

Disaster Symposium 5/26/2022 - Day 1

Presentation: Disaster Symposium Survey Results

- ❖ Emergency response CUPA issue coordinators – Mario Tresieras and Gary Cantwell
- ❖ Bill Jones has helped coordinate effort since 2018 about disaster preparedness → Disaster Emergency Assistance Plan (DEAP) manual; now reduced to 32 pages
- ❖ Throughout CA, there are 62 EH Departments and 81 CUPAs
- ❖ For Disaster Survey Results, there were 27 total survey results completed, some are multiple agencies w/different fires
 - Disaster Symposium results are on slides

Statistics

- ❖ From 2013-16 most acres burned was 800K, 5000 structures burned.
 - (2018) 2M acres, 24000 structures burned
 - (2019) 7000 incidents, 700 structures
 - (2020) 4.3M acres, 8600 incidents, 11K structures,
 - (2021) 2.5M acres, 8000+ incidents, 3600 structures
- ❖ For resource requests, the number of people varies from disaster, as far as how many people were received and how long they were assigned.
- ❖ One of the most difficult tasks of disaster is obtaining the Right of Entry (ROE) forms for Phase 2.

Verbal Comments from Audience

- ❖ County representatives stated that for Phase 1 they have requested mutual aid—Yuba, Tehama, and Humboldt.
- ❖ Campfire (Butte County) – People helped with Phase 1; Yuba County assisted with final reports.
- ❖ Brad Long – (San Diego County EH) uses Crisis Track application for software.
 - SD has used it for a small fire and exercises; the application has data storage capabilities; just in time training can be used for this application.

Questions

Q: Who led the communication side of response?

A1: Kristy Anderson (Trinity County): EH led communication efforts for Phase I and Phase 2; rural county, many people do not have cell service; went door to door and tracked people down by other means

A2: Amy Harbert (San Diego County) – EH collaborated with partners in planning services development department; liaisons connect with different services; we developed a spreadsheet of parcel # and residents that we were in contact with.

A3: Mark Ross (El Dorado County) – Local Assistance Center setup within days of fire; local command was pushing info out about resources

- CalOES provided 3 people to assist with the process.
- Provided packets of information and used social media and knocked on doors.

Presentation: Disaster Emergency Assistance Plan (DEAP), Bill Jones

- ❖ Bill Jones revised the DEAP manual.
- ❖ DEAP manual's purpose is to plan for **any** kind of major disaster.
- ❖ DEAP goal—Determine how do we get resources to other agencies so we can get the job done?
 - Unified Program Agency Hazardous Materials Specialist (UPA HMS) typing in first DEAP manual didn't work, so they came up with a different method of typing for resources you may request.
 - Sometimes issues with request, for examples sometimes there may be a request for HAZWOPER trained, but the person received may not have hazmat training → people still were not getting the right resources.
- ❖ Reimbursement was a big issue when DEAP was first being developed in 2017.
- ❖ It is necessary to be familiar with emergency plans.
 - A lot of EH entities were not familiar with Emergency Management processes and command.
 - *Example:* Aliso Canyon Incident – FD trained EH along the way.
- ❖ **Note:** For EH there is one way to request resources; then for fire agencies they have a completely different track to request resources.
- ❖ There are many challenges with where the environmental health department lies.
 - Where does the MHOAC go to?
- ❖ HazMat specialists (HMS) Resources –Haz mat specialists are sometimes in EH, sometimes in fire; some have REHS, some do not.
- ❖ RAAT concept—Rapid assessment and assistance team; *i.e., if you are a new director and haven't experienced a fire.*

