

**TIPS<sup>1</sup>****RESOURCE ORDERING**

- Requesting agency to work out lodging, vehicles, travel advances, and other expenses prior to deployment.
- Vehicle and personnel identification addressed by requesting agency.
- Work closely with your local OES to order resources. Ensure they include Phase 1 and 2 in requests for assistance to the State
- Continue ICS throughout the recovery process to track how resources are used and prioritized. Documentation is key.
- Need to pair up resources in teams of at least 2; good to have a team leader at CP.
- Identify counterparts in local OEM/OES and determine how declarations will be communicated and managed.
- Involve MHOAC with any ESF-8 requests.
- Important to determine your agency's involvement early on. Remember activities are costly and labor intensive.
- State and feds taking the lead depends on their workload, number of fires, etc. A federal declaration (requested by the State) must be made to get them involved.

**DATA COLLECTION**

- This issue needs to be addressed up front and before staff go to the field.
- Use devices with a data provider that has the best coverage of the area. What to do in areas with limited or no internet access – constant challenge.
- If State is involved, they have collection software and public facing dashboards/portals (ESRI example). Fire damage assessment work is a good starting point for where structures are damaged/destroyed. Specifically, the Department of Toxic Substances Control has developed a data collection app that can be synced with local requesting agencies, OES, and Cal Recycle.

**TRAINING**

- Should include disaster specific safety training.
- Staff training to include Hazwoper.
- Look at all resources of disaster training including online (for example ICS) and virtual training.

**SAFETY**

- Public Safety Guidelines & FAQ's - See website for examples
- Identification of disaster specific hazards should be part of every incident and daily briefings. Can also be included in training.

**MENTAL HEALTH**

- Need to address in training including identifying signs in the field and PTSD.
- How do you back fill when staff are deployed for an extended period of time? No one wants to return to their desk with stacks of uncompleted work. Providing agency may consider OT to cover their own gaps caused by extended deployment. Consideration for agreements if necessary.

**FORMS AND DOCUMENTS**

- Documentation is critical; address beforehand.
- Spend time to look at options and putting draft documents for future use.
- Review documents from previous events to use for reference guides/samples for future events.
- See DEAP for suggested documents.

**COMMUNITY INTERACTIONS**

- Need to review local Continuity of Operations Plan.

<sup>1</sup> This 2018 document has been updated after the May 2022 Symposium in San Diego.

- Joint Information Center (JIC) important in major disasters. Need to be involved with establishing JIC and the message they provide.
- Activate community relations plan early.
- Consistent messaging extremely important;
- Get ahead of rumor control/public perception;
- Establish hotlines
- Hold frequent town hall meetings
- Use newspaper articles to message;
- Public notice boards and websites are useful;
- Ensure media is providing accurate information;
- Use local liaisons with certain public groups to lessen conflict;
- Put a well-staffed JIC together;
- Post documents to properties;
- Notify property owners of ineligibility with official letters and in person if possible.
- Assemble Public Information Packets including:
  - Forms & Instructions (ROE's)
  - Advisory Notices
  - Emergency Guidance/FAQ's
  - Contacts
  - Public Health Declarations

#### HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/DEBRIS REMOVAL

- Things to consider in planning phase:
  - How will your agency be involved;
  - EPA cannot do commercial facilities;
  - "Debris removal" definition;
  - Description of what is covered in the removal plan and what is NOT covered;
  - Deadlines that would disqualify a property;
  - Include a disclaimer that damages may occur during cleanup;
  - Property information/possible access issues
  - Potential hazards (swimming pools, wells, septic tanks);
  - Who is authorized to sign;
  - Concrete, foundations, retaining walls, driveways should be discussed regarding debris removal;
  - How to address burned garbage that does not qualify for debris removal;
  - How to deal with illegal dumping (may halt debris removal operations);
  - How to address properties that did not qualify for the debris removal program such as commercial property;
- Include County Counsel when updating;
- Identify potential CP locations for Phase I/II
- Consider an ROE center.
- Deploy a rapid response team with experienced staff as soon as safely possible (this could be through CAEHA);
- Identify landfills that will accept the type of debris being removed and what routes to take;
- Develop a *scalable* local level cleanup program with training;
- Ensure there is regulatory oversight for local contractors doing self clean-up;
- Should standardized statewide cleanup standards be developed?
  - Soil level standards (mostly metals)
  - Asbestos testing and management

## TIPS AND ACTION ITEMS

- Dust management
- Burned Vehicles – DMV Junk Slips from Code Enforcement, Sherriff’s office or CHP can expedite;
- Educate locals on what Waste Management will and will not collect
- Missing ROE’s (tracking down homeowners a challenge)
  - Facebook Pages
  - Talk to Neighbors
  - Ask FEMA
- Address LEA waivers/RWQCB waivers and permits
- Insurance collection processes
- Access management (e.g., temporary bridges, undamaged properties travel)

### WATER ISSUES

- Address as appropriate: Runoff and concern of contamination into storm drains, drinking water sources, other bodies of water and habitat concerns
- Evaluate burned pipes and leaching causing contamination of drinking water system and sinkholes

## ACTION ITEMS

### RESOURCE ORDERING

Clarify compensation for personnel – discuss with requesting agency. Best if part of pre-agreement.

Before disaster strikes, work on how to request or provide haz-mat resources.

Can you go through ESF 8 if you are a fire agency? Do you need to go through OES? Clarify with DHS.

Fire UPAs - (Interagency Resource Ordering Capability (IROC)

IROC generates resource number that some fire agencies require. Resource numbers can also be generated from Cal OES system used by SDPH. Explore further.

What to do if DTSC or Cal-Recycle are not available

See DEAP for possible options

### DATA COLLECTION/DISPLAY

Ability to transfer/share data with other organizations - capability is there if you have local IT support.

### TRAINING

#### STAFF SAFETY

Proper PPE (hard hats, masks, boots, etc.) – what is required, recommended, encouraged

Depends on incident and should be discussed with requesting agency prior to deployment.

Training needs

Much of the training in DEAP based on the resource requested and provided by “providing agency”

Need to determine training gaps and how CCDEH or CUPA Forum can assist

Look into training funding

Disaster symposium for staff to possibly include tabletops/drills

### STAFF MENTAL HEALTH

*TIPS AND ACTION ITEMS*

Should be addressed in long protracted incidents.	Add a list of resources to forms website, eg. EPA program and CDC's Emergency Responders Health Monitoring and Surveillance (ERHMS)
<b>DEBRIS REMOVAL</b>	
Encourage Dept. of Insurance to provide clarification/fact sheet	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	
Can legislation provide a timeframe waiver for a public health declaration? (If desired, recommend CCDEH take the lead)	

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