is necessary. Therefore, I am specifically requesting activation of all IA programs for the counties of

Alcona, Allegan, Alpena, Antrim, Arenac, Barry, Benzie, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Clare, Crawford, Emmet, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Iosco, Kalamazoo, Kalkaska, Lake, Leelanau, Manistee, Mecosta, Missaukee, Montcalm, Montmorency, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oakland, Oceana, Ogemaw, Osceola, Oscoda, Presque Isle, Roscommon, Saginaw, Shiawassee, Washtenaw, and Wexford, activation of all categories of the PA program for the counties of Alcona, Alpena, Benzie, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Crawford, Eaton, Emmet, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Iron, Kalkaska, Lake, Manistee, Marquette, Mecosta, Menominee, Missaukee, Montmorency, Newaygo, Ogemaw, Osceola, Oscoda, Presque Isle, Tuscola, and Wexford, and activation of the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) statewide. Preliminary estimates of types and amount of IA and PA needed under the Stafford Act are tabulated and included in Enclosures A and B.

Attachment 1, "Socio-economic Profile of the Affected Jurisdictions," provides an overview of the demographics and economic status for the disaster area. Information regarding the nature and amount of local, nongovernmental, and state resources that have been or will be used to alleviate the conditions of this disaster can be found in Attachment 2, "Significant Local and State Response and Recovery Actions." Maps and damage photographs can be found in Attachment 3, "Supporting Maps and Photographs." Additional information from the NWS regarding the weather conditions that caused this disaster is available under Attachment 4, "Weather-related information."

I certify that for this Major Disaster, the state and local governments will assume all applicable non-federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act. Total non-federal share expenditures for the IA and PA programs are expected to equal or exceed \$6,803,746.65, in accordance with the tables in Enclosures A and B.

I have designated Ms. Penelope Burger of the MSP/EMHSD as the State Coordinating Officer for this request. She will work with FEMA on recovery program implementation and may provide further information or justification on my behalf.

Sincerely,



Gretchen Whitmer
Governor

Attachments and Enclosures:

Attachment 1 – Socio-economic Profile of the Affected Jurisdictions

Attachment 2 – Significant Local and State Response and Recovery Actions

Attachment 3 – Supporting Maps and Photographs

Attachment 4 – Weather-related information

Enclosure A – Individual Assistance

Enclosure B – Public Assistance

Enclosure C – Requirements for Other Federal Agency Programs

Enclosure D – Historic and Current Snowfall (Not applicable to this request)

OMB No. 1660-0009/FEMA Form 010-0-13

ATTACHMENT 1 TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Socio-economic Profile of the Affected Jurisdictions

The area most heavily impacted by this disaster consists of 40 counties plus two additional municipalities that received state-level state of emergency declarations: the City of Ann Arbor (in Washtenaw County) and the Village of Holly (in Oakland County). In this section, information will be provided about both the specific 40-county and 2-municipality area of jurisdictions that were primarily impacted, as well as the full-county information for all 42 entire counties (including the full totals of the counties of Oakland and Washtenaw) that were included in this request. Although normally this socioeconomic information only includes full-county information, in this case, some important distinctions are made when adding just the jurisdictions with state-level declarations that are included in the request, as leaving out the counties surrounding the aforementioned municipalities will provide a far more accurate picture of the disaster-affected area, and will document additional vulnerabilities not otherwise evident in the 42-county totals. The two areas will be referred to as “the state declaration area” (40 counties plus Ann Arbor and Holly) and “the full 42-county area.” While Jackson County also received a state-level emergency declaration in response to this incident, they are not included in this request and are therefore omitted from the information provided in this attachment.

In the case of the Village of Holly, the area is not similar to the predominantly urban areas northwest and southeast of it—it is in the far northwestern corner of Oakland County, on the very fringe of the Detroit urban area that otherwise dominates the county. Oakland County is larger than the standard 24-by-24-mile southern Michigan county, and the Village sits beyond that normal-sized area that is packed with cities and urbanized charter townships. Rather, Holly is a single village located within Holly Township, one of just four general-law townships (i.e. not a charter township) located in the extra fringe area of Oakland County that accounts for the county’s extra geographic size. Its damages were not shared by either the Detroit or Flint-area urban communities located around it. Its population consists of less than half of one percent of the entire county of Oakland.

In the case of the City of Ann Arbor, the opposite is the case. The city itself is unlike the rest of its county. It is the largest city in its county, but contains less than half of the county’s population. Its population density is far higher than any other Washtenaw County community except for the City of Ypsilanti (the second-largest city in that county, which has a population less than 17 percent as large as Ann Arbor’s), and it contains a large quantity of historic housing, group quarters, and rental units.

The state declaration area has a total population of 2,076,301, and the full 42-county area has a total population of 3,597,948, according to American Community Survey (ACS) information officially used in conjunction with the U.S. Census Bureau. All information in this socioeconomic subsection was obtained from the ACS 2024 5-year averages (2020-2024) found at the data.census.gov website during searches completed on May 20 and May 27. The use of 5-year averages helps to more fairly represent quickly changing conditions such as economic data that might be misrepresented if a single “snapshot” measurement was relied upon from only one specific year. The disaster-affected counties are listed in the tables that follow. In these tables, a comparison of

national and state statistics has been provided, in which yellow-highlighted table cells denote areas in which the county conditions exceed those of the state and nation in some aspect that can indicate a greater local vulnerability in the disaster area.

	Population:	Persons with income below poverty (last 12 months)	Pre-disaster unemployment rate (of those in the civilian labor force age 16+)	Age 65 years and older	Age under 18 years	Non-institutionalized persons with a disability	Foreign-language speakers speaking English less than "very well"
Data Source:	ACS 2024 5-yr. CP05	ACS 2024 5-yr. CP03	ACS 2024 5-yr. CP03	ACS 2024 5-yr. CP05	ACS 2024 5-yr. CP05	ACS 2024 5-yr. CP02	ACS 2024 5-yr. CP02
United States	334,922,499	12.5%	3.3%	17.2%	22.0%	13.3%	8.6%
Michigan	10,077,761	13.2%	3.5%	18.6%	21.2%	14.3%	3.7%
Alcona Co.	10,397	12.3%	1.9%	37.0%	12.6%	23.1%	0.5%
Allegan Co.	121,456	8.4%	1.8%	18.4%	23.2%	11.6%	2.2%
Alpena Co.	28,880	18.0%	3.3%	25.2%	18.5%	22.1%	0.9%
Antrim Co.	24,127	9.9%	2.1%	28.7%	16.9%	16.2%	0.4%
Arenac Co.	15,077	11.7%	3.1%	27.2%	18.5%	17.7%	0.7%
Barry Co.	63,409	8.4%	2.5%	19.5%	21.7%	12.9%	1.3%
Benzie Co.	18,310	9.7%	1.7%	28.7%	16.9%	17.6%	0.5%
Charlevoix Co.	26,108	8.7%	1.9%	27.1%	17.6%	14.8%	1.0%
Cheboygan Co.	25,865	12.4%	3.1%	29.0%	15.3%	19.2%	0.5%
Clare Co.	31,218	21.6%	4.4%	25.6%	19.3%	24.3%	2.2%
Crawford Co.	13,369	14.7%	4.0%	27.3%	17.5%	23.9%	0.0%
Eaton Co.	109,130	8.3%	2.9%	20.1%	20.5%	15.3%	1.9%
Emmet Co.	34,125	8.5%	1.9%	25.0%	18.1%	13.4%	0.7%
Grand Traverse Co	96,166	9.6%	2.4%	22.0%	19.4%	12.7%	0.6%
Gratiot Co.	41,385	14.0%	2.2%	17.8%	19.5%	16.0%	1.1%
Iosco Co.	25,347	17.7%	3.1%	31.1%	17.0%	20.4%	0.7%
Iron Co.	11,667	17.0%	2.6%	31.4%	17.5%	22.9%	0.4%
Kalamazoo Co.	262,375	12.7%	3.6%	16.1%	21.3%	11.9%	1.9%
Kalkaska Co.	18,239	12.2%	2.1%	21.7%	20.1%	18.7%	0.5%
Lake Co.	12,563	20.5%	3.3%	27.2%	14.8%	24.3%	1.3%
Leelanau Co.	22,734	6.5%	1.7%	33.8%	15.4%	12.7%	0.6%
Manistee Co.	25,350	12.7%	3.2%	28.0%	16.6%	18.8%	1.1%
Marquette Co.	67,112	14.0%	2.7%	20.3%	17.5%	15.5%	0.7%
Mecosta Co.	41,242	19.9%	2.2%	20.4%	19.1%	16.0%	1.6%

Menominee Co.	23,247	12.2%	2.3%	26.9%	17.4%	16.6%	0.9%
Missaukee Co.	15,207	11.3%	3.9%	22.0%	22.2%	18.3%	1.5%
Montcalm Co.	67,816	12.6%	2.8%	17.9%	20.8%	16.2%	1.9%
Montmorency Co.	9,516	18.2%	2.2%	33.1%	14.9%	24.7%	1.1%
Muskegon Co.	175,961	14.1%	3.8%	18.5%	22.5%	15.1%	1.0%
Newaygo Co.	50,792	12.8%	2.4%	20.7%	21.9%	17.8%	1.3%
Oakland Co.	1,279,825	7.7%	3.2%	18.4%	20.3%	11.5%	4.9%
Oceana Co.	26,915	13.6%	3.6%	22.5%	21.3%	17.9%	3.0%
Ogemaw Co.	20,885	16.7%	3.0%	27.9%	17.8%	20.4%	0.7%
Osceola Co.	23,227	15.8%	3.4%	22.0%	22.3%	19.1%	1.2%
Oscoda Co.	8,425	17.2%	3.6%	29.4%	19.6%	22.7%	1.9%
Presque Isle Co.	13,209	14.0%	3.0%	33.7%	15.4%	19.8%	1.1%
Roscommon Co.	23,737	15.5%	2.0%	34.5%	14.3%	24.3%	0.5%
Saginaw Co.	188,665	18.2%	3.7%	20.4%	21.3%	17.4%	1.4%
Shiawassee Co.	67,991	12.0%	2.4%	19.8%	20.7%	16.3%	0.6%
Tuscola Co.	52,980	12.8%	3.3%	21.9%	20.1%	19.6%	0.5%
Washtenaw Co.	369,822	14.2%	2.9%	15.7%	18.2%	10.6%	4.6%
Wexford Co.	34,077	13.9%	2.9%	20.7%	22.8%	19.1%	0.9%
Full 42-County Area	3,597,948	11.3%	3.0%	19.7%	20.0%	13.8%	2.9%
Ann Arbor (in Washtenaw Co.)	122,036	23.8%	2.4%	12.9%	12.4%	8.5%	5.7%
Village of Holly (in Oakland Co.)	5,964	8.5%	2.7%	16.6%	20.4%	22.5%	0.4%
State Declaration Area:	2,076,301	13.7%	2.9%	20.8%	19.8%	15.5%	1.5%

The statistics in this initial table indicate that most of the disaster-affected counties have higher rates of poverty, persons with disabilities, and senior citizens than the corresponding rates for the United States and Michigan. Half of the counties had higher poverty rates, and although the 42-county area's overall poverty level did not exceed state or national levels, the state declaration area did exceed both levels.

The following table focuses upon the extent of area residents' supplemental income sources, compared with state and national statistics.

<i>Percentage of the population already receiving:</i>	<i>governmental assistance: social security</i>	<i>retirement income</i>	<i>governmental assistance: supplemental security income</i>	<i>governmental assistance: cash public assistance</i>	<i>governmental assistance: Food Stamp/ SNAP benefits (past 12 months)</i>
Data Source:	ACS 2024 5-yr. CP03	ACS 2024 5-yr. CP03	ACS 2024 5-yr. CP03	ACS 2024 5-yr. CP03	ACS 2024 5-yr. CP03
United States	31.3%	24.2%	5.1%	2.7%	12.1%
Michigan	34.9%	28.1%	5.7%	2.9%	13.5%
Alcona Co.	56.3%	45.5%	6.5%	2.2%	12.5%
Allegan Co.	36.2%	29.6%	4.7%	2.6%	7.8%
Alpena Co.	45.5%	34.8%	9.8%	2.8%	16.7%
Antrim Co.	45.0%	35.8%	4.8%	3.2%	10.0%
Arenac Co.	49.3%	36.8%	6.6%	2.6%	16.1%
Barry Co.	37.1%	32.6%	4.7%	1.9%	9.4%
Benzie Co.	47.6%	39.2%	5.0%	2.4%	7.8%
Charlevoix Co.	42.8%	32.5%	4.0%	2.6%	8.0%
Cheboygan Co.	48.1%	39.2%	5.7%	2.6%	12.6%
Clare Co.	51.4%	34.4%	8.9%	3.5%	19.0%
Crawford Co.	47.6%	38.8%	7.9%	4.1%	14.8%
Eaton Co.	36.5%	32.8%	4.9%	2.9%	10.1%
Emmet Co.	40.1%	32.9%	4.9%	1.8%	7.4%
Grand Traverse Co	36.8%	29.7%	3.8%	2.6%	7.5%
Gratiot Co.	38.1%	29.6%	5.6%	2.8%	15.1%
Iosco Co.	52.9%	38.1%	7.3%	2.9%	14.8%
Iron Co.	50.0%	38.0%	5.7%	2.7%	13.3%
Kalamazoo Co.	29.5%	24.0%	4.6%	1.9%	11.2%
Kalkaska Co.	41.9%	33.7%	5.9%	2.6%	15.6%
Lake Co.	50.8%	32.1%	9.9%	7.2%	19.1%
Leelanau Co.	51.8%	42.5%	3.7%	1.6%	4.7%
Manistee Co.	49.4%	40.6%	6.1%	4.1%	12.1%
Marquette Co.	37.2%	32.1%	3.7%	3.0%	9.6%
Mecosta Co.	40.2%	33.4%	6.6%	3.4%	14.4%
Menominee Co.	46.8%	34.1%	3.8%	2.1%	10.1%
Missaukee Co.	44.1%	30.2%	6.1%	2.3%	12.9%
Montcalm Co.	38.5%	31.1%	6.2%	2.8%	12.8%
Montmorency Co.	51.7%	41.6%	8.7%	5.6%	16.8%
Muskegon Co.	37.6%	29.1%	6.5%	4.0%	19.4%

Newaygo Co.	43.3%	31.5%	6.7%	3.5%	16.6%
Oakland Co.	30.8%	26.3%	3.9%	2.2%	7.7%
Oceana Co.	43.9%	33.3%	6.1%	2.4%	15.9%
Ogemaw Co.	50.1%	36.9%	8.1%	3.2%	18.3%
Osceola Co.	44.2%	32.0%	6.8%	2.7%	15.1%
Oscoda Co.	53.2%	36.8%	8.8%	2.8%	16.3%
Presque Isle Co.	50.4%	40.6%	7.4%	2.2%	10.6%
Roscommon Co.	56.8%	43.8%	7.5%	4.0%	16.8%
Saginaw Co.	39.4%	32.4%	7.6%	3.7%	19.6%
Shiawassee Co.	39.6%	30.9%	6.1%	2.7%	15.0%
Tuscola Co.	42.9%	33.7%	7.7%	3.5%	14.2%
Washtenaw Co.	26.6%	24.6%	3.3%	2.5%	8.5%
Wexford Co.	43.0%	29.4%	6.0%	4.2%	16.9%
Full 42-County Area	35.3%	29.1%	4.9%	2.6%	10.8%
Ann Arbor (in Washtenaw Co.)	19.4%	18.3%	2.3%	2.3%	5.0%
Village of Holly (in Oakland Co.)	28.5%	25.5%	4.4%	4.7%	21.1%
State Declaration Area:	38.7%	30.9%	5.6%	2.9%	12.9%

The second table shows that most of the disaster-impacted counties have relatively high proportions of residents who receive social security and retirement income, pushing the 42-county percentages above both state and national levels. More than half of the 42 counties have a greater than average dependence upon supplemental security income, and upon Food Stamp or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. Additionally, over one-third of the counties have relatively high levels of cash public assistance recipients.

The following table also presents census information showing that the overwhelming majority of the disaster-impacted counties have higher percentages of local residents not participating in the labor force, and most of these also have relatively low per capita incomes. Although the full 42-county area approximately matches the state percentage of those not in the labor force, the state declaration area exceeds it. Similarly, the per capita income for the state declaration area is lower than state and national values, although the full 42-county area per capita income is not. Leelanau County is home to an official tribal land area of the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, and therefore has a significantly higher Native American population proportion than the state does.

