



MEMORANDUM
COUNTY EXECUTIVE OFFICE
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES
County of Placer

TO: Honorable Board of Supervisors **DATE:** November 8, 2022
FROM: Jane Christenson, Acting County Executive Officer
BY: David Atkinson, PE, Assistant Director of Emergency Services
Jason Phillippe, Deputy Director of Environmental Health and Animal Services
Robin Mahoney, PE, Senior Civil Engineer
SUBJECT: Mosquito Fire Debris Removal Program

ACTION REQUESTED

1. Approve FY 2022-23 budget amendment #AM-00736 for CC12086 – Environmental Utilities Capital Project Fund, Project PJ02120, in the amount of \$8,800,000.
2. Approve FY 2022-23 budget amendment #AM-00742 for CC10018 – Community and Agency Support in the amount of \$4,400,000 and cancel General Fund general reserves in the amount of \$4,400,000.
3. Adopt a resolution authorizing the County Executive Officer, or designee, to execute a contract with Tetra Tech Inc. for assessment and monitoring services related to disaster debris removal through the California Department of General Services’ Master Service Agreement #5-22-99-33-04, subject to Risk Management and County Counsel concurrence, for an amount not to exceed \$2,800,000.
4. Adopt a resolution authorizing the Procurement Manager to solicit bids for disaster debris removal services and authorizing the County Executive Officer, or their designee, to award the subsequent disaster debris removal contract, subject to Risk Management and County Counsel concurrence, to the lowest responsive bidder in an amount not to exceed \$6,000,000.
5. Authorize the County Executive Officer, or designee, to negotiate and execute a cooperative agreement between the County of Placer and the County of El Dorado, subject to Risk Management and County Counsel concurrence, for a multi-jurisdictional debris removal program that preserves the ability to seek reimbursement under state and federal disaster assistance requirements.
6. Find the above actions exempt from environmental review pursuant to California Public Resources Code § 21080, subdivisions (b)(3) and (b)(4) and CEQA Guidelines § 15269, subdivisions (a) and (c).

BACKGROUND

The Mosquito Fire started on September 6, 2022, near Oxbow reservoir, southeast of Forest Hill, California. As noted in the previous staff reports to your Board, the Mosquito Fire threatened multiple communities in Placer and El Dorado counties resulting in the evacuation of thousands of residents, economic losses by several local businesses, disruption to local school operations, and significant impacts to regional air quality. Additionally, CALFIRE inspection teams documented the loss of 39 structures in Placer County and another 39 structures in El Dorado County.

Following the declaration of a Local Health Emergency by the Interim Public Health Officer, staff formally requested state assistance from the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) in recovering from the impacts of the Mosquito Fire. This request resulted in the removal of household hazardous waste (often referred to as Phase 1) as well as the construction of emergency mitigation measures to minimize the migration of debris and ash during a recent rainstorm.

As of October 22, 2022, the US Forest Service reported that the Mosquito Fire was fully (100%) contained at 76,788 acres, making it the largest wildfire in California for 2022 and the largest wildfire in Placer County. Even before containment, responders had already begun the arduous work of fire suppression repair, road stabilization, and hazard tree removal. Repair work will continue for several months in the more remote areas of the Tahoe and El Dorado National Forests.

On October 25, 2022, your Board adopted an Urgency Ordinance establishing standards for removing debris generated as a result of the Mosquito Fire. As noted in the staff report, attached, time is of the essence due to the impending wet season to clear debris, debris ash, compromised concrete foundations, contaminated soils, and complete soil erosion mitigation. For property owners that choose to participate in the County-led option, county-hired contractors will clear the properties. Property owners would be responsible for remitting any insurance proceeds that are designated for fire debris removal and post-fire site cleanup to the County. For those that choose the alternative option, property owners would undertake the debris removal using a contractor at their own expense. Both options would follow the same clean-up standards.

Multidisciplinary Approach

Following your Board's action on the urgency ordinance, Environmental Health, the Department of Public Works' Environmental Engineering, and the Office of Emergency Services formed a multi-disciplinary team (Project Team). The Project Team is working with technical experts from CalOES to develop a county-led debris removal program modeled after the approach currently underway in Mariposa County in response to the Oak Fire that occurred earlier this year. Under this county-led approach, CalOES provides subject matter expertise, model contract documents, and public assistance funding.