- It is intended to make individuals available for initial days/weeks of a response; they will determine needs.
- ❖ Consider contract Hazmat specialists through California Association of Environmental Health Administrators (CAEHA) – This tool and resource that was not available for DEAP I; relatively new option.
 - –might consider backfilling staff if disaster will be prolonged.
- ❖ State ESF 10 staff are a resource for Phase I and Phase II – they oversee and coordinate the operations; field staff goes out and you may need additional staff from other agencies to assist.
 - *i.e., Northridge earthquake* –Needed 100 HazMat inspectors; requested personnel from the state who were able to do inspections of the HazMat facilities.
- ❖ Unified Program HMS/HMS TL (team leader)
 - There are also specialists within the Unified Programs you may want to consider if you are in a large, urban area, for example Cal ARP experience for work at large refineries.
- ❖ CUPA Forum/CCDEH has been able to provide training online—DEAP manual gives an overview of what you might want to consider.
 - Keep in mind managers **AND** staff need training.
- ❖ **Note:** All fires do not need to be handled the same way—there are many ways to be involved and many ways to handle response.
 - We are seeing more and more multiple fires happening at the same time—fires all over the state.
 - Multiple fires will draw resources and result in less resources available.
 - In some cases, let another agency handle the work.
 - *i.e., Woolsey fire* – public works did the Phase II work
- ❖ **IMPORTANT:** Disaster declarations start at the local level (through the Office of EM), State may ask feds to declare depending on scope of the incident
 - Suggestion to reach out to the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) to discuss who will be doing what when the declaration happens; make sure you are all on the same page.
- ❖ Phase I –Removing hazardous waste; debris piles may be intermixed, needs to be evaluated and determine how you will handle debris.
 - *Example: Woolsey Fire* – challenge was finding a place to set up a large basecamp; locating and identifying options beforehand is helpful

- ❖ **IMPORTANT:** Documentation is CRITICAL—Work with financial management people to determine what requirements are at the front end, so you can make sure documents are robust and there are not delays in funding
- ❖ Emergency support functions were the source of a lot of challenges
 - For ESF 8, different agencies are appointed as leads; environmental health and CUPAs were engaging more and more in disaster operations
 - (Cal OES) ESF 10 did not have a system for coordinating CUPA staff in the early days
 - **Note:** We don't want to necessarily use the fire ESF process
 - Early in a disaster, it is advisable to reach out to contacts in DPH/EPA/DTSC local contacts, etc.
- ❖ **Note: For the word list of attachment/appendices document, be sure to download first, then open the pdf documents found on the word document.**

Questions

General Comment: Appreciate reiterating bring up point of mental health, because it is something that is not thought about a lot and is a good reminder

Q: Are there any thoughts on credentialing?

A: Credentialing is a long and arduous process. We have an outline of what people are expected to have in the DEAP manual, as well as what we look for in people that are responding. The DEAP manual mentions capabilities people need to be able to respond. In the absence of a credential or processing system or specific credentials federal guidance states you identify specific capabilities for staff.

Presentation/Panel: Kevin McGowan (Los Angeles County OEM) & Ryan Buras (Cal OES Deputy Director of Recovery)

- ❖ Unified command helps to try and align interests to achieve mission because local and state entities may have different perspectives on goals in disaster.
- ❖ Approach is to “get to yes” even when interests don't align.
 - *Example:* unincorporated Santa Clarita valley area (Lake Fire), then had the Bobcat fire, there were also issues with civil unrest and COVID at the time—lost residential structures in both fires.
 - Local declaration for Lake area fire; did not get same assistance as Bobcat fire.
 - Bobcat Fire –federally declared for emergency response; disaster assistance funding associated.

- ❖ Cal OES has ability to form a Unified Coordination Group (UCG) which gives ability to mission task.
 - Core of UCG is strategic goal setting organization
 - Role clarity
- ❖ EOC and EM team should be a core reference group –should be able to go to them for questions.
 - FEMA also has UCG—some local places may operate in a similar fashion with a MAAC.
 - LA County has UCG structure.
- ❖ CAL OES has started turning on State of Emergencies (SOEs) earlier now in the process.
 - Mission tasking through the state agency goes through the State Operations Center (SOC)
 - expectation for local OEMs –unity of effort; emergency management
- ❖ Fire Management Assistance Grants (FMAG) process (Region 9) vs Presidential Declaration process.
 - If FMAG is denied, there is 0% legal chance to appeal
 - People put them on hold sometimes to get them where they need to be to have highest potential for getting a “YES.”
 - Purpose of FMAG is to get resources in from in state or out of state from feds.