	<i>Ages 16+ not in labor force</i>	<i>Per capita income</i>	<i>Percent Native American</i>
Data Source:	ACS 2024 5-yr. CP03	ACS 2024 5-yr. CP03	ACS 2024 5-yr. CP05
United States	36.5%	\$44,673	2.4%
Michigan	38.7%	\$40,735	1.7%
Alcona Co.	57.3%	\$36,382	0.3%
Allegan Co.	38.2%	\$39,282	0.4%
Alpena Co.	46.1%	\$34,583	0.1%
Antrim Co.	45.4%	\$42,806	0.5%
Arenac Co.	47.6%	\$32,082	0.4%
Barry Co.	40.7%	\$40,828	0.3%
Benzie Co.	45.8%	\$42,600	0.9%
Charlevoix Co.	42.2%	\$48,894	0.9%
Cheboygan Co.	48.6%	\$36,725	2.2%
Clare Co.	53.8%	\$28,794	0.4%
Crawford Co.	50.2%	\$31,873	0.2%
Eaton Co.	36.4%	\$41,090	0.3%
Emmet Co.	39.4%	\$48,447	1.8%
Grand Traverse Co	36.0%	\$45,034	0.6%
Gratiot Co.	47.3%	\$30,221	0.3%
Iosco Co.	52.1%	\$32,108	0.2%
Iron Co.	52.1%	\$34,784	0.9%
Kalamazoo Co.	34.3%	\$41,530	0.4%
Kalkaska Co.	44.5%	\$34,934	0.2%
Lake Co.	55.3%	\$28,058	1.2%
Leelanau Co.	49.3%	\$57,553	2.6%
Manistee Co.	50.2%	\$36,023	1.3%
Marquette Co.	40.4%	\$35,200	1.1%
Mecosta Co.	45.6%	\$29,951	0.5%
Menominee Co.	45.5%	\$34,069	2.1%
Missaukee Co.	42.3%	\$32,706	0.2%
Montcalm Co.	43.9%	\$30,876	0.2%
Montmorency Co.	58.1%	\$31,792	0.6%
Muskegon Co.	40.5%	\$32,532	0.5%
Newaygo Co.	44.4%	\$31,564	0.3%
Oakland Co.	33.7%	\$56,696	0.2%

Oceana Co.	44.1%	\$33,025	0.7%
Ogemaw Co.	52.5%	\$31,408	0.3%
Osceola Co.	46.7%	\$30,791	0.3%
Oscoda Co.	55.8%	\$27,888	0.4%
Presque Isle Co.	54.1%	\$38,038	0.2%
Roscommon Co.	57.7%	\$38,044	0.2%
Saginaw Co.	42.8%	\$34,578	0.3%
Shiawassee Co.	40.1%	\$35,522	0.2%
Tuscola Co.	45.5%	\$32,616	0.3%
Washtenaw Co.	37.0%	\$52,714	0.3%
Wexford Co.	44.3%	\$31,949	0.3%
Full 42-County Area	38.6%	\$45,569	0.4%
Ann Arbor (in Washtenaw Co.)	39.7%	\$55,459	0.3%
Village of Holly (in Oakland Co.)	35.1%	\$36,256	0.0%
State Declaration Area:	42.0%	\$37,992	0.5%

The following final table presents information about selected housing characteristics in the disaster area that may be associated with increased vulnerability. Out of the 42-county area’s 1,724,041 housing units, a slightly higher proportion are mobile homes, compared to state and national levels. However, this is significantly higher within the exact declaration area. Rural areas such as Lake and Newaygo Counties have the highest percentages. Nearly all the counties also have high proportions housing units relying upon bottled, tank, or liquid propane gas as their heating fuels. This type of heating system tends to predominate in rural areas, separate from municipal systems. When damage occurs, this type of heating system can be more difficult for homeowners to individually repair, since their heat is not reliant upon a municipal utility system that could benefit from systematic regional repair efforts by a major utility company or municipal department. Furthermore, the great majority of the impacted area’s counties have median property values that are below the state and national averages. It was not mathematically possible to calculate a median for the entire area from the county-level data provided, but we can infer that it would also be lower.

	<i>Housing Units</i>	<i>Vacant housing units</i>	<i>Mobile home housing units</i>	<i>Occupied housing units using bottled/tank/LP gas heating fuel</i>	<i>Structures built in 1939 or earlier</i>	<i>Median value of owner-occupied housing</i>
Data Source:	ACS 2024 5-yr. CP04	ACS 2024 5-yr. CP04	ACS 2024 5-yr. CP04	ACS 2024 5-yr. CP04	ACS 2024 5-yr. CP04	ACS 2024 5-yr. CP04
United States	143,775,355	10.1%	5.6%	4.9%	11.7%	\$332,700
Michigan	4,622,236	11.8%	5.0%	8.7%	14.6%	\$231,600
Alcona Co.	10,320	48.6%	9.3%	35.0%	7.5%	162,800
Allegan Co.	52,636	13.5%	10.7%	19.3%	16.1%	267,100

Alpena Co.	15,707	17.1%	4.9%	15.0%	15.6%	153,900
Antrim Co.	17,723	37.4%	5.9%	33.6%	11.8%	255,500
Arenac Co.	9,554	31.4%	12.2%	32.0%	10.7%	150,600
Barry Co.	27,780	11.9%	7.1%	26.0%	17.6%	264,100
Benzie Co.	12,326	37.5%	7.0%	38.0%	11.4%	285,700
Charlevoix Co.	17,640	30.5%	8.1%	23.2%	10.6%	276,800
Cheboygan Co.	17,788	37.3%	8.0%	16.8%	10.6%	192,500
Clare Co.	22,008	43.1%	16.2%	38.4%	5.4%	133,800
Crawford Co.	10,330	39.7%	11.1%	40.2%	4.0%	163,000
Eaton Co.	47,753	4.9%	5.1%	13.7%	15.1%	216,900
Emmet Co.	21,979	30.9%	5.5%	22.1%	15.0%	315,700
Grand Traverse Co	47,003	14.3%	6.7%	11.6%	9.9%	339,400
Gratiot Co.	16,081	8.1%	9.7%	22.8%	22.7%	147,500
Iosco Co.	20,061	41.6%	6.8%	16.7%	6.5%	142,200
Iron Co.	9,156	39.4%	3.8%	33.2%	24.5%	109,100
Kalamazoo Co.	114,908	6.8%	3.4%	5.1%	14.2%	241,800
Kalkaska Co.	11,690	33.4%	14.3%	41.6%	6.3%	188,900
Lake Co.	13,461	61.4%	26.5%	53.1%	7.9%	133,900
Leelanau Co.	15,759	38.8%	2.3%	27.0%	9.8%	458,400
Manistee Co.	15,713	32.8%	7.5%	28.3%	16.9%	182,200
Marquette Co.	33,607	15.9%	4.2%	17.4%	20.6%	216,500
Mecosta Co.	21,139	21.0%	14.5%	30.2%	12.8%	178,900
Menominee Co.	13,262	21.9%	7.5%	26.9%	22.8%	151,800
Missaukee Co.	8,680	31.9%	14.9%	43.0%	10.7%	170,400
Montcalm Co.	28,147	12.9%	13.7%	31.8%	16.7%	185,500
Montmorency Co.	8,925	44.9%	8.4%	24.2%	5.5%	158,600
Muskegon Co.	75,266	10.0%	6.8%	7.8%	15.7%	198,300
Newaygo Co.	24,931	21.2%	19.1%	34.6%	10.7%	186,700
Oakland Co.	561,348	5.5%	2.8%	1.7%	7.3%	343,600
Oceana Co.	15,723	33.7%	15.9%	36.3%	16.9%	190,100
Ogemaw Co.	15,325	38.9%	7.5%	38.5%	8.8%	154,900
Osceola Co.	12,638	26.0%	17.8%	40.2%	16.8%	155,400
Oscoda Co.	7,719	50.9%	14.9%	39.6%	3.5%	125,500
Presque Isle Co.	9,802	32.1%	5.6%	24.4%	14.0%	151,300
Roscommon Co.	23,213	50.1%	8.9%	16.9%	2.8%	158,700
Saginaw Co.	86,208	9.6%	3.8%	8.7%	16.7%	152,800
Shiawassee Co.	30,354	7.3%	6.4%	21.3%	21.7%	171,600

Tuscola Co.	24,011	10.5%	8.9%	35.1%	20.4%	149,500
Washtenaw Co.	159,782	5.8%	3.7%	3.5%	11.5%	374,100
Wexford Co.	16,585	17.4%	13.6%	29.3%	16.5%	170,400
Full 42-County Area	1,724,041	14.1%	6.0%	11.4%	11.7%	N/A
Ann Arbor (in Washtenaw Co.)	54,399	7.2%	0.3%	1.8%	14.8%	453,400
Village of Holly (in Oakland Co.)	2,864	9.3%	10.8%	1.7%	22.5%	192,300
State Declaration Area:	1,060,174	19.6%	7.7%	18.3%	14.7%	N/A

The percentage of vacant units is very high, based upon the large amount of seasonal/recreational housing units that require infrastructure support and services far beyond what the official permanent population of these areas would normally imply. This takes the form of great population increases during the warmer months of the year, in most of the northern Lower Peninsula area. The state declaration area also is above the norm in its percentage of historic structures (built before 1940).

ATTACHMENT 2 TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Significant Local and State Response and Recovery Actions

Volunteer Response. Numerous voluntary organizations coordinated with local jurisdictions and the SEOC to provide resources and assistance for residents impacted by this disaster. Local nonprofits, faith-based organizations, and community partners joined local emergency management programs, MSP/EMHSD, and the Michigan Community Service Commission (MCSC) to engage in response and recovery efforts. Voluntary organization partners included Michigan Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (MI VOAD), Team Rubicon, American Red Cross, Disaster Relief at Work (DRAW), World Renew, Crisis Cleanup, Mercy Chefs, and Michigan 2-1-1.

Early in the response and recovery operations, donations management and volunteer assistance were critical to helping impacted residents stabilize their homes and begin initial clean-up activities. Donated resources, such as buckets, cleaning supplies, and other emergency supplies, were coordinated through local agencies and volunteer organizations. Temporary sheltering was coordinated, in large part, through VOAD partners. Monetary donations were also coordinated through local community foundations. The United Way and its partners provided direct support to disaster survivors and assisted local recovery organizations with unmet needs. As recovery operations expanded, physical donations were coordinated through designated donation management sites established within the impacted areas. Donated resources were tracked through the SEOC Logistics Section and distribution efficiency was managed by a VOAD partner. The DRAW organization led efforts to secure a warehouse to receive donated items and then coordinated resource distribution.

Within hours of the adverse weather impacts occurring, volunteer groups quickly began assisting survivors as unmet needs were identified throughout the affected communities. Michigan 2-1-1 served as a critical partner in supporting public information efforts, identifying survivor needs, and connecting residents with available services and volunteer assistance. They fielded calls for assistance with requests for debris removal, muck-out assistance, temporary housing support, transportation, food assistance, and cleanup supplies. Michigan 2-1-1 coordinated the input of affected cases into Crisis Cleanup (a disaster case management and volunteer coordination system utilized by National VOAD partners).

Multiple MI VOAD partners deployed to the impacted areas to support debris management, muck-out operations, damage assessments, and volunteer coordination activities for homeowners whose properties sustained flood-related and tornado-related damage. Volunteer teams assisted survivors with removing damaged household materials, clearing debris from homes and access routes, removing downed trees, and conducting basic stabilization activities to prevent further damage to homes and structures. MI VOAD partners worked closely with local emergency management and community organizations to prioritize assistance to vulnerable populations and heavily impacted neighborhoods.

Additional MI VOAD partners coordinated clean-up teams and recovery support operations, including faith-based groups, regional volunteer organizations, and community service partners. The American Red Cross conducted outreach and needs assessments in

impacted communities while also distributing cleanup kits and emergency supplies to affected residents. Local volunteer agencies and nonprofit organizations continued to support long-term operations and helped identify unmet needs that were referred to other recovery partners. Long-term recovery discussions among local agencies, nonprofit organizations, and volunteer partners were initiated early in the recovery process. These groups focused on coordinating and planning for future assistance efforts for the impacted residents.

Despite the extensive efforts of MI VOAD partners, community organizations, and local volunteers, there are still significant recovery gaps throughout the impacted areas. Examples of unmet needs include, but are not limited to the following:

- Furnace and appliance replacement.
- Deep cleaning in homes and residential areas.
- Financial assistance to help cover insurance deductibles.
- Financial assistance for increased utility costs.
- Assistance to homeowners for the repair and/or rebuilding of homes and buildings on their property.
- Debris removal across the affected areas.
- Mitigation measures to reduce the impacts of continued rainfall, tornado-related damage, and future severe weather events.

Challenges also remain in sustaining long-term volunteer coordination efforts, maintaining adequate organizational staffing with MI VOAD partners, and volunteer resources such as food, shelter, and showers. This is a challenge for local jurisdictions and their emergency management programs who struggle to maintain volunteers for long-duration disaster response efforts and recovery activities.

There is also a need for assistance with case management services addressing the unmet needs of survivors with limited financial resources or intermediate and long-term housing needs. However, many local volunteer and community organizations themselves have been impacted by this spring's disasters, limiting local capacity to sustain long-term recovery operations. Volunteer organizations and recovery partners also face competing priorities as other disasters occur throughout the region and across the nation, limiting the availability of deployable volunteer teams and recovery resources.

Sheltering and Mass Care. Due to the extensive damage to homes, disaster survivors were displaced across the disaster area. While most were able to find temporary housing with friends and relatives or in hotels, the American Red Cross operated 13 emergency shelters that accommodated 89 overnight stays for more than 70 shelter residents. As of May 21, the American Red Cross was still supporting this disaster with active operations utilizing over 100 trained disaster workers. They have provided over 1,000 meals and snacks, and almost 3,000 relief items to over 1,000 households. Caseworkers have opened over 104 cases serving 264 survivors with recovery support.

Search and Rescue. Michigan Task Force 1 (MI-TF1) deployed a NIMS Type III Swiftwater/Flood Rescue Team in support of Search and Rescue (SAR) operations across the disaster area between April 15 and April 21. The team consisted of nine personnel, two

rescue boats, four vehicles, and two trailers with an initial base established in Crawford County. Missions were conducted across multiple counties, including the counties of Crawford, Newaygo, and Muskegon. The team operated under the direction of MSP/EMHSD District Coordinators and in coordination with local emergency management programs. Primary operational objectives included initial SAR operations, secondary search missions, wellness checks on affected residents, and the assessment of damage.

A significant portion of the deployment also focused on mitigating hazards created by widespread flooding. Team personnel secured floating debris (including docks, trees, and decks) that posed threats to critical infrastructure such as dams, bridges, and culverts. The team also secured numerous displaced and/or floating propane tanks, reducing the potential for explosions and pollution.

Debris Removal. Debris management was a critically important response and recovery issue within hours and in the days following the flooding and tornadoes. Tornadoes and severe winds caused trees to fall into homes, downed power lines that blocked roads, and localized damage to infrastructure. Flooding in numerous counties resulted in debris that damaged roads and was carried into rivers and lake systems, including the Black Lake, Mullet Lake and Burt Lake in Cheboygan County. In addition, flood-related downed trees and unstable embankments led to debris accumulating in public rights-of-way. Construction debris from damaged homes and infrastructure added to natural debris fields.

Local debris removal operations focused on ensuring the safety of residents and initially targeted priority issues that created hazards for the public and responders. This included the removal of vegetative and construction debris from buildings, roads, vehicles, and power lines. Local jurisdictions coordinated with utility providers to also ensure that hazardous situations involving electrical lines were addressed promptly and power temporarily turned off where necessary for the safety of residents.

The collection, staging, reduction, and processing of vegetative debris, building/construction materials, and other debris types were primarily handled through local personnel and equipment, and the engagement of the waste management companies already operating in affected areas. However, some communities also relied on the assistance of voluntary organizations. For example, World Renew, Southern Baptist, Samaritan's Purse, and Team Rubicon quickly deployed personnel to assist with debris removal. Additionally, Samaritan's Purse provided demolition of homes leveled by tornadoes.

Emergency Public Information. The SEOC undertook a comprehensive public information campaign. Early in the progression of this disaster, an MSP Public Information Officer (PIO) was assigned to work alongside local emergency management officials in Cheboygan County, answering numerous media inquiries and delivering information on potential evacuation zones and other critical life safety messaging to the public related to the safety of the Cheboygan Lock and Dam Complex.

The SEOC PIO activated the Joint Information Center (JIC) and facilitated daily briefings that brought together PIOs from the Executive Office of the Governor, MDNR, and other relevant state agencies. This created a coordinated network of communications

teams supporting impacted communities, enabling unified messaging across jurisdictions, identifying public information gaps, and ensuring rapid rumor control/correction. Over 27 official news releases, talking points, fact sheets and public service announcements were published to ensure residents in the impacted areas received relevant disaster-related information. More than 230 coordinated posts were made across different social media platforms by official state and state agency accounts. During the SEOC activation, the MSP/EMHSD Facebook page saw approximately 8 million views from over 1.7 million people. Facebook Live was utilized to broadcast a live stream of multiple cameras established on scene to monitor the situation at the Cheboygan Dam.

