



CCMU & BHJIS January Working Meeting

Discussion on Natural Disasters and Mobile Crisis Response

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Danielle Raghib and David Lopez, CARS
Shiann Hogan, Del Norte County
April Giambra and Alvin McCormick, Lake County





Today's Agenda

Framing of Natural Disasters in California with Context of Mobile Crisis Response

Presentations from:

- Shiann Hogan, Del Norte County
- April Giambra and Alvin McCormick, Lake County

Open Discussion and Q&A

Thank You & closing







Natural Disasters in California

- Earthquakes
 - Humboldt County
 - Ferndale Earthquake
- Severe Winter Storms & Floods
 - Los Angeles, San Diego, Alameda, Alpine, Amador
- Wildfires
 - Park Fire, Mountain Fire, Mariposa County,
- Pandemics (COVID-19)
- Landslides/Mudslides
 - Rancho Palos Verdes Landslide
- Tsunami
- Extreme Heat
- Power outages





Aftermath of a Natural Disaster

Physical Impacts

 Property damage, serious injuries, and loss of life

Emotional and Psychological

Traumatic psychological distress

Social Impacts

Displacement and loss of routine and structure

Economic Impacts

Financial impact

Environmental Impacts

Water contamination, air pollution, and changes in land structure





Psychological Stages of a Natural Disaster

- Impact Phase
- Heroic Phase
- Honeymoon Phase
- Disillusionment Phase
- Reconstruction Phase







What puts communities at risk after a natural disaster?



Presenters



Shiann HoganDel Norte County



- April Giambra
- Alvin McCormick

Lake County



Del Norte County

Shiann Hogan Deputy Director





In August 2023, Del Norte County experienced a wildland fire known as the Smith River Complex Fire.

For weeks, the fires ravaged the region, spewing smoke across nearly the entire county, causing power outages in Crescent City and many other areas, and burning thousands of acres of both private and public land.



Power Outage

The fire caused the whole community to lose power.

Pacific Power worked on a plan to power the ENTIRE community with generators.

Some areas were without power for 8 FULL days.

Loss of power caused many disruptions.



SHELTERING / CLEAN AIR / MEDICAL ACCESS

What worked

- Staff stepping up to cover shifts
- Google Docs
- Daily status checks
- Coordination with power company on generators
- Coordination with CDSS FAST Team
- Phone calls to high risk populations
- Data gathering

Challenges

- High risk clients
- Complicated situations
- Food safety
- Methods of communication
- Locations for clean air sheltering
- COVID-19
- Concerns with health impacts from fire and generators
- Infrastructure (sewer/water)



RESOURCES



Key Resources

- Shower Locations (Pool, JV Hall, Mobile)
- County Departments
- Community Feeding
- Local Churches
- Tribes
- Food banks / Food Council
- School District
- Fire Departments
- Red Cross
- Environmental Health

- Heating and Refrigeration
- Grocery Stores
- Hotels
- Power Company (Pacific Power)
- Local Restaurants
- Del Norte Ambulance
- CDSS FAST Team
- Office of Emergency Services
- Local Radio stations

LESSONS LEARNED

Create a Master List

Have a master list of hospitals, skilled nursing, medical centers, other facilities where clients live, check in with these locations daily, create a point person.

Daily Checks

Log your daily activities and follow up each morning to check for any change in status.

Be More Prepared Next Time

Hold a debrief session, talk about what went right and what went wrong. Create plans for the future.



Use your Health Record to Identify

Think about your high utilizers, IHSS recipients, conserved clients. Run reports on names and began calling to check in on them and/or respond to their location if safe to do so.

Know Your Partners

Know what resources exist out there, contact each of your resources and see what if any support they can provide.



LAKE COUNTY NATURAL DISASTERS

OVERVIEW OF RISK





92% of U.S. counties have a lower Risk Index

34% of counties in California have a lower Risk Index

Risk Index values are calculated using an equation* that combines values for Expected Annual Loss (EAL) due to natural hazards, with the Community Risk Factor (CRF), which is a function of Social Vulnerability and Community Resilience:

Risk Index = Expected Annual Loss × Community Risk Factor

where Community Risk Factor =
$$f\left(\frac{\text{Social Vulnerability}}{\text{Community Resilience}}\right)$$

Expected Annual Loss values are calculated using an equation* that combines values for exposure, annualized frequency, and historic loss ratios for 18 hazard types:

Expected Annual Loss = Exposure × Annualized Frequency × Historic Loss Ratio

OVERVIEW OF RISK CONTINUED

HIGH RISK INDEX SCORES

- 98.9 Drought
- 97.9 Wildfire
- 97.8 Landslide
- 97.6 Earthquake
- 79.8 Riverine Flooding
- 63.9 Heat Wave

EXPECTED ANNUAL LOSS OF \$38,144,373.23 ~ FALLS WITHIN 88% IN THE NATION

THE BOYLES FIRE

- 81 Acres
- 4000 Residents Evacuated
- Power Outages
- 33 Residential Structures Destroyed
- 6 Residential Structures Damaged
- 22 Outbuildings Destroyed
- 80 Vehicles Destroyed
- 2 Homeless Encampments Destroyed

REACTION TO THE BOYLES FIRE

- Evacuation Center
- Peer Support Centers Were Opened
- Local Assistance Center "LAC"
- Community Outreach Event
- Clothing and Food Drive
- MCRT Conducted a Video Drive Thru
- Assisted Re-entry
- MCRT Team Provided Supplies

Questions and Answers