Questions

Q: Kristy Anderson (Trinity County): In the past I have requested multiple CDA Funding letters and am pleased with OES recovery teams and watershed taskforce. 1) There is a disconnect between whether CalFire response and Wildland Fire Response districts—when Wildland Fire responds, it is difficult to get information/data to OES more quickly; Siskiyou County has similar issues

A: Ryan Buras: There are things to fix on the damage assessment piece. Typically, they fly over the area to get information. For wildland fires, it seems to be overlooked. Cal OES has a declaration unit that controls the initial damage estimates (IDE) process. Within the next 60 days, they plan to have a new process. CalFire data is the data they must use, but it takes a long time to collect data of the damage, and often information is missing. Declaration Division Chiefs information would be a good contact.

Q: Prior to COVID there used to be in person EROCs, and places where people can go to locations for information in rural areas? There seems to be larger presence of 3rd party contractors. Will those continue?

A: Ryan Buras: There were 32 Declared Fires in 2020 and all counties for COVID; there was a bandwidth problem to put DROC in every one of those counties. Contractors had to hire their monitoring firm. Problem is

the work that the state workers used to do, the monitoring firm needs to be doing because they are being paid.

A2: Kevin McGowan: Teams with EH often are at town halls post disaster, but there is sometimes a lag in data; the team that will be out in community needs to be having conversations with Incident Command.

(i.e., Google photos available before local counties damage assessments are available/done to provide information to community members)

Pushing information out is faster than holding onto it even if it may not be QA/QC; Depending on where EH is housed will impact on how they can interact with the emergency management/EOC. It is beneficial to build relationships with law enforcement/EOM on the front side to fill gaps.

Ryan Buras: Cal OES manages everything through ICS structure.

Q: Mario Tresieras: What is minimum threshold for disaster? For public health declaration, it will depend. For smaller incidents, they sometimes don't get funding.

A: California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA) – \$64M threshold, however there is sometimes variance

Formula: $\$4.10 \times$ however many people live in the county. That is still not a guarantee they will say yes. Any information you provide is helpful; need to “cry on paper”—spell everything out in detail; some requests were slightly under monetary threshold and were approved because of other factors; they need to clearly understand what the ask is

“You must go into incident knowing that you are going to address it regardless; synchronizing the steps is critical—you can't say we won't do this until we get XYZ, that is a disqualifier”

- Must think 3 steps ahead if there isn't approval for the state support.
- Expectation for EH long term is to reach out to Emergency Management (EM) teams and let them in on information that may be completely foreign to them.
- If your team has not been through larger disaster such as oil spills, it is ideal to sit down and look at the issues beforehand; also, prepare for adversarial response from community members.

Presentation: Cal EPA and BDO Roles in Emergency Management and Disasters,

Jason Boetzer & John Elkins

- ❖ **IMPORTANT:** All emergencies start local and end local.

- ❖ ¼ of the State is under fire danger.
- ❖ What is the difference between EM and emergency response?
 - Audience comments:
 - “EM is overseeing emergency response; response is a step”
 - First step is preparedness.
 - For example, wildfire—what kind of plans do you need? → Evacuation plans, Recovery plans, Debris Removal plan.
- ❖ Emergency Management— includes preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.
- ❖ ERMaC: Emergency Response Management Committee
- ❖ Emergency Management in CA—Every year CUPA roles get increased.
- ❖ Department of Operations Centers (DOC) terms – **cold** (may take a few days), **warm** (not fully active – probably set up within a few hours), **hot** (active).
- ❖ **Note:** We want declarations for resources/money.
- ❖ **IMPORTANT:** Local Health Officer Order– Health and Safety Code section 101040 authorizes the access to property without ROE to remove hazardous waste.