Two centralized disaster response webpages were established at michigan.gov/cheboygandam and michigan.gov/aprilstorms to provide the public with real-time information on water levels, flood maps, and shelter availability. Additional resources on the websites included the latest news releases, donation and volunteer information, resident resources, photos, and videos from the disaster. A link to the live camera stream from the Cheboygan Dam was hosted on YouTube. Both websites combined received approximately 370,000 views with over 1.2 million actions taken. The public information campaign will continue until all recovery-related issues and concerns have been addressed.

State Response and Recovery Assistance Efforts. Michigan's departments and agencies provided appropriate state resources to assist affected local jurisdictions in responding to and recovering from this disaster. While the following is not all-inclusive, a brief synopsis of such efforts is provided:

The **Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD)** engaged impacted food businesses to evaluate food safety issues and provided emergency response and food clean-up guidance to affected establishments (available in English, Spanish, Arabic, and Mandarin languages). MDARD also provided general guidance for flooding impacts on farms, crops, livestock, pets, etc. and specific information on the physical loss designation process for farms hit by tornadoes, general agriculture emergency information at www.michigan.gov/agemergency. MDARD shared recovery resources for producers and instructions to connect with their county's U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA) office to evaluate individual eligibility and provide information related to potential assistance under its disaster-related programs and services.

MDARD also coordinated with local partners, other agricultural producers, and the Michigan State University Extension Response for Accidents Involving Livestock (ERAIL) program to assist a dairy farm in Montcalm County that sustained significant tornado damage in locating lost animals. MDARD Dairy Inspection staff continued to support the farm in the aftermath to ensure the continuity of their operations.

The **Michigan Economic Development Corporation (MEDC)** continues to assess potential negative economic business and community effects resulting from this disaster which include, but are not limited to, lost or significantly impacted business assets, reduced or ceased business activities, disruptions to local businesses and other infrastructure support and community common spaces and service assets. Tourism, with its related spending that supports many businesses in the affected areas, is likely to decrease due to the impacts of this disaster

The Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) was involved in discussions and information sharing with MSP/EMHSD and MDNR at the onset of the adverse weather conditions and formally dispatched to the SEOC at the onset of response. Technical staff were mobilized across the state to assess and advise on threats to public safety and environment. Several EGLE divisions and units were involved in different aspects of the response.

1,000 dams in Michigan meet criteria to be regulated by EGLE under Part 315, Dam Safety and/or Part 307, Inland Lake Levels, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended. The EGLE Dam Safety Program (DSP) mobilized six engineers to complete site visits, provide onsite technical guidance, and answer resident questions. At the height of the response, the unit was actively monitoring 39 structures across the state. This support and enhanced oversight continued for four weeks until all structures returned to their normal operating capacity or were repaired.

EGLE was also providing technical guidance to dams that fell outside of the state regulations. EGLE dam safety engineers were onsite at FERC regulated dams as the engineers from FERC were limited and unable to be present onsite during the early days of the response.

The department's Transportation Review Unit (TRU) interfaces with state and local road agencies for emergency infrastructure repairs. The unit worked with road commissions to issue emergency permits to comply with state statutes. As part of these permit applications and reviews, staff completed site visits across the disaster area, meeting with road commissions on the proposed recovery plans and providing direction on codes and standards that may require more robust repair than what was previously in place.

EGLE also provided free or reduced-cost residential well sampling kits and analysis to the counties of Antrim, Cheboygan, Charlevoix, Crawford, Emmet, Kalkaska, Presque Isle, Newaygo, and Wexford. This was a joint effort of the EGLE State Drinking Water Laboratory and partner laboratories across northern Michigan. EGLE is providing the funding for these sampling efforts.

The EGLE PIO was present in the JIC throughout its activation, providing information on the environmental impacts of flooding and the state's regulatory authority for dam safety.

The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) supported local offices and communities throughout the recent flooding and severe weather by providing food assistance, emergency relief, and other essential resources. The SER Program authorized policy exceptions so local offices could use funds to help residents with urgent needs, including temporary shelter such as hotel stays for people displaced by flooding. MDHHS also provided limited assistance for households facing unmet needs related to repairs and other recovery challenges.

To further support affected residents, MDHHS worked to allow Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) funds to be used for a wide range of disaster-related needs. These included temporary housing, transportation out of impacted areas, utility

reconnections, furnace and insulation repairs, generators and fans, mold remediation, and water damage cleanup. Weatherization grantees were also available to complete energy-related home repairs and replace essential appliances as allowed under federal program caps.

MDHHS also addressed food insecurity during the incident by making food replacement benefits available to SNAP recipients who lost food as a result of the incidents. The department requested and received a waiver to extend the application period by ten days, allowing eligible households across the affected counties and cities to apply through May 6. As of May 14, MDHHS provided over \$160,000 in food replacement benefits to 557 households in the impacted area. In addition, the MDHHS Division of Local Health Services (DLHS) leveraged funding to Central Michigan District Health Department to support well water testing in Osceola County to ensure safe drinking water during recovery.

The MDHHS Bureau of Emergency Preparedness, EMS, and Systems of Care and MDHHS Environmental Health Bureau activated response procedures to monitor conditions and coordinate with local public health, tribal, healthcare coalition, and emergency management partners. Both maintained situational awareness, directed partner inquiries to local incident command organizations, and shared MDHHS flood safety and private well maintenance information. These materials were made available on the Cheboygan Dam incident webpage to ensure residents had access to clear guidance throughout the response.

The **Michigan Department of Insurance and Financial Services (MDIFS)** supported the SEOC response by providing timely and critical information to help residents with filing insurance claims, preventing further loss, locating flood insurance information, and protecting themselves from fraud. In addition, the Office of Consumer Services responded to consumer calls, emails, and direct filings related to incident conditions.

The **Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity (LEO)**, and its **Michigan Community Service Commission (MCSC)**, conducted over 300 call downs to incident survivors with registered recovery needs in the Crisis Cleanup platform. Calls continue to be conducted statewide. The MCSC worked in cooperation with MI VOAD partners at organized work sites in the counties of Alcona, Barry, Crawford, Gratiot, and Wexford. The MCSC also directly assisted with about 20 cases that needed extra help with food, replacement items, and clean-up kits.

LEO also oversees the **Michigan Occupational Health Safety Administration (MIOSHA)**, which worked with the SEOC to coordinate occupational safety practices during response activities, working to ensure proper personal protective equipment was used at the Cheboygan Dam to ensure the safety of workers.

The **Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (MDLARA)** oversaw the operations of regulated health care facilities impacted by flooding, widespread severe storms, and tornadoes. In addition, MDLARA provided information on licensed health care providers within the affected areas and supplied a roster of licensed building inspectors to support ongoing recovery efforts.

The **Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)** was engaged in proactively monitoring and meeting with state and federal partners to evaluate and implement efforts to increase the flow capacity at the Cheboygan Lock and Dam Complex. The MDNR deployed its Incident Management Team (IMT) to coordinate dam safety efforts and lead waterflow management operations.

Due to turbine and gate inoperability at the Cheboygan Dam Powerhouse, waterflow capacity was limited as inflow rates rose toward the dam's approximate 4,860 cubic feet per second (cfs) capacity, while predictive modeling from the NWS indicated a potential of up to a 9,500 cfs river flow rate at the dam complex as a result of rain and snowmelt. MDNR engineers, working with EGLE, used predictive modeling to assess overtopping and downstream flooding risks to the local community, while logistics teams coordinated the rapid acquisition of additional bypass pumps and equipment. FERC evaluated structural safety and approved necessary steps to temporarily restore partial turbine functionality, including the transport of replacement electrical cabling and connectors. Because conditions at upstream hydropower dams were also deteriorating and had the potential to affect the Cheboygan Dam, additional resources were directed to these locations. Sandbagging operations continued at the upstream Alverno Dam and monitoring took place at Tower and Kleber Dams as water levels approached critical thresholds, and local authorities communicated with downstream communities in preparation for potential evacuations. MDNR remained integrated at local EOCs and the SEOC, providing operational support and coordinating natural resource assessments as conditions evolved.

Although the primary focus was on the Cheboygan Dam, the incident was expanded to include an additional 200 dams owned by the State of Michigan and managed by MDNR. MDNR created a State Agency High Water Coordination Team that focused on inspections and monitoring of all dams with a focus on 160 of the dams that fell within the affected areas, and coordinated response efforts for those dams experiencing flood flows and in danger of overtopping or potential failure. The team activated the Emergency Action Plan to respond to the Homestead Dam in Benzie County as the earthen embankment supporting the sides of the dam began eroding. The team initiated sandbagging and stabilization efforts at the Homestead Dam, working with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the local emergency management program.

MDNR Conservation Officers and other agency personnel also assisted local emergency management programs in the disaster area, and the agency provided pumps to clear the flooded airfield at Pellston Airport in Emmet County and restore runway access.

MDNR has incurred approximately \$10 million in documented expenses related to this disaster, mainly for the cost of the dam safety work at the Cheboygan Dam, but also for damage to areas and facilities managed by its Parks and Recreation Division.

The **Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC)** monitored utility outages caused by this disaster, assessing outages to electric and natural gas customers. Staff worked with state agencies and local emergency management programs to request prioritization of critical infrastructure locations dealing with electrical outages. Staff also coordinated with counties affected by flooding that experienced detached and floating propane tanks. Mobile substations were established to support critical infrastructure in Cheboygan County. Two full-time staff worked in the SEOC to coordinate with Consumers

Energy to facilitate making the hydroelectric facility at the Cheboygan Dam operational. Additional staff were also present on site at the dam from April 11 to April 19 to monitor and coordinate between dam operators and other state agencies. In coordination with the EPA, staff submitted an official request for a Reid Vapor Pressure waiver on April 28 to facilitate fuel supply replenishment and delivery in Cheboygan County and surrounding areas, which was approved on April 30. MPSC Customer Assistance personnel also assisted customers with utility communication and outage inquiries.

The **Michigan State Police (MSP)** assisted local and state officials in controlling access to flooded areas, conducting search and rescue in flooded areas, and assisting with security and traffic control. Real-time video feeds from a MSP helicopter were provided during the flood, as was information from Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) both during and after the flooding. MSP was the point of contact for the Temporary Flight Restriction at the Cheboygan Dam that was put in place to ensure the safety of crews working in the area and provided counter-UAS detection capabilities to further control air traffic. MSP Aviation assets provided real time video feeds of affected dams and levees across the state.

The MSP Marine Services Team conducted numerous missions over a one-week period in support of the heavy flooding incidents through welfare checks of disaster survivors. They also removed large pieces of debris that threatened impacted dams on and around lakes and rivers in the disaster area. MSP Technical Services Unit provided real-time 24/7 situational awareness of the Cheboygan Dam and surrounding areas utilizing their camera trailer. The SEOC Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Unit compiled all video data collected during the incident to produce situational awareness products. MSP PIOs assisted local jurisdictions across the disaster area with consistent information sharing to impacted residents.

The **Michigan State Police, Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division (MSP/EMHSD)** established immediate communications with local emergency management officials to assess the nature, scope, and magnitude of the incident, and to help coordinate the provision of state resources as needed. MSP/EMHSD activated the SEOC at 10 a.m. on April 10 to coordinate state response activities. The SEOC remained activated until 5 p.m. on May 8.

Throughout the incident, MSP/EMHSD staffed command, operations, logistics, planning, recovery, public information, private sector and voluntary agency liaison, mapping and GIS, and technical support positions to fully support local jurisdictions, state departments/agencies, and our nongovernmental, critical infrastructure, and private sector partners. During this period, the division coordinated all resource requests received from the affected local jurisdictions, ensuring that each request was appropriately addressed in a timely manner. MSP/EMHSD conducted several briefings for state agencies, local, and nongovernmental partners to keep all stakeholders apprised of ongoing or planned activities and areas of concern. SEOC activities were focused on planned incident management objectives to ensure that state resources were being appropriately utilized to address the most pressing issues. In addition, MSP/EMHSD developed situation status reports to keep state government executive and legislative leadership and other emergency management partners informed of ongoing issues, concerns, activities, and opportunities for coordination and/or involvement. MSP/EMHSD also worked closely with FEMA officials to coordinate and conduct the Joint PDA in the disaster area.

The **Department of Technology, Management and Budget (MDTMB)** supported statewide response operations through its emergency management, procurement, communications, technology, facilities, and emergency communications functions. MDTMB maintained situational awareness through coordination with the SEOC and remained engaged in a support posture to assist impacted communities and partner agencies as needs were identified. MDTMB monitored potential impacts to state facilities and technology services, coordinated internally across MDTMB divisions, and remained prepared to support requests involving facilities, information technology, communications, procurement, logistics, and continuity of operations.

MDTMB Field Services deployed staff members with the MDNR IMT in Cheboygan County to provide onsite IT support for several weeks. Other direct support to response operations included assisting with emergency procurement and resource coordination needs. This included helping response partners navigate MDTMB procurement rules and emergency purchasing processes, supporting purchasing mechanisms for time-sensitive response needs, and coordinating internally on procurement-related exceptions where appropriate. MDTMB also maintained procurement and freight support in a ready posture for potential mission needs, including equipment and material requests associated with flood protection, temporary infrastructure support, and response operations.

MDTMB also supported incident communications and public information needs. MDTMB Communications coordinated with state emergency management public information staff to support consistent messaging and situational awareness. MDTMB also worked through its digital services/eMichigan function to support public-facing incident information needs, including the creation of website aliases to help direct users to appropriate incident-related information. This support helped strengthen public communications and ensured that web and technology support were available as part of the broader state response.

MDTMB's **Michigan Public Safety Communications System (MPSCS)** monitored communications infrastructure and systems, including maintaining awareness of potential impacts to communications towers, public safety communications capability, and related infrastructure in or near affected areas. MPSCS remained postured to support emergency communications coordination if system degradation, tower damage, connectivity issues, or responder communications concerns were reported.

The **Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT)** provided crews to conduct emergency roadway maintenance, debris clearance, and implement traffic control measures to ensure public safety around flooded, washed-out, and damaged roadways. Several state highway segments experienced flooding, washouts, or debris impacts. MDOT performed immediate assessments and repairs to determine the extent of damage and restore essential travel routes.

MDOT continues to evaluate road and bridge impacts in coordination with local road agencies and is compiling information on the scope and cost of damages across the impacted regions. The department is also actively coordinating with the FHWA regarding the potential use of Emergency Relief program funds to support ongoing repair and recovery needs.

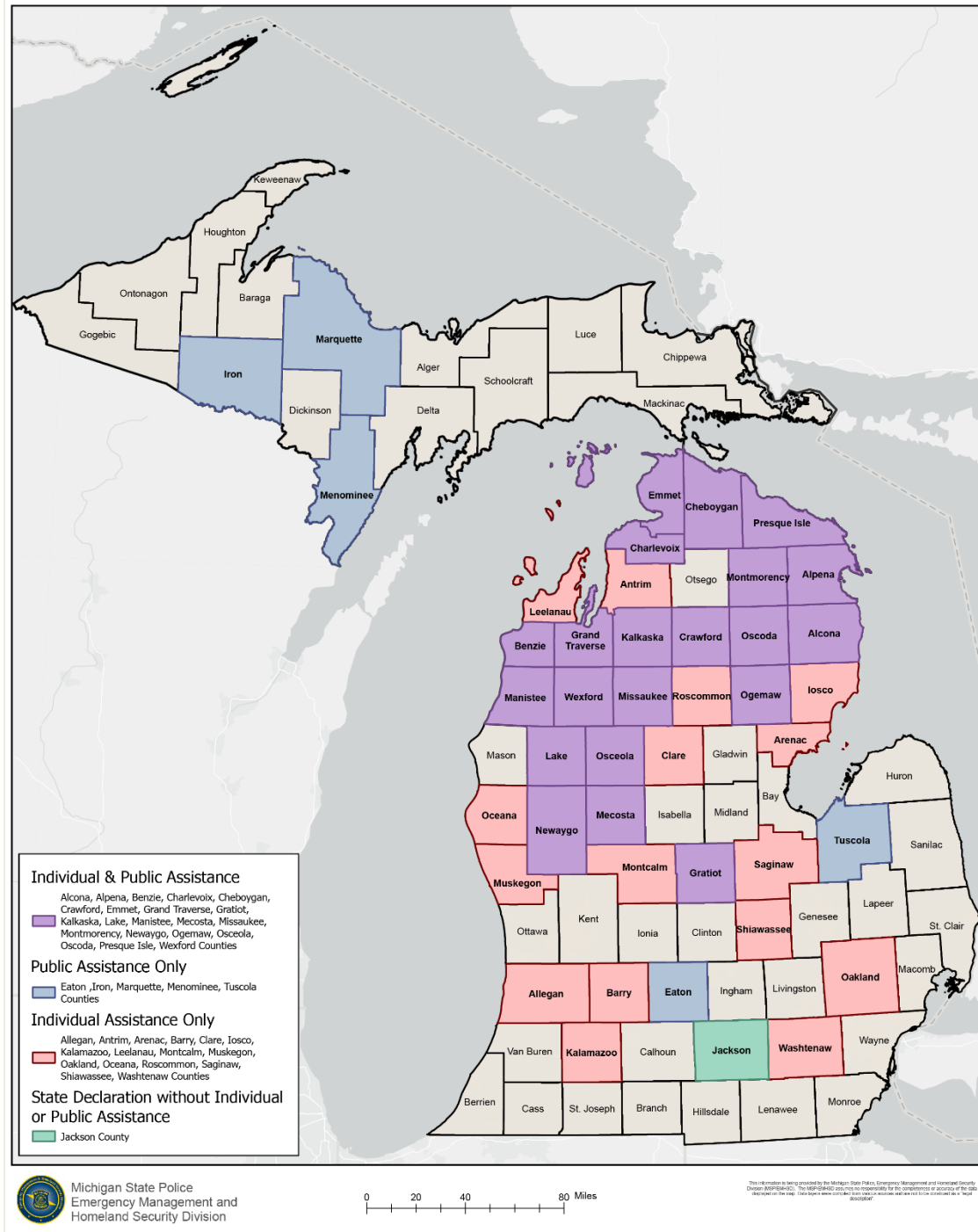
The **Michigan Department of Treasury** provided individual and business taxpayers in the disaster area with the opportunity to request additional time to comply with upcoming return filing or payment deadlines, with penalties and interest waived.