CalOES is a nationally recognized leader in disaster debris cleanup and has consistently improved the execution of debris operations over several wildfire seasons. Their current approach includes contracting with a highly experienced monitoring and assessment consultant that includes operational planners, geographical and data specialists, biologists, archaeologists, environmental monitoring staff, soil sampling personnel, and laboratory testing services. CalOES has developed a Master Service Agreement (MSA) that can be utilized by local agencies as allowed by local procurement policies.

Funding and Project Creation (Actions 1 & 2)

The funding model for this project was developed with the understanding that CalOES can provide financial assistance for a County-led debris removal program through the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA). CDAA authorizes the State to provide financial assistance for costs resulting from a declared disaster that exceeds available local government resources. Placer County has a request for CDAA currently awaiting approval, which is delayed pending a decision on the Governor's request for a Major Disaster Declaration by the President.

Reimbursement under CDAA is typically set at 75% of eligible costs. When a jurisdiction has an approved Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) that meets the necessary criteria (which is the case for Placer's LHMP that was approved by your Board in November 2021), the Director of CalOES has the authority to reduce the cost share further. Staff included a request to waive the County's cost share when recovery assistance was requested on September 21, 2022.

Initial funding above the County's cost share is included to allow for sufficient cash to pay contractors promptly until the initial reimbursement is received. Placer County would utilize a capital project budget to segregate project costs from operating budgets appropriately.

Procurement of Monitoring and Assessment Services (Action 3)

Following the MSA user process as set forth by CalOES, Placer County has solicited a Request for Services from Tetra Tech, the top-ranked firm for Region 1 with a project of fewer than 150 parcels. The Project Team has reviewed Tetra Tech's response and found it adequately meets the needs of the County-led debris program. The Project Team has focused this initial scope of work on debris removal to minimize the time that fire ash is exposed to wet weather and plans to return to your Board with a future action for addressing hazard trees along county roadways. Procurement of these services through a California Department of General Services' Master Service Agreement complies with Placer County Procurement Policy Section 3.5, as an exception to competitive solicitation.

Staff request your Board authorize the County Executive Officer, or their designee, to execute a contract with Tetra Tech Inc. for assessment and monitoring services related to disaster debris removal through the California Department of General Services' Master Service Agreement #5-22-99-33-04, subject to Risk Management and County Counsel concurrence, for an amount not to exceed \$2,800,000.

Procurement of Debris Removal Services (Action 4)

Selection of the debris removal contractor would use an expedited public works bidding process as allowed by Federal, State, and local procurement requirements using the CalOES model documents tailored to conform to the County's procurement policies and practices. Specifically, this work would include the removal of debris, ash, compromised concrete foundations, destroyed vehicles, and contaminated soils, along with installing soil erosion controls on all enrolled parcels.

Staff request your Board authorize the Procurement Manager to solicit bids for disaster debris removal services and delegate authority to the County Executive Officer, or their designee, to award the subsequent disaster debris removal contract, subject to Risk Management and County Counsel concurrence, to the lowest responsive bidder in an amount not to exceed \$6,000,000.

Collaboration with El Dorado County (Action 5)

It is a common practice for agencies to collaborate during disaster response using a Unified Command model that allows for aligning common interests and creates efficiency. A Unified Command model was successfully used during the Mosquito Fire response. Staff from El Dorado and Placer Counties are examining a combined debris cleanup program as an opportunity for collaboration during recovery efforts. To maximize opportunities for this collaboration and maintain an aggressive project schedule, the Project Team has developed the necessary procurement and budget instruments to accommodate a joint debris removal effort by

Placer and El Dorado counties subject to an agreement that specifies cost allocation and multi-jurisdictional project coordination.

Staff recommends the Board delegate authority to the County Executive Officer, or their designee, to negotiate and execute a cooperative agreement between the County of Placer and the County of El Dorado, subject to Risk Management and County Counsel concurrence, for a multi-jurisdictional debris removal program that preserves the ability to seek reimbursement under state and federal disaster assistance requirements. If an agreement with El Dorado County cannot be reached, Placer County will move forward to implement its own removal program.

