Emergency Management in California and Lessons Learned for Schools

July 18, 2019

Safe Schools Conference

Juan Mireles, CDE

Lynne Olson, Cal OES

Welcome to
California
The most disaster prone
State in the United States

Four Seasons in California

Disasters These Past Few Years

- 2014 to 2017 - California Drought
- February 2017 – Flooding and Oroville Dam Incident
- October 2017 – Statewide Wildfires
  - **Tubbs Fire in Sonoma County**
- December 2017 – Wildfires
  - Thomas Fire in Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties
- January 2018 - Montecito Mudslide

Disasters These Past Few Years

- July 2018 – Wildfires
  - Carr Fire in Shasta County
  - Mendocino Complex
- November 2018 – Statewide Wildfires
  - **Camp Fire in Butte County**
  - Woolsey Fire in Ventura and Los Angeles County
- July 2019 Ridgecrest Earthquakes
  - 6.4 and 7.1 magnitude

October 2017 Statewide Wildfires

- Began October 8, 2017.
- Burned 245,000 acres in Butte, Lake, Mendocino, Napa, Nevada, Orange, Solano, Sonoma, and Yuba counties.
- Destroyed 8,900 structures.
- The largest debris removal program since the 1906 earthquake.
- Responsible for 44 deaths.
- At least 650 schools serving more than 290,000 students were closed at least one day.

Tubbs Fire Impacts to Sonoma County Schools

- 1,200 to 1,300 students lost homes.
- 300 plus staff lost homes.
- 13 school sites/programs were directly impacted.
- Public Schools Damaged (2) and Destroyed (2).
- Private Schools Damaged (2) and Destroyed (2).
- Students in the Santa Rosa area lost as many as 15 instructional days.

Some were damaged

- Riebli Elementary - Some relocatable classrooms were destroyed but main building spared.
- The Fountain Grove residential neighborhood adjacent to school was leveled.

Several were surrounded by debris

Debris as far as the eye can see

- Schaefer Elementary was spared.
- The Coffey Park neighborhood to the west was destroyed complicating the question, “When should the school reopen.”
- Concern for health hazards during clean-up.

Some school sites were destroyed

URSULINE
HIGH SCHOOL

CARDINAL NEWMAN
HIGH SCHOOL

Main
School
Office
All visitors
must check
in at
Main Office

Schools Task Force

- First time CDE played a major coordination role in the State Operations Center
- Established a Joint State/Federal Schools Task Force at the State Operations Center
  - Advocate for both public and private schools
- A Local Schools Task Force was established in Sonoma County
  - Led by Dr. Steve Herrington, Sonoma County Superintendent
  - Convened at Santa Rosa City Schools
  - Facilitated by CDE
- Affected schools had a forum to exchange ideas and resources
  - “There’s no such thing as a stupid question”

CDE Emergency Team

- Cross-branch collaboration including:
  - School Funding
  - Nutrition
  - Early Childhood Education
  - Adult Education
  - Coordinated Student Support
  - Special Education
  - Facilities and Transportation
  - Superintendent's Office
- Contact CDE at **EmergencyServices@cde.ca.gov**

December 2017 Wildfires

- Began December 4, 2017.
- Burned in Los Angeles, Riverside, San Diego, Santa Barbara, and Ventura counties.
- Thomas Fire largest by acres burned in state history (281,000+).
- Destroyed 1,063 structures.
- At least 530 schools serving more than 303,293 students were closed at least one day.
- Many schools did not reopen until after Winter Break.
- CDE better prepared to respond.

July 2018 Wildfires

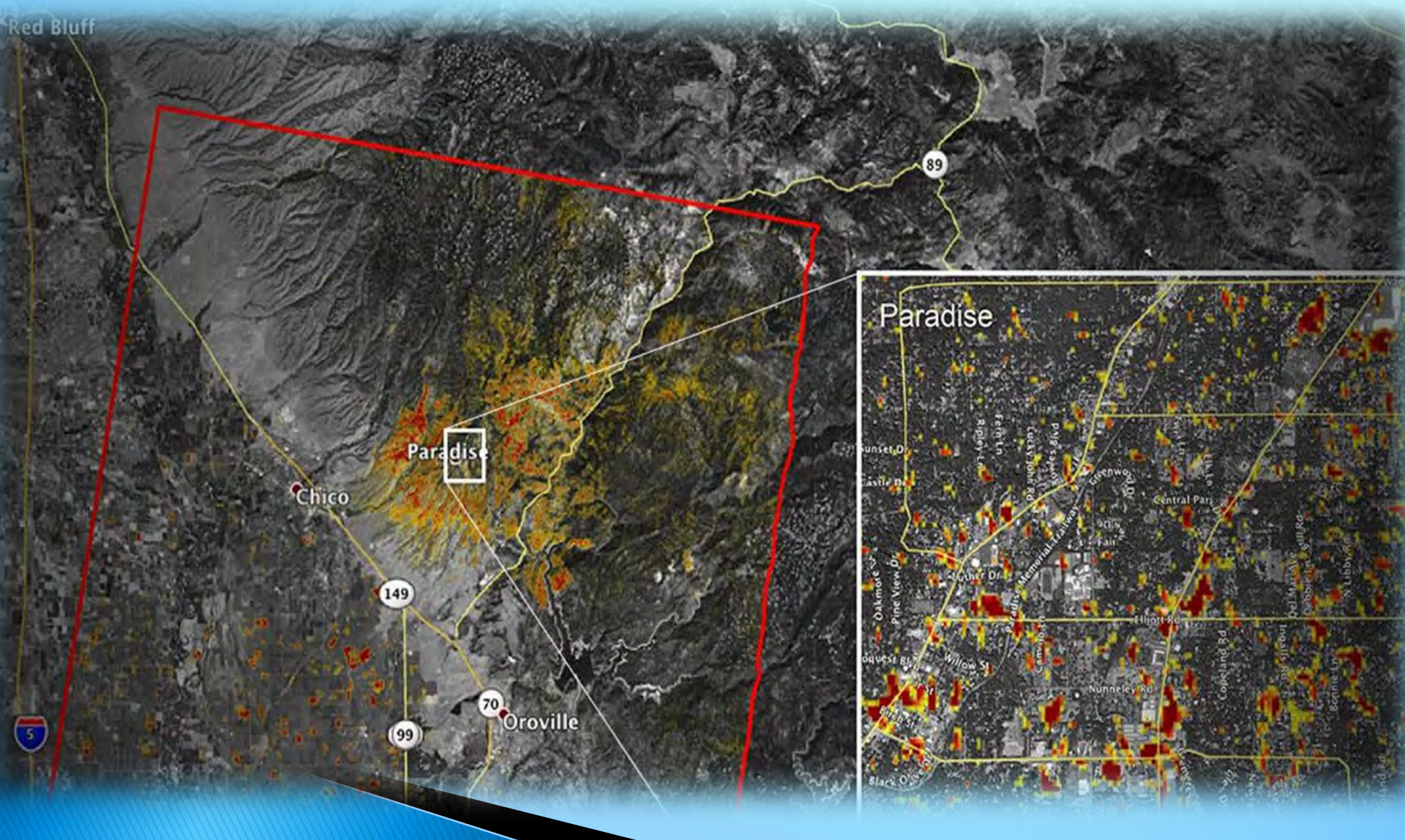
- Began in late July
- Burned in Lake, Madera, Mariposa, Mendocino, Orange, Riverside, Shasta, and Trinity counties
- Mendocino Complex fire became biggest fire in California history - over 450,000 acres.
- Carr Fire - Shasta County
  - 370+ students lost homes
  - 71+ staff lost homes

Shasta Union Elementary

November 2018 Statewide Wildfires

- Camp Fire in Butte County began November 8, 2018 and burned 153,336 acres. Total structures destroyed 18,804 (13,983 homes).
- Woolsey Fire in Ventura and Los Angeles County began November 8, 2019 burned 96,949 areas. Total structures destroyed 1,643 (1,195 homes).
- Destroyed 20,447 structures and now the largest debris removal operations since the Tubbs fire.
- Responsible for 100 deaths with 2 people still missing.

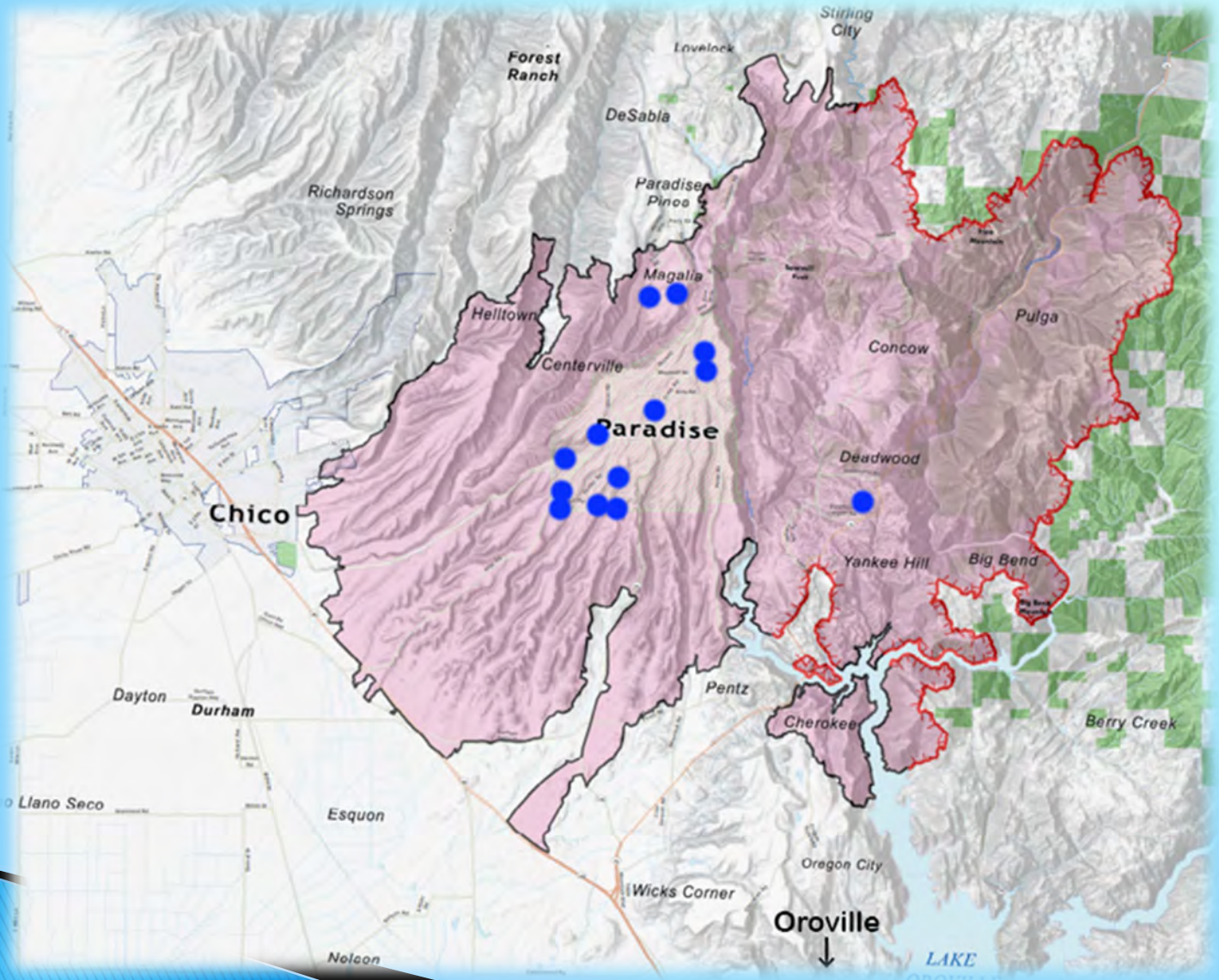
Butte County Camp Fire



Camp Fire Impacts to Butte County Schools

- The largest evacuation of schools in California history. No students were hurt or uncounted for.
- 4,500 students homeless. 500 plus staff lost homes.
- Public Schools Damaged (6) and Destroyed (7).
- Private Schools Damaged (2).
- Many schools serving more than 30,000 students were closed at least three weeks.
- Students lost as many as 10 to 13 instructional days.
- Paradise Unified School District lost 48% of student population.