ATTACHMENT 3 TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Supporting Maps and Photographs

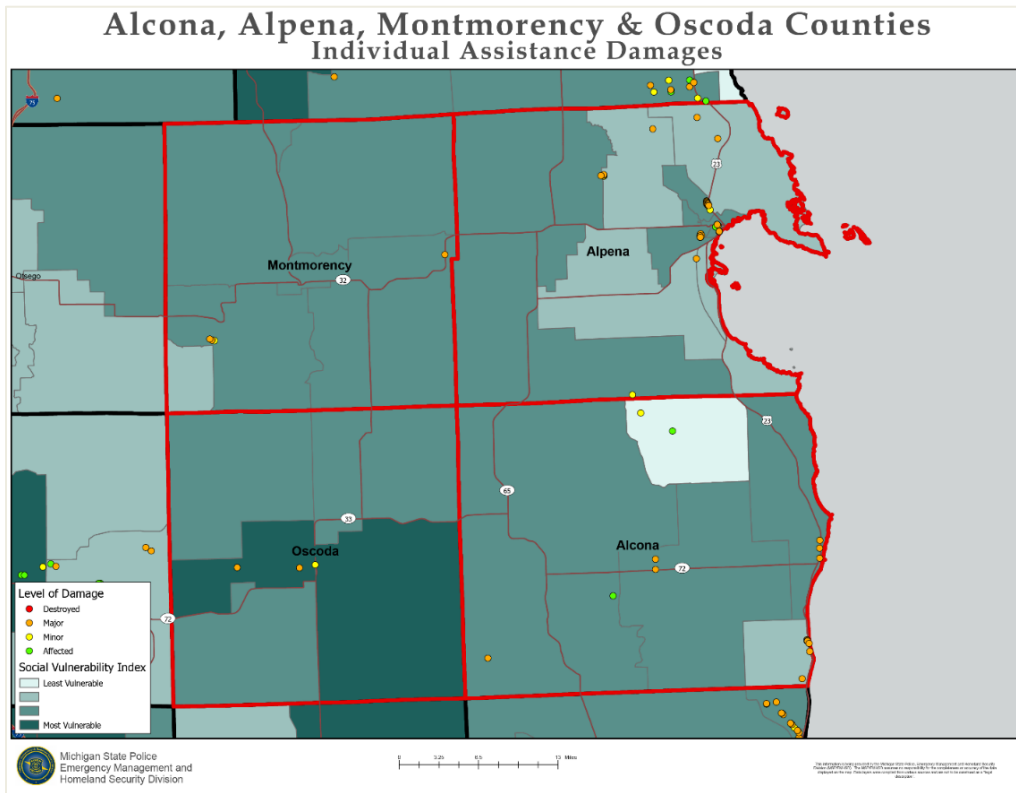
Disaster Area Maps

April 10-21, 2026 - Severe Weather Disaster Area

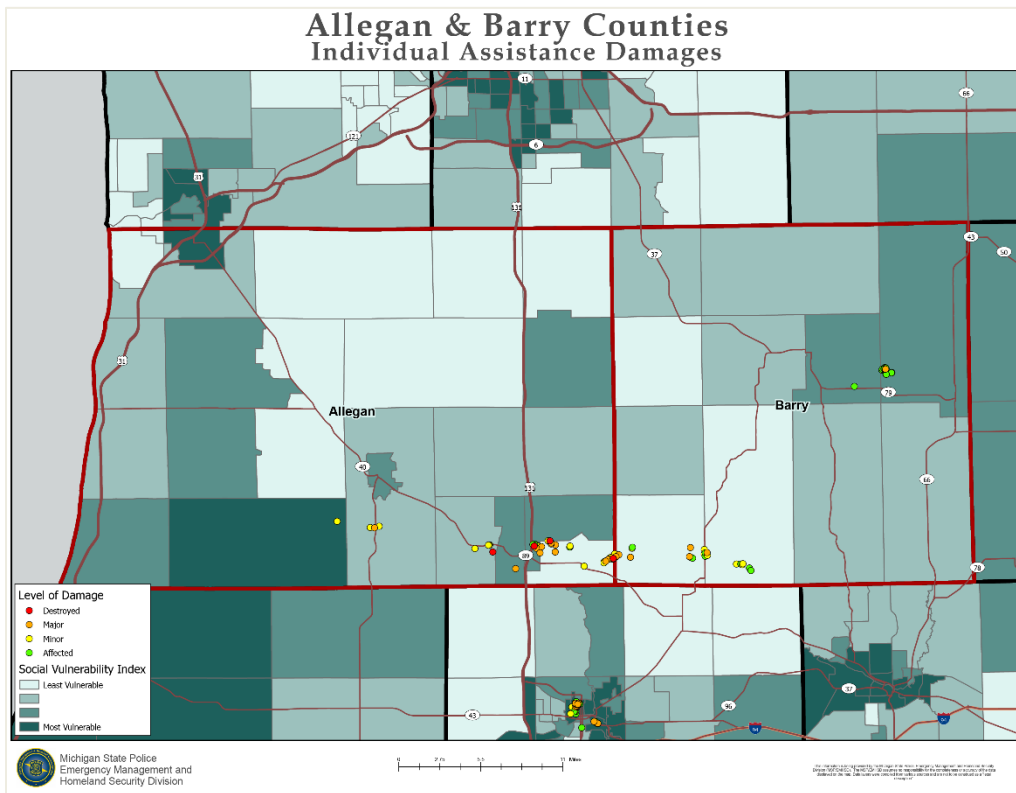


Source: State Emergency Operations Center, Geographic Information System Unit

Disaster Area Maps (cont.)



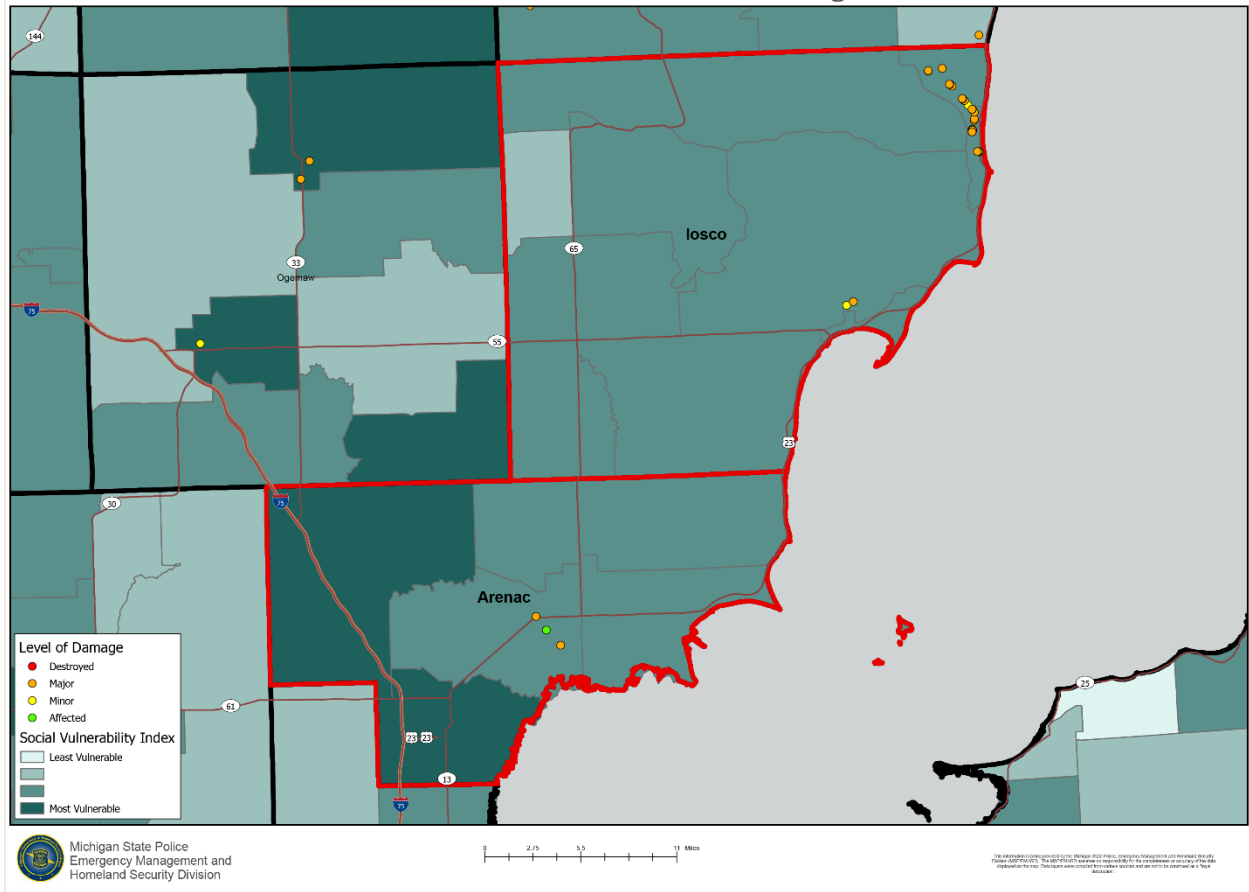
Source: State Emergency Operations Center, Geographic Information System Unit



Source: State Emergency Operations Center, Geographic Information System Unit

Disaster Area Maps (cont.)

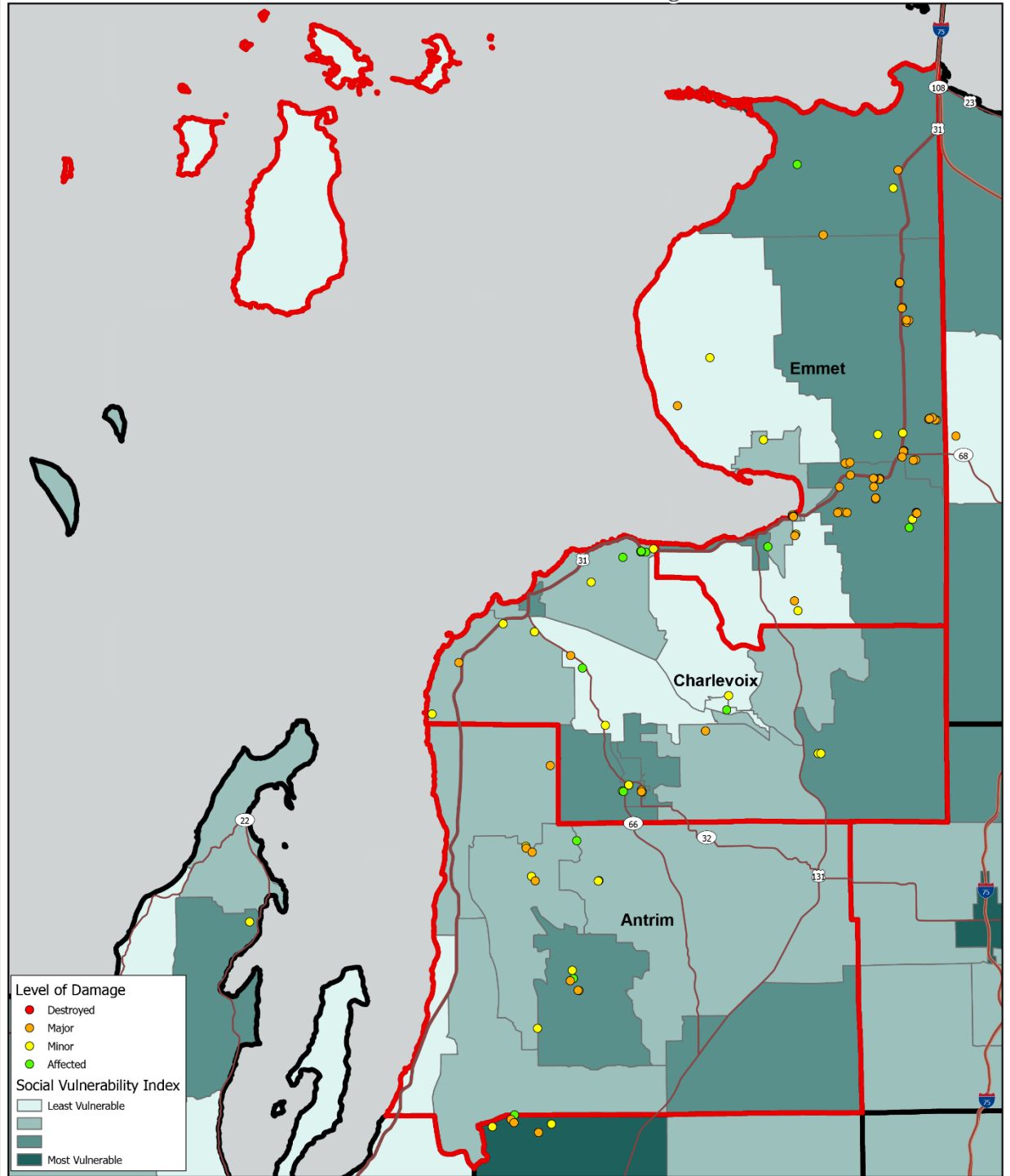
Arenac & Iosco Counties Individual Assistance Damages



Source: State Emergency Operations Center, Geographic Information System Unit

Disaster Area Maps (cont.)