Schedule

The start of the rainy season offers little time to mitigate further environmental contamination resulting from the Mosquito Fire; therefore, time is of the essence in removing debris from affected properties. Additionally, pursuant to California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA) requirements, the County has six months from the date of the proclaimed Local Emergency to complete the disaster debris cleanup effort. Therefore, staff is requesting Board approval to delegate authority, as specified in the action requested above, for the subsequent actions necessary to complete this work, including the execution of a contract for assessment and monitoring services, award of a contract for debris removal, and the negotiation and signing of a cooperative agreement between Placer and El Dorado counties to expedite the ability to complete the work promptly and meet the deadline for CDAA reimbursement.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Approval of the above actions requested is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") pursuant to California Public Resources Code § 21080, subdivisions (b)(3) and (b)(4) and CEQA Guidelines § 15269, subdivisions (a) and (c). The Mosquito Fire and its associated aftermath constitute a sudden unexpected occurrence, involving clear and imminent danger, demanding immediate action to prevent or mitigate the loss of, or damage to, life, health, property, or essential public services under the California Public Resources Code § 21060.3 and CEQA Guidelines § 15359.

The project is expected to be exempt from further environmental review pursuant to the authorization given to the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) and California Natural Resources Agency (CNRA) Secretaries to temporarily suspend state statutes, rules, regulations, and requirements through "Emergency Suspensions" to expedite the recovery of affected counties impacted by the fires.

FISCAL IMPACT

The project's total estimated cost in Placer and El Dorado counties is \$8.8 million and includes debris removal of all the structures in both counties identified by CalFire during their inspections. Of that total cost, approximately \$2.8 million is associated with assessment and monitoring. Approximately \$6 million is for debris removal. Staff anticipates that costs would be split 50/50 with the County of El Dorado based on the current information regarding the quantity of contaminated properties in each county.

Actual costs will be determined by the location of the work performed for properties that voluntarily enroll in the County-led debris removal program. Each respective county will pay their associated costs based on the assessment and monitoring rate schedule or the debris removal bid schedule.

In anticipation of collaboration with El Dorado County, staff recommends executing a monitoring and assessment agreement for the full combined cost of \$2.8 million and recommend soliciting debris removal proposals for the full cost of \$6 million. Should El Dorado County be unable or unwilling to collaborate on this program, staff would reduce the contract values to reflect the anticipated costs exclusive to Placer County, which are \$1.4 million for assessment and monitoring and \$3 million for debris removal.

A budget amendment to increase appropriations by \$8.8 million in CC12086 – Environmental Utilities – Capital Improvements, included for your consideration. This expense is offset by an increase in revenue of \$4.4 million as a Contribution from the General Fund, as well as an anticipated \$4.4 million increase in revenue from El Dorado County for their share of the costs. Full CDAA reimbursement (75%) of Placer’s share could result in a total net Placer County cost of \$1.1 million.

To facilitate this transaction, a budget amendment to increase appropriations in CC10018 – Community and Agency Support in the amount of \$4,400,000, with a corresponding cancellation of General Fund general reserves is included for your consideration.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Resolution

Attachment B: Staff Report from October 25, 2022 Board of Supervisors meeting related to Mosquito Fire Debris Removal Program Urgency Ordinance

Attachment A
Before the Board of Supervisors
County of Placer, State of California

In the matter of:

A resolution authorizing the implementation of the
Mosquito Fire Debris Removal Program.

Resolution No.: _____

The following Resolution was duly passed by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Placer
at a regular meeting held November 8, 2022, by the following vote:

Ayes:

Noes:

Absent:

Signed and approved by me after its passage.

Chair, Board of Supervisors

Attest:

Clerk of said Board

WHEREAS, conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the County were caused by the Mosquito Fire which started near Oxbow Reservoir on September 6, 2022. The fire has consumed seventy-six thousand, two hundred and ninety (76,290) acres and destroyed nineteen (19) homes and damaged another three in the County. This is in addition to significant acreage of timber that was burned; and

WHEREAS, on September 13, 2022, the Placer County Board of Supervisors adopted resolution 2022-192 ratifying the proclamation of local emergency resulting from the impacts of the Mosquito Fire; and

WHEREAS, on September 21, 2022, the Interim Health Officer declared a local health emergency in response to the assessment of the potential public health risks; and

WHEREAS, on September 8, 2022, pursuant to Government Code Section 8625, California Governor Newsom proclaimed state of emergency in the State of California, and in the Counties of El Dorado, Placer and Riverside, due to the fire(s) around the State, including the Mosquito Fire in the Counties of El Dorado and Placer; and

WHEREAS, in destroying private structures, the Mosquito Fire has created an accumulation of Fire Debris, much of which has been determined to be contaminated with household hazardous waste, heavy metals and other hazardous materials; and

WHEREAS, the potential for widespread toxic exposures and threats to public health and the environment exists in the aftermath of a major fire disaster. Debris and ash from residential structure fires contain hazardous substances that may lead to acute and chronic health problems and may have serious environmental impacts; and