Presentation: USEPA Disaster Response, Steven Canalog and Bill Jones, ESF 10

- ❖ ESF 10
- ❖ EPA now getting activated early on to get SMEs out there and get a feel what is happening.
 - If you get mission tasked, EPA will reach out to you or vice versa
- ❖ Rule of thumb for Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) is communications with Sheriff or other law enforcement esp. for high hazard waste.
 - Meetings with local agencies to walk through the process.
 - Do drive by with neighbors to determine lay of the land.
- ❖ USDOT HazMat transport emergency waiver.
- ❖ USEPA will typically ask for about 3 acres for a staging area, near a major road.
- ❖ **IMPORTANT:** Reminder that Phase 1 is FREE.

Case Study Public Health Assessment Unit (PHAU)

- ❖ Southern California oil spill
 - Because of high public interest and pressure, they had to set up a sampling plan; public wanted to hear from EH and PH.

- Seafood safety is well defined by state law; there was pressure to get those opened back up quickly.
- Main takeaway: effectiveness of PHAU maximized if implemented earlier.

National Response Center Phone Number – Ask for **Region 9 Duty Officer**

(800) 424-8802

Disaster Symposium 5/27/2022 – Day 2

Presentation: DTSC Phase 1 Operations Disaster Response, Adam Palmer

- ❖ **Adam Palmer – Supervisor of Emergency Response Unit DTSC**
- ❖ **IMPORTANT:** State Declaration must be triggered before DTSC can be involved.
 - Disaster Response Operations Fund allows DTSC to go out.
- ❖ **Note:** Contact Adam directly for fact sheets if you are experiencing a wildfire emergency; available to provide technical assistance to locals if you have been tasked to complete Phase I.
- ❖ DTSC does go onto some of the tribal properties if given permission.
- ❖ Private nonprofit camps can apply to OES and FEMA to take care of phase 1.
- ❖ DTSC does not have a set size for a staging area (typically at least an acre or two, and as close to the fire as possible).
- ❖ DTSC needs a representative from the local agency/county to go with the crew to sites; if county does not have enough people, then they seek out mutual aid.
 - One DTSC person is with each contracting person in the field
- ❖ If Federal Declaration is issued, DTSC is in contact with US EPA immediately.
- ❖ DTSC emergency response responsible for illegal drug lab and off highway removal areas.
 - They will move contractors around to meet their needs; the current contractors in place will stay until June 30 and then DTSC will sign new contracts.
- ❖ **Note:** e-waste and universal waste also counts as HHW.
- ❖ On site potential hazards
 - Make sure chimneys aren't leaning— health and safety first.
 - *Example:* Paradise Fire –Septic tanks, plastic caps for septic tank; can potentially step in one.
- ❖ Data Collection via apps started in 2017 after North Bay Fires—they did a test run with GIS.

- When Thomas Fire hit, they decided to fully implement this app collection process along with the dashboard.
- Informing the public is very important— Ensure transparency about assessments.
- ❖ DTSC will take up to 50 caliber ammo.

Questions

Q: Does DTSC do background on locations to know if there is naturally occurring mercury?

A: Sometimes, they have been able to eliminate some of the properties by doing that.

- Milk run—they find additional HHW.

Q: Regarding Collector App, wondering if there are other systems can be utilized to get information.

A: GIS will reach out to CalFire to get DINS (damage inspection) layers, we also rely on locals. Once dashboard is up, we will get calls from residents about missed parcels. They also coordinate with local GIS.

Comment (Bill Jones EPA): We can shift crews within reason, and work with the locals on where they want EPA to start first. Another reminder, if DTSC staff available, they are happy to provide technical assistance.

Presentation: Cal Recycle Disaster Debris Removal Operations, Julie Mattox

- ❖ CalRecycle is a branch of CalEPA.
- ❖ IMPORTANT: For the state to respond, governor must issue state of emergency in specific counties.
 - At county level, Health Officer (HO) issues local proclamation emergency.
 - State government may issue proclamation.
 - President may approve federal declaration for State of CA.
- ❖ CalOES mission tasks to CalRecycle to remove dangerous material from private property, clear debris, and track and provide costs to county on a per lot basis.
 - They do not include mobile home parks, structures smaller than 120 sq ft, no Right of Entry (ROE), noncommercial property, but can be included on case-by-case basis.
 - Mobile home parks are considered to be commercial property.
- ❖ Tribal coordination office is newest office; Cal Recycle works with tribes to make sure artifacts are properly cared for; and typically, there is a tribal person out with the crews.