Public Schools Lost in the Camp Fire



Impacted Districts and Charters

- Paradise Unified School District - 50% enrollment
- Golden Feather Union School District +20% enrollment
- Achieve Charter - 22% enrollment
- Home Tech Charter - 55% enrollment
- CORE Butte Charter + 3% enrollment
- Paradise Charter Middle School - 13% enrollment
- Children's Community Charter School - 47% enrollment
- Lots of questions regarding Charter Schools

*As of 1/16/2019

Paradise High School

Paradise Elementary

Paradise Elementary

Paradise Elementary

Paradise Elementary

Honey Run Academy

Charter High School

Paradise Unified Transportation

Why Are We Here Today?

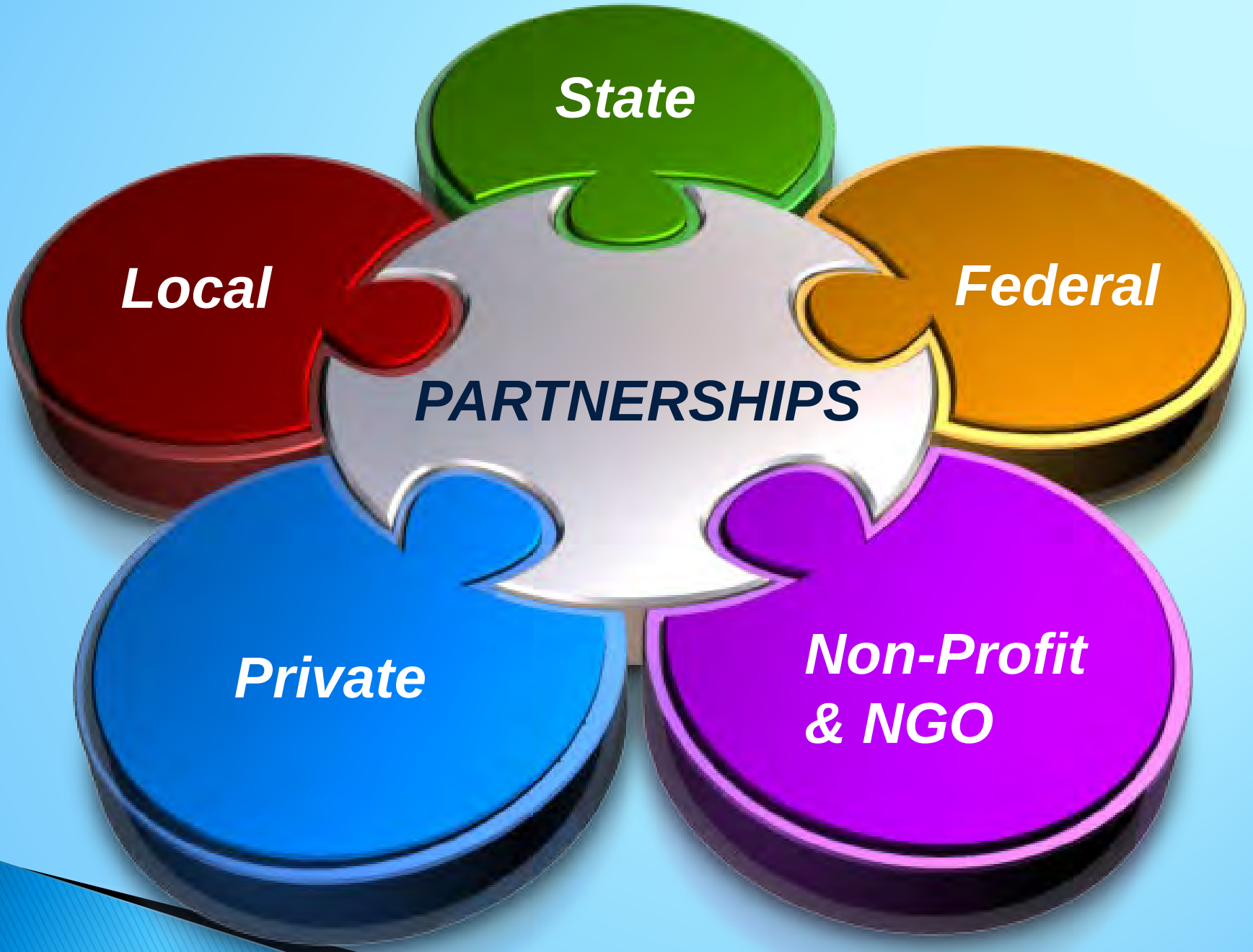
To help you be better prepared to respond to emergencies and to assist school districts and schools respond to and recover from disasters.

Cal OES Mission

- **We protect lives and property, build capabilities, and support our communities for a resilient California.**

- We achieve our mission by serving the public through effective collaboration in preparing for, protecting against, responding to, recovering from, and mitigating the impacts of all hazards and threats.

Cal OES
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
OF EMERGENCY SERVICES


State
Local
Federal
PARTNERSHIPS
Private
Non-Profit
& NGO

Phases of Emergency Management

Phase 1 – Mitigation/Prevention

- Mitigation is the effort to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters.
- Can be as simple as strapping heavy objects to the walls, installing latches/locks on cabinets, keeping chemicals out of reach, fire suppression systems, fire break around property, etc.
- Don’t forget libraries, computer rooms, chemistry and other labs.
- Know what natural or man-made hazards that can affect you by:
  - **Contacting your local Office of Emergency Services.**
  - Reviewing your county Hazard Mitigation Plan.
  - Visiting your county CUPA or Environmental Health Department.
  - Talking to your county Department of Public Health.
  - Visiting the Cal OES MyHazards web portal at http://myhazards.caloes.ca.gov/**.**

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

Local Hazard Mitigation Plans

By County

as of July 16, 2018

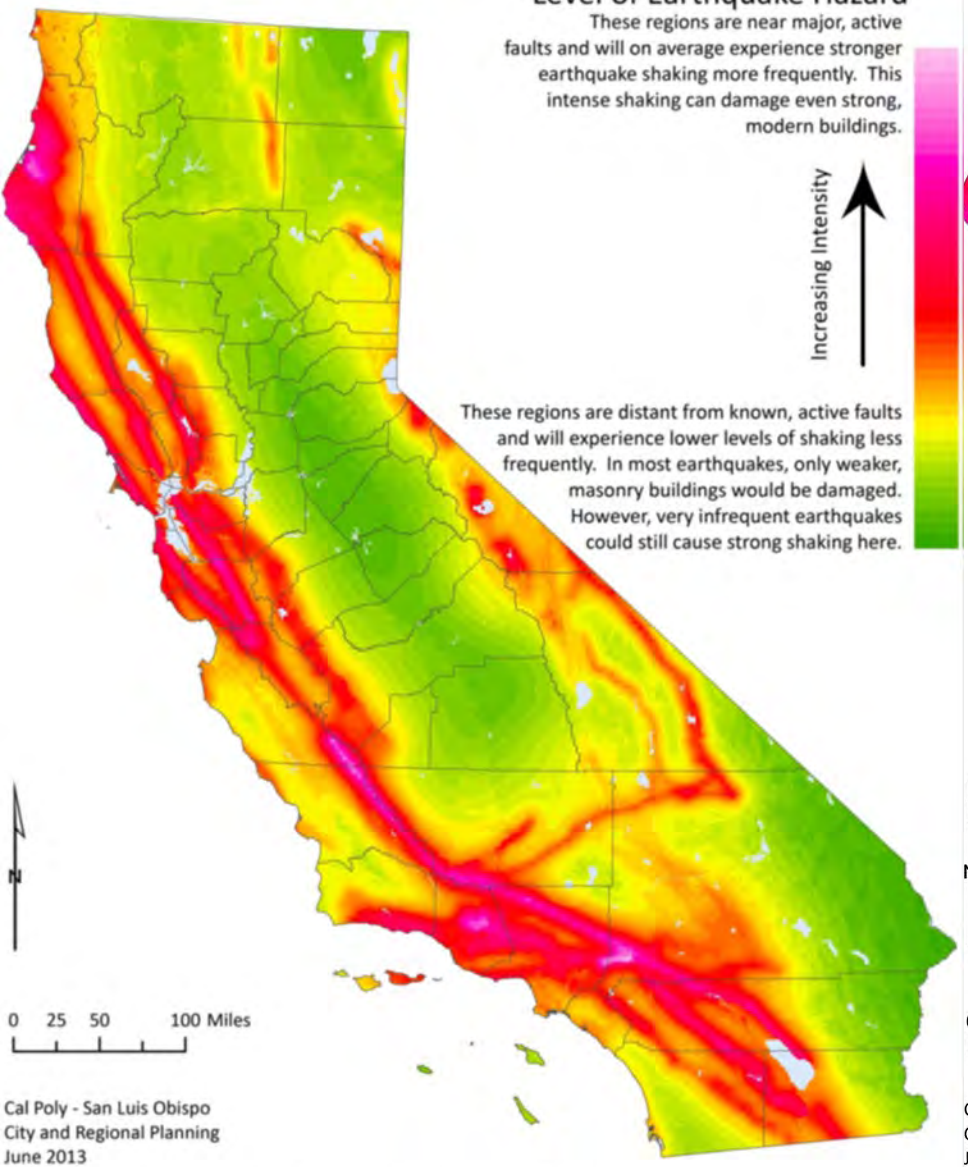
Wildfire

FRAP
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FIRE THREAT
Extreme
Very High
High
Moderate
Non-fuel
Not Mapped
CDF-FRAP has developed a rating of wildland fire threat based on the combination of potential fire behavior (Fuel Rank) and expected fire frequency (Fire Rotation) to create a 4-class index for risk assessment. Areas that do not support wildland fuels (eg., open water, agricultural lands, etc.) are omitted from the calculation. Most large urbanized areas receive a moderate fire threat classification to account for fires carried by ornamental vegetation and flammable structures. For a detailed description of these data and methods please visit http://frap.cdf.ca.gov/projects/fire_threat/
Eureka
Redding
Sacramento
San Francisco
Fresno
Bakersfield
Los Angeles
San Diego
PACIFIC OCEAN
0 25 50 75 100 MILES
0 50 100 150 200 KILOMETERS
Projection Albers
Scale:1:1,100,000
at 34" x 44"
October 20, 2005
Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor,
State of California
Mike Chrisman, Secretary for Resources,
MAP ID: FTHREAT_MAP
DATA SOURCES

