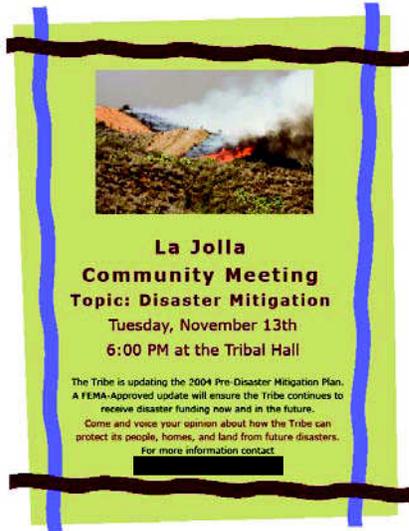


population. Living conditions at missions and on the ranches accelerated and the population declined. Conflicts between Indians and encroaching Whites finally led to the investigation and establishment of executive order reservations for some villages (for example, Pala, Potrero, La Jolla, Yapitcha) in 1875.

## 1.4. DOCUMENTATION OF THE PLANNING PROCESS



Picture 2 Community Meeting Flyer

This mitigation plan was prepared according to FEMA guidelines. However, the plan was written in less than a month to ensure that it would be received by FEMA prior to the original plan's expiration. The intense pressure to write the plan within this timeframe was due to the active 2007 Poomacha Wildfire disaster. The Tribe was receiving complete federal support, and it was essential to update the plan so this support would not be interrupted. For this reason, the Tribal Council met several times regarding the plan; a community meeting was held; new data was gathered; the Reservation was toured by the contractors; and the plan was written. Picture 2 shows the flyer distributed for the community meeting held on November 13, 2007 to discuss the mitigation plan update. Picture 3 shows the community meeting in progress.

### 1.4.1. WHO WAS INVOLVED IN THE PLANNING PROCESS?

The planning process included the five members of the Tribal Council, the Tribal Administrator, and the original Planning Team. In addition, FEMA was directly involved in the process. Due to the active disaster, FEMA was on site and in the region during the planning process. The contractors were in direct contact with the Joint Field Office and the regional representatives regarding the updated federal requirements issued in the Federal Register and the support the Tribe was receiving in terms of planning and disaster response and recovery. FEMA made the contractors aware of the risk assessment performed for the tribes. It was determined by FEMA and the Tribe that an independent risk assessment would be performed in greater detail than the one done for the region. The risk assessment performed by the contractors included all Tribal data and mapped critical facilities and other areas specific to the Reservation.

██████████, the Tribal Liaison, worked tirelessly following the Poomacha Wildfire to put the Tribe in a position to receive public assistance and to update the mitigation plan. Ms. ██████ met with FEMA, the BAER Team, the BIA and HUD on several occasions to secure resources and coordinate the needs of the Tribe.

██████████, GIS Specialist, met with the EPA office to gather data and discuss GIS options. In addition, Mr. ██████ toured the La Jolla Reservation, photographed all critical facilities and identified areas especially vulnerable. Additional GPS data was gathered by Mr. ██████ for mapping purposes.



## 1.4.2. AGENCIES THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE PLANNING PROCESS

The active Poomacha Wildfire disaster made it easy for the Planning Team to coordinate with agencies outside of the Reservation. These included, but are not limited to, FEMA, the BIA and the Burned Area Emergency Response Team.

**Table 4 Organizations Involved in the Planning Process**

Organization	Involvement
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	FEMA played an advisory role in terms of federal requirements.
Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)	BIA met with the contractors and Tribe to discuss mitigation strategies and the possible role the BIA could play mitigating risks.
Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) Team	The BAER team was on site with the Tribe in response to the Poomacha Wildfire. They met with the Tribe and contractors several times to review their findings and discuss immediate and long-term mitigation strategies.
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	The Tribal EPA Department worked closely with the contractors, sharing data, discussing Tribal capabilities and determining mitigation strategies.
Water Department	The Tribal Water Department met with the contractors to discuss the vulnerability of the Reservation water system.
██████████, ██████████ (Tribal Contractor)	Mr. ██████████ met with the Tribe and contractors several times regarding the early warning system and the flood risk to the Reservation. Mr. ██████████ assisted with defining the mitigation strategies related to

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Organization	Involvement
	flooding.

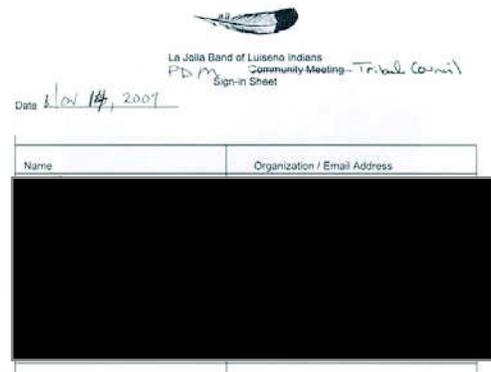
## 1.4.3. MEETING SPECIFICS

### 1.4.3.1. COMMUNITY MEETING

The contractors met with the community on November 13, 2007. It was not clear to the contractors until the meeting began that this was the first occasion for Tribal members to gather together since the forced wildfire evacuations. Many meeting participants had questions regarding housing and levels of public assistance. It was not easy to keep the meeting focused on pre-disaster strategies when many of the meeting participants recently became homeless. However, they did an incredible job and were aware of how the 2004 mitigation plan was providing public assistance. They agreed on maintaining the 2004 plan goals and list of hazards. They did want to ensure that the risk assessment would be revised to reflect the higher level of flooding risk.