**Antrim, Charlevoix & Emmet Counties
Individual Assistance Damages**



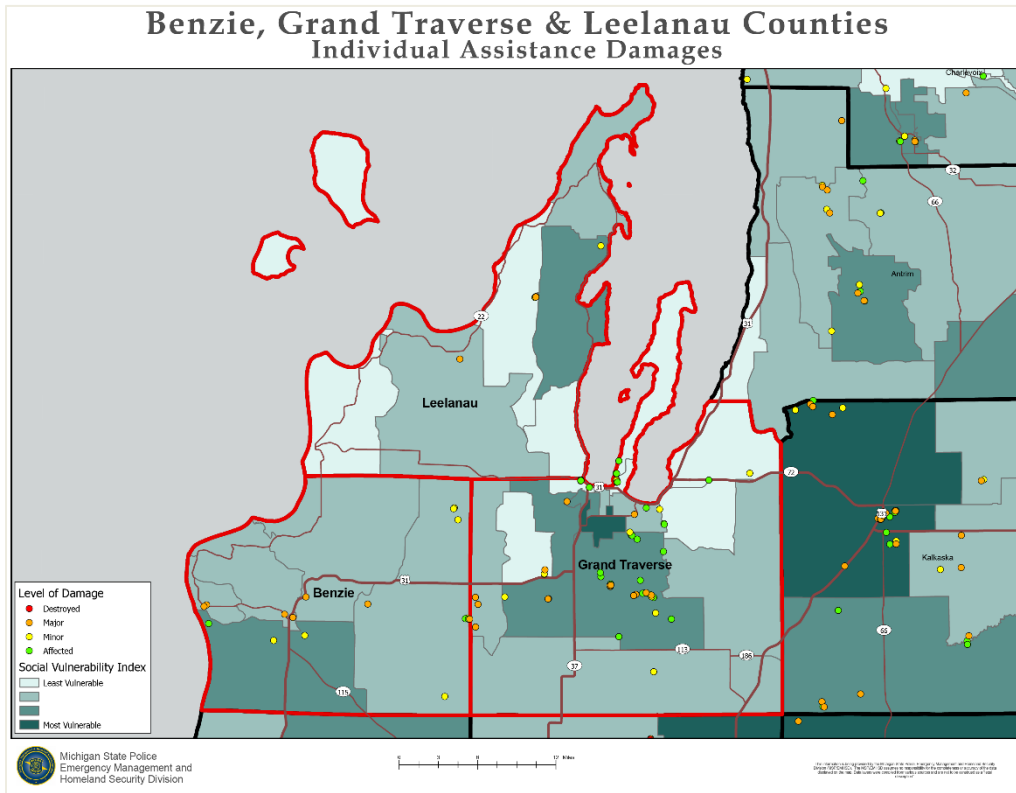
Michigan State Police
Emergency Management and
Homeland Security Division

0 3.25 6.5 13 Miles

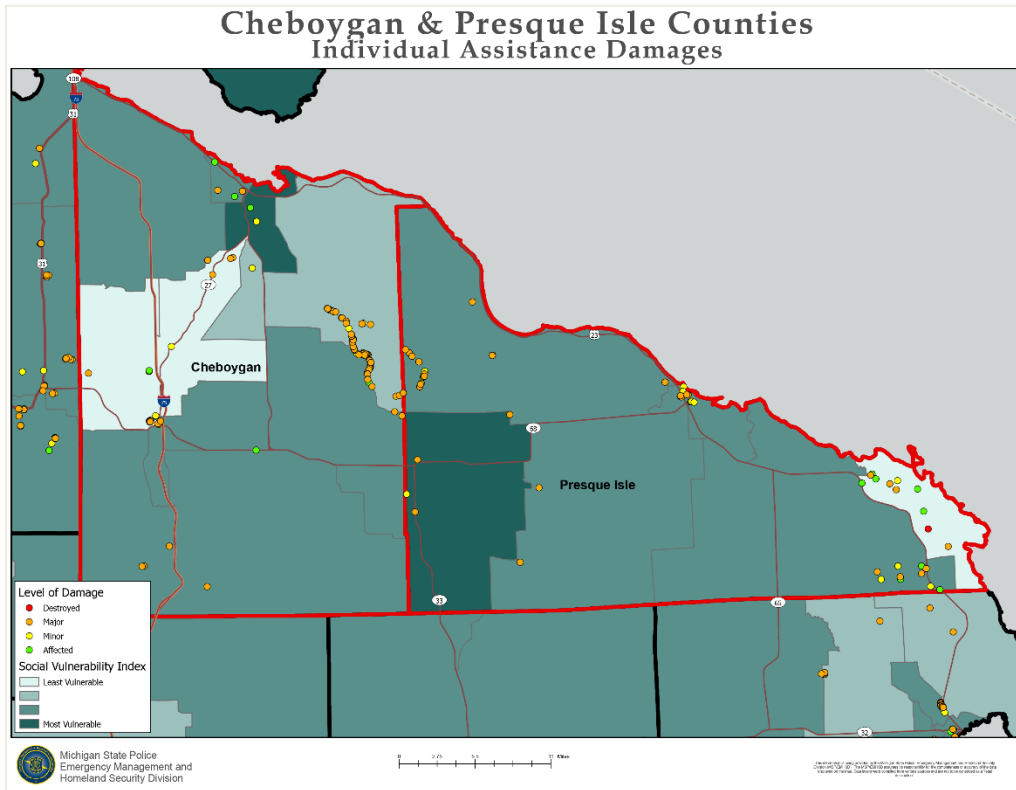
This information is being provided by the Michigan State Police, Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division (MSPEHSD). The MSPEHSD assumes no responsibility for the completeness or accuracy of the data displayed on the map. Data layers were compiled from various sources and are not to be construed as a legal document.

Source: State Emergency Operations Center, Geographic Information System Unit

Disaster Area Maps (cont.)

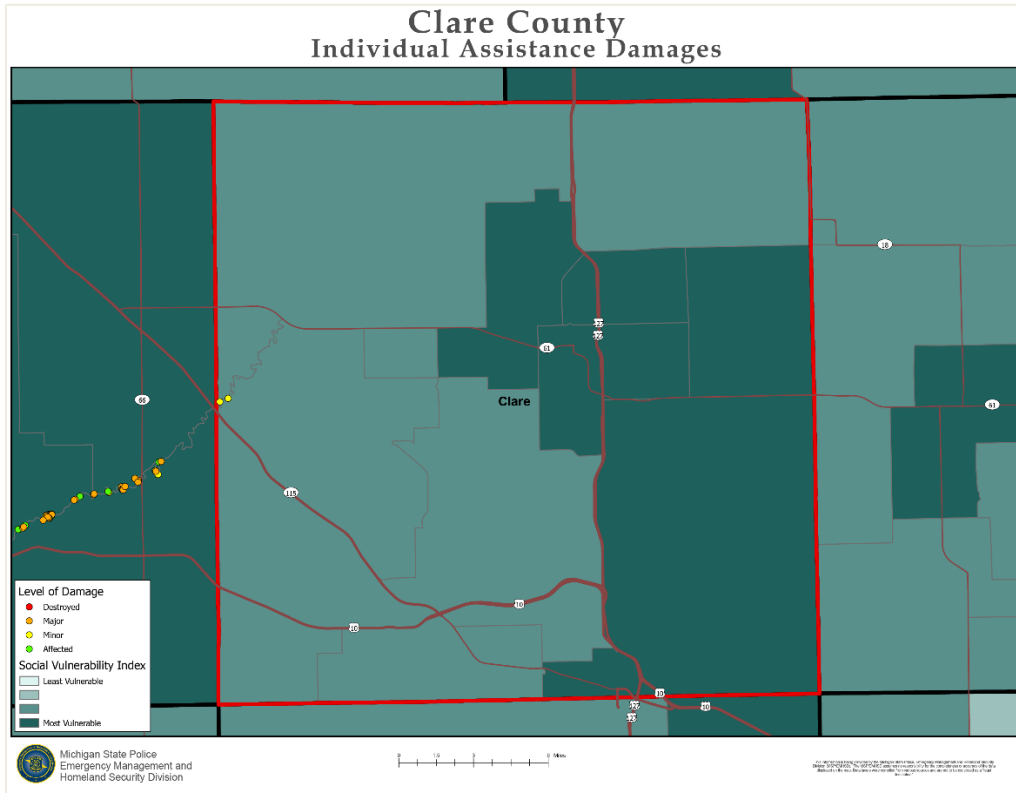


Source: State Emergency Operations Center, Geographic Information System Unit

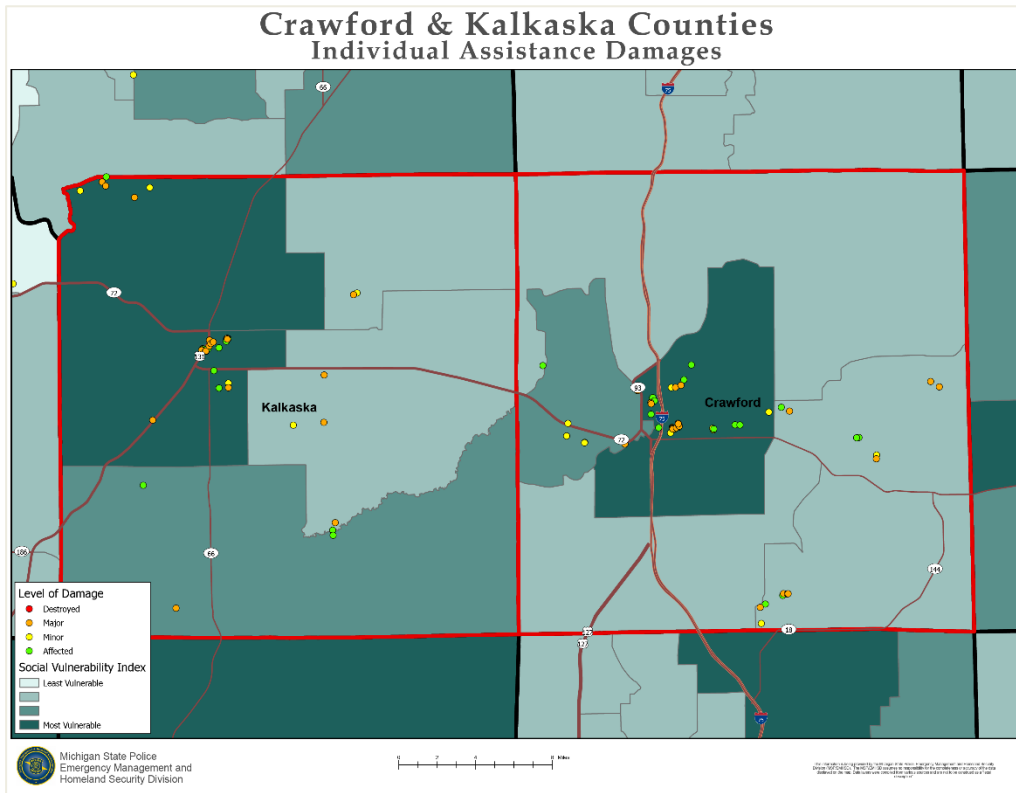


Source: State Emergency Operations Center, Geographic Information System Unit

Disaster Area Maps (cont.)

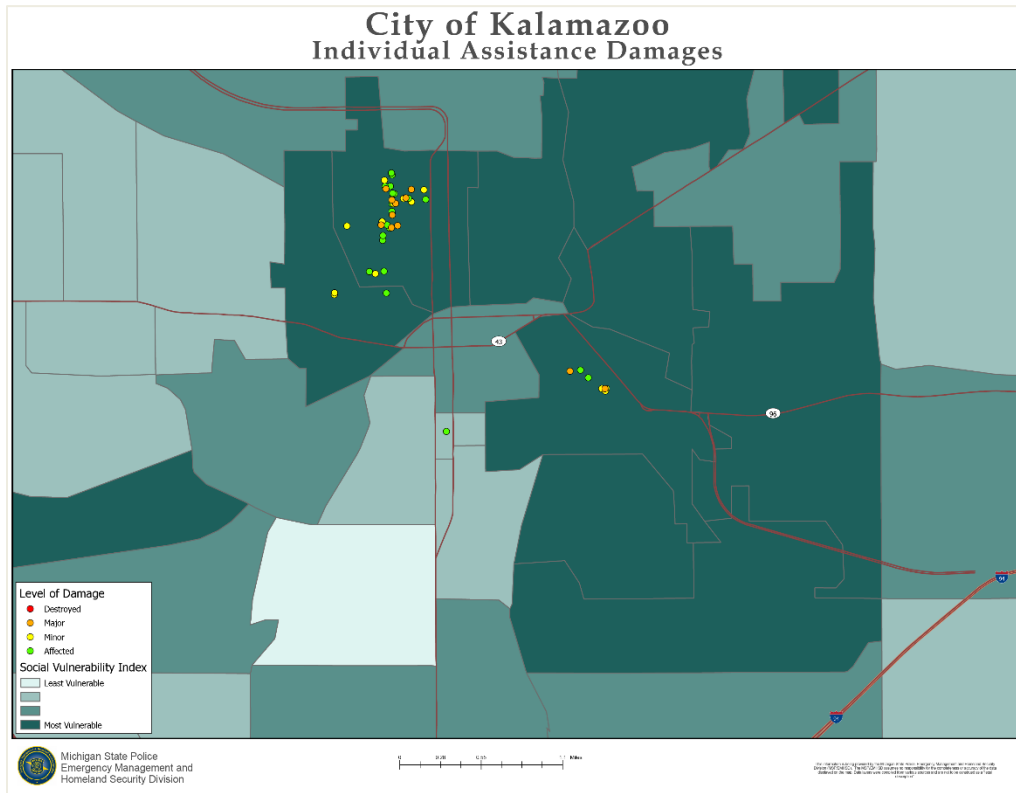


Source: State Emergency Operations Center, Geographic Information System Unit

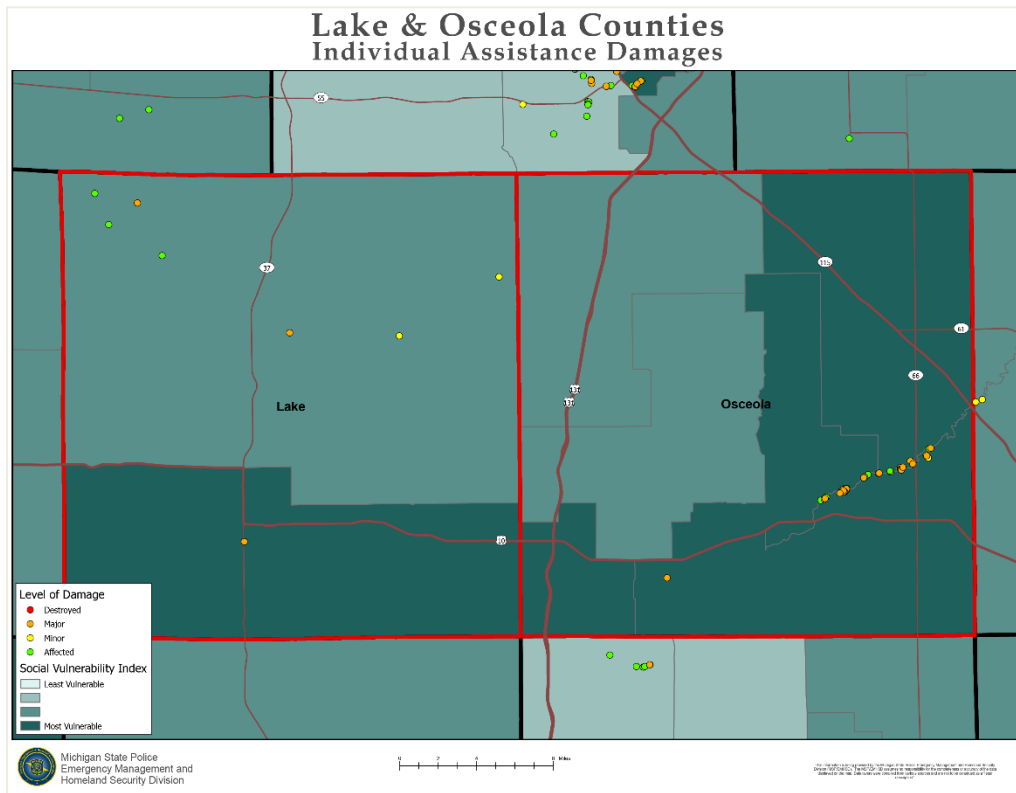


Source: State Emergency Operations Center, Geographic Information System Unit

Disaster Area Maps (cont.)