Wildfire Discussion

Earthquake

Earthquake Shaking Hazard Primarily Affecting One- and Two-story Buildings



Cal Poly - San Luis Obispo
City and Regional Planning
June 2013

0.2 second spectral acceleration with 2% probability of exceedance in 50 years

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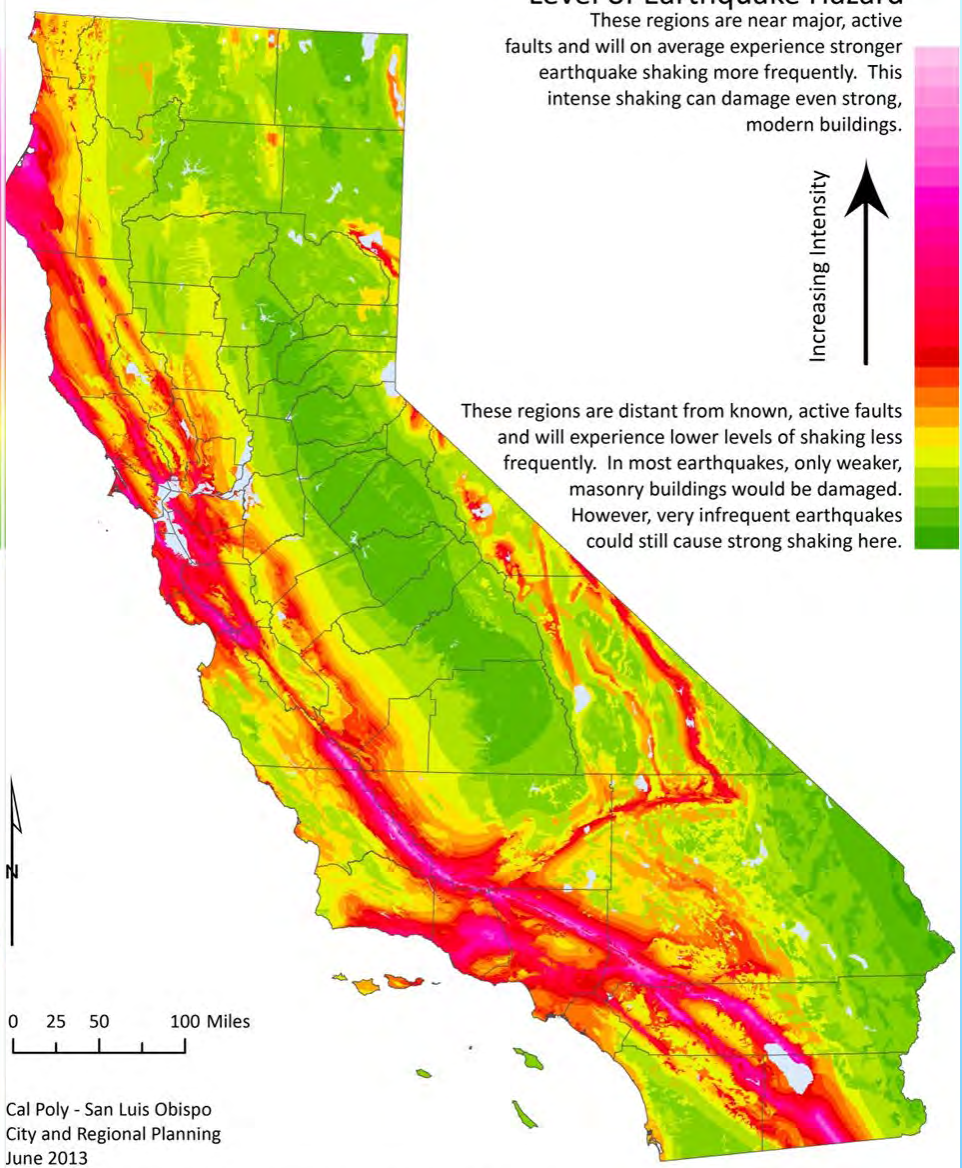
Created by: C. Schuldt (5.2--Earthquake Shaking One- and Two-story.mxd)

Earthquake Shaking Hazard Primarily Affecting Buildings of Three or More Stories



Cal Poly - San Luis Obispo
City and Regional Planning
June 2013

1.0 second spectral acceleration with 2% probability of exceedance in 50 years

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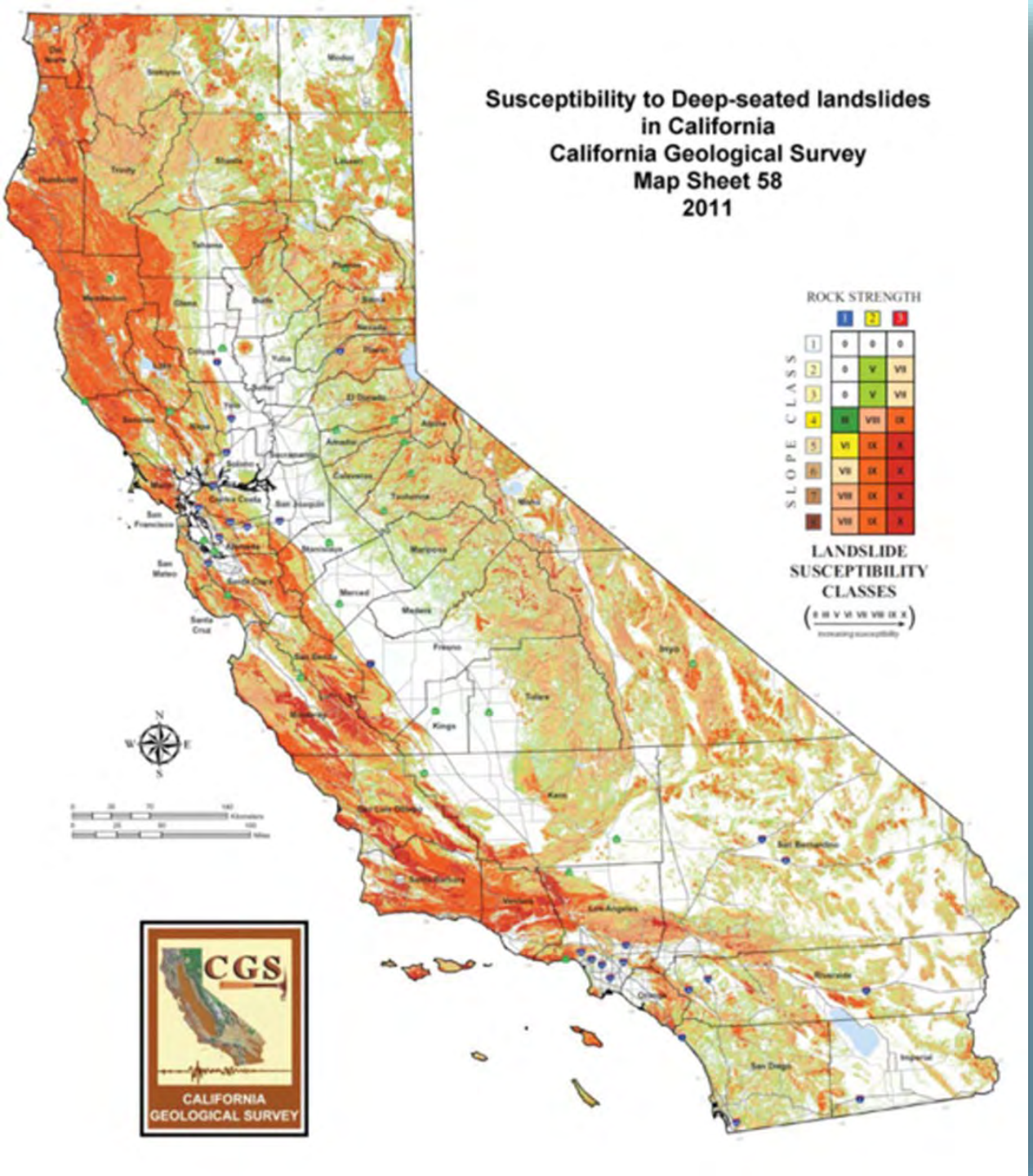
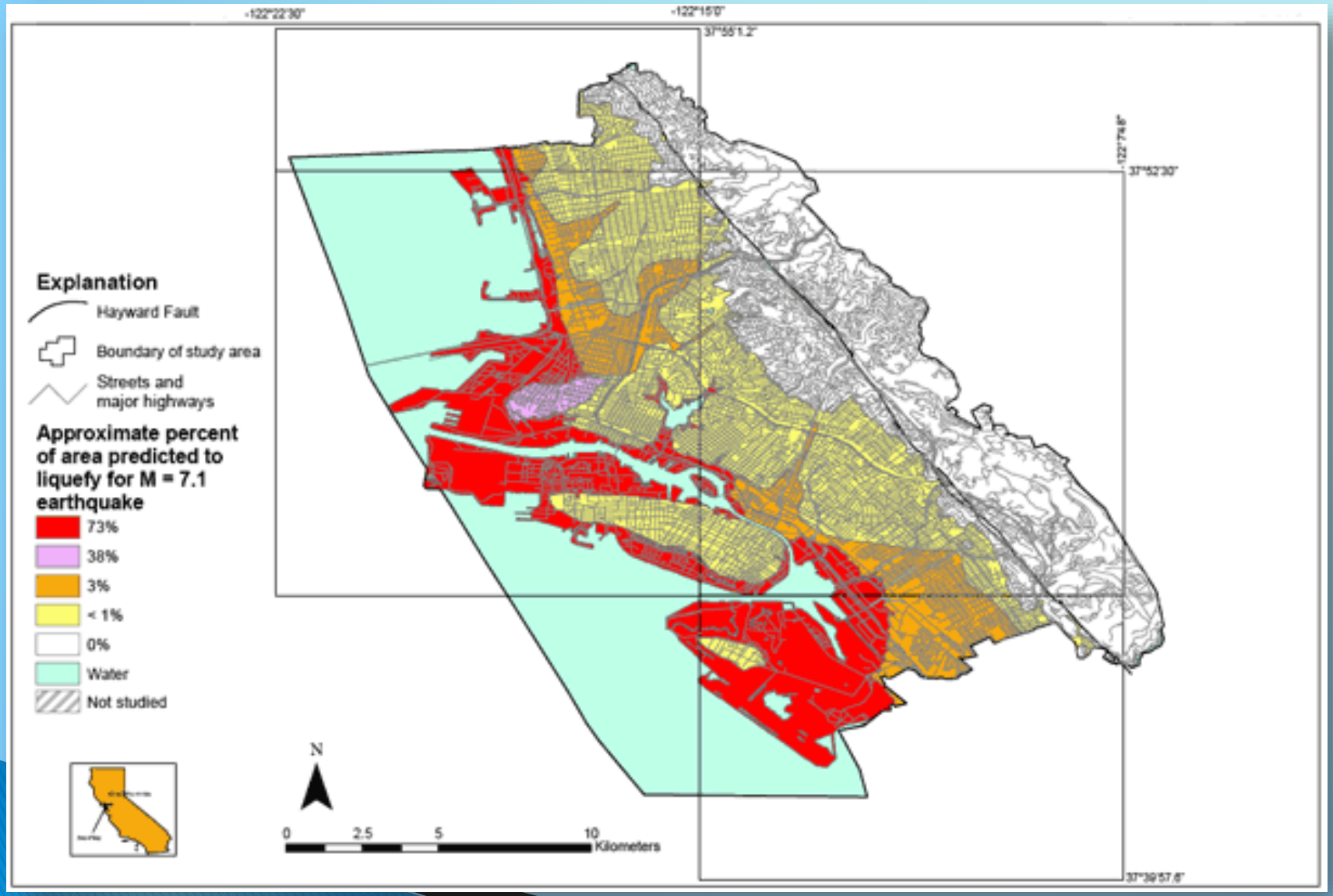
Created by: C. Schuldt (5.2--Earthquake Shaking - Three or More Stories.mxd)


Susceptibility to Deep-seated landslides
in California
California Geological Survey
Map Sheet 58
2011
ROCK STRENGTH
SLOPE CLASS
LANDSLIDE
SUSCEPTIBILITY
CLASSES
CGS
CALIFORNIA
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