WHEREAS, the combustion of building materials such as siding, roofing tiles, and insulation results in dangerous ash that may contain asbestos, heavy metals, and other hazardous materials, and household hazardous waste such as paint, gasoline, cleaning products, pesticides, and other chemicals that may have burned in the fire also produces hazardous materials; and

WHEREAS, exposure to hazardous substances may lead to acute and chronic health effects, and may cause long-term public health and environmental impacts; and

WHEREAS, uncontrolled hazardous materials and debris pose significant threats to public health through inhalation of dust particles and contamination of drinking water supplies, and improper handling of hazardous materials can expose workers to toxic materials and improper transport and disposal of fire debris can spread hazardous substances throughout the community; and

WHEREAS, dead and dying trees damaged by the Mosquito Fire and at risk of falling may threaten the health, safety and welfare of workers conducting debris removal and residents of the affected properties, as well as the general public if the trees are at risk of falling onto a public right of way or public infrastructure; and

WHEREAS, the anticipated start of the rainy season offers little time to mitigate further environmental contamination resulting from the Fire, including contamination of the watershed, and, therefore, time is of the essence in removing hazardous waste, Fire Debris and Hazard Trees from affected properties; and

WHEREAS, on October 25, 2022, the Placer County Board of Supervisors adopted an urgency ordinance establishing regulations for the conduct of wildfire hazard tree and debris removal (the "Mosquito Fire Debris Removal Program"); and

WHEREAS, the Placer County Board of Supervisors find it necessary to enter certain agreements to implement the Mosquito Fire Debris Removal Program.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Placer, State of California, that the Board authorizes the County Executive Officer, or designee, to execute a contract with Tetra Tech Inc. for assessment and monitoring services related to disaster debris removal through the California Department of General Services' Master Service Agreement #5-22-99-33-04, subject to Risk Management and County Counsel concurrence, for an amount not to exceed \$2,800,000; and

NOW BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board authorizes the Procurement Manager to solicit bids for disaster debris removal services and authorizes the County Executive Officer, or designee, to award the subsequent disaster debris removal contract, which contract is subject to Risk Management and County Counsel concurrence, to the lowest responsive bidder in an amount not to exceed \$6,000,000.



MEMORANDUM
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION
County of Placer

TO: Honorable Board of Supervisors **DATE:** October 25, 2022
FROM: Robert Oldham, Director of Health and Human Services
BY: Joey Wojtowicz, Staff Services Analyst II
SUBJECT: Urgency Ordinance | Mosquito Fire Debris Removal Program

ACTION REQUESTED

Introduce, waive oral reading and adopt an urgency ordinance establishing standards for the removal of debris generated as a result of the Mosquito Fire.

BACKGROUND

The Mosquito Fire started on September 6, 2022, near Oxbow reservoir, southeast of Foresthill, California. Since that time, it has reached 76,290 acres in size and has threatened multiple communities which resulted in the evacuation of thousands of residents in Placer and El Dorado Counties. In addition to the damage to critical water infrastructure, the Mosquito Fire has destroyed 19 residences and 17 utility buildings, with lesser damage to another 3 residences and 2 utility buildings in Placer County. Additional significant impacts include fire damage to large areas of timber, economic losses by local businesses, and the temporary suspension of education by local schools.

Placer County proclaimed a Local Emergency on September 7, 2022, which was then ratified by the Board of Supervisors on September 13, 2022, with the adoption of Resolution 2022-192 ratifying the proclamation of a local emergency resulting from the impacts of the Mosquito Fire. Following the Board's actions, an assessment of the potential risks to public health due to the number of destroyed structures resulted in the Interim Health Officer for the County of Placer declaring a Local Health Emergency on September 21, 2022. The Local Health Emergency declaration was subsequently ratified by your Board on September 27, 2022, with the adoption of Resolution 2022-204.

The above actions by your Board enabled staff to seek additional recovery assistance from the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CalOES), including removing household hazardous waste, private property debris, and hazardous trees from sites impacted by the Mosquito Fire in Placer County. Additionally, staff requested a waiver of any cost share should those costs exceed the County's financial capabilities.

In response to this request, the State initiated a household hazardous waste removal mission by experts from the California State Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). Often referred to as Phase 1, this work included inspections of properties with burned structures and

removal of household hazardous waste that may pose a threat to human health, animals, and the environment such as batteries, asbestos siding, and paints. Phase 1 work was completed for Placer County parcels on October 9, 2022.