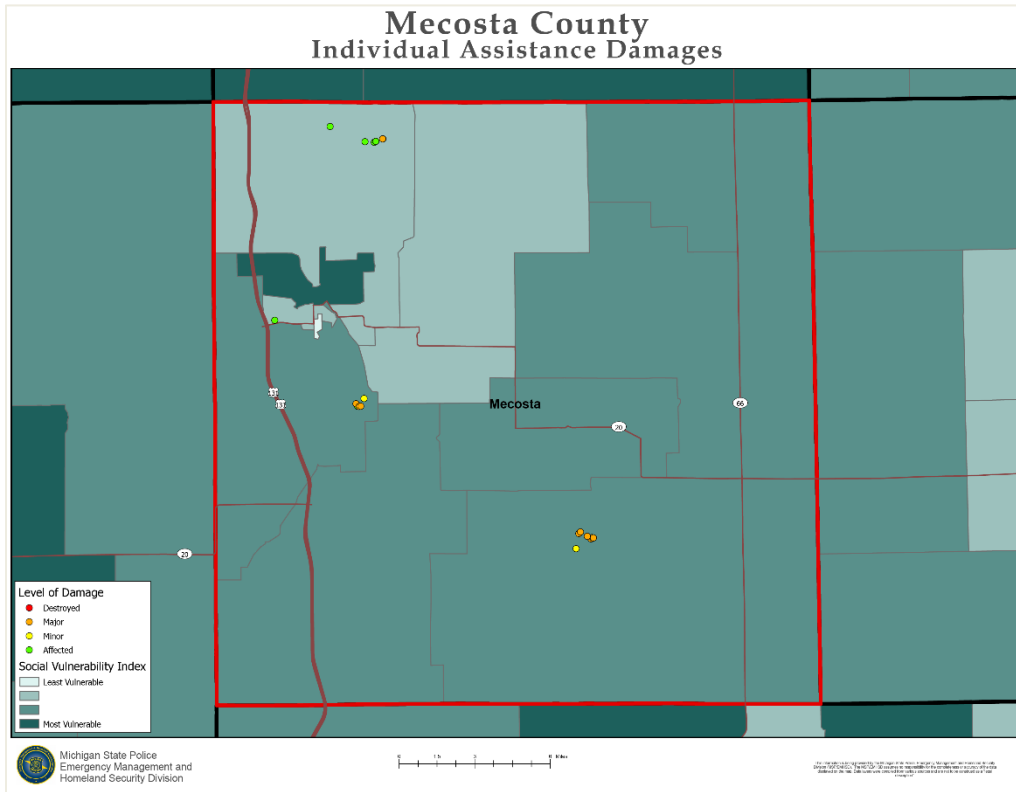
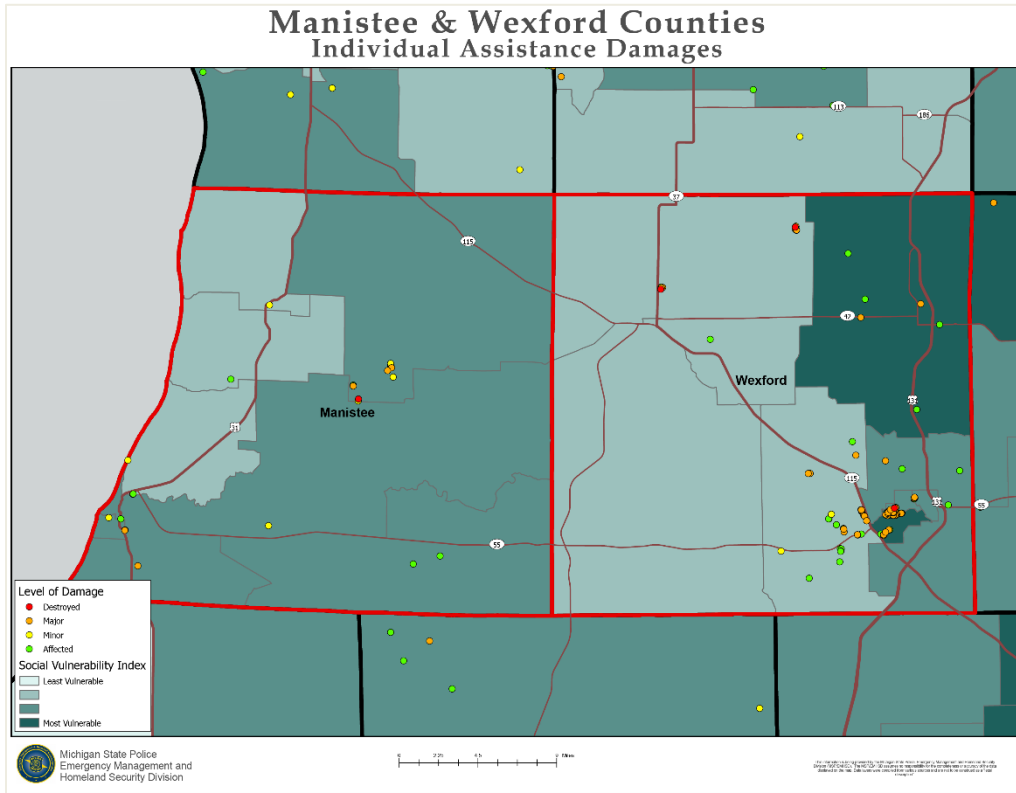


Source: State Emergency Operations Center, Geographic Information System Unit

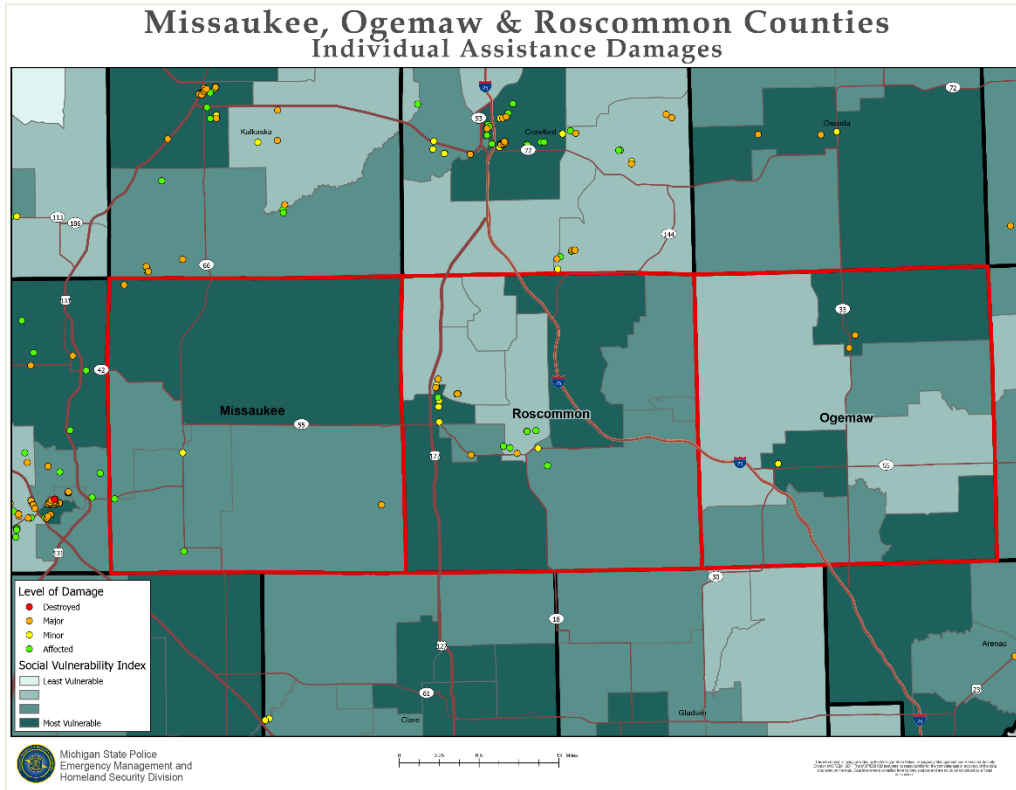


Source: State Emergency Operations Center, Geographic Information System Unit

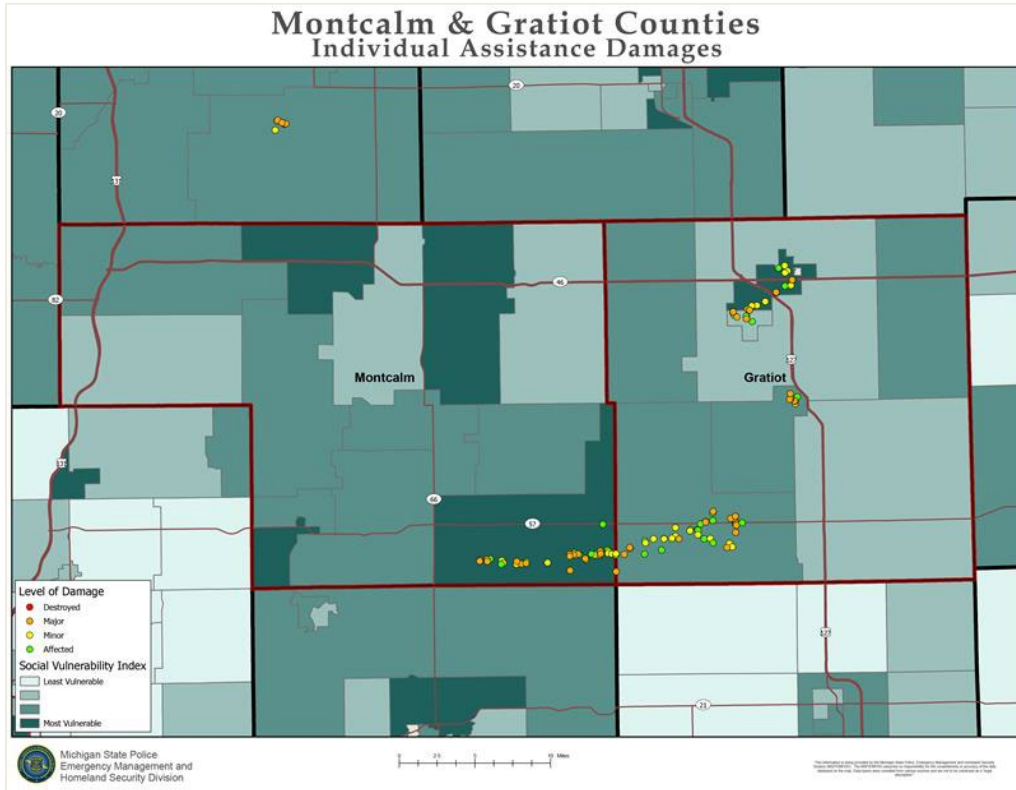
Disaster Area Maps (cont.)



Disaster Area Maps (cont.)

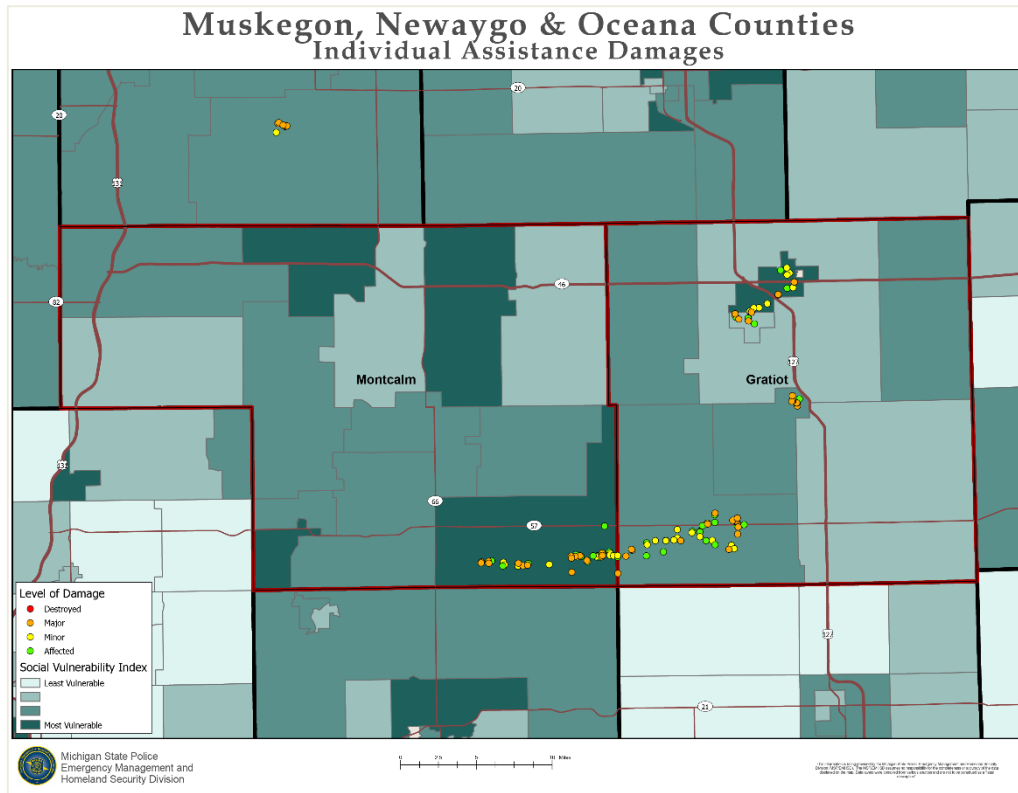


Source: State Emergency Operations Center, Geographic Information System Unit

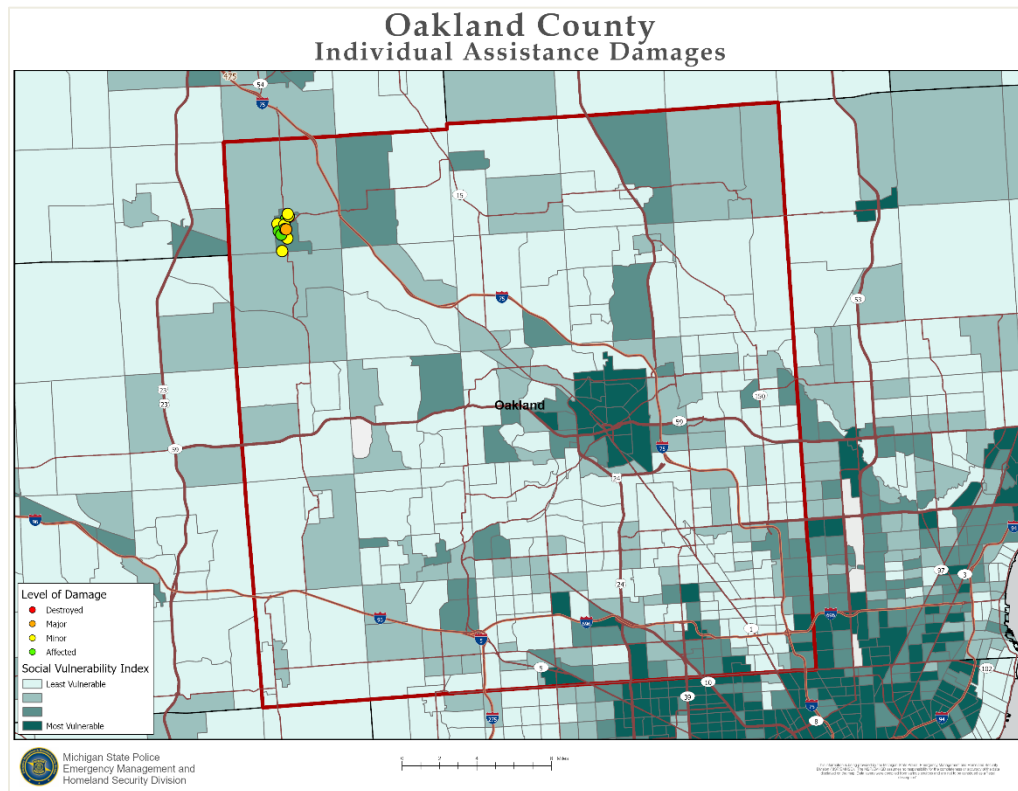


Source: State Emergency Operations Center, Geographic Information System Unit

Disaster Area Maps (cont.)

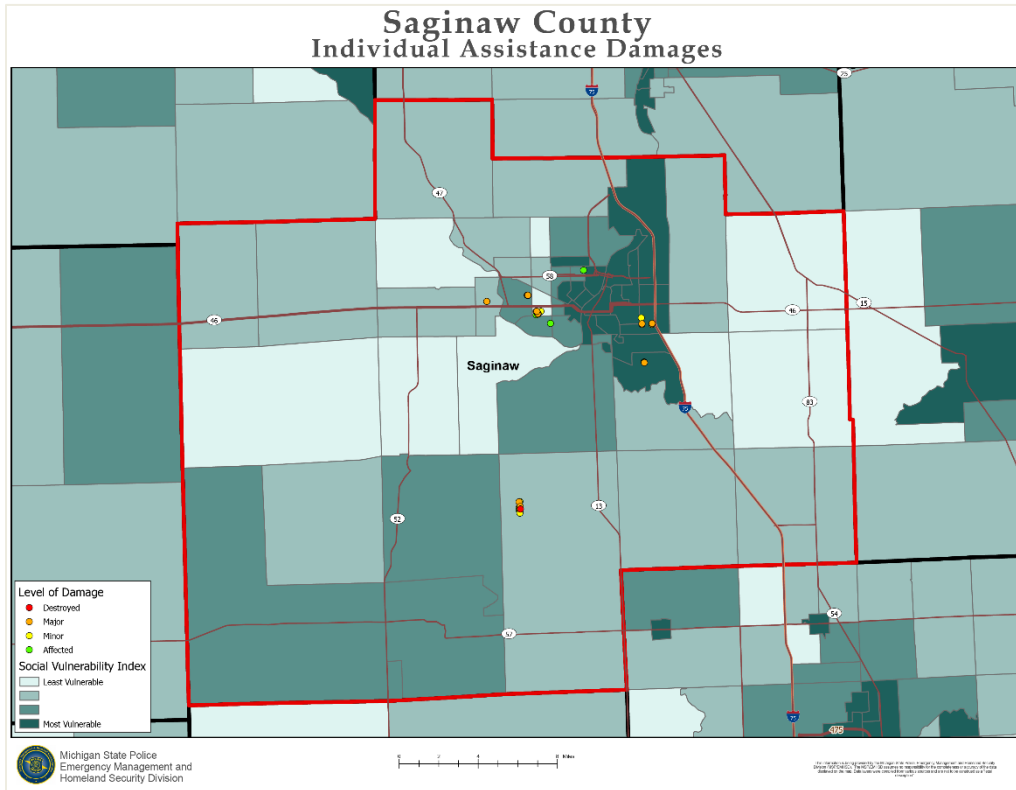


Source: State Emergency Operations Center, Geographic Information System Unit

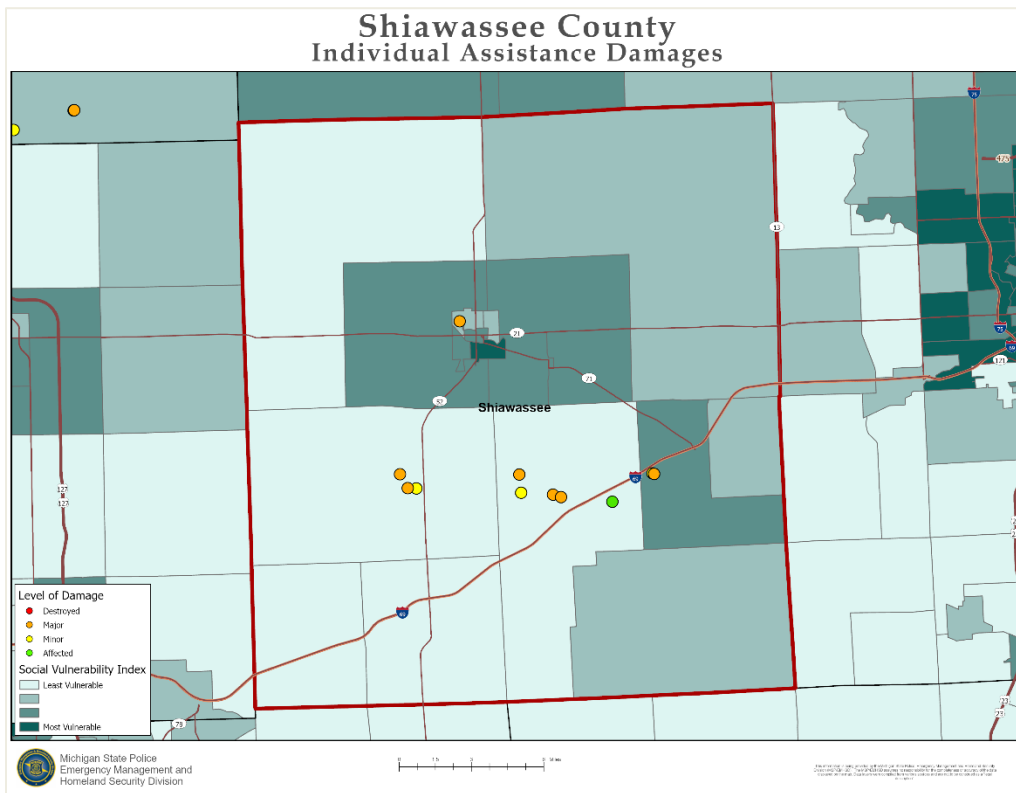


Source: State Emergency Operations Center, Geographic Information System Unit

Disaster Area Maps (cont.)