### 1.4.3.2. TRIBAL COUNCIL MEETING

The Tribal Council met nearly daily during the month of November 2007 due to the Poomacha Wildfire disaster. They welcomed the contractors with open arms and the insistence that the plan be done prior to the old plan's expiration date. They were witnessing firsthand the value of mitigation and the value of a FEMA-approved mitigation plan. During the November 13, 2007 meeting with the contractors and Tribal Liaison, the Tribal Council approved mitigation plan goals, the list of hazards to be studied, and the updated list of critical facilities. The Tribal Council then spent about an hour with the contractors talking about mitigation strategies, priorities and funding opportunities. Highest on the list for mitigation strategies was an Evacuation and Preparedness Plan and an Early Warning System.



Picture 4 Tribal Council Meeting Sign-In Sheet

### 1.4.3.3. MEETING WITH THE BIA

The contractors and Tribal Liaison met with [REDACTED] of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) at the Tribal Hall on November 13, 2007. The conversation focused around how the BIA could assist the Tribe with mitigation projects. It was determined that the BIA could assist with coordinating with other tribes and agencies in the area specifically around forming and signing memorandums of understanding (MOUs). Mr.

██████████ reported that he would be willing to work with Caltrans on issues regarding Route 76. The BIA has responsibility for the tribes and will support their best interests.

#### 1.4.3.4. MEETING WITH THE BAER TEAM

The contractors and Tribal Liaison met with the BAER Team on several occasions. The most significant meeting occurred on November 12, 2007. The BAER Team reported their findings and their immediate mitigation measures. The Tribal Council and contractors also got to review the BAER Team maps. The focus of the conversation was the RV portion of the campground and the high threat of flooding and landslides on the Reservation. In terms of longer term mitigation strategies, the BAER Team mentioned maintaining Reservation infrastructure and the early warning system.

#### 1.4.3.5. FEMA COORDINATION

FEMA correspondence began immediately following the Poomacha Wildfire. It was quickly evident that the Tribe would require all levels of public assistance. They were eligible for this assistance because of the current 2004 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. However, the plan was due to expire the first week of December. For this reason, the Tribe made updating the plan a priority. Planning in the middle of a period of disaster response and recovery is challenging at best. The contractors spoke with ██████████ at the Joint Field Office in Pasadena, CA several times. Ms. ██████████ relayed information to the Tribe regarding the requirements of the updated plan, the availability of local support and the availability of some risk assessment maps. The Tribe also spoke with ██████████ who was in the region working with Indian tribes specifically on mitigation planning. The contractors met with ██████████ at the Tribal Hall regarding the updated plan and its requirements.

#### 1.4.3.6. MEETING WITH GEORGE WILKINS REGARDING THE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

██████████ is the contractor working with the Tribe on the early warning system and other water related issues. On November 12, 2007 he briefed the Tribal Council and contractors on the specifics of an early warning system and the need for an Evacuation and Preparedness Plan. Mr. ██████████ mentioned how Tribal residents must be made aware of the early warning system and a plan must be in place regarding evacuation. He also named additional parts of the early warning system that the Tribe may want to consider implementing as a way to improve and maintain the system. These include, but are not limited to, additional rain and stream gauges, signs and other weather gauges. Mr. ██████████ had an in-depth understanding of the potential flooding risk and communicated this to the meeting audience.

#### 1.4.4. HOW THE PLANNING TEAM REVIEWED EACH SECTION OF THE PLAN

The Planning Team met with the contractors and the Tribal Liaison on several occasions and reviewed specific sections of the plan. Initially, they discussed the hazards impacting the Tribe and determined that the hazard list from the original plan could remain the same. However, everyone involved mentioned that flooding must become a higher priority in terms of mitigation due to the higher risk created by the recent wildfire.

The Planning Team revised the list of critical facilities in a discussion led by the contractors. The contractors gathered information about the current critical facilities by touring the Reservation with the Tribal Liaison. With this information, the contractors were able to recommend changes to the list of critical facilities and review the changes with the Planning Team.

The Planning Team discussed the 2004 risk assessment and the current risk assessment in detail by comparing maps and discussing the current infrastructure and built environment of the Reservation. It was important to all members of the Planning Team to have the current risk assessment reflect the number of recently burnt homes on the Reservation as well as the increased risk of flooding. The BAER Team maps were reviewed at this time as well.