Phase 2 includes the removal of debris, debris ash, compromised concrete foundations, and contaminated soils, using best practices to mitigate the migration of ash and other contaminants from the site. Phase 2 also includes soil testing to ensure the site has been fully remediated from the fire impacts and is returned ready to the property owner ready for construction. The urgency ordinance would also authorize the development of a county-led debris removal program. This work would be conducted by a team of consultants and contractors led by County staff with technical assistance provided by CalOES. Under this option, the property owner would only be responsible for remitting any insurance proceeds that are designated for fire debris removal and post-fire site cleanup. Property owners that do not wish to participate in the County-led option may choose to undertake the debris removal using an alternative option using their contractor at their own expense. This work would follow the same standards as the county-led option. Costs associated with the County-led option are expected to be reimbursable by CalOES after accounting for the insurance proceeds described above.

This urgency ordinance would set standards for the safe removal of ash, fire debris, building materials, sediments such as sands and gravel, hazardous trees, burned vehicles, the remains of chemicals like pesticides and paints, electronics, and asbestos. The ordinance would also ensure that properties affected by the Mosquito Fire are made safe and ready for reconstruction and provides for the orderly administration of the county-led program in coordination with the alternative program option.

The anticipated start of the rainy season offers little time to mitigate further environmental contamination resulting from the Mosquito Fire, and, therefore, time is of the essence in removing hazardous waste, fire debris, and hazardous trees from affected properties. Pursuant to Article XI, section 7 of the California Constitution and Government Code section 25845, the County may adopt and enforce ordinances and regulations not in conflict with general laws to protect and promote the public health, safety, and welfare of its residents. Government Code section 25123(d) authorizes the adoption of an urgency ordinance for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, where there is a declaration of the facts constituting the urgency and the ordinance is adopted by a four-fifths vote of your Board.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT COMPLIANCE

Adoption of this ordinance is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 21080, subdivisions (b)(3) and (b)(4) and State CEQA Guidelines Section 15269, subdivisions (a) and (c). The Mosquito Fire and their aftermath constitute a sudden unexpected occurrence, involving clear and imminent danger, demanding immediate action to prevent or mitigate loss of, or damage to, life,

health, property, or essential public services under California Public Resources Code Section 21060.3 and State CEQA Guidelines Section 15359.

FISCAL IMPACT

The passage of the Urgency Ordinance will have no fiscal impact. A Phase 2 cost estimate of \$2 million for the Phase 2 program has been developed using data from previous CalOES contracts factored to account for the scope and scale as currently understood. Additional data that will allow for refinement of the program costs including the number of property owners that will opt for a County-led debris removal program, the full scope of the destroyed vehicles that will need to be abated, and the number of qualifying hazard trees will be presented at a future Board meeting. This project is anticipated to be eligible for 75% reimbursement under the California Disaster Assistance Act.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 - Urgency Ordinance

Before the Board of Supervisors County of Placer, State of California

In the matter of: An Ordinance establishing regulations for the conduct of wildfire hazard tree and debris removal, resulting from the 2022 Mosquito Fire.

Ordinance No.: _____

The following urgency ordinance was duly passed by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Placer at a regular meeting held October 25, 2022, by the following vote:

Ayes:

Noes:

Absent:

Signed and approved by me after its passage.

Chair, Board of Supervisors

Attest:

Clerk of said Board

WHEREAS, Pursuant to Article XI, Section 7 of the California Constitution, the County of Placer ("County") may adopt and enforce ordinances and regulations not in conflict with general laws to protect and promote the public health, safety, and welfare of its residents; and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to Government Code Section 25123, to protect against an immediate threat to the public safety, health, and welfare, the County may adopt an urgency ordinance that takes effect immediately; and

WHEREAS, Section 101080 of the California Health and Safety Code empowers the County Health Officer to declare a Local Health Emergency if he or she reasonably determines that conditions of exposure to hazardous waste exist that pose an immediate threat to the public health, and requires the Local Health Emergency to expire after seven days unless ratified by the Board of Supervisors, and requires the Board of Supervisors to review the need for continuing the Local Health Emergency at least once every 30 (thirty) days and proclaim the termination of the Local Health Emergency at the earliest possible date that conditions warrant the termination; and

WHEREAS, Conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the County were caused by the Mosquito Fire which started near Oxbow Reservoir on September 6, 2022. The fire has consumed seventy six thousand, two hundred and ninety (76,290) acres and destroyed nineteen (19) homes and damaged another three in the County. This is in addition to significant acreage of timber that was burned; and