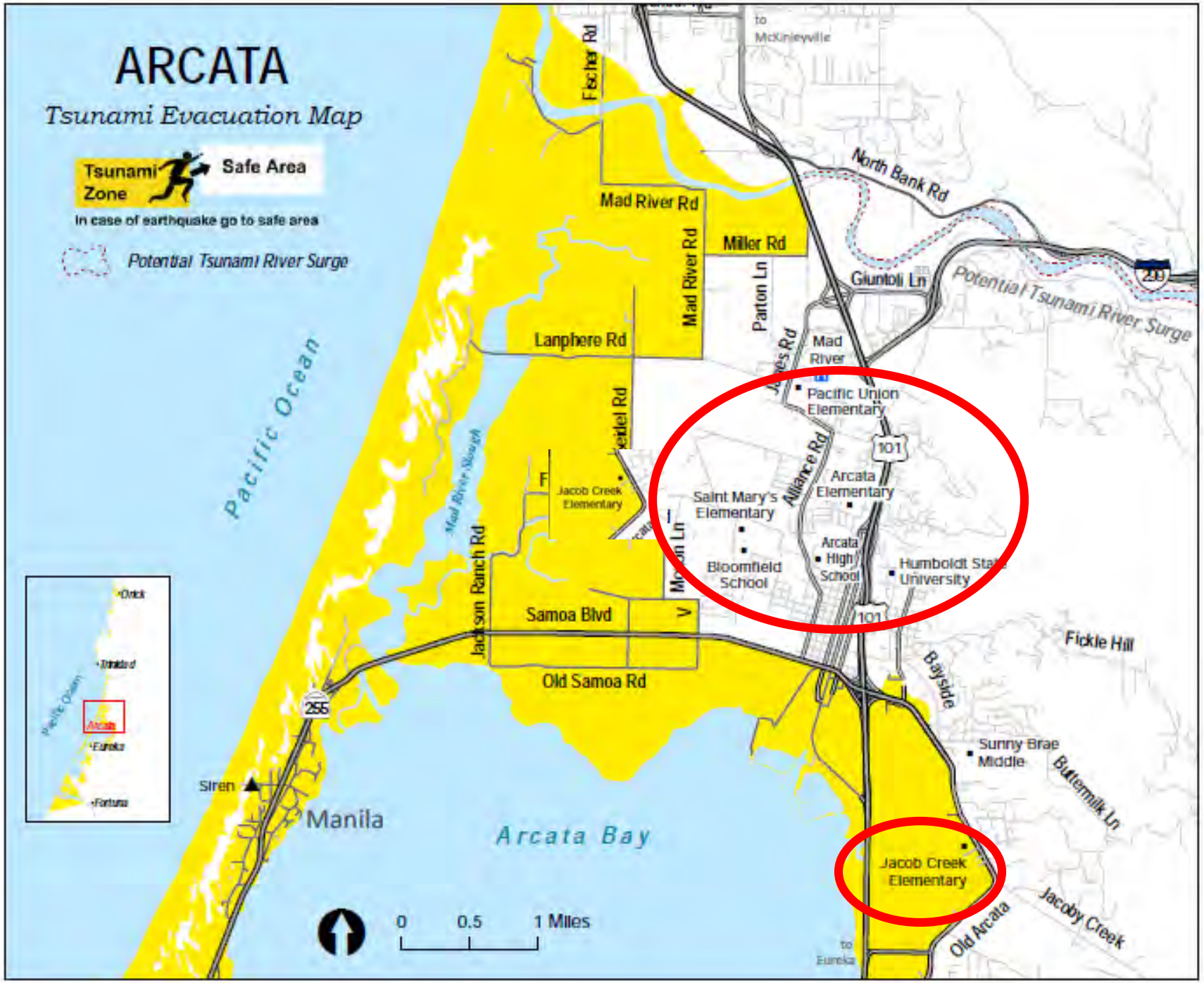
Liquefaction Hazard Map of Alameda, Berkeley, Emeryville, Oakland, and Piedmont, California



Earthquake Discussion

Tsunami

TSUNAMI HAZARD ZONE
IN CASE OF EARTHQUAKE GO
TO HIGH GROUND OR INLAND


ARCATA
Tsunami Evacuation Map
Tsunami Zone
Safe Area
In case of earthquake go to safe area
Potential Tsunami River Surge
Pacific Ocean
Mad River Slough
Arcata Bay
Manila
Siren
Fischer Rd
to McKinleyville
North Bank Rd
Mad River Rd
Miller Rd
Parton Ln
Giuntoli Ln
Potential Tsunami River Surge
Lanphere Rd
Jones Rd
Mad River
Pacific Union Elementary
Kerdel Rd
Alliance Rd
101
Arcata Elementary
Jacob Creek Elementary
Saint Mary's Elementary
Bloomfield School
Arcata High School
Humboldt State University
Jackson Ranch Rd
Samoa Blvd
Old Samoa Rd
255
Fickle Hill
Bayside
Sunny Brae Middle
Buttermilk Ln
Jacob Creek Elementary
Old Arcata
Jacoby Creek
to Eureka
0
0.5
1 Miles
Orick
Trinidad
Arcata
Eureka
Fortuna

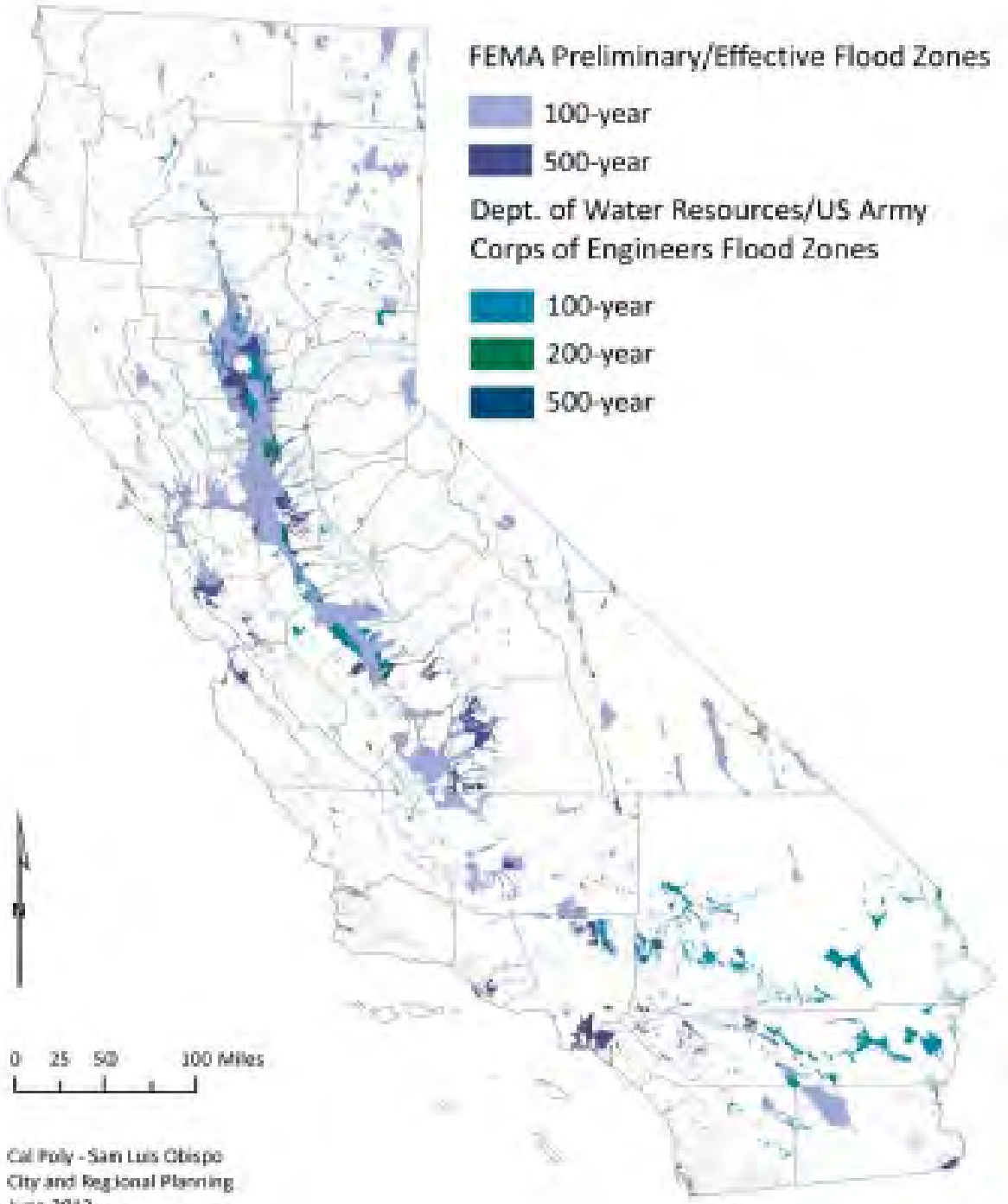
Tsunami Discussion

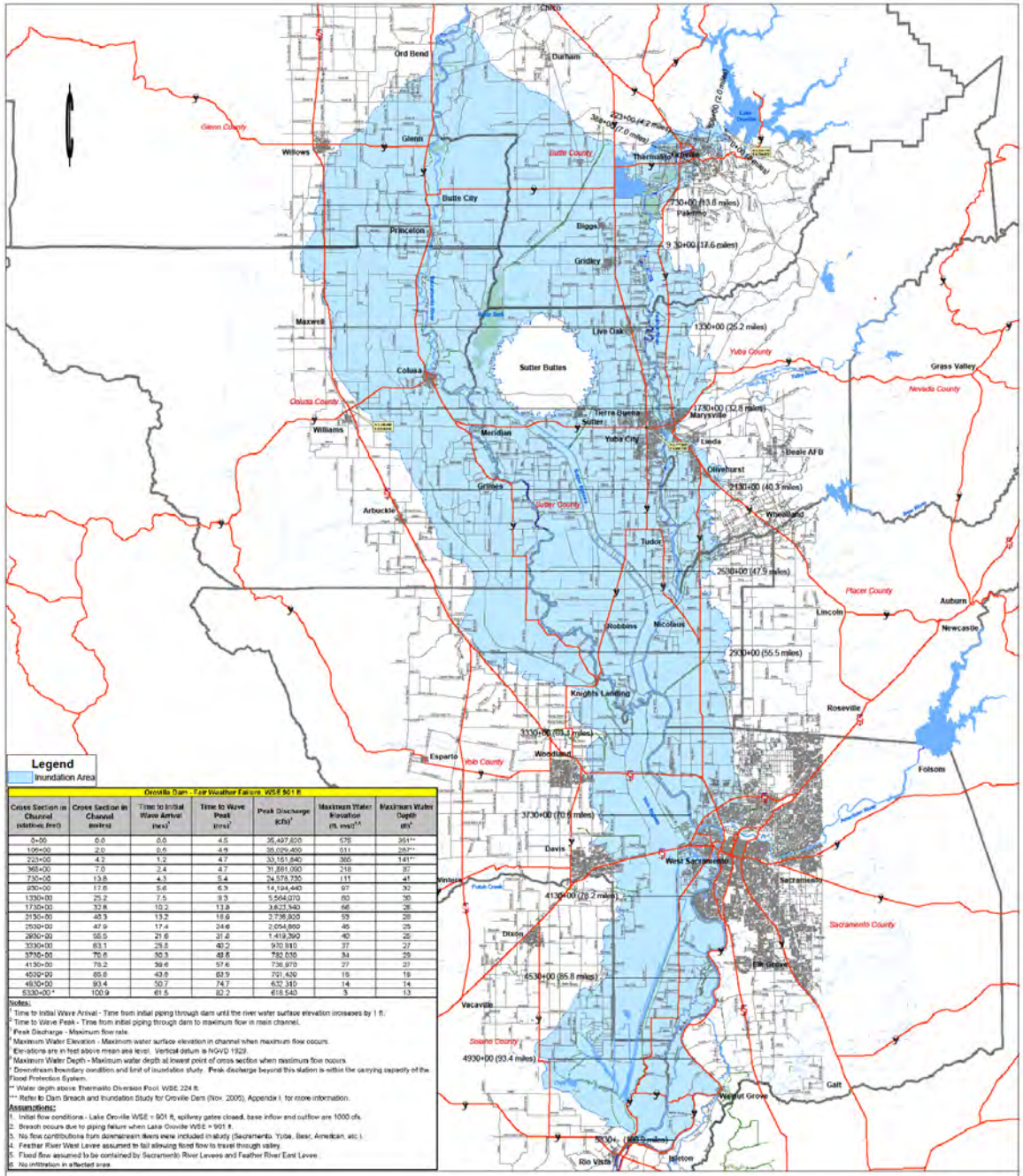
Flooding

CAUTION
WATER ON ROAD
DURING
RAIN

SCHOOL BUS

ROAD CLOSED
DUE TO FLOODING


FEMA Preliminary/Effective Flood Zones
100-year
500-year
Dept. of Water Resources/US Army Corps of Engineers Flood Zones
100-year
200-year
500-year
N
0 25 50 100 Miles
Cal Poly - San Luis Obispo
City and Regional Planning
June 2013



Legend

Inundation Area

Oroville Dam - Fair Weather Failure WSE 901 ft.

