WILDLAND FIRE COMMUNICATIONS: LESSONS LEARNED



Levels of Communications

Before and during a fire, there are several levels of communications that will likely need to occur.

- Mutual sharing of information between water utility and fire responders.
 - Fire status
 - Critical infrastructure
 - Potential impacts
 - Advance warnings, trigger points
 - Protection measures
 - Utilization of ICS

Levels of Communications

Communications within the utility organization.

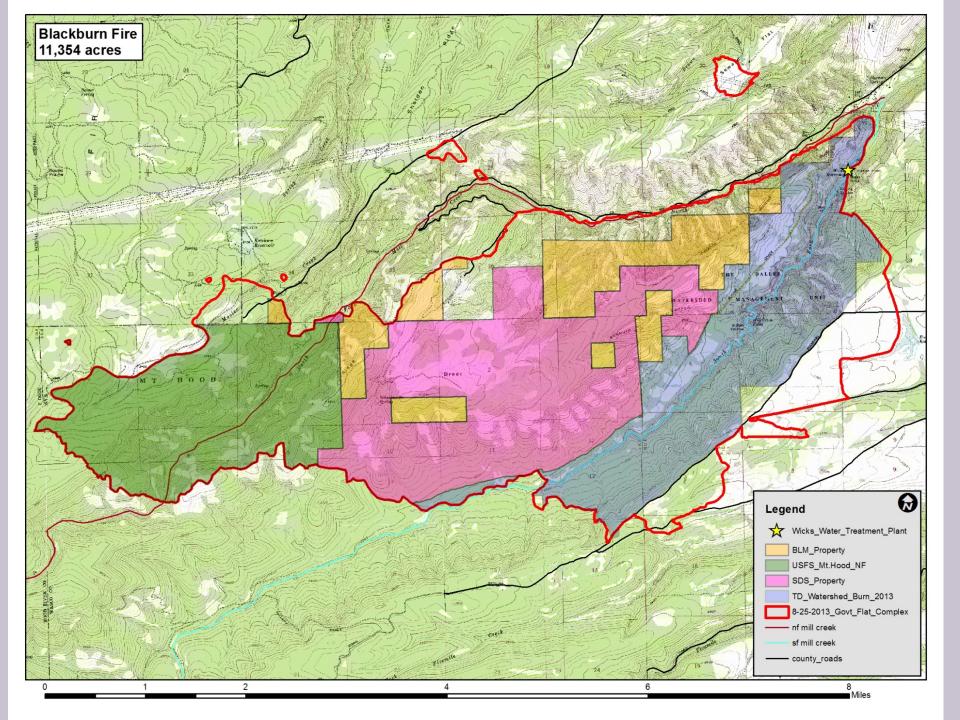
- Employee safety
- Water supply contingencies
- Assignment of roles
- Fire information: relayed from daily briefings
- Keeping elected officials informed
- Communications with water customers.
 - Water supply availability and safety
 - Water supply contingencies both utility and citizens

Levels of Communications

- Communications with regulatory agencies.
 - Water quality standards violations, or potential violations
 - Public notifications
 - Water supply availability

Relationships/Partnerships

- □ Get to know your neighbors.
- Understanding adjacent land ownership will guide your relationship building.
 - Federal ownership, fire response will likely be led US Forest Service or BLM
 - State or private ownership, fire response will be from ODF (wildland), State Fire Marshal (structural), local fire department or district, mutual aid responders
- Developing relationships as part of pre-emergency planning will greatly facilitate emergency response communications.
- Be familiar with Incident Command System (ICS).



Partnerships/Relationships

Existing relationships for City of The Dalles.

- In 1912 Agreement with US Secretary of Ag
- 1972 MOU with USFS
- Close working relationships with local ODF, SWCD, NRCS, fire district
- Maintain open communications with OHA and DEQ
- Member of local Watershed Council
- Agreements with industrial forest and private landowners

2013 Initial Attack

First notice of lightning strike fire start in Watershed from ODF to utility.

- Cell phone call from on-scene ODF fire commander to Public Works Director (have numbers of partners in phones)
- Site-specific information shared by radio comms during initial attack (vehicle or portable radios with responding agency channels)

2013 Extended Response

- Joint ODF and State Fire Marshal Incident Management Team responded.
- City staff introduced to IC; received ICS contact info (Ops Section).
 - Shared water system info/concerns
- City attended daily/twice-daily IMT briefings.
- Information from briefings shared with affected City staff and elected officials.
- Advisory contact with OHA Drinking Water Program
- Shared fire status updates regularly with water treatment plant staff (evacuation concerns)



Water Supply Concerns

During the fire:

■ WTP operation or evacuation –

- Plan for back-up water supply if needed (City)
- Retardant
 - Coordination with IC Aerial Attack planners (IC)
 - Field observation of retardant use (IMT/City)
 - Monitored raw water quality at WTP 3x/day during fire visual, cyanide (City)
- Ash/smoke -
 - After a couple days of high-intensity burning and heavy smoke, received "smoky taste/odor" complaints
 - Conducted WTP and dist'n system sampling, increased blending with groundwater, added PAC at WTP (City)
- Fuel/lubricants from fire fighting equipment
 - Minimize creek crossings (IMT/City)
 - Secondary containment and spill pads for all pumps (IMT)

Public Outreach

- Issued press releases related to water supply/safety
 - Smoky water issue
 - Temporary water fill sites for affected residences
 - Messaging was limited to water supply issues, not fire status as that was the role of the IMT PIO
- Emailed regular updates to elected officials.
- Presented water supply information in Public Information Meetings conducted by IMT

Recovery Planning

- About 1 week into the fire, City began discussing watershed rehabilitation options with USFS.
- Convened Watershed Rehab Working Group immediately after the fire was contained; relied on existing relationships to facilitate outreach.

Lessons Learned

- Develop contacts and form relationships early, before they are needed in an event!!
- Maintain enough communication over time so that contact information is current – contact names, cell phone numbers, radio frequencies.
- Make communications within the organization as high of a priority as outside communications.
- Honor the public's need for information, especially as it relates to the safety of their drinking water.

Wildland Fire Communications: Lessons Learned



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