- ❖ CalRecycle’s staff leads contract solicitation process; communicated by a listserv and various trade channels.
 - Bid openings are public—contacts and awards are searchable and available.
- ❖ Operations follow a systematic approach
 - Includes erosion control needs.
 - Local utilities providers will be notified before removing any damaged structures.
 - Property owners notified 48 hours before debris removal.
 - Remove metals for recycling, ash, and debris for disposal, about 6 in of ash and soil footprint.
 - Ensure multiple burn scars are not mixed together to prevent cross contamination.
 - Truckloads (type and quantity of material removed), qualities, property owner interactions are all documented.
- ❖ When complete, prepare site specific final reports
 - Initial target completion date is 6 months; but typically takes 9-12 months; communicates with CalOES about any timeline impacts.
 - Final EPP/EPP and final project report are done after the work is completed.
 - All project documentation is submitted to CalOES and FEMA.
- ❖ **Note:** Calrecycle can provide technical assistance for developing disaster plans.

Questions

Q: FEMA reimbursement, how far out does the timeline go?

A: Not sure, how long it takes to get check from there, but there is a lot of paperwork and documentation to get to them. Sometimes will do intermediate checks.

Q: What kind of conflicts do you have with insurance?

A: Julie: Unable to answer.

Comment: Sean (Ventura County): It has been an onerous process to collect money from insurance.

Q: What is the process with vehicles after a fire?

A: Depends on the contractor. Highway patrol comes out and checks VINS, but if they are not listed on the ROE, they can't necessarily take it. Sometimes, they are taken offsite and adjudicated by HWY patrol afterwards.

Presentation: Protecting Environmental Health in Disasters, Dr. Mark Starr & John Wogec, CDPH

- ❖ CDPH coordinates with CALEPA and local agencies under the umbrella of ESF 8.
- ❖ Center of Environmental Health is about ~500 people.
- ❖ FDA and OSHA sometimes involved as well.
- ❖ Food and Drug branch oversees hauled water.

Resource Requesting

- ❖ Local EH primarily responsible for retail food safety.
- ❖ County should make sure to contact local OES and Medical Health Operations Area Coordinator (MHOAC).
 - **IMPORTANT:** make sure to use ESF 8 form for resource requests; important for reimbursement.
 - ESF 8 is the code for public health and medical.
- ❖ **Note:** Key to remember CCDEH and CalOES have different regions.
 - 6 California mutual aid regions are not identical to the HO regions or the CCDEH regions.
- ❖ Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) grant from CDC – 70% of that goes to local health departments in CA.
 - Public health as part of the workplan needs to engage EH.
- ❖ **Note:** CCDEH disaster field manual is a quality resource.
- ❖ EHTER Awareness courses available through CDPH.
 - EHTER Operations – CA Version 2-day EHTER X
- ❖ John Wogec standing in for Tom Ahrens (EPO) for this year's presentation
- ❖ **IMPORTANT:** Duty Officer (DO) program primary level of contact designated by CalOES if there is a question 24/7/365.
 - If there is an issue, you may contact the DO, and they can assist with making those connections at the local level or connecting people with other state agencies, if needed.
- ❖ **IMPORTANT:** ALL INCIDENTS ARE LOCAL

- ❖ CDPH works closely with ESF 6 and ESF 10 at all levels
- ❖ Goal is SEMS is to standardize processes.
 - CDPH looks to the MHOAC and RDMHS as control point for filling resource requests
 - After MHOAC has identified or explored resources, they will move up to regional level and looks to Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinators (RDMHC) program.
 - If you are unsure where to go, contact the DO and they will direct you to the right place.
- ❖ **IMPORTANT:** MHOAC –point of entry into resource requesting; signature is required; if there is no signature, the resource request will be returned and sent back to RDMHS.
 - MHOAC needs to see and approve request.
 - They live within your jurisdiction and should know what the capabilities are.
 - In some cases, it may be the local health officer.
 - The designation can be passed to someone more appropriate based on the incident; can be one or more persons; may not be the same person every time.
 - **Note:** make sure when EMSA activates, make sure you let the MHOAC now.
- ❖ Sometimes resources are found before RDHMC and RDMHS is notified and engaged about what is going on—crucial to keep them in the loop.
- ❖ CA Emergency Operations Manual (EOM) is not a static document.