Cross Section in Channel (station, feet)	Cross Section in Channel (miles)	Time to Initial Wave Arrival (hrs)[1]	Time to Wave Peak (hrs)[2]	Peak Discharge (cfs)[3]	Maximum Water Elevation (ft, msl)[4,5]	Maximum Water Depth (ft)[6]
0+00	0.0	0.0	4.5	35,497,800	575	351**
106+00	2.0	0.5	4.9	35,029,450	511	287**
223+00	4.2	1.2	4.7	33,151,840	385	141**
368+00	7.0	2.4	4.7	31,881,090	218	87
730+00	13.8	4.3	5.4	24,579,750	111	41
930+00	17.6	5.6	6.3	14,194,440	97	30
1330+00	25.2	7.5	9.3	5,564,070	83	35
1730+00	32.8	10.2	13.8	3,623,940	66	28
2130+00	40.3	13.2	18.6	2,736,805	55	28
2530+00	47.9	17.4	24.6	2,054,860	45	25
2930+00	55.5	21.6	31.8	1,419,290	40	26
3330+00	63.1	25.8	40.2	970,910	37	27
3730+00	70.6	30.3	49.8	782,530	34	29
4130+00	78.2	39.6	57.6	736,970	27	27
4530+00	85.8	43.8	62.9	701,420	15	19
4930+00	93.4	50.7	74.7	632,310	14	14
5330+00 *	100.9	61.5	82.2	618,540	5	13

Notes:

[1] Time to Initial Wave Arrival - Time from initial piping through dam until the river water surface elevation increases by 1 ft.

[2] Time to Wave Peak - Time from initial piping through dam to maximum flow in main channel.

[3] Peak Discharge - Maximum flow rate.

[4] Maximum Water Elevation - Maximum water surface elevation in channel when maximum flow occurs.

[5] Elevations are in feet above mean sea level. Vertical datum is NGVD 1929.

[6] Maximum Water Depth - Maximum water depth at lowest point of cross section when maximum flow occurs.

* Downstream boundary condition and limit of inundation study. Peak discharge beyond this station is within the carrying capacity of the Flood Protection System.

** Water depth above Thermalito Diversion Pool WSE 224 ft.

*** Refer to Dam Breach and Inundation Study for Oroville Dam (Nov. 2005), Appendix I, for more information.

Assumptions:

1. Initial flow conditions - Lake Oroville WSE = 901 ft, spillway gates closed, base inflow and outflow are 1000 cfs.
2. Breach occurs due to piping failure when Lake Oroville WSE = 901 ft.
3. No flow contributions from downstream rivers were included in study (Sacramento, Yuba, Bear, American, etc.).
4. Feather River West Levee assumed to fail allowing flood flow to travel through valley.
5. Flood flow assumed to be contained by Sacramento River Levees and Feather River East Levee.
6. No infiltration in affected area.

Oroville Dam
Fair Weather Failure

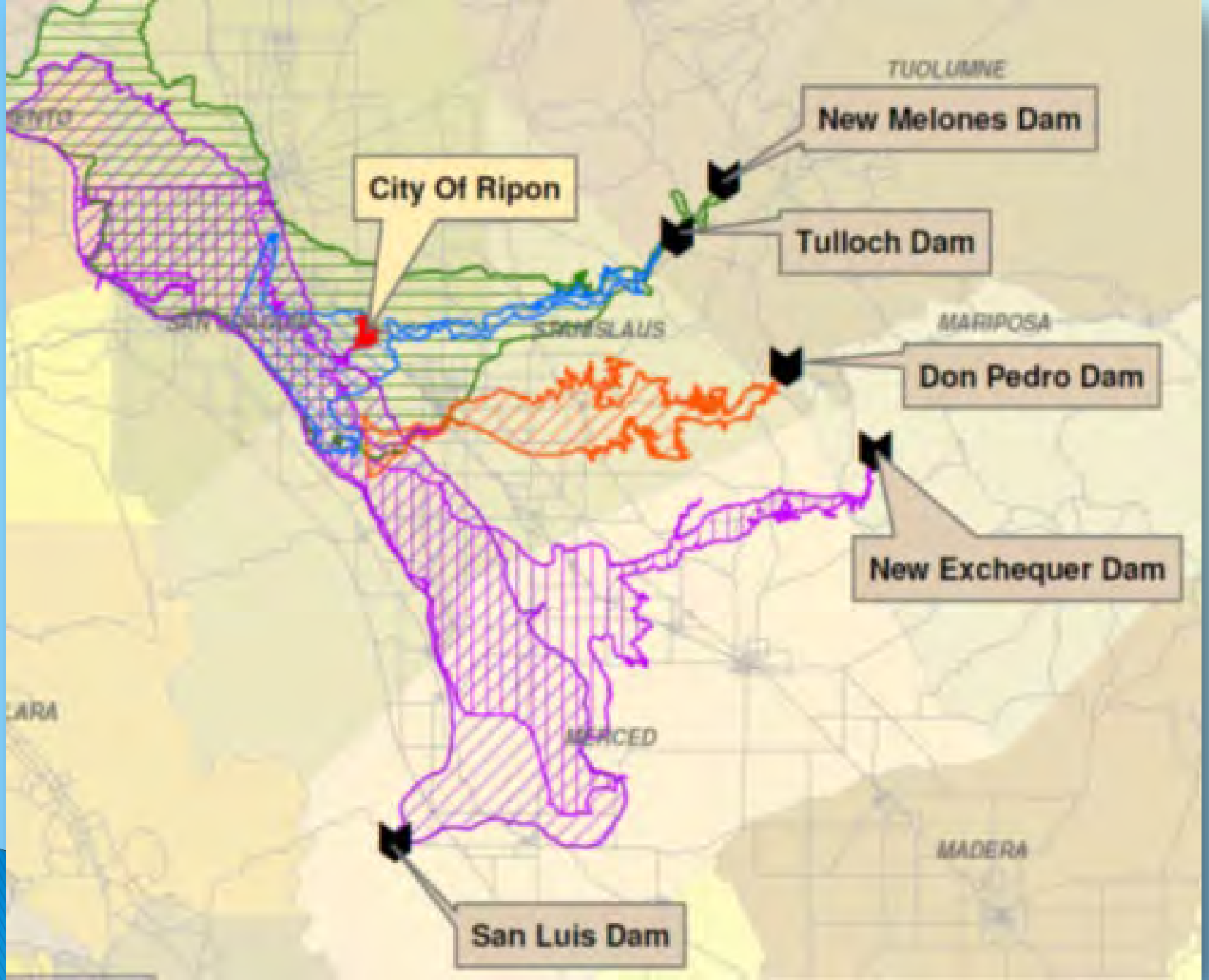
Inundation Map
November 2006 (rev. June 2016)

The inundation areas shown on this map represents an extremely rare event. Publication of this map is not intended to reflect in any way upon the integrity of Oroville Dam. All water depths, travel times, and inundated areas shown on this map are approximate.

0 1 2 4 6 8 10 Miles

State Dam No. 1-048
Butte County

CA Department of Water Resources
1416 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-5791


TUOLUMNE
New Melones Dam
City Of Ripon
Tulloch Dam
MARIPOSA
Don Pedro Dam
New Exchequer Dam
MERCED
MADERA
San Luis Dam

Isabella Dam
Main Dam Failure - 2633.5 ft

Peak Inundation Depth

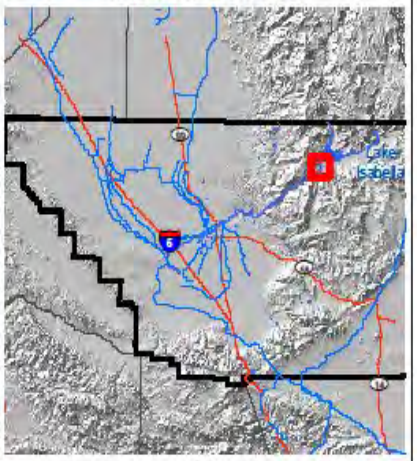
Scale - 1:30,000 1 inch equals 2,500 feet

0 1,250 2,500 5,000 Feet

N W E S

State Plane CA Zone V Horizontal datum: NAD 83	Horizontal units: feet	August 2008

Regional Reference Map



Legend

Depth Isabella Bodfish

Feet

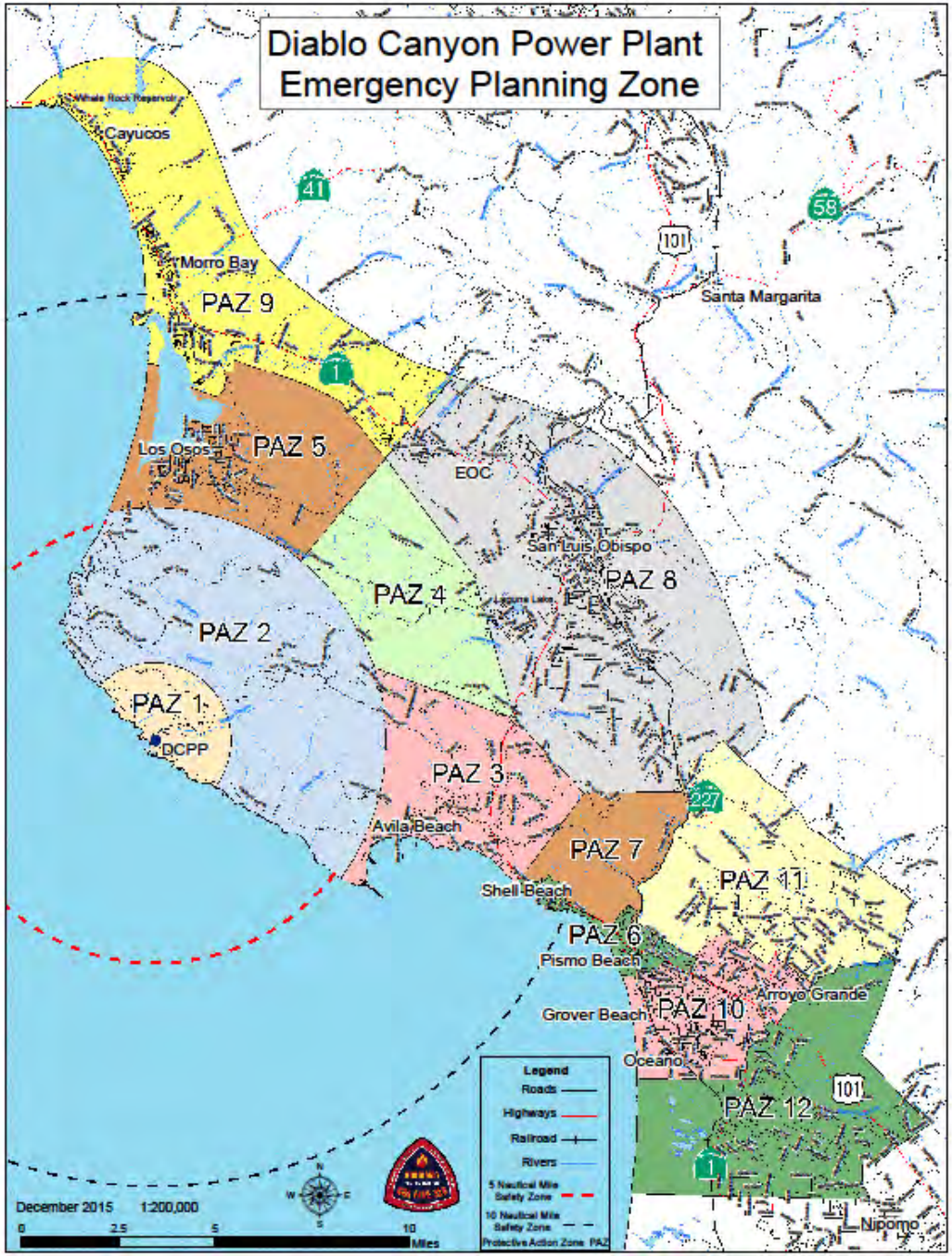
- 0 - 5
- 6 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 30
- 31 - 40
- 41 - 50
- 51 - 60
- 61 - 70
- 71 - 100

