

# Pre-Disaster Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan 2007

Hazard Category	Specific Hazards	Possible Mitigation Strategies
	Wildfires and Structural Fires	Implement fire prevention ordinances, build to code enforcement.
<b>Technological Hazards</b>	Dam Failure	Work on early warning systems and MOU's with dam operators to prepare for flooding.
	Hazardous Materials	Implement response and recovery plans.
	Nuclear Incidents	Implement emergency evacuation and preparedness plans.
<b>Lifelines</b>	Communications	Have back-up systems in place and train ham radio operators.
	Transportation	Improve road conditions including paving, widening and straightening.
	Utilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blackout - Electricity</li> <li>• Water</li> <li>• Sewer</li> </ul>	Have back-up systems such as generators and satellite systems.

### 3.7.2. 2004 MITIGATION ACTIONS EVALUATED

For the purposes of this plan, the Planning Team first reviewed the new risk assessment results which showed a huge risk in flooding. They then reviewed the progress of the mitigation actions identified in the 2004 plan. These results are in Table 20. All of the strategies were either implemented or carried over to this plan; none had become irrelevant.

Table 20 Assessment of 2004 Mitigation Strategies

2004 Mitigation Action	2007 Assessment
Disseminate plan to Valley Center, Rincon and campground, store, raceway, Indian health clinic and AMIHA. Give plan to those who participated in CERT training.	Completed.

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2004 Mitigation Action	2007 Assessment
Hold quarterly disaster planning meetings at the Tribal Hall.	Did not complete, included as emergency management meetings.
This year, identify a representative from each community on the Reservation to participate in mitigation planning.	Did not complete. Will be considered with emergency evacuation and preparedness planning.
Distribute mitigation newsletter and publicize the effectiveness of mitigation and preparedness activities at General Council meetings.	Did not complete due to funding and staff allocation, included in current plan.
CERT Training taking place with 21 Tribal members.	16 completed training and passed.
Distribute emergency management information to Tribal residents at each quarterly meeting.	Did not complete. Included in current plan.
Make Reservation residents aware of Amrind insurance.	Held two meetings with Amrind.
Encourage Tribal residents to use dumpsters and to till their land instead of burning it due to the fire risk inherent to the area.	A transfer station was built and burning is no longer an issue and is not encouraged.
Attend Tribal Emergency Management Meetings.	Did not complete. May form a regional group.
Maintain plan with annual reviews and share with Tribes in the region.	Information was shared.
Build a transfer station (plans are underway).	It was built.
Develop communication system to implement during disasters.	Phone tree in place.
Purchase equipment and train ham radio operators.	Did not complete. Included in current

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2004 Mitigation Action	2007 Assessment
	plan as priority #9.
Implement additional programs such as BARE to reduce the amount of fuel for wildfires. Determine potential programs this year and seek funding in the following year. Consider raising cattle to limit the fuel for fires.	Three grants were funded to address hazardous fuel in and around the Reservation.
Continue additional disaster training. Develop a two year training calendar and a plan for implementation.	One training was held.
Review and improve emergency response and evacuation plans in the next two years. Secure resources for each in the next year.	Did not complete. Included in current plan as priority #1.
Quarterly newsletter specific to mitigation sent to each house on the Reservation. Seek funding in the next two years.	Did not complete. Included in current plan as priority #20.
Memorandum of understanding with potential partners during disaster response. Create a plan and seek funding in the next two years.	Did not complete. Included in current plan as priority #13.
Establish the Tribe as a recognized first responder in the next three years.	Did not complete. Included as part of MOU efforts in priority #13.
Tribal first responders need to be recognized by state and county first responders this year.	Did not complete. Included as part of MOU efforts in priority #13.
In the next five years, create a revised economic development plan that includes building according to code.	A building code is being considered for adoption and should be approved in December 2007. This is priority #16.
Route 76 is the only road! Make it one way during evacuation from a disaster. Begin planning for implementation this year.	Did not complete. Included as part of MOU efforts as well as evacuation planning, priority #'s 13 & 15.

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2004 Mitigation Action	2007 Assessment
Coordinate with and support existing efforts to mitigate wildfire hazards (e.g. US Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management).	Did not complete. Completing now due to Poomacha Wildfire. Additional efforts included in priority #11. Note: In 2004 when the original plan was written wildfire was the biggest risk. Today, it is flooding due to the recent wildfires.
Seek funding and a plan to build a fire house in the next five years. Seek the funding in the next two years.	A Community Development Block Grant was submitted and rejected three years ago.
Ensure that an Emergency Operations Center is stocked and available at all times.	In progress.
Road widening and repair seek funding and plan in next five years.	Communicating with Caltrans, priority #13.

### 3.7.3. MITIGATION STRATEGIES IMPLEMENTED BY THE BAER TEAM

The five strategies below were identified and implemented by the BAER Team as a result of the 2007 Poomacha Wildfire. These strategies are scheduled for completion in November or December 2007. They are not listed in priority order.

1. Over 6,000 sandbags and 175 k-rails were prescribed.
2. An early warning system was developed to notify residents of flooding and debris flow. Installation should begin in a week, with the system being operational in the next two weeks, depending on availability of equipment.
3. Hundreds of culverts were cleaned out on reservation land.
4. Removal of imminent tree hazards (31+) on all reservation land.
5. Eight drainages totaling over 2 miles were cleared of woody debris and other floatable debris.

The Planning Team reviewed the Emergency Stabilization Plan and asked the BAER Team leaders for their suggestions for longer term mitigation strategies. Although, this is a bit out of their scope, there in depth understanding of the risks to the Reservation and the impact of the Poomacha Wildfire made them local experts. It was determined that the early warning system would need support beyond the emergency

assistance being provided. The early warning system became one of the mitigation strategies named in this plan.

### 3.7.4. 2007 MITIGATION STRATEGIES

The Tribe intends to implement twenty-one mitigation strategies in the next three year period. These strategies will mitigate risks to natural, technological, and lifeline hazards named in this plan. The hazards are each ranked for the “level of effort” it takes the Tribe to implement them. The level of effort categories were created for the 2004 plan and remain the same in the updated plan. They are described in Table 21 Level of Effort Ranking for Mitigation Strategies.

**Table 21 Level of Effort Ranking for Mitigation Strategies**

Level of Effort	Rank
Easy for Tribe to accomplish on their own, requires human resources and little financial resources	1
Tribe can accomplish primarily on their own with the assistance of financial resources and designated Tribal staff	2
Outside consultant and additional resources required	3
Multi-partnered program requiring substantial additional resources both human and financial	4

The strategies are broken into two categories, general and hazard specific. The general strategies impact multiple hazards and the Reservation as a whole; these include communication, disaster response, disaster management, education, infrastructure improvements and partnership development. The specific strategies are those that directly impact the largest natural hazards on the Reservation—earthquake, flood and wildfire. The general strategies are in Table 22 General Mitigation Strategies , while the hazard specific strategies are in Table 23 Mitigation Strategies for Specific Hazards. These tables include the priority number given to the strategy, its benefits, approximate cost, and level of effort rank.

**Table 22 General Mitigation Strategies**

Hazard	Priority Rank	Mitigation Strategy	Benefits	Approximate Cost	Level of Effort Rank
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