WHEREAS, On September 13, 2022, the Placer County Board of Supervisors adopted resolution 2022-192 ratifying the proclamation of local emergency resulting from the impacts of the Mosquito Fire; and

WHEREAS, On September 21, 2022, the Interim Health Officer declared a local health emergency in response to the assessment of the potential public health risks; and

WHEREAS, On September 8, 2022, pursuant to Government Code Section 8625, California Governor Newsom proclaimed state of emergency in the State of California, and in the Counties of El Dorado, Placer and Riverside, due to the fire(s) around the State, including the Mosquito Fire in the Counties of El Dorado and Placer; and

WHEREAS, In destroying private structures, the Mosquito Fire has created an accumulation of Fire Debris, much of which has been determined to be contaminated with household hazardous waste, heavy metals and other hazardous materials; and

WHEREAS, The potential for widespread toxic exposures and threats to public health and the environment exists in the aftermath of a major fire disaster. Debris and ash from residential structure fires contain hazardous substances that may lead to acute and chronic health problems and may have serious environmental impacts; and

WHEREAS, The combustion of building materials such as siding, roofing tiles, and insulation results in dangerous ash that may contain asbestos, heavy metals, and other hazardous materials, and household hazardous waste such as paint, gasoline, cleaning products, pesticides, and other chemicals that may have burned in the fire also produces hazardous materials; and

WHEREAS, Exposure to hazardous substances may lead to acute and chronic health effects, and may cause long-term public health and environmental impacts; and

WHEREAS, Uncontrolled hazardous materials and debris pose significant threats to public health through inhalation of dust particles and contamination of drinking water supplies, and improper handling of hazardous materials can expose workers to toxic materials and improper transport and disposal of fire debris can spread hazardous substances throughout the community; and

WHEREAS, Dead and dying trees damaged by the Mosquito Fire and at risk of falling may threaten the health, safety and welfare of workers conducting debris removal and residents

of the affected properties, as well as the general public if the trees are at risk of falling onto a public right of way or public infrastructure and

WHEREAS, The anticipated start of the rainy season offers little time to mitigate further environmental contamination resulting from the Fire, including contamination of the watershed, and, therefore, time is of the essence in removing hazardous waste, Fire Debris and Hazard Trees from affected properties; and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to Article XI, Section 7 of the California Constitution and Government Code Section 25845, the County may adopt and enforce ordinances and regulations not in conflict with general laws to protect and promote the public health, safety and welfare of its residents; and

WHEREAS, Government Code Section 25123(d) authorizes the adoption of an urgency ordinance for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, where there is a declaration of the facts constituting the urgency and the ordinance is adopted by a four-fifths vote of the Board; and

WHEREAS, There is an urgent need to mitigate the harm to public health and the environment from the improper disturbance, removal, transport and/or disposal of hazardous waste, Fire Debris and Hazard Trees resulting from the Fire, to create and implement clear standards and procedures for removal of Fire Debris and Hazard Trees, and to facilitate coordinated, timely, and effective mitigation of the risks to public health and the environment from the health hazards generated by the Mosquito Fire.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF PLACER, STATE OF CALIFORNIA
ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Definitions

- A. "Alternative program." For purposes of this article, the term "alternative program" shall mean the requirements for inspections, clean up and disposal established by the county for property owners that opt out of or are ineligible for a consolidated program.
- B. "Board." The term "board" means the Placer County board of supervisors.
- C. "County." The term "county" shall be defined as the county of Placer.
- D. "County building official." The term "county building official" means the chief building official as defined in Placer County Code Section 2.08.010(H).
- E. "County health officer." The term "county health officer" means the Placer County public health officer as defined in Placer County Code Section 2.08.010(T).
- F. "Director." The term "director" shall be defined as the director of environmental health division for Placer County, or any person as designated by the chief executive officer of the county.
- G. "Fire debris." The term "fire debris" means ash or other debris, resulting from the Mosquito Fire that is intended to be discarded but does not include structures or portions thereof.
- H. "Hazard trees." The term "hazard trees" means wildfire-damaged trees that have been so damaged by the fires that their structural integrity is compromised, and they pose an immediate threat of falling onto work crews or obstructing their access to the debris clearance site, or of falling onto a public right of way or a public improved property.
- I. "Removal of fire debris and hazard tree." The term "removal of fire debris and hazard trees" as used in this article includes all cleanup of debris from structures and hazard

trees resulting from the Mosquito Fire, including removal, transport and disposal of fire debris and hazard trees, but it does not include the removal of personal property from residential sites unless such removal of personal property involves cleanup and the removal of ash from the property.