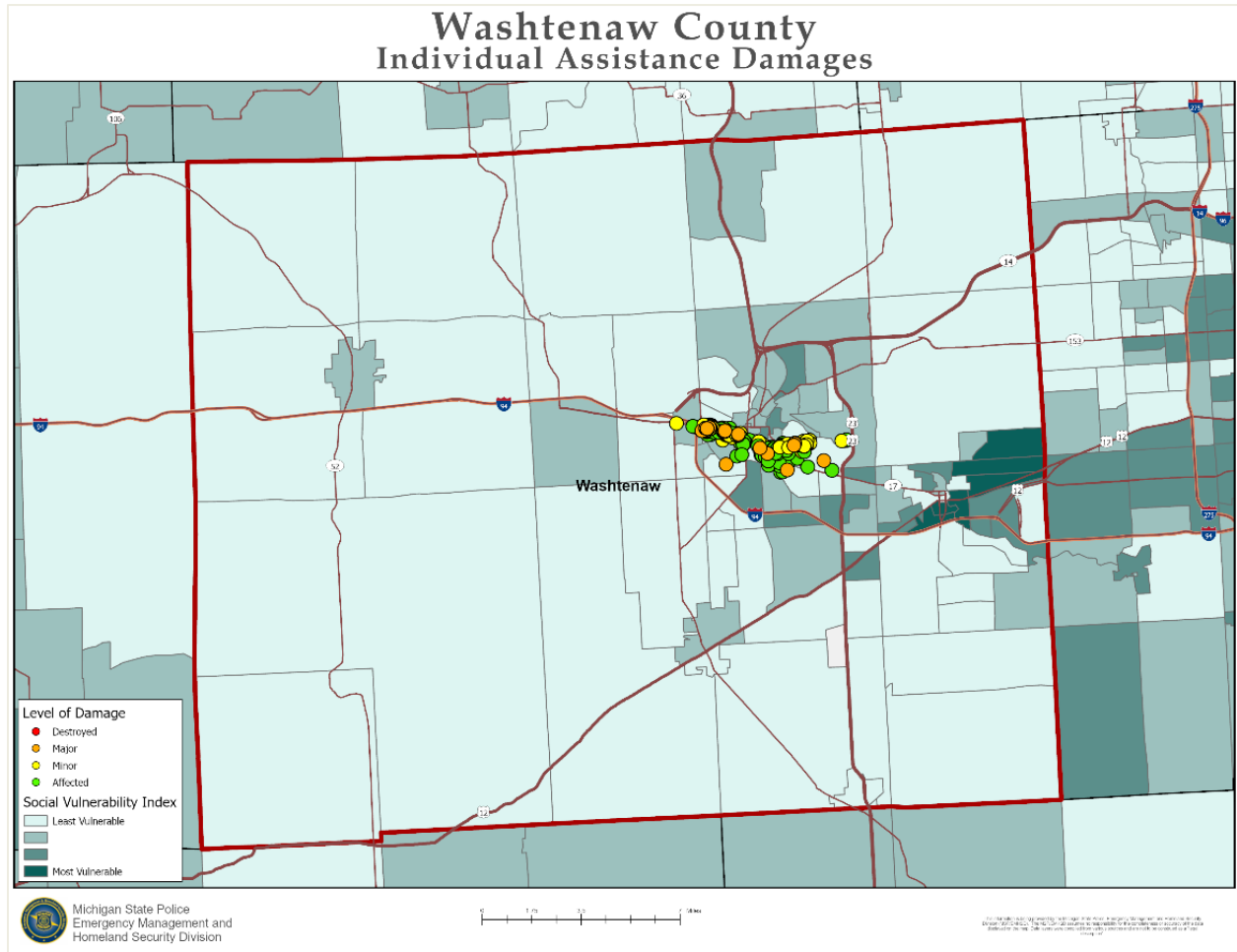


Source: State Emergency Operations Center, Geographic Information System Unit



Source: State Emergency Operations Center, Geographic Information System Unit

Disaster Area Maps (cont.)



Source: State Emergency Operations Center, Geographic Information System Unit

Selected Photographs of Disaster Damage and Impacts



Row 1: Flood impacts - Antrim County, Charlevoix County
Row 2: Flood impacts - Cheboygan County
Row 3: Flood impacts - Emmet County

Selected Photographs of Disaster Damage and Impacts (cont.)



Row 1: Flood impacts - Iron County, Mecosta County
Row 2: Flood impacts - Cheboygan County
Row 3: Flood impacts - Emmet County

Selected Photographs of Disaster Damage and Impacts (cont.)



Row 1: Flood impacts – Cheboygan County
Row 2: Flood impacts – Newaygo County (2x), Presque Isle County

Selected Photographs of Disaster Damage and Impacts (cont.)

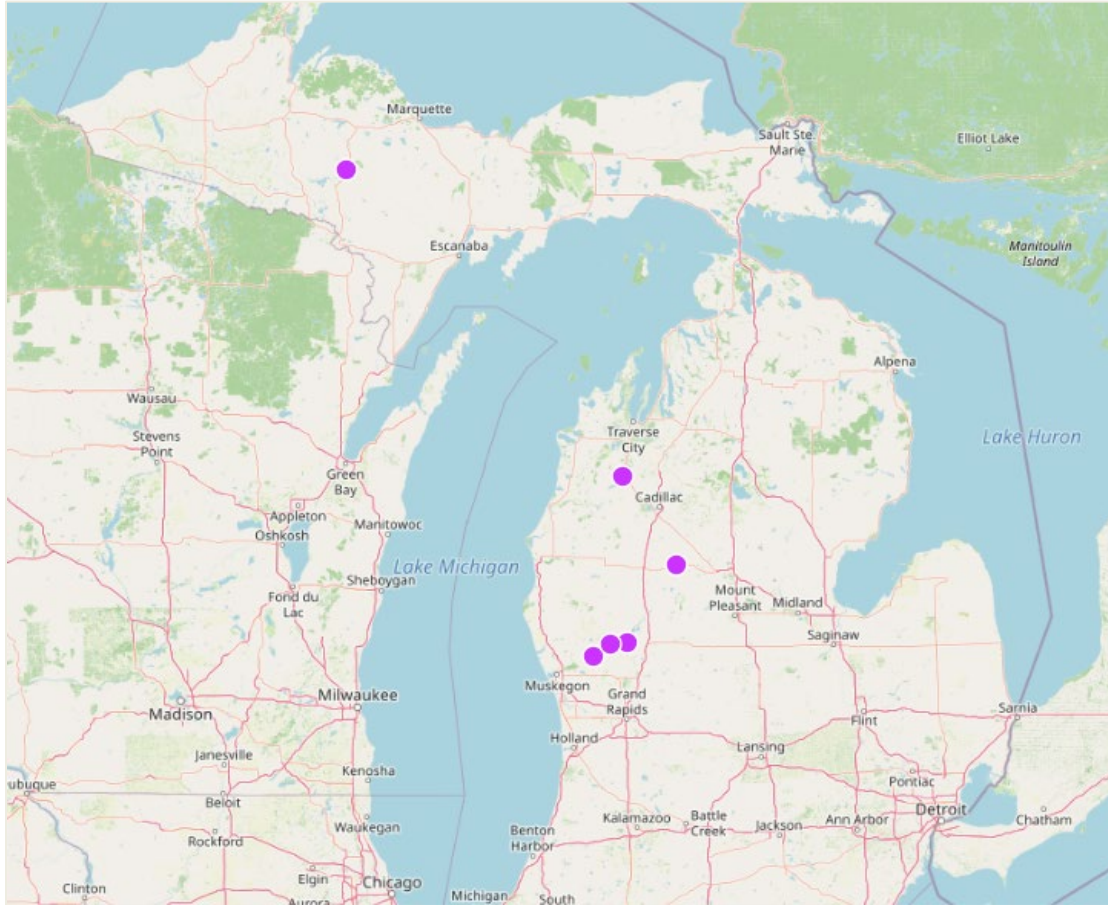


Row 1: Storm impacts – Allegan County, Barry County
Row 2: Storm impacts – Saginaw County

ATTACHMENT 4 TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Weather-related information

Rivers Reaching Major Flood Stage

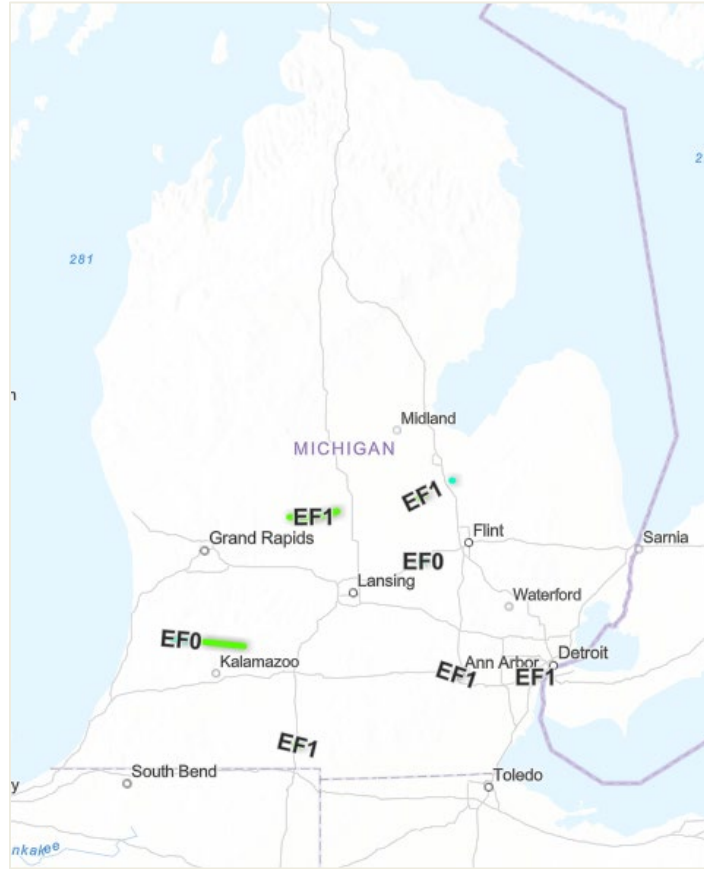


Source: NWS Central Region

River	County	Flood Stage	Record	Crest (feet)	Crest Date
Muskegon River near Croton Dam	Newaygo	Major	No	12.66	April 17
Muskegon River at Bridgeton	Newaygo	Major	Yes	19.27	April 18
Muskegon River at Evert	Osceola	Major	Yes	16.19	April 17
Muskegon River at Newaygo	Newaygo	Major	Yes	17.12	April 18
Manistee River near Sherman	Wexford	Major	Yes	19.49	April 16
Michigamme River near Witch Lake	Dickinson	Major	No	12.03	April 20
Menominee River near McAllister	Marinette	Major	No	19.71	April 16

Source: NWS Central Region

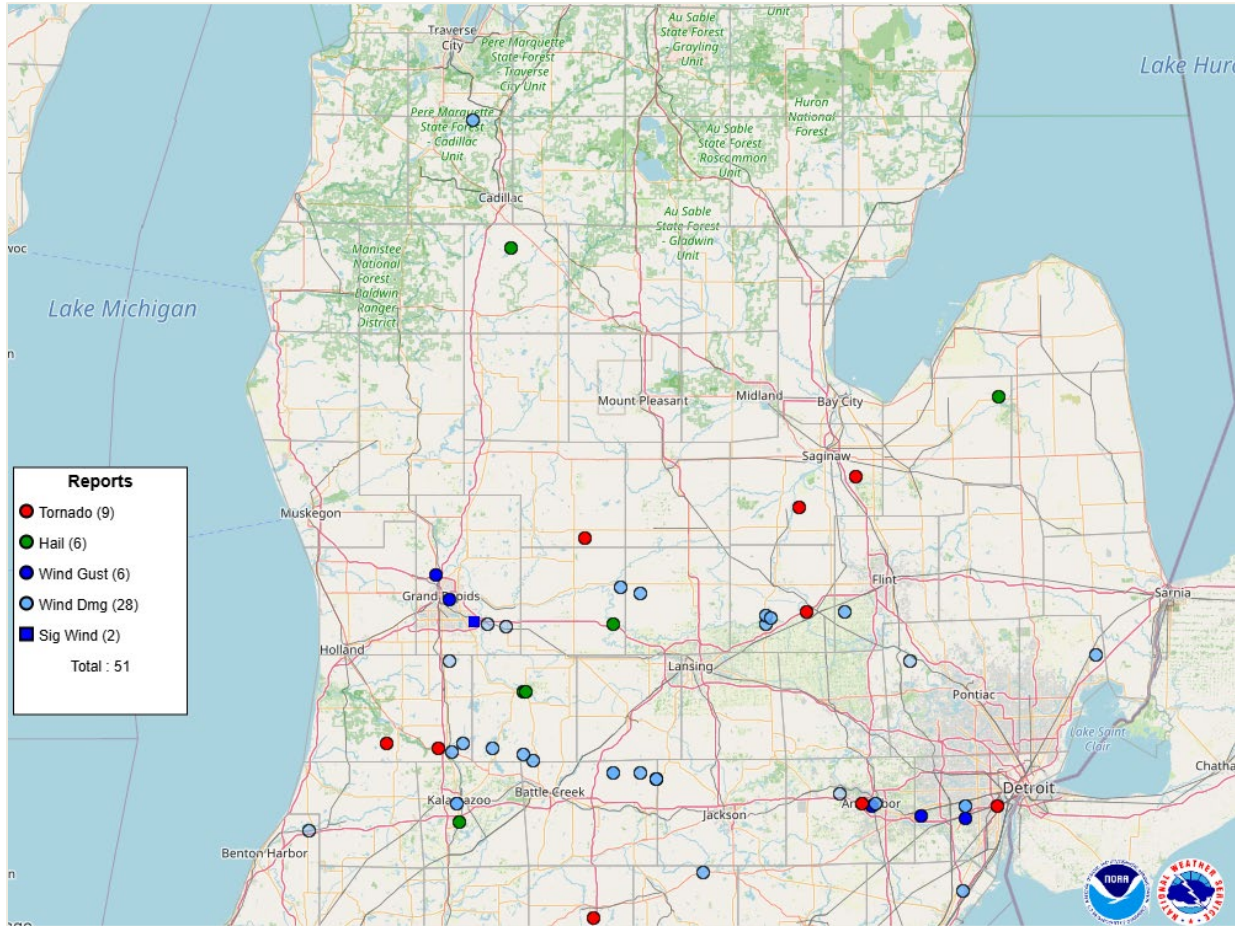
NWS Tornado Survey Results



Source: NWS Central Region

Date	County	Location	EF-Scale Rating	Path Length (miles)	Estimated Peak Winds (miles per hour)
April 14	Montcalm	2 E Fenwick	EF-1	18.75	110
April 14	Saginaw	5 SE St. Charles	EF-1	3.8	105
April 14	Shiawassee	1 E Newburg	EF-0	1.7	80
April 14	Allegan	4 SW Allegan	EF-0	6.5	80
April 14	Allegan/Barry	1 ENE Otsego	EF-1	16	100
April 15	Saginaw	4 SE Bridgeport	EF-0	.6	80
April 15	Washtenaw	3 S Barton Hills	EF-1	1.71	110
April 15	Wayne	1 SW Melvindale	EF-1	.3	95
April 15	Branch	3 SSE Coldwater	EF-1	2.59	90

