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From: Katarsky, Anthony (MSP)

Sent: Thursday, January 14, 2016 12:17 PM

To: Deacon, Brad (MDARD) <deaconb9@michigan.gov>; Lixey-Terrill, Jennifer (DHHS) <LixeyTerrillJ@michigan.gov>; Manning, Peter (AG) <ManningP@michigan.gov>; Towne, Karen (LARA) <TowneK2@michigan.gov>; Feldpausch, Lynne (MEDC) <feldpauschl@michigan.org>; Doll, Jeanette (DTMB) <dollj@michigan.gov>; Wolf, Jennifer (DNR) <WOLFJ1@michigan.gov>; chad.d.randall.mil@mail.mil; Burgess, Louis (MDE) <burgessl@michigan.gov>; Kirby, Catherine (DIFS) <kirbyc@michigan.gov>; Luepnitz, Ann (Treasury) <LuepnitzA@michigan.gov>
Cc: Thelen, Richard (DHHS) <ThelenR4@michigan.gov>; Kelenske, Chris (MSP) <KelenskeC@michigan.gov>; Weber, Thomas (MSP) <WeberT1@michigan.gov>

Subject: Review of Draft Presidential Declaration Request

Attached for review and approval by your agency are two documents: 1) the letter to President Obama and 2) an associated FEMA request form. Both are based on information provided state agencies. Please review for content before they are sent to the Governor's office for final review and editing. This has been promised to the Governor by early afternoon, so please review as quickly as possible, but no later than by 1:30 PM.

Please let me know if you have any questions by calling my cell at 517-██████████

Anthony P. Katarsky
Assistant Division Commander
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Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division
517-336-2686

REQUEST FOR PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATION
COVER LETTER
MAJOR DISASTER OR EMERGENCY

January 14, 2016

The Honorable Barack Obama
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Through: Mr. Andrew Velasquez III, Regional Administrator
FEMA Region V
536 South Clark Street, 6th Floor
Chicago, IL, 60605

Dear Mr. President:

Under the provisions of Section [Major Disaster citation (401), Emergency citation (501)] of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5207] (Stafford Act), and implemented by 44 CFR §, Emergency citation (206.35)], I request that you declare an Emergency for the State of Michigan as a result of the elevated blood lead levels of citizens, especially children, within the City of Flint which was demonstrated in October, 2015.

Impact and Trauma

As a result of the cooperative monitoring efforts in place by the City, State and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the painstaking work of doctors at Hurly medical center, elevated blood lead levels (EBLLs) were discovered, and the County issued a *do not drink order* on October 1, 2015. As of the most recent update 2,182 Flint residents have been tested for lead levels and 43 residents have exhibited elevated blood lead levels. Of those, 23 were children under the age of six, the most likely age group to be impacted long term. One child was hospitalized, treated, and released. No deaths have been associated with this emergency.

The situation becomes more complex as the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services has observed a spike in the Flint area of Legionella which also occurred in roughly the same time frame. This too will be investigated for any potential link to the water system. While unlikely to be related to the water system, this new problem adds to the negative psychological impacts on mental health that have become extensive.

Additionally, the economic and psychological impact this has had on the community is severe. While water is flowing through the tap, it is considered unusable for any purposes by a large percentage of the populace. Mistrust in government is at a heightened level, and so, while water is safe for non-consumptive uses, people are understandably concerned. Special populations are especially vulnerable in this crisis as they are often unable to access available vital nutrition or water resources. Assistance with the Individuals and Households Program will be vital to recovery.

With the extent of time between the inception of Flint River water until the return to Detroit Water and Sewerage Department and re-treatment of the mains and pipes by the City, it is impossible to know the extent of those individuals who suffered the effects of EBLL. The duration of an EBLL can vary significantly depending on season, diet and other factors. The detection of substantial increases in EBLLs suggests a much higher rate over the duration of the emergency is likely.