The Planning Team then reviewed the 2004 list of mitigation strategies and determined that all of the strategies that had yet to be implemented should be included in the list of 2007 mitigation strategies.

Finally, the Planning Team reviewed the 2004 implementation plan and determined that the Tribal Administrator would take the lead role in evaluating the current planning process and in implementing this updated plan and all of the mitigation strategies.

#### 1.4.5. CHANGES IN COORDINATION BETWEEN FEDERAL AND TRIBAL AGENCIES SINCE 2004

The La Jolla Tribe now works more closely and productively with FEMA and other Federal agencies since the previous plan was written. This improved working relationship is due in part to the Tribe's Tribal Administrator. Previously this role was unfilled, which left all administrative duties to the EPA Department and the Tribal Council. In addition, the existence of the 2004 plan enabled the Tribe to receive all levels of public assistance from FEMA. Finally, the process of creating the 2004 plan, combined with the experience of several disasters, has improved the Tribe's understanding of the role federal agencies play in emergency management.

#### 1.4.6. HOW THE SECTIONS OF THE PLAN WERE REVISED AS PART OF THE UPDATE PROCESS

The plan was revised completely in terms of its layout; this can be seen in the table below. In addition, each section of the plan was read carefully for accuracy and revised as needed. The Planning Process from the original plan was replaced by the Planning Process for the updated plan. The Reservation profile was not changed significantly except to account for the fact that over 90% of it recently burned. The hazards identified in the original plan are the same in the updated plan. The hazard profiles were slightly revised but remain about the same. The inventory of assets was changed to reflect the new Tribal Hall and Tribal Administrative Buildings (trailers) and the removal of the old Tribal Hall. In addition, the recent fires burned fifty-two homes on the Reservation. These data changes were made, and a completely new risk assessment was conducted. The capability assessment was redone to account for the changes and activities that have occurred in the last three years. Significant changes to the Tribe's capability include hiring a Tribal Administrator and implementing several mitigation strategies identified in the previous plan. The plan goals remain the same;

however, the mitigation strategies have been completely revised. The most significant change is the need for strategies to protect the Reservation from flooding. The revised implementation plan accounts for the Tribe's new capabilities and their increased administrative abilities.

**Table 5 How the Original Plan Coincides with the Updated Plan**

Chapters in the Original Plan – September 2004	Chapters in the Updated Plan – November 2007
Chapter 2 - The Planning Process	The Planning Process
Chapter 3 – La Jolla Reservation Profile	Risk Assessment
Chapter 4 – Identification of Hazards	
Chapter 5 – Profile of Each Hazard and Historical Impact of Hazards	
Chapter 6 – Inventory of Assets	
Chapter 7 - Loss Estimates for Each Hazard	
Chapter 8 – Capability Assessment	Mitigation Strategies
Chapter 9 – Mitigation Vision, Goals, Objectives and Strategies	
Chapter 10 – Implementation Plan	Plan Maintenance Process

## 1.5. 2004 FEMA CROSSWALK RECOMMENDATIONS INCORPORATED

FEMA's recommendations in the 2004 crosswalk were incorporated into this updated plan. The specific recommendations are noted below in Table 6.

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Table 6 2004 FEMA Crosswalk Recommendations Incorporated

2004 FEMA Crosswalk Recommendations	Updated Plan Incorporates these Recommendations
Describe how or what other Tribal agencies and other interested parties were included in the plan.	Chapter 1 The Planning Process shows how the Tribe participated in this update as well as how other organizations, such as FEMA and the BIA, participated. The Tribe does not have “agencies” per se, they do have departments and each participated in this update.
Describe how mitigation planning is integrated with other Tribal planning efforts.	Section 3.6.2 describes how the Tribe does not have a specific development plan. However, the Tribal Council must approve all planning efforts and they maintain mitigation as a high priority.
Describe how mitigation planning is integrated with other FEMA programs and initiatives.	Section 1.6.2 names some of the federal initiatives the included mitigation plan integrates with. Sections 11.5.3 and 11.5.4 describe potential funding sources for mitigation strategies within FEMA and outside of FEMA.
Describe the probability of future events in greater detail, especially earthquake, landslide and wildfire.	Section 2.2.5 discusses the probability of future hazard events and focuses on earthquake, landslide, flooding and wildfire.
Research and include additional FEMA fundable mitigation structural projects, such as seismic retrofit of critical facilities, hardening of utilities or wildfire mitigation projects. Analysis of these projects should include cost-effectiveness.	Section 3.7.4 describes twenty-one mitigation strategies. Each has been evaluated for its relationship to the Tribe’s four mitigation plan goals as well as for its cost benefit and level of effort to implement.
A more thorough evaluation should be included to include cost, responsible party, and possible funding source.	Section 3.8.1 includes a table with a possible funding source named for each mitigation strategy included. The responsible party for all strategies is the Tribal Administrator and the Tribal Council.