- J. "Right of entry permit." The term "right of entry permit" means the fire debris and hazard tree removal right-of-entry permit (for providing fire debris and hazard trees removal on private property under the consolidated Debris and Hazard Tree Removal Program) approved by the director for the County and California Office of Emergency Services for use in the cleanup after the Mosquito Fire.
- K. "Consolidated debris and hazard tree removal program" or "consolidated program" means the fire debris and hazard trees removal program operated by the County for the Mosquito Fire area in conjunction with the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services and other State and Federal agencies and involving the removal and disposal of fire debris and hazard trees on eligible private property at no cost to the property owner.

Section 2. Effective date and findings

In light of the findings and declarations set forth in this ordinance, the board declares that this ordinance is adopted in compliance with Government Code Section 25123 and is necessary as an urgency measure for immediately preserving the public health, safety and welfare.

Accordingly, this ordinance is adopted as an urgency ordinance and shall take effect and be in force immediately upon its approval by at least four-fifths vote of the board of supervisors pursuant to Government Code Section 25123(d), and shall remain in effect until the later of the cleanup of all fire debris on all fire-damaged properties from the Mosquito Fire or the completion of all enforcement matters related to this ordinance, if any.

Section 3. Prohibition on removal of fire debris from private property

No removal of fire debris and hazard trees shall occur unless and until a hazardous materials inspection meeting applicable department of toxic substances control guidelines has been conducted. Notwithstanding the foregoing, hazard trees may be removed from vacant properties or properties on which no structures were damaged without a hazardous materials inspection, subject to the other requirements of this ordinance.

Section 4. Removal of fire debris and hazard trees

- A. Consolidated program. Property owners that, pursuant to the rules established by the consolidated program that will be set forth in guidelines provided by the director are eligible for the removal of some or all of the fire debris and hazard trees on their properties through the consolidated program, may elect to use the consolidated program by submitting a right of entry permit to the director, which includes an assignment of any insurance proceeds covering the costs of the fire debris and hazard trees removal. Such right of entry permit must be submitted to the director by the deadline as provided by the director. The director may extend this deadline as necessary and appropriate to facilitate the cleanup avoid undue hardship, and to protect public health and safety, and to the extent any such extensions are approved by the consolidated program.

B. Alternative program.

- i. Administration. The director shall administer the alternative program. The director shall utilize applicable state and/or federal standards for the safe removal and disposal of fire debris and hazard trees, consistent with the cleanup goals of the consolidated program, and incorporate additional requirements as necessary to address changes in conditions, needs, or technologies in order to effectively remove fire debris and hazard trees from the community. The director shall prepare procedures and requirements for the removal of fire debris and hazard trees and make such procedures and requirements available to the public. The director shall also adopt an application that discloses the appropriate licensed contractors and appropriate plans to meet such procedures and requirements.
- ii. Participation. Property owners that are not eligible for the consolidated program or who elect not to participate in the consolidated program for the removal of some or all of the fire debris and hazard trees on their properties must comply with the requirements of the alternative program. Under the alternative program, before any fire debris and hazard trees are removed from a property, the owner shall submit the application adopted by the director to the director. Work shall not begin until the director approves the application and the property owner obtains all applicable permits from the county building official.
- iii. Completion. The director shall establish an end date or deadline by which properties in the alternative program must be cleaned up. Upon the completion of the removal of fire debris and hazard trees under the alternative program, the property owner shall submit to the director documentation that demonstrates the removal of fire debris and hazard trees was completed in compliance with applicable standards and requirements as established by the director.
- iv. Deadline. The director shall establish an end date or deadline by which property owners who are not participating in the consolidated program must submit an alternative program application to the director in accordance with Section 4.B.ii of this ordinance. Such properties that have fire debris from structures damaged or destroyed in the Mosquito Fire or hazard trees damaged or destroyed in the Mosquito Fire that have not submitted an application for the alternative program by that date are hereby declared a public nuisance and health hazard and shall be subject to nuisance abatement pursuant to Section E of this Ordinance.
- v. Extensions. The director may extend deadlines under the alternative program as necessary and appropriate to facilitate the cleanup, avoid undue hardship, and to protect public health and safety.