Source: NWS Central Region
April 13 to April 18 Preliminary Storm Reports



Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration/NWS Storm Prediction Center

ENCLOSURE A TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Estimated Requirements for Individual Assistance Under the Stafford Act

Verified Home Damage

Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDA) - Individuals and Households Program (IHP) Cost Calculator - FY26										
State:	Michigan									
FEMA Region:	5									
Incident Start Date:	April 10, 2026									
Incident End Date:	April 21, 2026									
Incident Type:	Flood									
County Name	Destroyed	Major	Minor	Affected	Total	% Owner	% Insured	% Flood Insurance	Monthly HUD FMR for 2 Bedroom (Link)	
Alcona County	0	12	2	2	16	89.67%	0.00%	0.00%	\$973.00	
Alpena County	0	30	28	14	72	79.05%	1.27%	1.27%	\$973.00	
Antrim County	0	5	6	4	15	87.03%	0.00%	0.00%	\$1,162.00	
Arenac County	0	2	0	1	3	85.07%	25.00%	25.00%	\$973.00	
Barry County	0	1	1	21	23	86.23%	30.61%	30.61%	\$1,334.00	
Benzie County	0	6	7	3	16	88.07%	0.00%	0.00%	\$1,224.00	
Charlevoix County	0	5	16	7	28	81.67%	0.00%	0.00%	\$1,039.00	
Cheboygan County	0	80	34	13	127	84.88%	5.69%	5.69%	\$1,054.00	
Clare County	0	0	2	0	2	85.05%	0.00%	0.00%	\$986.00	
Crawford County	0	21	18	20	59	82.10%	5.08%	5.08%	\$1,038.00	
Emmet County	0	62	11	3	76	75.97%	0.00%	0.00%	\$1,235.00	
Grand Traverse County	0	15	14	29	58	75.94%	13.56%	13.56%	\$1,357.00	
Gratiot County	0	21	13	8	42	78.18%	1.14%	1.14%	\$973.00	
Iosco County	0	22	4	4	30	81.05%	3.33%	3.33%	\$973.00	
Kalamazoo County	0	11	15	24	50	64.02%	1.96%	1.96%	\$1,162.00	
Kalkaska County	0	27	8	18	53	86.24%	0.00%	0.00%	\$973.00	
Lake County	0	3	2	3	8	84.24%	0.00%	0.00%	\$994.00	
Leelanau County	0	3	2	0	5	89.89%	0.00%	0.00%	\$1,497.00	
Manistee County	1	5	8	12	26	86.10%	0.00%	0.00%	\$1,048.00	
Mecosta County	0	10	4	6	20	75.95%	15.00%	15.00%	\$1,010.00	
Missaukee County	0	2	2	2	6	80.98%	0.00%	0.00%	\$973.00	
Montmorency County	0	3	1	0	4	84.25%	0.00%	0.00%	\$973.00	
Muskegon County	0	9	10	13	32	77.27%	3.33%	3.33%	\$1,236.00	
Newaygo County	5	37	16	14	72	85.56%	27.40%	27.40%	\$976.00	
Oakland County	0	0	4	3	7	71.91%	28.57%	28.57%	\$1,411.00	
Oceana County	0	8	2	3	13	84.72%	15.38%	15.38%	\$973.00	
Ogemaw County	0	2	1	0	3	82.25%	0.00%	0.00%	\$989.00	
Osceola County	0	26	8	10	44	83.34%	11.36%	11.36%	\$983.00	
Oscoda County	0	2	1	0	3	87.31%	0.00%	0.00%	\$973.00	
Presque Isle County	1	40	16	12	69	89.39%	0.00%	0.00%	\$973.00	
Roscommon County	0	16	14	6	36	83.11%	0.00%	0.00%	\$973.00	
Saginaw County	0	17	4	3	24	72.74%	9.09%	9.09%	\$1,117.00	
Wexford County	3	90	7	48	148	80.75%	2.00%	2.00%	\$1,084.00	
Flood Total/Average	10	593	281	306	1190	82.12%	6.05%	6.05%	\$1,079.15	
Incident Type:	Severe Storm(s)									
County Name	Destroyed	Major	Minor	Affected	Total	% Owner	% Insured	% Flood Insurance	Monthly HUD FMR for 2 Bedroom (Link)	
Allegan County	4	15	22	8	49	85.14%	70.51%	N/A	\$1,267.00	
Barry County	0	6	9	9	24	86.23%	72.15%	N/A	\$1,334.00	
Gratiot County	0	16	17	14	47	78.18%	60.79%	N/A	\$973.00	
Montcalm County	0	15	10	11	36	81.58%	68.80%	N/A	\$1,203.00	
Saginaw County	1	2	4	2	9	72.74%	65.36%	N/A	\$1,117.00	
Shiawassee County	0	4	2	2	8	77.91%	69.25%	N/A	\$1,066.00	
Washtenaw County	0	6	50	100	156	61.23%	61.32%	N/A	\$1,656.00	
Tornadoes Total/Average	5	64	114	146	329	77.57%	66.88%	N/A	\$1,230.86	
Incident Type:	Flooding and Severe Storm(s) Combined Totals									
Overall Totals/Average	15	657	395	452	1519					

Individuals and Households Program (IHP) Cost Estimates

Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDA) - Individuals and Households Program (IHP) Cost Estimates Summary			
State:	Michigan		
FEMA Region:	5		
Incident Start Date:	10-Apr-26		
Adjustment Option:	National Average		
Expected Months of Rental Assistance:	2		
Incident Type:	Flood		
Estimated Housing Assistance (HA)	Number of Households (uninsured)	Total Cost	Category Total Cost
Temporary Housing			\$1,880,562.00
Rental Assistance (2 months)	884	\$1,880,562.00	
Repair Assistance			\$8,948,259.44
Repair Costs (Minor)	218	\$867,940.84	
Repair Costs (Major)	460	\$8,080,318.60	
Replacement Assistance			\$313,600.00
Replacement Cost (Destroyed)	7	\$313,600.00	
Total Estimated Housing Assistance (HA)		\$11,142,421.44	\$11,142,421.44
Estimated Other Needs Assistance (ONA)	Number of Households (uninsured)	Total Cost	Category Total Cost
Total Estimated Other Needs Assistance (ONA)	1,123	\$3,370,155.58	\$3,370,155.58
Total Estimated Federal Share (75%)	0.75	\$2,527,616.69	
Total Estimated State Share (25%)	0.25	\$842,538.90	
Total Estimated HA and ONA (75% Federal Share)			\$13,670,038.13
Total Estimated HA and ONA (100% Costs)			\$14,512,577.02
Incident Type:	Severe Storm(s)		
Estimated Housing Assistance (HA)	Number of Households (uninsured)	Total Cost	Category Total Cost
Temporary Housing			164274
Rental Assistance (2 months)	62	164274	
Repair Assistance			414080.49
Repair Costs (Minor)	29	115460.02	
Repair Costs (Major)	17	298620.47	
Replacement Assistance			44800
Replacement Cost (Destroyed)	1	44800	
Total Estimated Housing Assistance (HA)		623154.49	623154.49
Estimated Other Needs Assistance (ONA)	Number of Households (uninsured)	Total Cost	Category Total Cost
Total Estimated Other Needs Assistance (ONA)	117	\$350,317.00	\$350,317.00
Total Estimated Federal Share (75%)	0.75	\$262,737.75	
Total Estimated State Share (25%)	0.25	\$87,579.25	
Total Estimated HA and ONA (75% Federal Share)			\$885,892.24
Total Estimated HA and ONA (100% Costs)			\$973,471.49
Incident Type:	Flood and Severe Storm(s) Combined Totals		
Total Estimated HA and ONA (75% Federal Share)			\$14,555,930.37
Total Estimated HA and ONA (100% Costs)			\$15,486,048.51

ENCLOSURE B TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

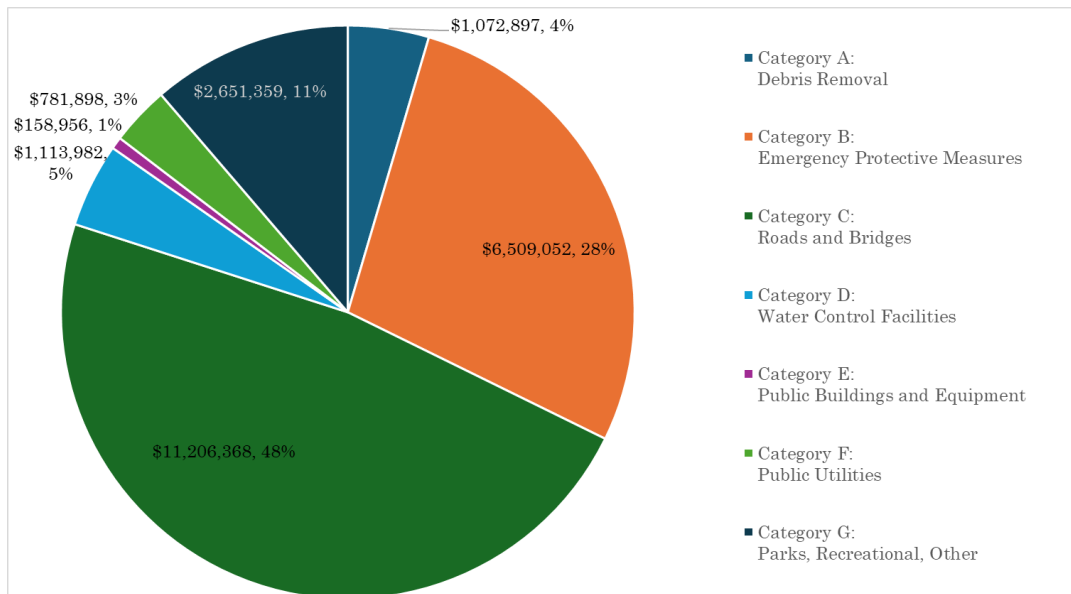
Estimated Stafford Act Public Assistance Requirements

Estimated Cost Summary

County	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category D	Category E	Category F	Category G	Subtotal	Population	Cost per Capita
Alcona	\$0	\$79,577	\$370,323	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$449,899	10,167	\$44.25
Alpena	\$0	\$0	\$147,388	\$73,376	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$220,764	28,907	\$7.64
Benzie	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35,893	\$0	\$187,982	\$7,812	\$231,687	17,970	\$12.89
Charlevoix	\$0	\$0	\$190,677	\$26,145	\$0	\$7,936	\$0	\$224,758	26,054	\$8.63
Cheboygan	\$820,370	\$5,255,689	\$905,964	\$624,845	\$0	\$66,138	\$789,903	\$8,462,908	25,579	\$330.85
Crawford	\$0	\$17,423	\$49,288	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$804	\$67,515	12,988	\$5.20
Eaton	\$0	\$196,291	\$503,922	\$124,264	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$824,477	109,175	\$7.55
Emmet	\$0	\$191,374	\$0	\$0	\$6,000	\$0	\$80,644	\$278,018	34,112	\$8.15
Grand Traverse	\$198,000	\$143,430	\$1,693,084	\$0	\$73,925	\$0	\$581,893	\$2,690,331	95,238	\$28.25
Gratiot	\$12,087	\$19,284	\$60,310	\$95,900	\$8,591	\$10,008	\$0	\$206,181	41,761	\$4.94
Iron	\$0	\$0	\$383,314	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$383,314	11,631	\$32.96
Kalkaska	\$0	\$0	\$178,471	\$133,559	\$60,035	\$0	\$0	\$372,065	17,939	\$20.74
Lake	\$0	\$0	\$123,783	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,554	\$137,337	12,096	\$11.35
Manistee	\$4,202	\$8,275	\$1,932,750	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,745	\$1,952,972	25,032	\$78.02
Marquette	\$0	\$19,945	\$380,617	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$400,562	66,017	\$6.07
Mecosta	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$632,000	\$632,000	39,714	\$15.91
Menominee	\$0	\$0	\$403,474	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$403,474	23,502	\$17.17
Missaukee	\$0	\$0	\$286,453	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$286,453	15,052	\$19.03
Montmorency	\$0	\$2,853	\$57,128	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$59,981	9,153	\$6.55
Newaygo	\$0	\$49,098	\$248,374	\$0	\$0	\$11,697	\$4,515	\$313,685	49,978	\$6.28
Ogemaw	\$0	\$0	\$106,500	\$0	\$10,405	\$0	\$6,000	\$122,905	20,770	\$5.92
Osceola	\$23,489	\$287,628	\$886,290	\$0	\$0	\$25,386	\$34,759	\$1,257,552	22,891	\$54.94
Oscoda	\$0	\$7,058	\$82,348	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,036	\$90,442	8,219	\$11.00
Presque Isle	\$0	\$0	\$105,000	\$0	\$0	\$14,620	\$93,750	\$213,370	12,982	\$16.44
Roscommon	\$0	\$0	\$44,948	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$33,625	\$78,573	23,459	\$3.35
Tuscola	\$9,000	\$0	\$294,150	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$303,150	53,323	\$5.69
Wexford	\$5,749	\$231,128	\$1,771,814	\$0	\$0	\$458,131	\$363,320	\$2,830,142	33,673	\$84.05
Total	\$1,072,897	\$6,509,052	\$11,206,368	\$1,113,982	\$158,956	\$781,898	\$2,651,359	\$23,494,513	10,077,331	\$2.44
Federal Share								\$17,620,885		
Non-Fed. Share								\$5,873,628		

Public Assistance Categories by Cost and Percentage

	Category A: Debris Removal	Category B: Emergency Protective Measures	Category C: Roads and Bridges	Category D: Water Control Facilities	Category E: Public Buildings and Equipment	Category F: Public Utilities	Category G: Parks, Recreational, Other	Total
Cost	\$1,072,897	\$6,509,052	\$11,206,368	\$1,113,982	\$158,956	\$781,898	\$2,651,359	\$23,494,513
Percentage	5%	28%	48%	5%	1%	3%	11%	100%



ENCLOSURE C TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Estimated Requirements from other Federal Agency Programs

County/ Agency	SBA Home Loans	SBA Business Loans	FSA Loans	NRCS	FHWA	USACE	BIA	Other
Alcona	\$67,000	\$16,000	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Allegan	\$594,000	\$0	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Alpena	\$594,000	\$0	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Antrim	\$314,000	\$76,000	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Arenac	\$6,000	\$0	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Barry	\$317,000	\$99,000	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Benzie	\$302,000	\$10,000	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Charlevoix	\$333,000	\$0	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Cheboygan	\$1,979,000	\$99,000	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Clare	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Crawford	\$376,000	\$60,000	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Eaton	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Emmet	\$1,156,000	\$132,000	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Grand Traverse	\$699,000	\$32,000	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Gratiot	\$859,000	\$230,000	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Iosco	\$194,000	\$0	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Iron	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Kalamazoo	\$529,000	\$34,000	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Kalkaska	\$365,000	\$45,000	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Lake	\$71,000	\$2,000	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Leelanau	\$35,000	\$0	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Manistee	\$421,000	\$0	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Marquette	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Mecosta	\$137,000	\$153,000	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Menominee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Missaukee	\$31,000	\$0	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Montcalm	\$507,000	\$108,000	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Montmorency	\$20,000	\$0	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Muskegon	\$271,000	\$3,000	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Newaygo	\$1,183,000	\$614,000	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Oakland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Oceana	\$147,000	\$0	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Ogemaw	\$30,000	\$0	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Osceola	\$429,000	\$18,000	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Oscoda County	\$9,000	\$0	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Presque Isle	\$692,000	\$39,000	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Roscommon	\$471,000	\$20,000	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Saginaw	\$169,000	\$0	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Shiawassee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Tuscola	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Washtenaw	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Wexford	\$2,660,000	\$168,000	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
MDOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A
Totals	\$15,967,000	\$1,958,000	N/A	N/A	TBD*	N/A	N/A	TBD

*Approximately \$16.5 million in damages eligible for the FHWA ER program were identified during the Joint PDA for this incident but have not been finally confirmed by MDOT and FHWA.

ENCLOSURE D TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Historic and Current Snowfall Data

Not Applicable to this Request.