Challenges

- ❖ If SEMS process is not followed, need to go back and make back notifications
- ❖ If unsure if a resource request classifies as an ESF 8 request; if you are unsure can always go back to DO and they will inform or provide the appropriate contacts to answer that question; do not hesitate to ask early
- ❖ **MHOAC Contact List** provided: <https://emsa.ca.gov/medical-health-operational-area-coordinator/>

Q: Do you have agreements with the military for response or resources?

A1: John Wogec: There are memorandum of understanding agreements, we use CHP regularly, and sometimes National Guard assists. CalOES typically assists with those. If specific pre- existing agreements are needed, they can be created quickly. (*i.e., we have used Civil Air Patrol before*)

A2: Jeremy Fahey, RDMHS: Military use comes down to local MOUS, but it gets a little complicated, but often requires presidential signature to act, but it depends on the branch. Marines have ability to self-deploy. (Would be great in catastrophic event) They have Logistics to get equipment to lots of places quickly.

Q: Is CDPH engaged in educating about CUPA Resources during a disaster?

A: DO Hazmat notification is the CUPA. Always room for improvement in integration and notification. We want to figure out how we can be more effective in integrating EH in these fire agencies to SEMS.

Q: Are there updates of regional agreements and payment mechanisms available?

A: Mario Tresieras suggests looking at existing agreements already in place.

Jeremy Fahey, RDMHS stated that over the past 2 years, there have been updates of past agreements for Region 1 and Region 6. State agreement will supersede the regional agreement.

General Comment: EH now in Fire agencies, staff can be available in a disaster situation, LA County MHAOC was open and receptive, but unsure if regional staff not clear about unified program type resources.

Disaster Symposium Tabletop Exercise

Audience responses

- ❖ EH issues/priorities/actions?
 - smoke inhalation exposure
 - shelter for evacuees
 - shelters for first responders
 - check which staff is available/is everyone ok?
 - food and water for evacuees, displaced animals, responders
 - sanitation, toilets
 - medical – set up triage, med tents
 - EOC/DOC?
 - contact local health officer –MHOAC; contact PIO
 - mental health
 - Pre-planning—sheltering, resources, evac routes, sites, critical infrastructure

VERY IMPORTANT: Audience missed opportunity to say “download the DEAP manual”

Audience Comments:

- ❖ City representative - they operate in ICS daily in ICS and it helps with response.
- ❖ Vincent Mendes (Fresno County) – Day 2 & 3 utilized DEAP manual for Creek fire.

- ❖ Bill Jones – Suggest sending an EH agency rep so they can get a feel of what is going on so they can take that information back and determine how to proceed.
- ❖ Allyssa Cordova (Glenn County)– Is community planning involved in DEAP? Need ways to get community prepared beforehand.
 - Not specifically, but it might be a good idea. Fire has a “READY SET GO” public messaging. Messaging is important.

Discussion – Day 5

Audience Responses

- ❖ Evaluate resources – Go to plan B or C.
- ❖ What involvement will you have in the whole process?
- ❖ Vince Mendes (Fresno County) Keep in mind EH may not be limited to Phase 1 and Phase 2.
- ❖ Repopulation possibly? (Some people were unsure.)
- ❖ Shelter assessments
- ❖ First responder sheltering situation.
- ❖ Looking at Hazmat/burn print
- ❖ **NOTE:** Some people were unaware of Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)/COG.