C. Restrictions on building permits. No building permit from the county to demolish, repair, or reconstruct a structure that has been damaged or destroyed by the Mosquito Fire shall be issued until fire debris and hazard trees cleanup is completed on the affected property in accordance with the alternative program or the consolidated program and said clean-up is confirmed to be completed by the director. Any permit for the demolition, repair, or reconstruction of a structure that has been damaged or destroyed by the Mosquito Fire shall be held in abeyance and not acted upon until fire debris and hazard trees cleanup is completed on the affected property and completion is confirmed to the county building official, either through the alternative program or the consolidated program. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a demolition or miscellaneous permit issued by the county building official may be required for removal of fire debris and hazard trees involving the removal of buildings, structures, or portions thereof, as determined by the director.

D. Exigent circumstances. The board's intent is to facilitate an orderly remediation of large-scale disasters. Nothing in the deadlines as set forth by this ordinance shall

limit the authority of the county or any county official to abate hazards more quickly where required by exigent circumstances. Nothing in this ordinance shall limit the authority of the county or any county official to take any enforcement action or pursue any available remedies, including, without limitation, requiring preventive measures as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 101040.

E. Nuisance abatement.

- i. Civil abatement. Any property deemed a public nuisance in accordance with this ordinance shall be subject to nuisance abatement, pursuant to Section 17.62.160 and other applicable laws.
- ii. Summary abatement. In addition to any other nuisance abatement procedures provided by law, the director and county health officer and their designee are authorized to enter onto any property deemed a public nuisance under this ordinance. If the county health officer finds that the property constitutes an immediate threat to public health or safety, the director may summarily abate the nuisance upon satisfaction of the summary abatement procedures set forth below, as applicable.
 - a. Pre-abatement notice. Unless emergency conditions preclude doing so, the director shall issue a summary abatement notice and order with property owner(s) as listed on the last equalized tax roll. A summary of the notice and order shall be posted in a conspicuous location on the property to be abated at least ten (10) days prior to the summary abatement action.
 - b. Appeal and waiver. The property owner(s) or any person or entity having a legal interest in the property may submit a written appeal of the director's order to the director or the director's designee, by United States mail, overnight mail, or personal delivery, no later than fifteen (15) days from the date the director mailed or delivered the notice and order. The written appeal shall state the basis for the appeal. The director or the director's designee shall review the appeal, if the appeal is timely, and shall issue a written decision no later than ten (10) days after receipt. The director's or the designee's decision on the appeal shall uphold, rescind or modify the determination of the notice and order. The director's or the designee's decision on the appeal shall be final. A copy of the director's or the designee's determination shall be delivered, promptly upon its issuance, to the appellant by United States mail or personal delivery at the address listed on the last equalized tax roll or such other address provided by the appellant. Failure to appeal within the time prescribed shall constitute a waiver of the right to contest the summary abatement.
 - c. Post-abatement notice. After the summary abatement is completed, the director shall promptly deliver to the property owner(s) a post-abatement notice indicating: (a) the action taken by the county; (b) the reasons for the actions; (c) the costs of the abatement and a request that the costs be paid by the property owner(s) to the county within sixty (60) days; and (d) that a lien will be recorded against the property if the property owner(s) fail(s) to pay the requested abatement costs within sixty (60) days. The post-abatement notice shall be delivered by United States mail or personal delivery.

- F. Remedies not exclusive. The remedies identified in this ordinance are in addition to and do not supersede or limit any and all other remedies, civil or criminal, available at law or in equity.

Section 5. Environmental determination

Adoption of this ordinance is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 21080(b)(3), which applies to projects undertaken, carried out by, or approved by a public agency to maintain, repair, restore, demolish, or replace property or facilities damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster in a disaster-stricken area in which a state of emergency has been proclaimed by the Governor pursuant to the California Emergency Services Act, Government Code Sections 8550 et seq., and Public Resources Code Section 21080(b)(4) regarding specific actions necessary to prevent or mitigate an emergency. These exemptions are also reflected in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15269(a) and (c). The Mosquito Fire and their aftermath constitute a sudden unexpected occurrence, involving clear and imminent danger, demanding immediate action to prevent or mitigate loss of, or damage to, life, health, property, or essential public services under California Public Resources Code Section 21060.3 and State CEQA Guidelines Section 15359.

Section 6. Severability

If any provision of this ordinance or the application thereof to any person, property, or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this ordinance that can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application thereof, and to this end, the provisions of this urgency ordinance are hereby declared to be severable.

Section 7. Publication

The clerk is directed to publish this ordinance, or a summary thereof, within fifteen (15) days in accordance with Government Code Section 25124.