Roads

FOUO - For Official Use Only
NOT AN EVACUATION MAP

Flood/ Dam Failure Discussion

State of California
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES
Active Volcanoes In California
Cal OES
Medicine Lake
Mount Shasta
Brushy Butte
Twin Buttes
Eagle Lake Volcanic Field
Tumble Buttes
Lassen Volcanic Center
Silver Lake Volcanic Field
Clear Lake Volcanic Field
Mono Lake Volcanic Field
Mono - Inyo Craters
Inyo Craters
Long Valley Caldera
Ubehebe Craters
Golden Trout Creek
Coso Volcanic Field
Lavic Lake
Salton Buttes
Threat Potential
High to Very High
Moderate
Low/Very Low
Administrative Boundary
County
Transportation
Interstate
State Highway
Pacific Ocean
Miles


Diablo Canyon Power Plant
Emergency Planning Zone
Whale Rock Reservoir
Cayucos
Morro Bay
PAZ 9
PAZ 5
Los Osos
EOC
San Luis Obispo
PAZ 8
PAZ 4
PAZ 2
PAZ 1
DCPP
PAZ 3
Avila Beach
PAZ 7
Shell Beach
PAZ 11
PAZ 6
Pismo Beach
Arroyo Grande
Grover Beach
PAZ 10
Oceano
PAZ 12
Santa Margarita
Nipomo
41
58
101
1
227
Legend
Roads
Highways
Railroad
Rivers
5 Nautical Mile Safety Zone
10 Nautical Mile Safety Zone
Protective Action Zone: PAZ
December 2015
1:200,000
0
2.5
5
10
Miles

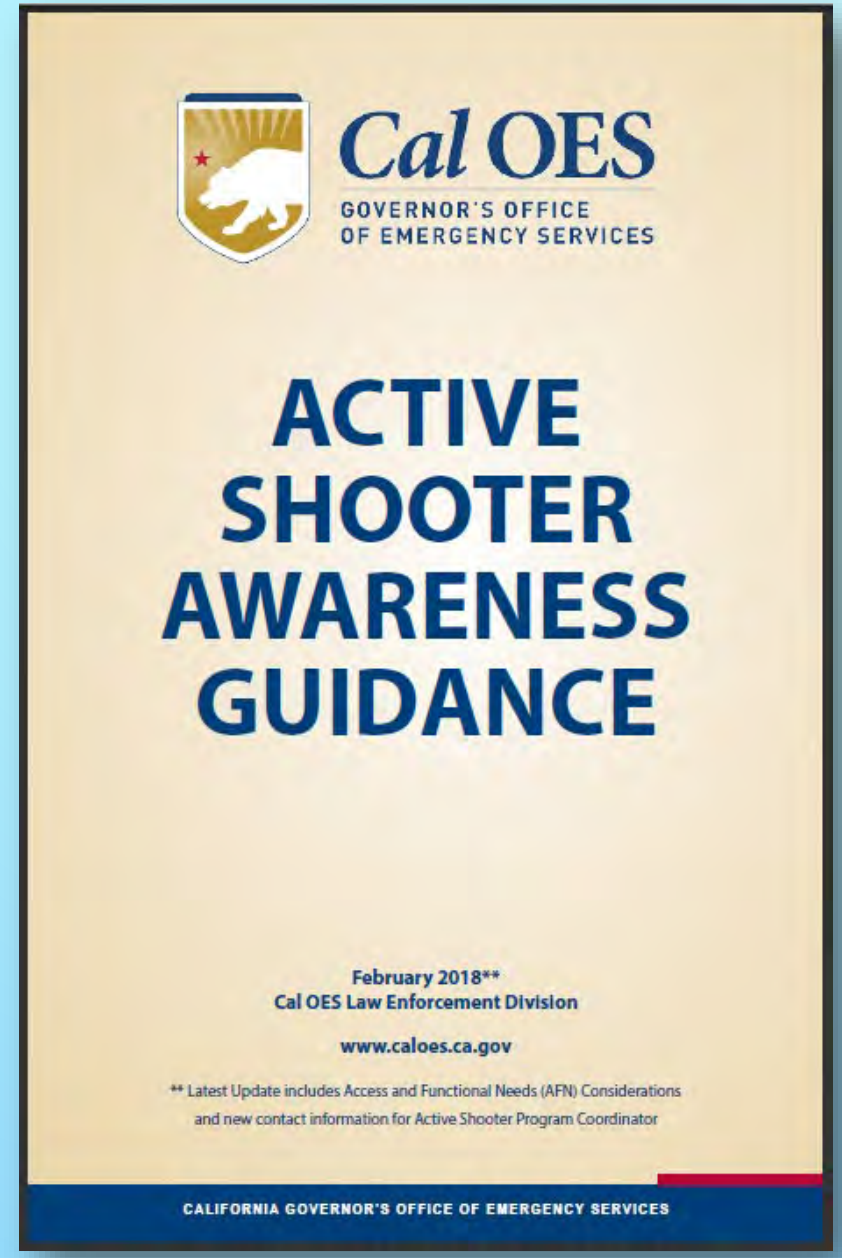
Radiation Emergencies

According to the CDC - **If you have loved ones in schools**, daycares, hospitals, nursing homes, or other places **during a radiation emergency**:

- **Stay where you are!** Going outside to get loved ones could expose you and them to dangerous levels of radiation.
- **Children and adults in schools**, daycares, hospitals, nursing homes, or other places **will be instructed to stay inside until emergency responders know that it is safe to evacuate.**
- **Schools,** daycares, hospitals, nursing homes, and other places **have emergency plans in place to keep people safe at the facility.**

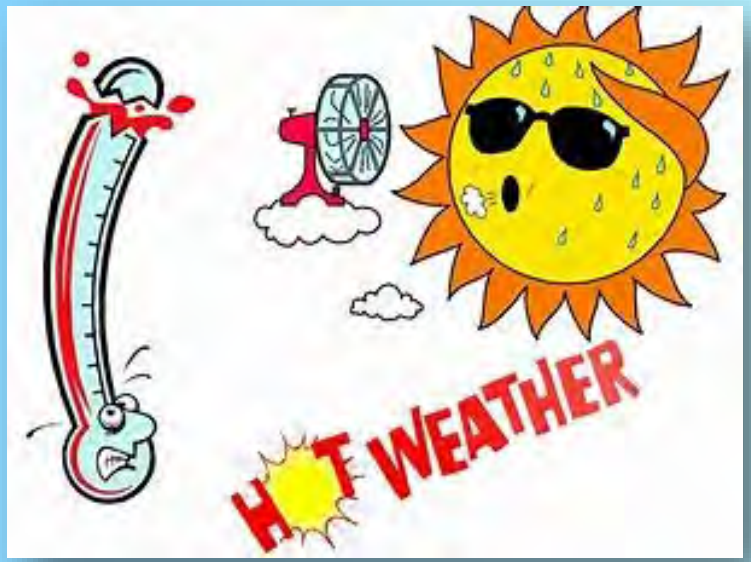
Active Shooter
Active Intruder

- Run
- Hide
- Fight

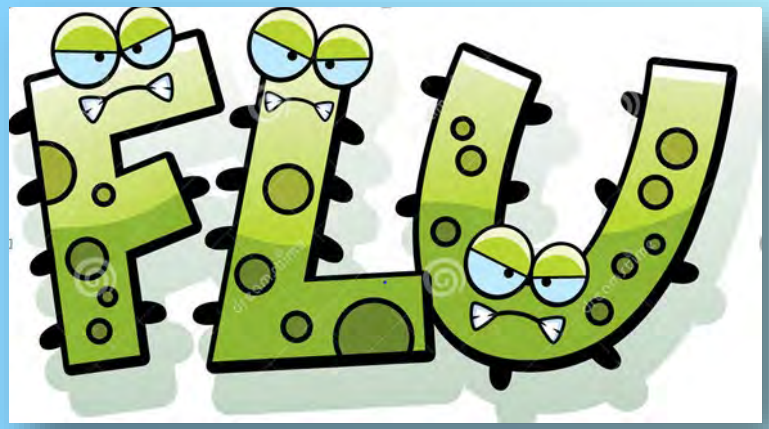


Active Shooter/ Intruder Discussion

Extreme Weather



Other Emergencies



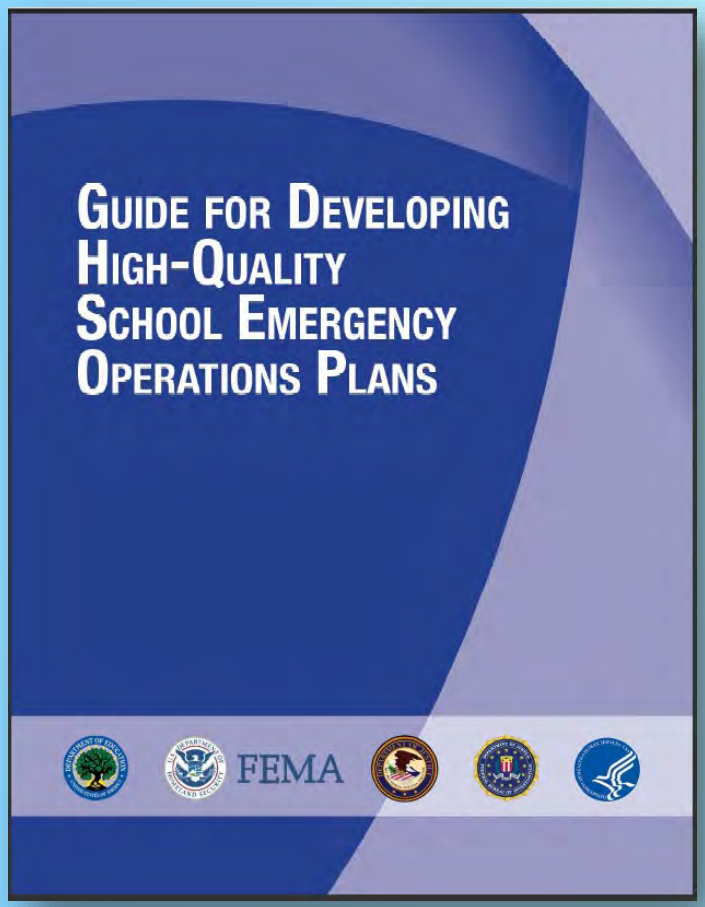
Extreme Weather and Other Emergencies Discussion

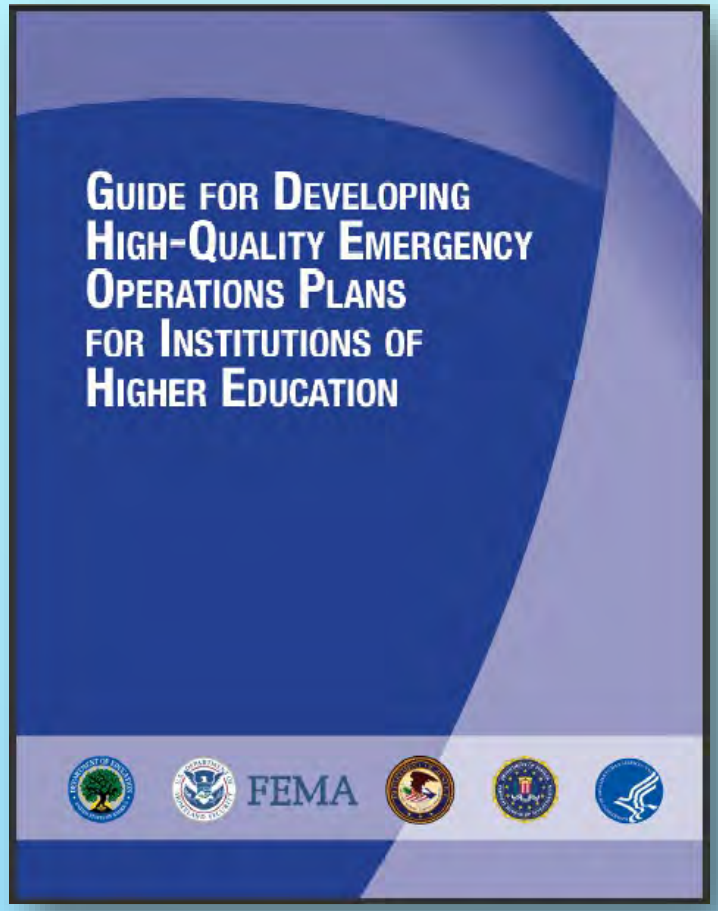
Alien Invasions or Zombie Apocalypse

Phase 2 - Preparedness

- **Contact your city/county Office of Emergency Services. What plans do they have for your school?**
- **CA Education Code 32282** states that schools will establish a procedure to allow a public agency, such as the ARC, to use school buildings, grounds, and equipment for mass care and welfare shelters during disasters or other emergencies affecting the public health and welfare.
- Take courses in disaster planning and preparedness.
- Lessons learn from other school districts.
- Develop a written plan. District vs school site.
- Have plan approved by the School Board.
- Review, discuss, exercise, and update your plan.