Discussion – Day 14

Audience Responses

- ❖ Safe water; bring it water haulers; boil water notice/do not use
 - Division of DW – Water Board
- ❖ Communication of OEM
 - Media, messaging/website –multifaceted approach
- ❖ Bill Jones—Damage assessment work goes through soon as the fire goes through; use it to start the process of declarations.
- ❖ Are there roads and trees issues?
- ❖ Is it safe to for responders to go in?
- ❖ Contingency plan for wind driven fires; fire observers or liaison officers

Prompted Answers

- ❖ Stand up LAC
- ❖ Contact FEMA/OES

- ❖ Mutual aid agreements/joint agreements –create if they don't have them

Discussion – Day 30

Audience Responses

- ❖ Prep for recovery
- ❖ Local Health Officer Declaration for access to property w/out ROE
 - Start thinking about Phase II –not a mandated state function.
 - Need to talk to CalOES, mission task.
- ❖ DTSC and/or US EPA doing Phase I (only if have a federal dec)
- ❖ Coordination and liaisons to interface with public and DTSC
- ❖ Debris removal ordinance/private alternate program
- ❖ Ramp up public information at this point; key in on where public can get information because residents may be anxious, unsettled, wanting answers
- ❖ Things to think about –consistency with dashboards; is there a JIC? –NEED ONE MESSAGE to go out to people
- ❖ Logistics for resources (before and after)

Prompted Answers

- ❖ Right of entry (ROE) forms; specifically written for specific agencies to have access

Discussion – Day 60+ & Discussion Day 120-170+

- ❖ Staffing; are there displaced staff?
- ❖ There may be an ROE center
- ❖ Mental health/physical health
- ❖ Data management for ROES; communicate with other departments
- ❖ Centralization of documentation
- ❖ Alternative workplan review
- ❖ Disposal waivers, LEA

Mobile Park Incident

- ❖ Mobile home park is considered commercial
- ❖ Are they individual homes or privately homed by a company? Who is responsible?
 - Contact Housing and Community Development (HCD).

- ❖ Without a state dec, DTSC cannot come out
 - Local health dec needs to happen first

Comment from Kristy Anderson (Trinity County): CalOES looks at values at risk

End of Symposium Panel Discussion Q & A

Q: Question about what whether Background levels have been sampled.

A: “If we haven’t met the background levels, then we have to resample.”

Q: What are the criteria utilized for a local health emergency?

A: Look earlier in notes (p. 6)

Q: Is there a flow chart for managing incidents?

A: This can be found in the DEAP manual.

Q: Is there a statewide database to retrieve information about resources? Can we create a one-stop shop?

A: There is the CUPA Homepage. Select ‘Other Projects.’ Disaster Wildfire and Emergency Assistance & CCDEH Document Library. CAEHA is also a viable resource to use. One of the most important things during a disaster is to be very clear when requesting resources (*i.e., HAZWOPER with field experience.*)

Q: Do you need a local health declaration before you are eligible for California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA)?

A: Yes!

Q: Have you considered emphasizing, safety de-escalation, body language type of training for disaster response workers?

A: calcupa.org

On the virtual platform, there are some trainings, but you need to be registered—suggest trainings from John Wilson.

Q: Would you have resource documents in one place/platform, so they are categorized for easy access?

A: Suggest DEAP manual. CUPA website is a great resource.

Presentation Acronyms

CAEHA – California Association of Environmental Health Administrators

CalArp – California Accidental Release Program

CDA – California Disaster Assistance Act

COG – Continuity of Government

COOP- Continuity of Operations Plan

CUPA – Certified Unified Program Agencies

DEAP – Disaster Emergency Assistance Plan

DO – Duty Officer

DTSC – Department of Toxic Substances Control

ESF – Emergency Support Function

FMAAG – Fire Management Assistance Grant

FSO – Final Sign off

HHW – household hazardous waste

HMS – Haz Mat Specialist

HO – Health officer

HW – Hazardous waste

ICS – Incident Command System

JIC – Joint Information Center

MHOAC – Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator

MOU – Memorandum of Understanding

RDMHC/RDMHS – Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinator/Specialist

REHS – Registered Environmental Health Specialist

ROE – right of entry

SME – Subject Matter Expert

TFSO – Tree Only final sign off

UPA – Unified Program agency

UCG – Unified Coordination Group