Develop a Written Plan





- www.rems.ed.gov

Phase 2 - Preparedness

- Ask how will you be notified of an emergency in your area. Do you need to register for notifications? Do you track social media?
- Have a communications plan for students and parents.
- Have emergency supplies in each classroom and the office such as a first aid kit, food, water, a simple rescue tool, fire extinguisher, flash light, NWS radio, etc.
- Have a “go kit”.
- Get children involved.

CA State/FEMA Catastrophic Plans

If we are planning for the worst case scenarios in your area, so should you.

Bay Area Earthquake Plan

California Governor's Office of Emergency Services

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency Region IX

July 6, 2016 *FOUO Sensitive*

Cal OES FEMA

16 Counties

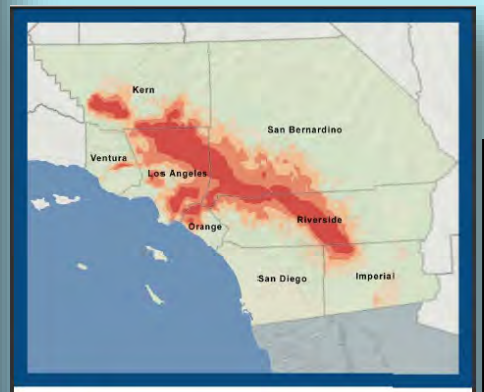
California Cascadia Subduction Zone Earthquake and Tsunami Response Plan

US Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency Region IX
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services

September 2013 *FOUO Sensitive*

FEMA Cal OES

3 Counties



Southern California Catastrophic Earthquake Response Plan

January 1, 2011 FOUO Sensitive

California Emergency Management Agency
Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency Region IX

Cal EMA FEMA

8 Counties

Northern California Catastrophic Flood Response Plan

California Governor's Office of Emergency Services

Part I: Operations Plan

Base Plan
Annex A: Task Organization
Annex B: Situation
Annex C: Flood Operations
Annex D: Logistics
Annex E: Execution Checklist

Cal OES

June 8, 2018

10 Counties

Student Preparedness Programs

- “Get Ready 5th Grade Bay Area” (GR5)
- “Be Aware! Be Prepared!” San Diego County (GR4)
- Red Cross “Masters of Disaster”
- Red Cross “Pillowcase Project”
- FEMA “Be a Hero” Program
- State is developing a program for 4th grade

Exercises

- Workshops/Orientations
- Drills
  - Earthquake, Fire, Lockdown, Shelter-in-Place
- Tabletop Exercises
- Functional Exercises
- Full Scale Exercises

- Play the “What if…” game at every staff meeting.

Phase 3 - Response

- Contact your local police or fire department.
- **Contact your local Office of Emergency Services and EOC.**
- **Work with the County Department of Education.** How will they support you?
- Who decides to evacuate? Shelter-in-place vs lockdown?
- Partner with another school – close by and farther away.
- Know local resources that can assist.
- Understand the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and where you fit into the system.
- Incident Command System (ICS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

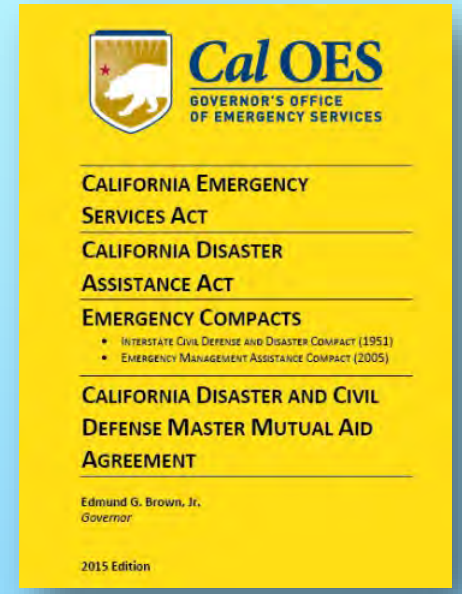
What is ICS?

The Incident Command System:

- Is a standardized, **on-scene**, all-hazard incident management concept.
- Allows users to adopt an integrated organizational structure to match the complexities and demands of single or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries.
- Single or Unified Command
- Uses management best practices and helps to ensure:
  - The safety of responders and others.
  - The achievement of tactical objectives.
  - The efficient use of resources.

Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)

- California's guidelines to operate and organize for emergency response.
- State agencies must use **SEMS**. Others are encouraged to use **SEMS** to be eligible for reimbursement of disaster response costs.
- **SEMS** incorporates:
  - Incident Command System (ICS)
  - Multi-agency Coordination (MAC)
  - Mutual Aid (MA)
  - Operational Area Concept (OA)



SEMS 5 Organizational Levels

FEMA (NIMS)

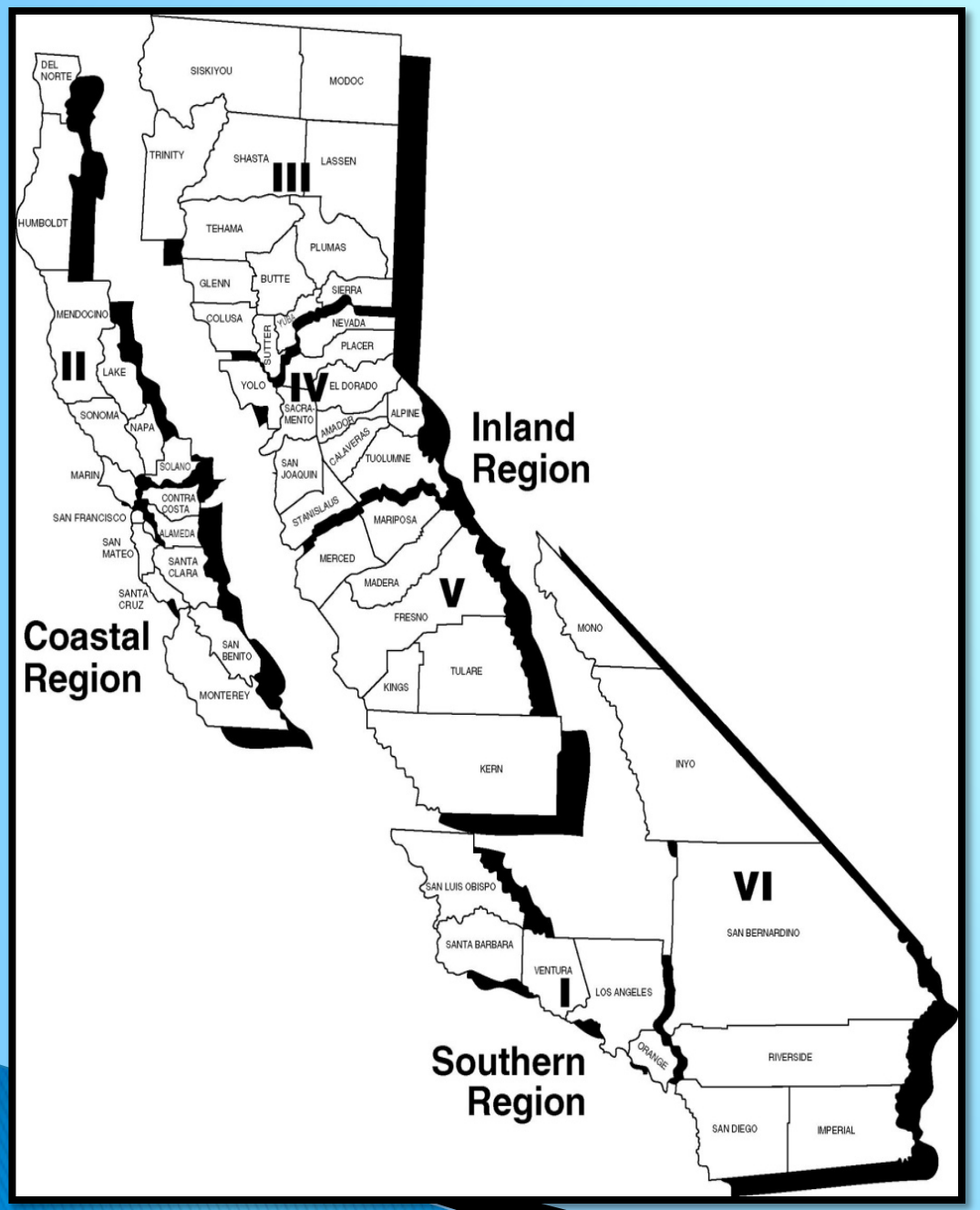
State (SEMS)

OES Region (SEMS)

Operational Area (SEMS)

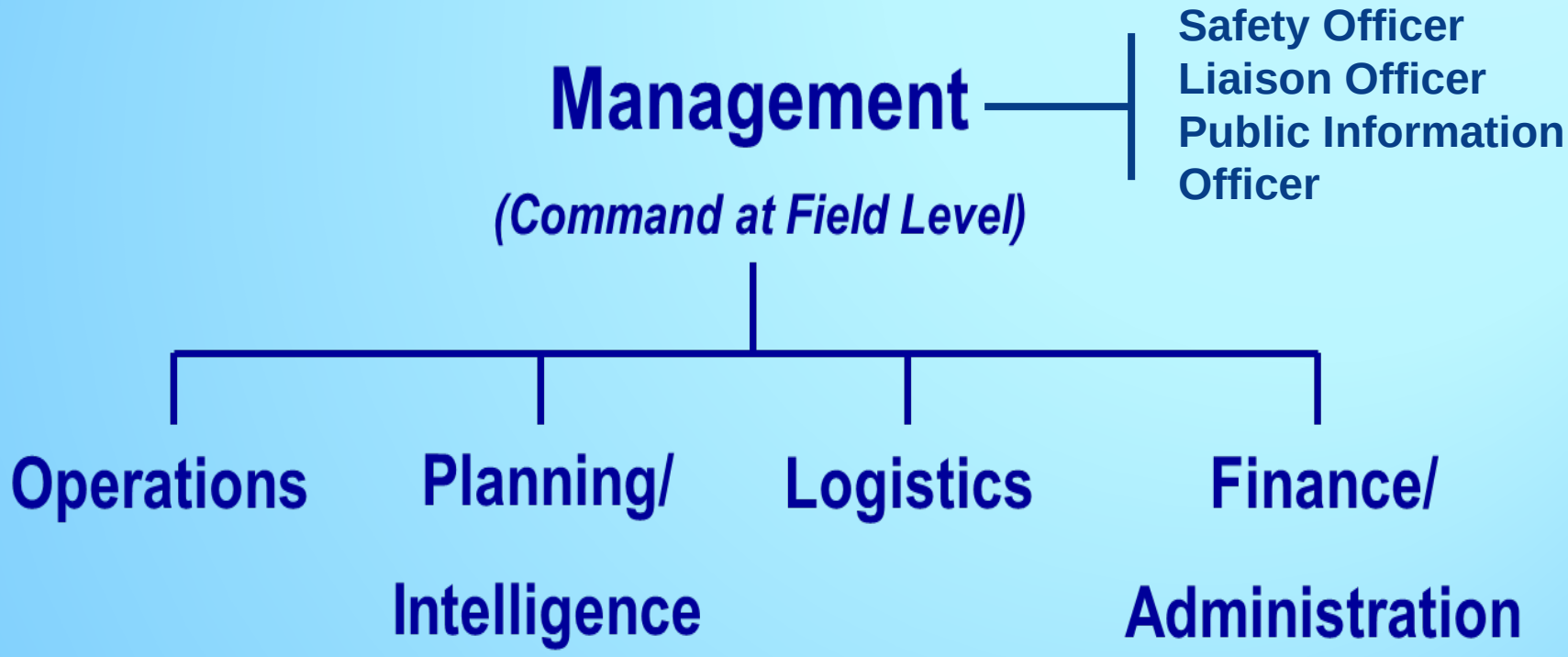
Local Government (SEMS)

Field (ICS)



OA Concept – Mutual Aid and Administrative Regions

SEMS – 5 Functions



National Incident Management System (NIMS)

- National approach to Incident Management after September 11, 2001.
- Intent: To Improve Coordination of Federal, State, and Local Emergency Response.
- Incorporates support from:
  - Private Sector
  - Non-Government Organizations
  - Tribal Governments
- Applies to all events regardless of size or complexity – planned or unplanned events.

NIMS Compliance

- Federal Agencies must use NIMS.
- State, Local, and Tribal Governments must comply with NIMS in order to receive federal funding.
  - This requirement also applies to schools and school districts receiving emergency preparedness funding including the U.S. Department of Education Readiness and Emergency Management for Schools (REMS) grants.
- In California, SEMS equals NIMS:
  - Incident Command System (ICS)*
  - Multi-agency Coordination (MAC)*
  - Mutual Aid (MA)*

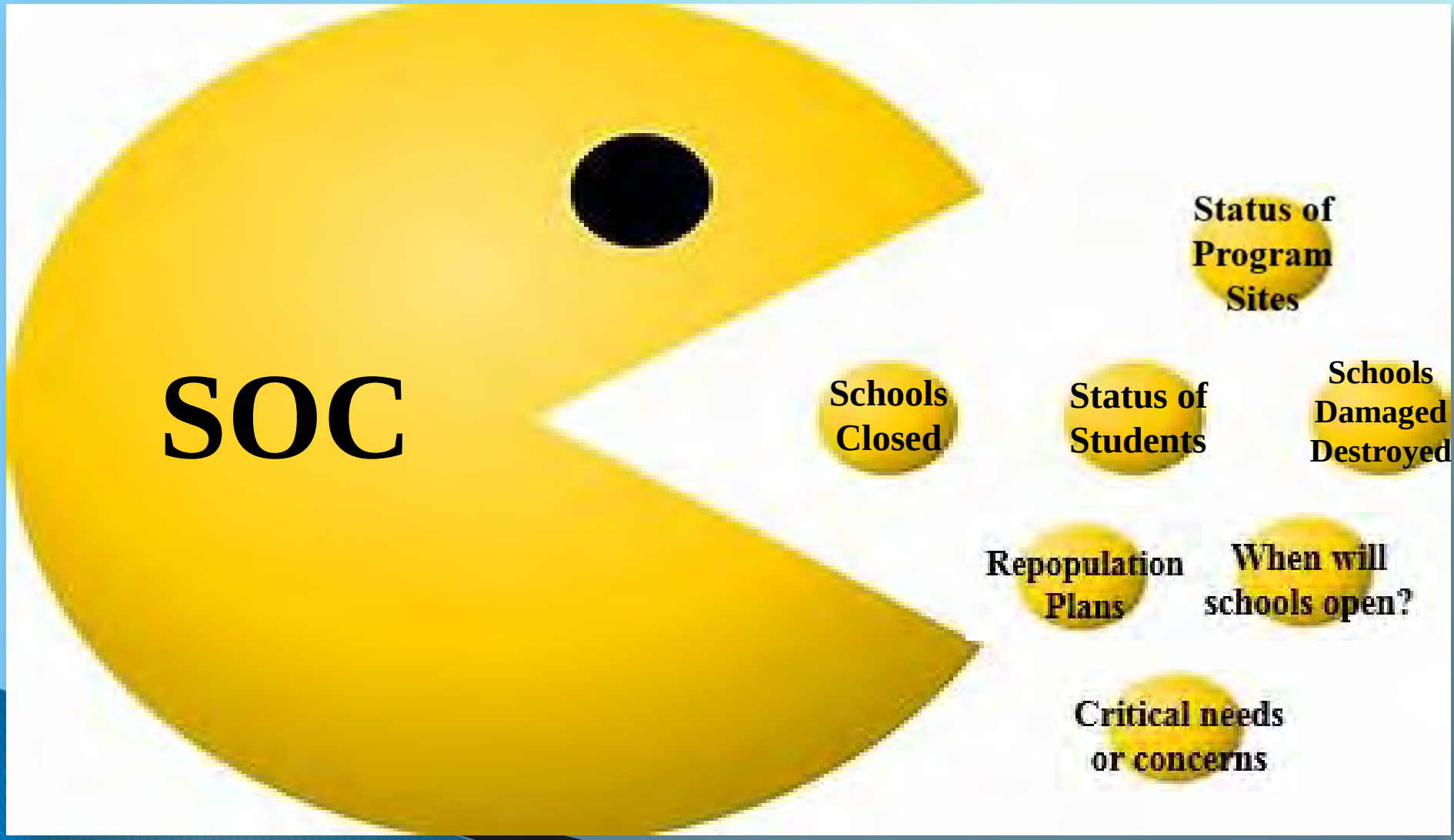
Recovery

- Return to normal as soon as possible.
- Do you have a business continuity/recovery plan? Back up for vital records, databases, and student transcripts?
- Do you have enough insurance? Before and after pictures.
- Track all costs. Understand the FEMA reimbursement process. Do not expect financial assistance from the State or federal government. Don't let that be a deciding factor.
- Conduct after action meetings and review lessons learned. Update emergency plans.
- Plan for the psychological and emotional recovery of your children and staff.

State Operations Center

CA Department of Education in Action!

Consumer of Information - Feed the Beast



CDE's Role in Emergency Response

- Partner with Cal OES
  - Activation at State Operations Center (SOC)
  - Participation in Unified Coordination Group (UCG)
  - Leadership of joint State and Federal Schools Task Force
- Support to LEAs
  - Identify resources and elevate local unmet needs
  - Advocate for schools in community-level plans
  - Identify roles and responsibilities
  - Provide consistent structure
  - Share data, resources, needs, etc.
  - Avoid duplication of effort

- Schools are a priority for response and recovery.

Get students back to the classroom.

Lessons Learned

County Offices of Education Best Practices

- Act as single point of contact and clearing house for support to school districts.
- Establish two way communications by providing regular updates to affected LEAs and CDE.
- Establish a Schools Liaison at the County EOC for response and recovery.
- Update school closure information on COE website daily.
- Organize emergency response drills.
- Advocate for local public school districts and private schools.

Wildfire Lessons Learned (1 of 4)

- School Districts are considered Special Districts with elected officials and school boards. Who can make decisions in an emergency?
- County Office of Education served as central coordination point for all public/private schools. Need to connect with the County EOC.
- Schools closed and no after hour contacts for school administrators.
- School web pages are not updated as to current status.
- County Office of Education and school districts did not have disaster plans or procedures in place or did not know them.
- School Districts seemed to operate independently without using SEMS.
  You are not alone. More training needed.

Wildfire Lessons Learned (2 of 4)

- State and counties can form a School Work Group or Task Force to assist with reopening schools and replacing desks, chairs, and educational materials.
- Memorandums of Agreement in place?
- Continuity of Operations. Can you pay staff?
- Displaced students and staff.
- McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act which may cause increased transportation costs.
- Governor's Executive Orders to waive certain requirements.
- ADA and J-13 waivers.
- Air Quality issues during wildfires and debris removal.
- Mental Health issues for short-term and long-term.

Wildfire Lessons Learned (3 of 4)

- Establish a district hotline to answer call from parents and employees.
- Schools used as shelters for people and farm animals.
- Stage busses near fire and create an evacuation plan if needed.
- District Office of Environmental Health and Safety and the Maintenance and Operations teams conducted surveys for damages and presence of soot/ash. Some schools cleaned and air filters changes.
- Have personnel trained by Cal OES as part of the Safety Assessment Program.
- Cancelled sporting events.

Wildfire Lessons Learned (4 of 4)

- Managing donations – money and stuff. The disaster after the disaster.
- Do you have enough insurance and what does it cover?
- Take before and after pictures of everything.
- Facilities - temporary school sites and portables.
- Tree removal.
- Debris removal process. Right of Entry Forms.
- Understanding the FEMA reimbursement process.
- Document, document, document.
- Long term funding issues (Lock in ADA funding for 3 years or more).

Remember – Recovery is a marathon, not a sprint.

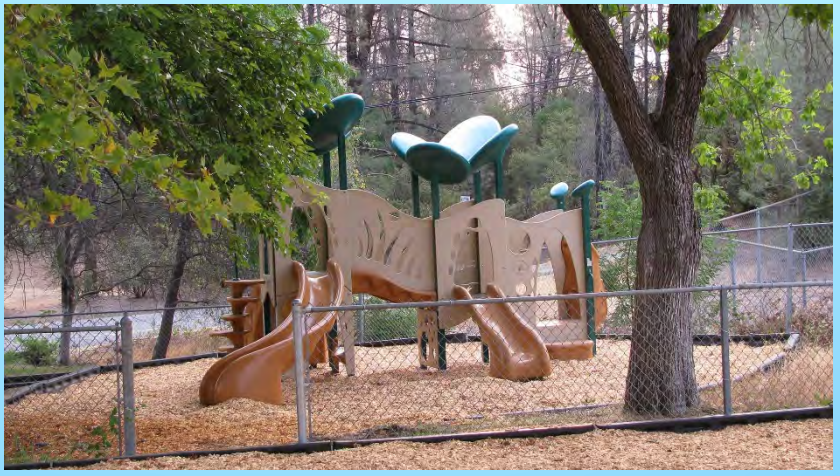
Earthquake Lessons Learned (1 of 2)

- County Office of Education and school districts did not have disaster plans or procedures in place.
- School Districts seemed to operate independently without using SEMS. More training needed.
- Based on debris patterns, the **Drop, Cover, and Hold On** strategy would reduce potential for injury.
- Need for emergency contracting procedures.
- County formed a School Work Group to assist with reopening schools and replacing desks, chairs, and educational materials.

Earthquake Lessons Learned (2 of 2)

- Unsure of damage assessment and facility safety assessment/inspection process.
- Some schools pushed to allow students to return to school before buildings were habitable.
- Considered alternate instructional methods such as internet learning or meeting at alternate sites.
- Need for bilingual Spanish speaking Public Information Officers.
- To ensure students' nutritional needs were met, school officials used city parks to serve breakfast and lunch.

Shasta Union Elementary: Before & After



Temporary Site for Paradise Elementary

CDE Resources

- School Safety Planning web page: www.cde.ca.gov/ls/ss/vp/safeschlplanning.asp
- School Disaster Recovery web page: https://www.cde.ca.gov/ls/fa/sf/schooldisasterrecovery.asp
  - CDE resources
  - Other state agencies
  - Federal agencies
  - Local agencies
- Google Drive of School Disaster Preparedness Resources: https://goo.gl/mRybWu

Cal OES Resources

- CA Office of Emergency Services School Emergency Planning and Safety: http://www.caloes.ca.gov/cal-oes-divisions/planning-preparedness/school-emergency-planning-safety
- Cal OES Hazard Mitigation Planning: http://www.caloes.ca.gov/cal-oes-divisions/hazard-mitigation/hazard-mitigation-planning
- Readiness and Emergency Management for Schools (REMS) Technical Assistance Center: http://rems.ed.gov/

Homework - Next Steps

- Contact your local emergency manager and locate the Emergency Operations Center.
- Determine lines of communication, reporting requirements, and how you interface with the local EOC.
- CA SEMS on-line training – CSTI (csti.org)
- FEMA Independent Study Program: https://training.fema.gov/is/crslist.aspx
  - IS 100.c – Introduction to ICS
  - IS 200.b – ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents
  - IS 700.b – Introduction to NIMS
  - IS 800.c – Introduction to the National Response Framework

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